



**2022 SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**



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RESOLUTION NO. 2022-_____

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREA MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN DATED MARCH 2017, AND AUTHORIZING FUTURE NON-SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE PLAN

On Tuesday, November 15, 2022, on motion of Supervisor Curt Hagman, duly seconded by Supervisor Dawn Rowe and carried, the following resolution is adopted by the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County, State of California.

WHEREAS, the preservation of life and property is an inherent responsibility of local, state and federal government, including the County of San Bernardino, and the San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services, to prepare a local Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) for the unincorporated area of San Bernardino County to define hazard mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate loss of life and/or property; and

WHEREAS this HMP represents a comprehensive description of the County's commitment to reducing, preventing or eliminating potential impacts of disasters caused by natural hazards; and

WHEREAS the HMP is a Federal requirement under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 for the County to be eligible to apply for federal funds for disaster recovery and mitigation assistance; and

WHEREAS the HMP established a coordinated effort to support mitigation activities, identifies measures to combat natural hazards within our County; and

WHEREAS the HMP is an extension of the State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will be reviewed periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions; and

WHEREAS the Board of Supervisors agrees to adopt this HMP and urges all officials, employees, public and private organizations, and citizens, individually and collectively, to do their share in furthering the preparation of hazard mitigation within the County of San Bernardino;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino, a public entity established under the laws of the State of California, hereby authorizes this HMP to be adopted, that the San



Bernardino County Fire Protection District Office of Emergency Services Division Manager is hereby authorized to implement future non-substantive amendments, recommended by the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon their review, to the HMP, that a copy of the Board of Supervisors' approved San Bernardino County Unincorporated Area Hazard Mitigation Plan be forwarded to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and CalOES, that once approved the HMP will be considered to be incorporated into the County's General Plan, and this plan become effective immediately.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino, State of California, by the following vote:

AYES: SUPERVISORS: Col. Paul Cook (Ret.), First District, Janice Rutherford, Second District, Dawn Rowe, Third District, Curt Hagman, Fourth District, Joe Baca, Jr., Fifth District

NOES: SUPERVISORS:

ABSENT: SUPERVISORS:

* * * * *

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

) ss.

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO)

I, **LYNNA MONELL**, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino, State of California, hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the record of the action taken by the Board of Supervisors, by vote of the members present, as the same appears in the Official Minutes of said Board at its meeting of November 15, 2022.

LYNNA MONELL

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By

Deputy



RESOLUTION NO. 2022-_____

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREA MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN DATED MARCH 2017, AND AUTHORIZING FUTURE NON-SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE PLAN

On Tuesday, November 15, 2022, on motion of Supervisor Curt Hagman, duly seconded by Supervisor Dawn Rowe and carried, the following resolution is adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, State of California.

WHEREAS, the preservation of life and property is an inherent responsibility of local, state and federal government, including the County of San Bernardino, and the San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services, to prepare a local Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) for the unincorporated area of San Bernardino County to define hazard mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate loss of life and/or property; and

WHEREAS this HMP represents a comprehensive description of the County's commitment to reducing, preventing or eliminating potential impacts of disasters caused by natural hazards; and

WHEREAS the HMP is a Federal requirement under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 for the County to be eligible to apply for federal funds for disaster recovery and mitigation assistance; and

WHEREAS the HMP established a coordinated effort to support mitigation activities, identifies measures to combat natural hazards within our County; and

WHEREAS the HMP is an extension of the State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will be reviewed periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions; and

WHEREAS the Board of Supervisors agrees to adopt this HMP and urges all officials, employees, public and private organizations, and citizens, individually and collectively, to do their share in furthering the preparation of hazard mitigation within the County of San Bernardino

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Board of Supervisors of the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, a public entity established under the laws of the State of California, hereby authorizes this HMP to be adopted, that the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District Office of Emergency Services Division Manager is hereby authorized to implement future non-substantive amendments, recommended by the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon their review, to the HMP, that a copy of the Board of Supervisors' approved San Bernardino County Unincorporated Area



Hazard Mitigation Plan be forwarded to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the CalOES, that once approved the HMP will be considered to be incorporated into the County's General Plan, and this plan become effective immediately.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, State of California, by the following vote:

AYES: SUPERVISORS: Col. Paul Cook (Ret.), First District, Janice Rutherford, Second District, Dawn Rowe, Third District, Curt Hagman, Fourth District, Joe Baca, Jr., Fifth District

NOES: SUPERVISORS:

ABSENT: SUPERVISORS:

* * * * *

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss.

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO)

I, **LYNNA MONELL**, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, State of California, hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the record of the action taken by the Board of Supervisors, by vote of the members present, as the same appears in the Official Minutes of said Board at its meeting of Tuesday, November 15, 2022.

LYNNA MONELL

Clerk

By

Deputy



RESOLUTION NO. 2022-

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BOARD GOVERNED COUNTY SERVICE AREAS ADOPTING THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREA MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN DATED MARCH 2017, AND AUTHORIZING FUTURE NON-SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE PLAN

On [insert date], , 2022, on motion of Director , duly seconded by Director and carried, the following resolution is adopted by the Board of Directors of the Board Governed County Service Areas and their Zones.

WHEREAS, the preservation of life and property is an inherent responsibility of local, state and federal government, including the County of San Bernardino, and the San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services, to prepare a local Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) for the unincorporated area of San Bernardino County to define hazard mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate loss of life and/or property; and

WHEREAS this HMP represents a comprehensive description of the County's commitment to reducing, preventing or eliminating potential impacts of disasters caused by natural hazards; and

WHEREAS the HMP is a Federal requirement under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 for the County to be eligible to apply for federal funds for disaster recovery and mitigation assistance; and

WHEREAS the HMP established a coordinated effort to support mitigation activities, identifies measures to combat natural hazards within our County; and

WHEREAS the HMP is an extension of the State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will be reviewed periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions; and

WHEREAS the Board of Directors agrees to adopt this HMP and urges all officials, employees, public and private organizations, and citizens, individually and collectively, to do their share in furthering the preparation of hazard mitigation within the County of San Bernardino;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Board of Directors of the Board Governed County Service Areas and their Zones, a public entity established under the laws of the State of California, hereby authorizes this HMP to be adopted, that the San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services Division Manager is hereby authorized to implement future non-substantive amendments, recommended by the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon their review, to the HMP, that a copy of the Board of Directors' approved San Bernardino County Unincorporated Area Hazard Mitigation Plan be forwarded to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and CalOES, that once



RESOLUTION NO. 2022-

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ADOPTING THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREA MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN DATED NOVEMBER 2022, AND AUTHORIZING FUTURE NON-SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE PLAN

On [insert date], _____, 2022, on motion of Director _____, duly seconded by Director _____ and carried, the following resolution is adopted by the Board of Directors of San Bernardino County Fire Protection District.

WHEREAS, the preservation of life and property is an inherent responsibility of local, state and federal government, including the County of San Bernardino, and the San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services, to prepare a local Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) for the unincorporated area of San Bernardino County to define hazard mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate loss of life and/or property; and

WHEREAS this HMP represents a comprehensive description of the County's commitment to reducing, preventing or eliminating potential impacts of disasters caused by natural hazards; and

WHEREAS the HMP is a Federal requirement under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 for the County to be eligible to apply for federal funds for disaster recovery and mitigation assistance; and

WHEREAS the HMP established a coordinated effort to support mitigation activities, identifies measures to combat natural hazards within our County; and

WHEREAS the HMP is an extension of the State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will be reviewed periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions; and

WHEREAS the Board of Directors agrees to adopt this HMP and urges all officials, employees, public and private organizations, and citizens, individually and collectively, to do their share in furthering the preparation of hazard mitigation within the County of San Bernardino;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Board of Directors of the San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services, a public entity established under the laws of the State of California, hereby authorizes this HMP to be adopted, that the San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services Division Manager is hereby authorized to implement future non-substantive amendments, recommended by the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon their review, to the HMP, that a copy of the Board of Directors' approved San Bernardino County Unincorporated Area Hazard Mitigation Plan be forwarded to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and CalOES, that once



1 Introduction

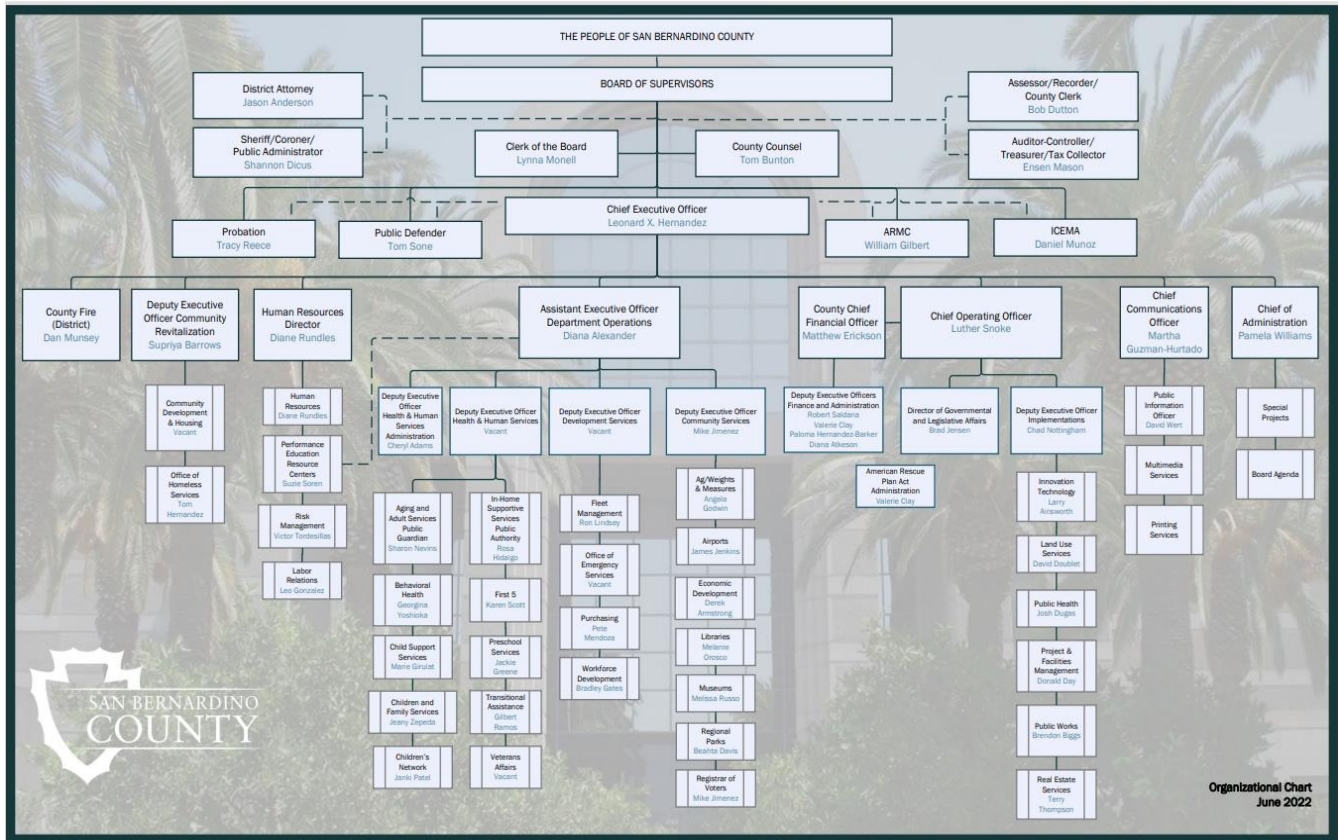
The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) update is a “living document” that should be reviewed, monitored, and updated to reflect changing conditions and new information. As required, the MJHMP must be updated every five (5) years to remain in compliance with regulations and Federal mitigation grant conditions. In that spirit, this MJHMP is an update of the San Bernardino County Unincorporated Area MJHMP approved by FEMA on October 18, 2017. This MJHMP presents updated information regarding hazards being faced by the County, the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, and those Board-governed Special Districts administered by the San Bernardino County Special Districts Department.

These Board-Governed Special Districts were formed by the Board of Supervisors to provide a specific service for a specific area of San Bernardino County. Additionally, these Special Districts are treated as an all-inclusive County Organization, not as separate or independent entities. Each Special District is governed cooperatively by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors acting as the Board of Supervisors for each of the individual districts.

The San Bernardino County is governed by five (5) Supervisors; one for each supervisorial district who collectively make up the County Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors is responsible for the County department and agencies, including Board Governed Special Districts, providing services to the unincorporated area.

The Board of Supervisors acts as the Board of Directors for the County Fire Protection District, the County Flood Control District, and the Special Districts Department as part of their responsibilities as an elected member of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors.

The San Bernardino County Organizational Chart clearly shows the relationships between these Board-governed Special Districts and other County departments as one of equal relationship Departments/Districts.



Organizational Chart
June 2022

Figure 1-1: Organizational Chart for San Bernardino County

Source: San Bernardino County

1.1 San Bernardino County Unincorporated Area

The Unincorporated Area of San Bernardino County has a population of 304,659 persons (13.88% of the entire County Population) and covers 19,233 square miles (95.67% of the entire County land area). There are approximately 61 unincorporated communities within the unincorporated County. San Bernardino County is the largest County in the continental United States. San Bernardino County provides basic services to the residents and citizens of the unincorporated areas. These services include Law Enforcement, Fire Protection, Building and Safety Services, Public Health Services, Library, and Human Services (social services). Five Interstate Highways and four inter-continental railroad lines cross the County, providing vital transportation links from southern California to the remainder of the United States.

1.2 San Bernardino County Fire Protection District

San Bernardino County Fire Protection District is a community-based all-risk emergency services organization dedicated to the health and well-being of the citizens of San Bernardino County through a balance of regionalized services delivery and accountability to the local community.

On July 1, 2008, twenty-seven separate fire districts were merged into one single board governed fire protection district with four regional service zones. The reorganization was not only an administrative advancement but also a significant advancement in operations and delivery of emergency response services.

It has resulted in simplified budgeting and fiscal operations, greater flexibility in the use of department resources and assets and more effective use of day-to-day operations. The reorganization will continue to improve the delivery of fire services and overall operating efficiency.

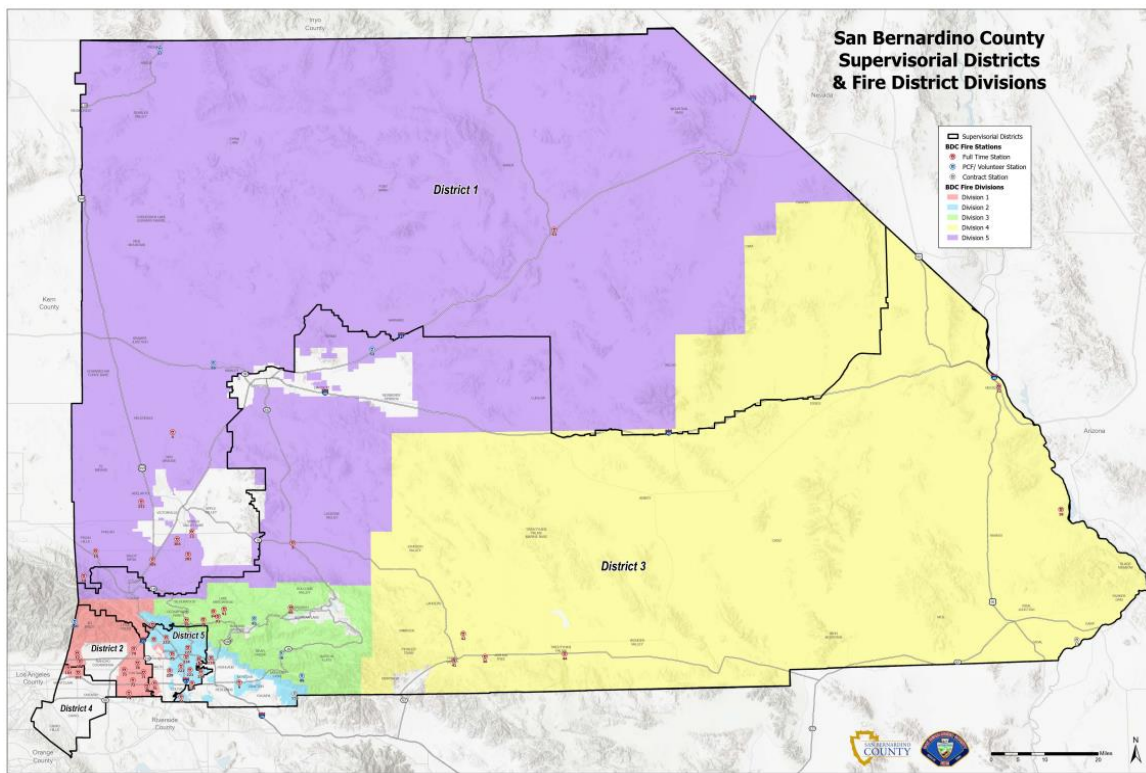


Figure 1-2: San Bernardino County Fire Protection District

Source: San Bernardino County



1.3 San Bernardino County Flood Control District

1.3.1 Description of Major Services

The San Bernardino County Flood Control District (District) was created in 1939 under special state legislation. Since its inception, the District has developed a very extensive system of flood control and water conservation facilities, including dams, conservation basins, debris basins, channels, and storm drains. The purpose of these facilities is to intercept and convey flood flows through and away from developed areas of the county, as well as to promote water conservation and improved water quality.

The District covers the entire county, including all of the incorporated cities. The District is divided into six geographic flood zones (in recognition of the different characteristics and flood control needs in various areas).

- Zone 1 encompasses the county's West End, from the Los Angeles and Riverside County lines to West Fontana.
- Zone 2 encompasses the central area of the San Bernardino Valley easterly of Zone 1 to approximately the Santa Ana River and City Creek demarcations.
- Zone 3 covers the east end of San Bernardino valley, east of Zone 2.
- Zone 4 covers the Mojave River valley region, from the San Bernardino Mountains to Silver Lakes.
- Zone 5 primarily includes the San Bernardino Mountains.
- Zone 6 encompasses the remainder of the county not covered by other zones.

The District has also established a countywide administrative zone (Zone 7)

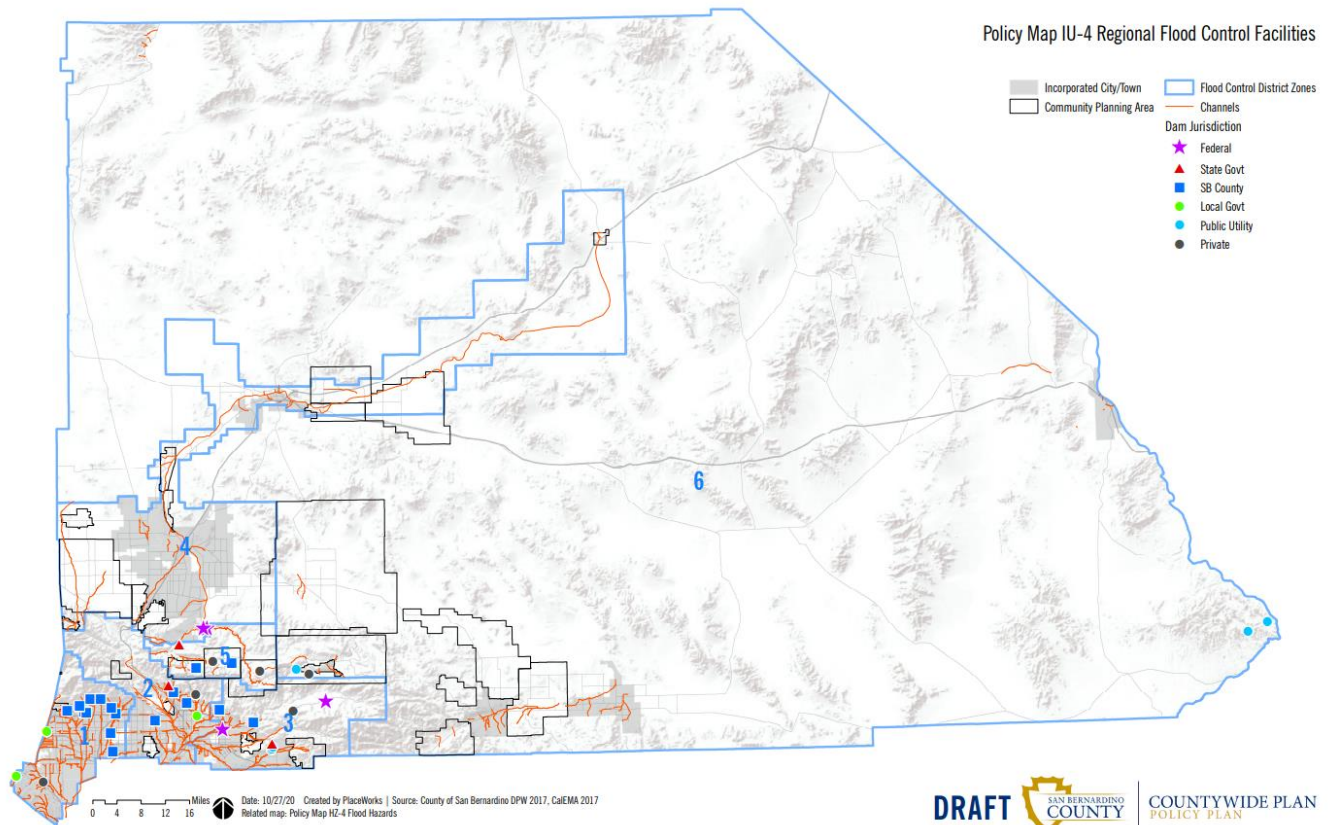


Figure 1-3: Map of San Bernardino County Flood Control District

Source: San Bernardino County

The District’s funding is primarily derived from property taxes, federal and state aid on specific projects, subdivision and permit fees, rents and royalties, and revenue from local water agencies for water spreading services. The District’s principal functions are as follows:

- **Flood Protection on Major Streams:** In cooperation with the federal government, the District conducts programs for channel and levee construction, floodwater retention, and debris basin maintenance. Programs or projects are often done in cooperation with the incorporated cities, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.
- **Water Conservation:** The District operates and maintains water conservation basins and spreading grounds. Water from the local mountains and northern California is spread and percolated into the groundwater basins underlying the county. The District has numerous joint use agreements with water districts allowing use of District facilities for groundwater recharge.



- **Storm Drain Construction:** The District is active in comprehensive storm drain master planning/construction and cooperates with incorporated cities and other agencies in storm drain projects.
- **Facility Maintenance:** The District has a proactive maintenance program for its facilities. Regular inspections of the storm drains, channels, and basins are made as required by various state and federal agencies.
- **National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES):** The District is the lead permittee in the San Bernardino valley area wide NPDES permit with 16 cities as co-permittees. The NPDES program, through the State Water Quality Management Board, regulates storm water quality through very detailed and complex permits, which affect everyone within the Santa Ana River Watershed and is expanding into the high desert area of the Victor Valley under Phase II of the permit.
- **State Water Quality Management Board:** regulates storm water quality through very detailed and complex permits, which affect everyone within the Santa Ana River Watershed and is expanding into the high desert area of the Victor Valley under Phase II of the permit.
- **Flood Operations:** During the flood season, the District maintains telemetry systems for monitoring rainfall and runoff and dispatches storm patrols as dictated by the projected severity of a storm. The District has access to a weather satellite data delivery system to provide state-of-the-art weather information. The system provides advance warning of major storm activity.
- **Flood Area Safety Task Force (FAST):** As a result of the October/November fires of 2003, the FAST organization was created. The District is a key component of this task force, which responds to the elevated flood risk associated with the aftermath of these devastating fires.

1.4 Special Districts Department

The Special Districts Department promotes safe, healthy, enjoyable and dynamic communities by providing essential programs and municipal services that meet the current and future needs of the communities served.

The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors is the governing body for all Board governed Districts, County Service Areas (CSA), and Improvement Zones. The day-to-day management and administration are done through the Special Districts Department. The County Board of Supervisors and the Special Districts Department depend quite heavily on input from the community. The successful operation of a District, CSA and Improvement Zone is a team effort between County staff and property owners. Where needed, the Board of Supervisors will set



up a property owner Advisory Commission or Municipal Advisory Council (MAC) to work with and make recommendations to the Board and County staff.

The formation process begins with a request from property owners and then involves a feasibility study performed by the Special District Department with the assistance of many other County Departments. The final approval of the District, CSA and Improvement Zone is done by the County Board of Supervisors at a public hearing. Depending on the complexity of the issues, the process can take from three (3) months to one (1) year to complete.

There are various forms of financial mechanisms that can be used to fund services such as fees, special taxes, assessments, etc. Prior to a new funding source being implemented, it must receive approval from either the property owners or the registered voters in the area. It is important to understand that all funding is generated through the Districts, CSAs, and Improvement Zones. No County general funds are used or are available.

Special Districts Department is responsible for operating the Board-governed Special Districts within San Bernardino County. There are 102 special districts managed by the Special Districts Department.

Table 1 - Special Districts Department District Listing

	District Type	Number
1	Special Revenue Districts	11
2	Enterprise Funds (Airport and Refuse)	3
3	Parks Districts	19
4	Road Districts	41
5	Enterprise Funds (Sewer)	9
6	Street Light Districts	11
7	Enterprise Funds (Water)	8
Total Special Districts		102

- **Special Revenue Districts** were created to provide a service to the property owners within the Special Revenue District.
- **Enterprise Funds Districts** derive their funds through fees collected for delivery of a service or good such as water, sewer, refuse or airport fees from the users within the individual District.



- **Parks Districts** derive their funds through property taxes levied on property owners within the individual Park District.
- **Road Districts** derive their funds through property taxes levied on property owners within the Road District.
- **Street Light Districts** derive their funds through property taxes levied on property owners within the Street Light District.

The two Special Districts listed below were formed differently than the other Special Districts listed above managed by the Special Districts Department. These two districts were formed with a Board of Directors. (San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors) and are not independently elected. All governance actions are by the elected members of the Board of Supervisors acting as the Board of Directors for the Recreation and Park District.

1.4.1 Big Bear Valley Recreation and Parks District

Big Bear Valley Recreation and Park District currently maintains 6 developed parks, 2 undeveloped parks, several community buildings including the Big Bear Valley Senior Center, 3 ball fields, and a swim beach. Moonridge Animal Park is administered by the Big Bear Valley Recreation and Park District. The Zoo is open year-round for visitors to see alpine species on exhibit. The Zoo receives approximately 99,600 visitors annually.

1.4.2 Bloomington Recreation and Parks District

Bloomington Recreation and Park District maintains two community parks, an equestrian arena, sports fields, and a community center.

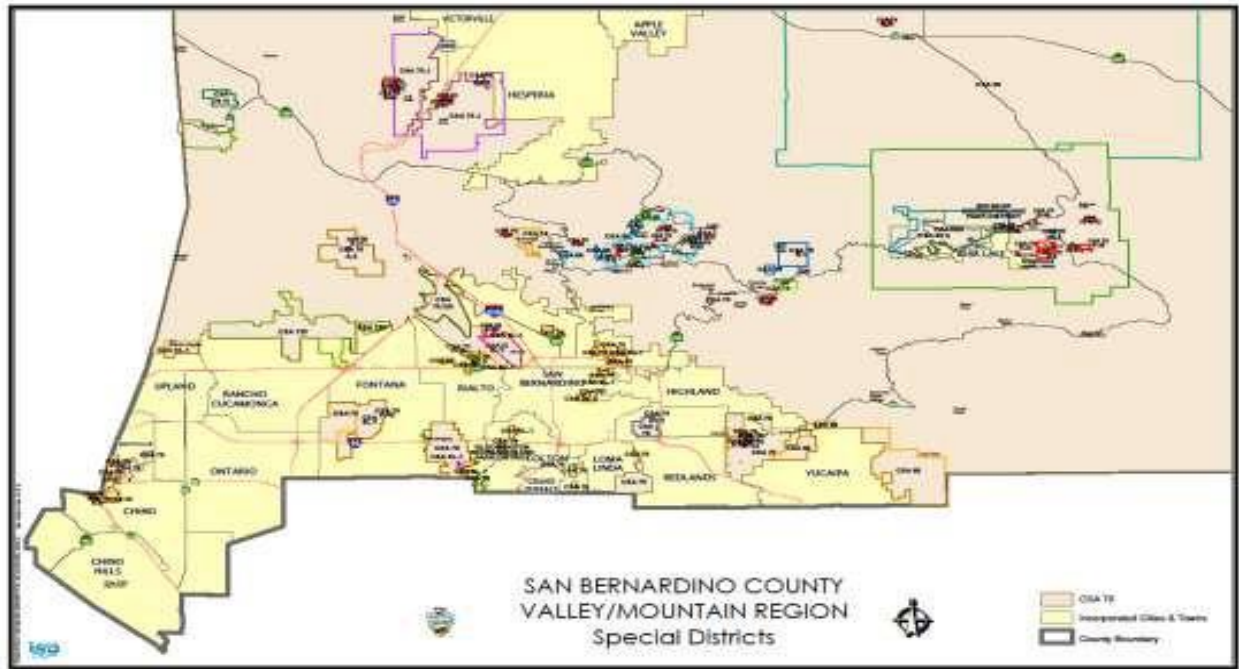


Figure 1-4: Map of Special District Department Districts

Source: San Bernardino County

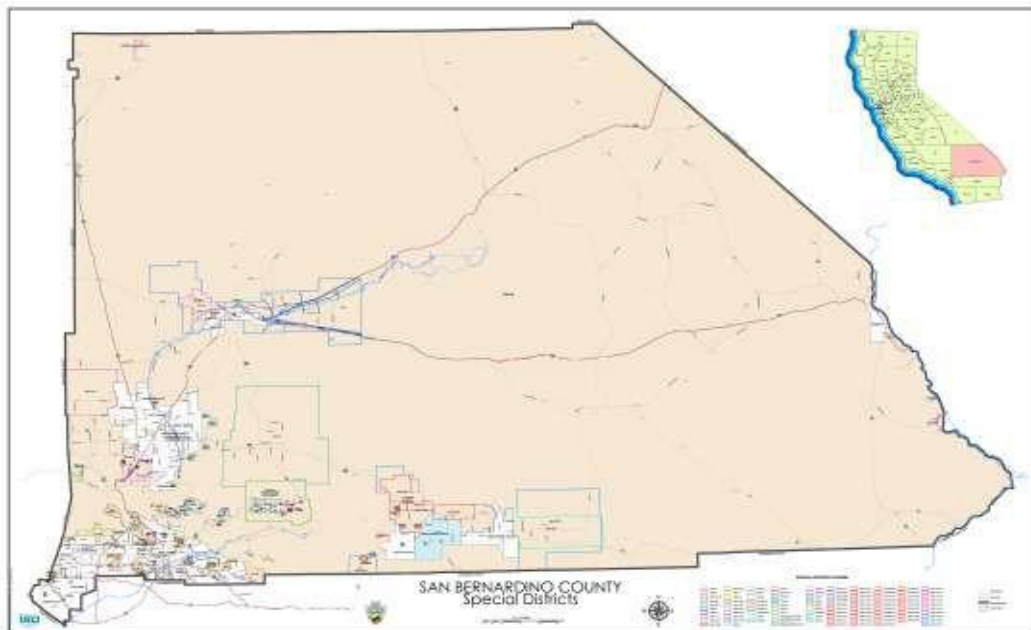


Figure 1-5: Special Districts Valley/Mountain Region

Source: San Bernardino County

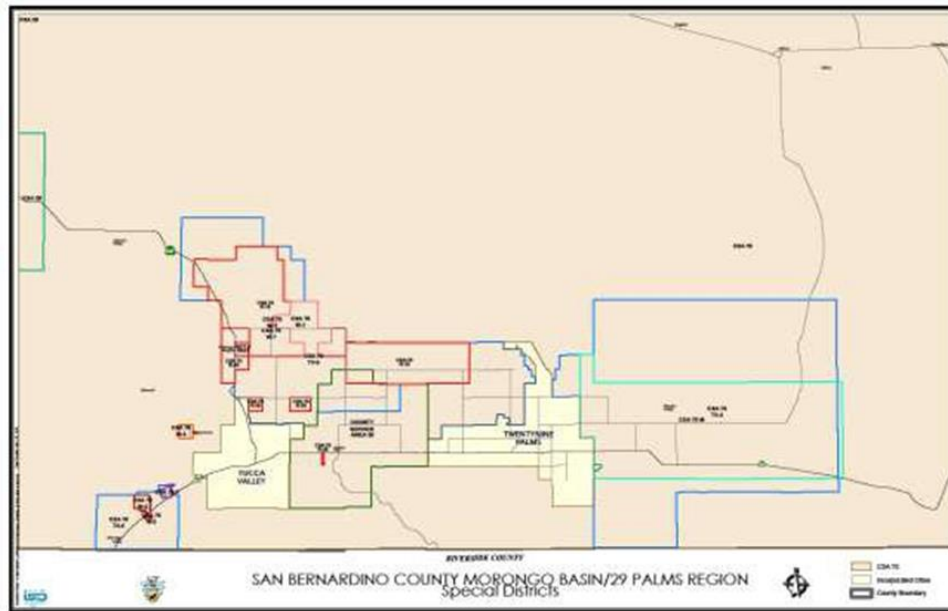


Figure 1-6: Morongo Basin/Twentynine Palms Region

Source: San Bernardino County

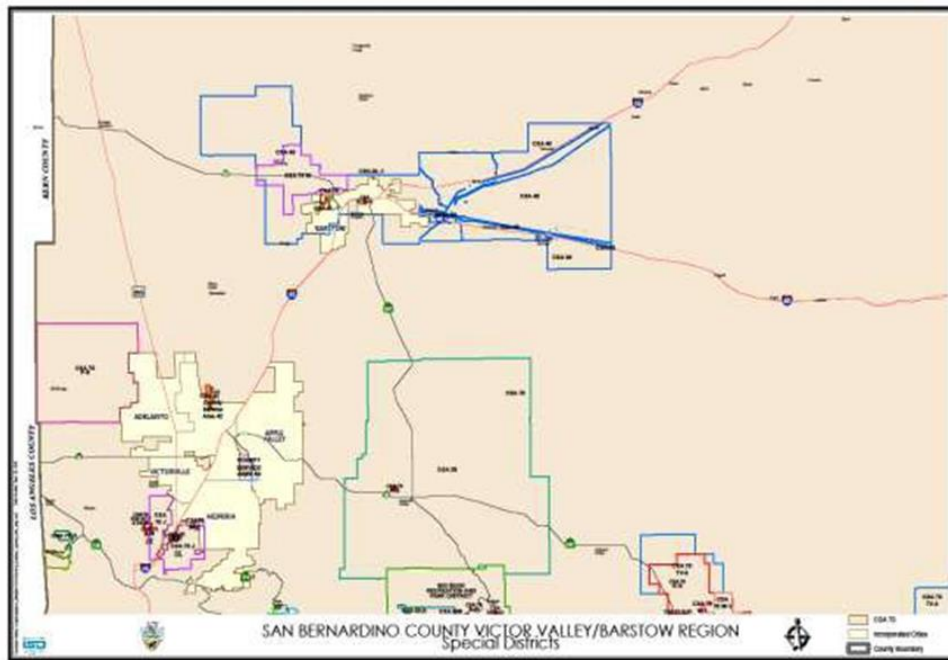


Figure 1-7: Special Districts Victor Valley/Barstow Region

Source: San Bernardino County

1.5 Purpose of the Plan

The intent of hazard mitigation is to reduce and/or eliminate loss of life and property. Hazard mitigation is defined by FEMA as “any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards.” A “hazard” is defined by FEMA as “any event or condition with the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, environmental damage, business interruption, or other loss.”

The purpose of the MJHMP is to demonstrate the plan for reducing and/or eliminating risk in the unincorporated area of the County and within areas overseen or managed by the Flood Control District, Fire District and Special Districts Department. The MJHMP process encourages communities within the unincorporated county to develop goals and projects that will reduce risk and build a more disaster resilient community by analyzing potential hazards. By cooperatively and jointly together as a Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Team (Planning Team), the partners were able to develop common goals and objectives for mitigation efforts. The individual stakeholders can then take the goals and objectives back to their individual Special Districts for discussion, ranking and project development, and then bring the resulting projects back to the Planning Team. The Planning Team can then integrate all projects into the appropriate project listing to be acted upon by the most appropriate managing department or district for the listed projects.

After disasters, repairs and reconstruction are often completed in such a way as to simply restore to pre-disaster conditions. Such efforts expedite a return to normalcy; however, the restoring of things to pre-disaster conditions sometimes result in feeding the disaster cycle; damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. Mitigation is one of the primary phases of emergency management specifically dedicated to breaking the cycle of damage. Hazard mitigation is distinguished from other disaster management functions by measures that make County development and the natural environment safer and more disaster resilient. Mitigation generally involves alteration of physical environments, significantly reducing risks and vulnerability to hazards by altering the built environment so that life and property losses can be avoided or reduced. Mitigation also makes it easier and less expensive to respond to and recover from disasters.

1.6 Authority

In 2000, FEMA adopted revisions to the Code of Federal Regulations. This revision is known as “Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA).” DMA 2000, Section 322 (a-d) requires that local governments, as a condition of receiving federal disaster mitigation funds, have a MJHMP that describes the process for assessing hazards, risks and vulnerabilities, identifying and prioritizing mitigation actions, and engaging/soliciting input from the community (public), key stakeholders, and adjacent jurisdictions/agencies.

With an approved (and adopted) MJHMP, the County and participating jurisdictions are eligible for federal disaster mitigation funds/grants (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and Flood Management Assistance) aimed to reduce and/or eliminate risk.

1.7 What's New

The 2017 San Bernardino MJHMP contained a detailed description of the planning process, a risk assessment of identified hazards for the San Bernardino County Planning Area and an overall mitigation strategy for reducing the risk and vulnerability from these hazards. Since approval of the plan by FEMA, much progress has been made by San Bernardino County and the participating County Districts on implementation of the mitigation strategy. As part of this 2022 MJHMP update, a thorough review and update of the 2017 plan was conducted to ensure that this update reflects current community conditions and priorities to realign the overall mitigation strategy for the next five-year planning period. This section of the plan includes the following:

- **What's New in the Plan Update** This section provides an overview of the approach to updating the plan and identifies new analyses, data and information included in this Plan update to reflect current community conditions. This includes a summary of new hazard and risk assessment data as it relates to the San Bernardino Planning Area as well as information on current and future development trends affecting community vulnerability and related issues. New County maps and hazard data are incorporated into the plan to improve hazard assessments. The actual updated data, discussions, and associated analyses are contained in their respected sections within this 2022 MJHMP Update. The County's General Web Plan was incorporated into the MJHMP. FEMA's NRI database was used for providing data on the hazard profiles.
- **Summary of Significant Changes to Current Conditions and Hazard Mitigation Program Priorities.** This section provides a summary of significant changes in current conditions, changes in vulnerability, and any resulting modifications to the community's mitigation program priorities.
- **2017 Mitigation Strategy Status and Successes.** This section provides a description of the status of mitigation actions from the 2017 plan and indicates whether a project is no longer relevant or is recommended for inclusion in the updated 2022 mitigation strategy. This section also highlights key mitigation success stories of the County and participating jurisdictions since the 2017 MJHMP.

This What's New section provides documentation of San Bernardino County Planning Area's progress or changes in their risk and vulnerability to hazards and their overall hazard mitigation program. Completion of the 2022 MJHMP update further provides documentation of the San Bernardino County community's continued commitment and engagement in the mitigation planning process.

1.7.1 Updates to the Current Plan

This MJHMP update involved a comprehensive review and update of each section of the 2017 plan and includes an assessment of the success of the participating County Districts in evaluating, monitoring, and implementing the mitigation strategy outlined in the initial plan. Only the information and data still valid from the 2017 plan was carried forward as applicable into this 2022 MJHMP update.

The San Bernardino County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2017) focused on integrating the MJHMP with the County General Plan goals and policies as well as incorporating specific flood mitigation projects that were programmed for completion over the five (5) year period. The Plan did not clearly identify mitigation projects the County would focus on for all priority hazards identified in the plan. However, the County has been very active and engaged in implementing and supporting projects and programs designed to reduce and/or eliminate risk in the County. The list of successful projects in this section represents the activities that the County has undertaken and/or supported to reduce the risks from Wildfire, Earthquake, Flood, Drought, Terrorism, and Climate Change.

1.7.2 Updated Jurisdictional Annexes

Newly refined and reconfigured Jurisdictional Annexes detail the hazard mitigation planning elements specific to the participating jurisdiction to the San Bernardino County MJHMP update. The Annexes are not intended to be a standalone document but appends to and supplements the information contained in the 2017 base plan document. As such, all sections of the base plan, including the planning process and other procedural requirements apply to and were met by the participating jurisdictions. The newly refined Jurisdictional Annexes provide additional information specific to county participating special district or departments, with a focus on providing additional details on the mitigation strategies for the Fire Protection District, Flood Control District and Special Districts Department. The three annexes provide more detail on mitigation strategies, mitigation projects and existing implementation mechanism for each participating jurisdiction.

The 2017 plan update included Big Bear Valley Recreation and Parks District, and Bloomington Recreation and Parks District hazard mitigation planning efforts under the supervision of the Special Districts hazard mitigation planning efforts.

1.7.3 New Risk Assessment

As part of its comprehensive review and update of each section of the plan, San Bernardino County and participating jurisdictions recognized that updated data, if available, would enhance the analysis presented in the risk assessment and utilized in the development of the updated mitigation strategy. Highlights of new data used for this Plan update is identified below in this Section and is also sourced in context within Chapter 4, Risk Assessment. Specific data used is sourced throughout this plan document. This new data and associated analysis provided valuable input for the development of the mitigation strategy presented in Chapter 5 of this

plan. A highlight of new information and analyses contained in this plan update includes the following:

- The drought hazard was expanded to include water shortage impacts to the County, to better align with the State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan and to reflect the significant issues related to drought conditions resulting from the current and ongoing drought within the County and State of California.
- The climate change hazard was expanded to better align with the State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan and to reflect increased losses from climate change events. Climate change is affecting and will continue to affect the frequency and severity of natural hazard events, a trend that is of concern across the United States.
- An update of the flood hazard analysis to include an updated analysis of the 100-year flood, an analysis of the 500-year flood, including the use the new and updated Digital Flood Insurance Maps (DFIRMS).
- Utilizing updated critical facility Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping for the Planning Area to provide an updated inventory of critical facilities by jurisdiction (including all municipalities) and a GIS analysis of critical facilities vulnerable to hazards with spatial footprints which include: flood, wildfire, and earthquake.
- An enhanced vulnerability assessment which added a GIS analysis of updated future development areas in the Planning Area and specific to each of the mapped hazards.
- Incorporation and analysis of the new 2010 Census data was utilized for this LHMP update. Census data was used in an intersect analysis to determine how much of the population is exposed to flood, wildfire, and earthquake hazards.
- Also, as required by current FEMA planning guidance, an analysis of the County's ongoing and continued compliance with the NFIP is included in the Flood Hazard profile.
- Due to the terror attack in San Bernardino County in December of 2015, a hazard profile on this matter was improved.

1.8 Community Profile

1.8.1 Physical Setting

The County is bounded by the states of Arizona and Nevada on the east, Inyo County on the north, Kern and Los Angeles Counties on the west, and Orange and Riverside Counties on the south.

San Bernardino County covers 20,102 square miles and is geographically the largest county in the continental United States. The States of Hawaii, Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode

Island and the District of Columbia could all fit inside the County boundary at the same time. The unincorporated area of San Bernardino County covers approximately 19,848 square miles; this is 98.7% of the entire County.

The remaining 1.3% of acreage (254 square miles) is under the jurisdiction of incorporated cities or towns. Figure 7 displays the unincorporated area and the cities/towns. The cities/towns on the map are concentrated in the south/west portion of the county and are color-coded.

San Bernardino County is characterized by three (3) distinct geographic areas: Valley, Mountains, and Desert: the Valley Region contains the majority of the county's incorporated areas and is the most populous region; the

Mountain Region is primarily comprised of public lands owned and managed by federal and state agencies; and the Desert Region is the largest region (over 93% of the county's land area) and includes parts of the Mojave Desert. Aside from open or undeveloped land, the largest land use in the county is for military purposes.

The mountains stretch across the south end of the county. The mountain elevations range from 2,000 feet along the foothills to the 11,502-foot summit of Mount San Gorgonio, the highest peak in Southern California. Figure 8 displays the terrain/topographic features throughout San Bernardino County.

The San Bernardino Mountains feature four (4) large lakes (Big Bear Lake, Silverwood Lake, Lake Arrowhead, and Lake Gregory), and many smaller lakes. The majority of the lakes are the headwaters of the Santa Ana River and the Mojave River.

The Santa Ana River originates in the San Bernardino Mountains and flows southwest to the ocean. The Santa Ana Watershed includes streams flowing south from the San Gabriel Mountains and streams flowing north and west from the San Jacinto Mountains in Riverside County.

The desert area contains low mountains, valleys, and dry lakebeds. The elevations within the valley range of the County are from about 500 feet on the valley floor to 1,700 feet in Live Oak Canyon, and to about 5,400 feet in the hills in Yucaipa. The desert area is an assemblage of mountain ranges interspersed with long, broad valleys that often contain dry lakes. Many of these mountains rise from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the valleys. Due to the persistent winds that blow throughout the year, large portions of the desert surface have been modified into a mosaic of pebbles and stones known as desert pavement.

A major physical resource of the desert area is the Mojave River, a critical water source for many of its residents. Among the few rivers that both flows north and do not empty into an ocean, the Mojave River travels north and east away from its watershed in the San Bernardino Mountains. A major part of it is over 100-mile length is marked by a dry riverbed that only on occasion reveals the water within it. Except in exceedingly wet years, the Mojave River ends its flow at Soda Dry Lake near Baker. The Colorado River, at the California and Arizona border,

borders the County on the east. Streams in the eastern areas of the County area flow into the Colorado River which eventually ends at the Gulf of California.

The densely urban southern part of the County is at the headwaters of the Santa Ana River with its tributaries crossing the valley floor. With the construction of the Seven Oaks Dam the main river source has been controlled. However, Mill Creek, City Creek, Lytle Creek, and Cajon Creek still have the potential to flood areas of the valley if levees fail. A similar potential occurs with the high desert portion of the County with the Mojave River, which is controlled by the Mojave River Falls Dam that flows north from the San Bernardino Mountains to the city of Barstow. The San Antonio Dam on the southwest side of the county provides more than 100-year flood protection to the west end of the San Bernardino Valley. The Colorado River is on the eastern border of the County. The dams along the river have controlled the flow but bank erosion and damage to roads in the area have been experienced during periods of high water.

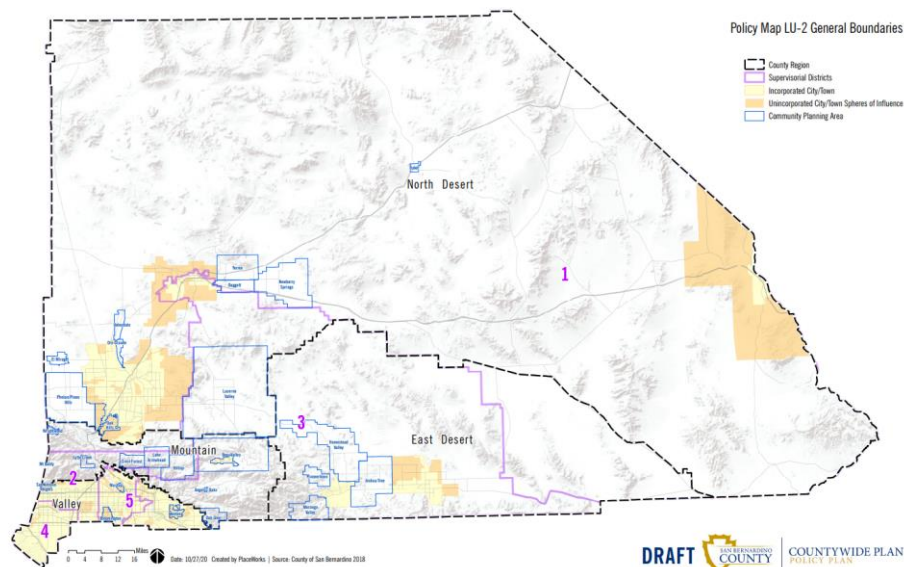


Figure 1-8: Unincorporated and Corporate Areas in San Bernardino County

Source: San Bernardino County

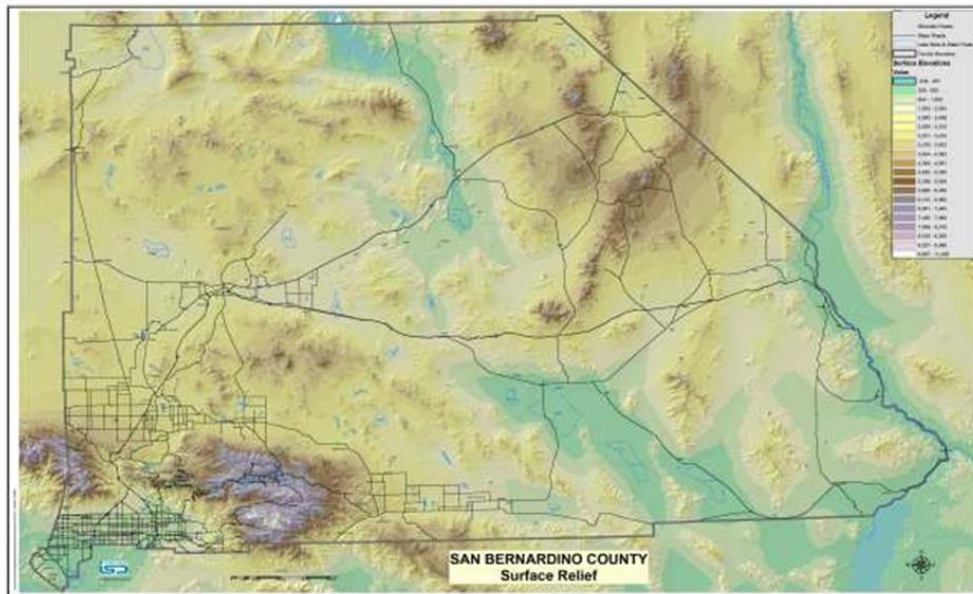


Figure 1-9: Topographic Features in San Bernardino County

Source: San Bernardino County

1.8.2 History

Paleo-Indian sites dating from c. 10,000 BC show that the San Bernardino County area has been inhabited for at least 12,000 years. Artifacts in the Calico area suggest much earlier human occupation, but this has not been confirmed. In the past three thousand years, various Indian tribes flourished in the area: the Gabrielenos occupied the West Valley; the Serranos lived in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains; the Vanyumes lived along the Mojave River; the Mohave lived along the Colorado River; and the Chemehuevi occupied the Mojave Desert.

The first European explorers to enter the area were Pedro Fages, Military Commander of California, in 1772 and Fr. Francisco Garces, a missionary priest, in 1774. On May 20, 1810, Franciscan missionary Francisco Dumatz, of the San Gabriel Mission, led his company into a valley. In observance of the feast day of St. Bernardine of Siena, Dumatz named the valley San Bernardino. This name was later given to the nearby mountain range, and later the city and county.

In 1842 the Lugo family was granted the Rancho San Bernardino, a holding of 37,700 acres encompassing the entire San Bernardino Valley. Captain Jefferson Hunt, of the Mormon Battalion, led a group of settlers into San Bernardino and founded a Mormon Colony. In 1851 the Mormon Colony purchased the Rancho from the Lugo family.



In 1850 California was admitted into the United States. On April 26, 1853, San Bernardino County was created from parts of Los Angeles, San Diego, and Mariposa Counties. In 1854 the City of San Bernardino was incorporated as the county seat.

In 1857, three orange trees were set out on a farm in Old San Bernardino. By 1882 a rail carload of oranges and lemons grown in the East Valley was shipped to Denver, Colorado. As early as the 1840s, vineyards were planted in the Cucamonga area and in the 1870 census; San Bernardino County was credited with producing 48,720 gallons of wine.

In 1860, gold was discovered in Holcomb and Bear Valleys in the San Bernardino Mountains, and placer mining began in Lytle Creek. Silver was being mined at Ivanpah in 1870, and the rich silver mines of the Calico district were developed in the 1880s. Borax was first discovered in 1761 at Searles Dry Lake near Trona, and transported out by twelve-, eighteen- or twenty-mule team wagons.

As a county, San Bernardino has been uniquely endowed with rich mineral deposits. Large deposits of gold have been mined at Stedman and Vanderbilt, with smaller but still important deposits at Alvord, Oro Grande, Old Dad Mountain, Dale and Nantan, Calico, Ivanpah, Waterman and Providence were the largest silver deposits, with lesser, but important deposits in the Mescal Mountains and at the Death Valley Mine. The most important copper mines are the Copper World and the Bagdad Chase (known usually for its gold production).

Except for a brief period after World War I when silver prices were high, low metal prices and inflation put a damper on mining in the 1920s. However, with the Great Depression of the 1930's and an increase in the price of gold by nearly \$15 an ounce, many small operators reactivated old mines. The region around Barstow, Vanderbilt, Stedman, and Dale were the principal centers of mining activity until World War II.

During World War II, iron was extracted from the Vulcan Mine in the Providence Mountains, and the Bagdad Chase Mine remained active. Since the war, there has been sporadic mining of gold, silver, and tungsten in the county. A major new mine opened during the 1950s, the Mountain Pass rare earth mine. Recently, exploration has outlined potential large tonnage molybdenum properties in the New York and Ord Mountains, copper in the Cooper Basin area of the Whipple Mountains and gold in the Clark Mountains.

After World War II, the citrus industry slowly declined. However, dairies relocating out of Los Angeles County settled in the Chino Valley area, creating a robust dairy industry in San Bernardino County.

Elsewhere in the Valley region, suburbs grew as moderate priced housing developments were built. By the late 1980's, the county had grown into bedroom communities and warehousing for southern California.



1.8.3 Climate

The valleys between mountain ranges experience very high temperatures, while the adjacent mountains often experience much cooler temperatures, particularly at their summits. Rainfall and humidity are low. The annual average precipitation for the area is approximately 30 inches. The differences in elevation and topography are in part responsible for variations in temperature and precipitation from the Valley and Desert areas.

Winter temperatures in some areas of the Desert range near zero, the cold often compounded by the wind-chill factor. In the summer, temperatures can reach as high as 134°F in the lower elevations and along the Colorado River area. Temperatures in the San Bernardino valley area range from an average high of 80°F and an average low of 53°F. The record high for the area is 117°F and the record low is 17°F. The annual average rainfall for the area is 15.6 inches. During the fall and winter months, strong “Santa Ana” winds blow across the area.

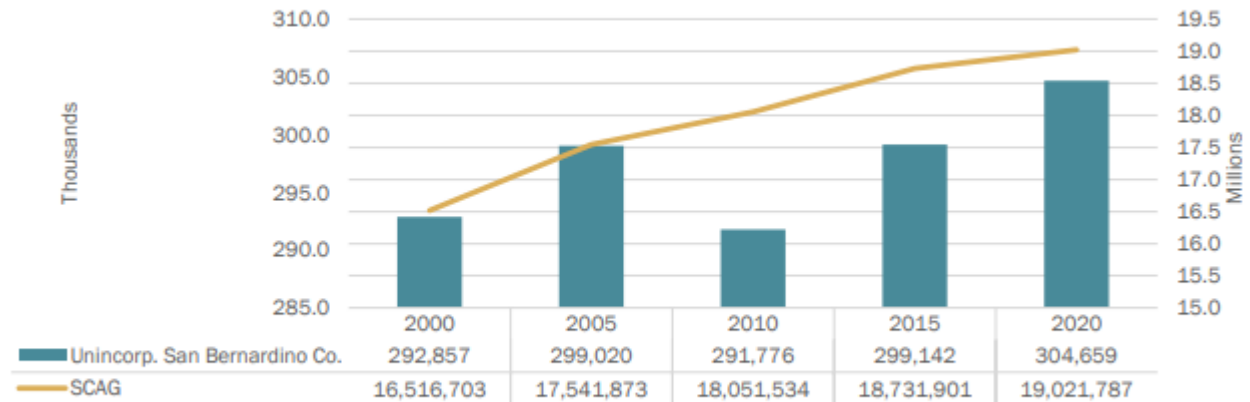
The mountains experience a four-season climate. Temperatures in the Mountain area range from an average high of 62°F and an average low of 36°F. The record high for the area is 106°F and the record low is -25°F. Apart from some of the higher elevations in the mountains, precipitation throughout the Desert area is less than four inches per year, usually of short duration and high intensity. The resulting flash floods rapidly modify the terrain that is exposed to the erosive surface runoff. Unusually heavy or persistent rains often result in the temporary filling of a number of dry lakes until the surface water evaporates or infiltrates the soil. Persistent winds blow throughout the year.

1.8.4 Demographics

The total population of San Bernardino County is approximately 2,194,710 people (*Census Bureau, 2021*). Most of the County’s population is in the valley areas located in the southwest portion of the County. The County’s population has grown by 6.9%, 142,975 people, since 2011 (population in 2011 was 2,054,735 people).

The population of the unincorporated area of the County in 2016 was 309,759 people. In 2020, the population is 304,659; a decrease of 5,100 persons (or 1.35%) (*State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2016-2020, with 2021 Census Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2016*)

Population Growth 2011 - 2020
Population Trend, 2000-2020

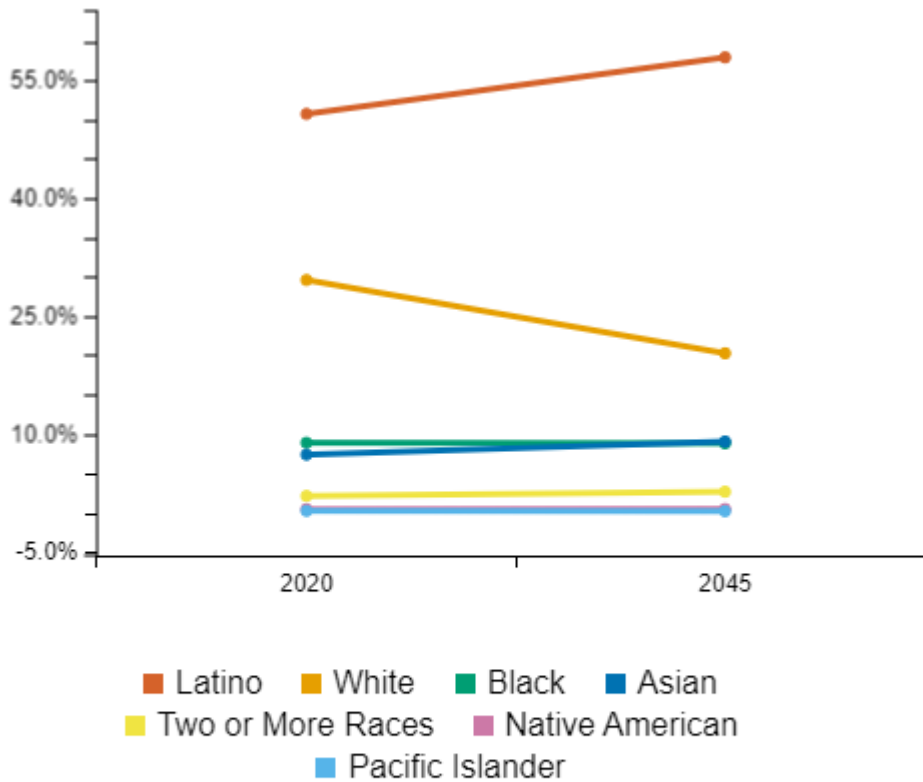


CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Unit Estimates

Figure 1-10: San Bernardino County Unincorporated Area Population Changes 2011 - 2020

Source: California Department of Finance E-4

Ethnic composition includes Hispanics (55.8%) who form the largest share of the County’s population, followed by Whites (25.4%). African Americans (9.4%) and Asian Americans (8.5%) form a relatively lower share of the total population. It should be noted that the Hispanic population is growing at the fastest rate among all ethnic groups, followed by African Americans and Asian Americans. The population of Whites declined in all the six counties in Southern California; San Bernardino County experienced a decline of 7% in its White population. Changes in Ethnicity are from the California Department of Finance, Demographics Unit.



Note: All races are Non-Hispanic. Latino is of any race.

Figure 1-11: San Bernardino County Area Projected Ethnicity Population

Source: San Bernardino County

1.8.5 Existing Land Use

The County has adopted a “one-map approach.” The “one-map approach” permits the use of a single map showing both General Plan land use designations and zoning classifications. The one-map approach assures that there will always be land use consistency between the County's General Plan and its Zoning Code.

There are 18 land use zoning districts that apply only to privately owned lands in the County and not to the lands controlled by other jurisdictions. Lands that are controlled by other jurisdictions, including lands controlled by federal and state agencies as well as incorporated cities, are mapped to identify the public agencies that control them. The 18 land use zoning districts are as follows:

- Resource Conservation (RC)
- Agriculture (AG)
- Rural Living (RL),
- Single Residential (RS),
- Multiple Residential (RM),
- Office Commercial (CO),
- Neighborhood Commercial (CN),
- Rural Commercial (CR),
- Highway Commercial (CH),
- General Commercial (CG),
- Service Commercial (CS),
- Community Industrial (IC),
- Regional Industrial (IR),
- Institutional (IN),
- Special Development (SD),
- Floodway (FW),

- Specific Plan (SP), and
- Open Space (OS).

Resource Conservation (RC) comprises the majority (55.98 percent) of the designated land uses in the County. This land use designation covers over 1 million acres, or about 1,500 square miles of land. Most of the land within this designation is publicly owned (federal and state) and includes national parks, military bases, conservation areas, and lands owned by other federal and state agencies. The County has designated approximately 681,500 acres or 1,065 square miles (37.92 percent) for residential uses. Out of this, about 587,535 acres (32.76 percent of total unincorporated area) are designated Rural Living, 67,691 acres are designated Single Residential, while 4,986 acres are designated Multiple Residential.

Commercial land use zoning districts (Office Commercial, Neighborhood Commercial, Rural Commercial, Highway Commercial, General Commercial, and Service Commercial) occupy a total of 12,177 acres or 0.68 percent of the total unincorporated area. Industrial land use zoning districts (including Community Industrial and Regional Industrial) occupy 21,834 acres or 1.21 percent of the total unincorporated area. Other land use designations include Agriculture occupying 41,793 acres (2.32 percent), Institutional occupying 8,567.51 acres (0.48 percent), Floodway occupying 20,281 acres (1.13 percent), and Specific Plan occupying 4,861.37 acres (0.27 percent).

Because of the size of the County, the San Bernardino County General Plan divides the county into 8 quadrants. The “one-map approach” allows the quadrant maps to be used for many different planning and development purposes. The Land Use Zoning identifies the type of construction and growth that exists in the area.

County designated Land Use Zoning Districts do not apply to Federal, State, or incorporated owned property.

The County’s General Plan can be found at: <https://countywideplan.com/>

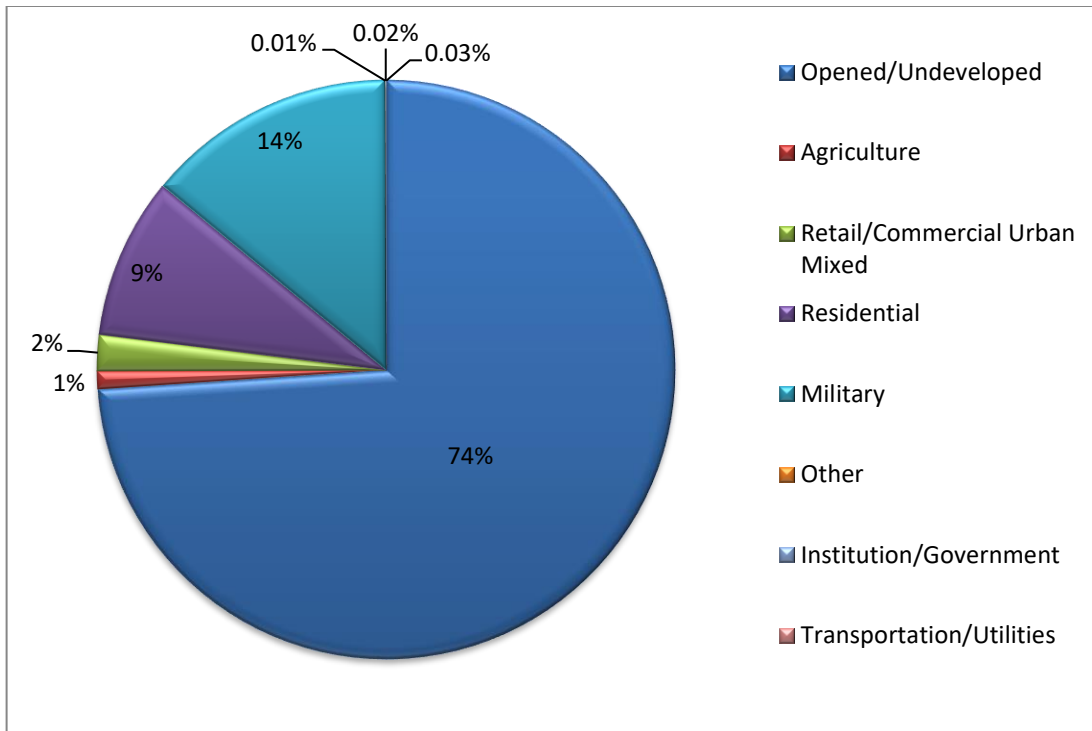


Figure 1-12: San Bernardino County Land Use

Source: San Bernardino County

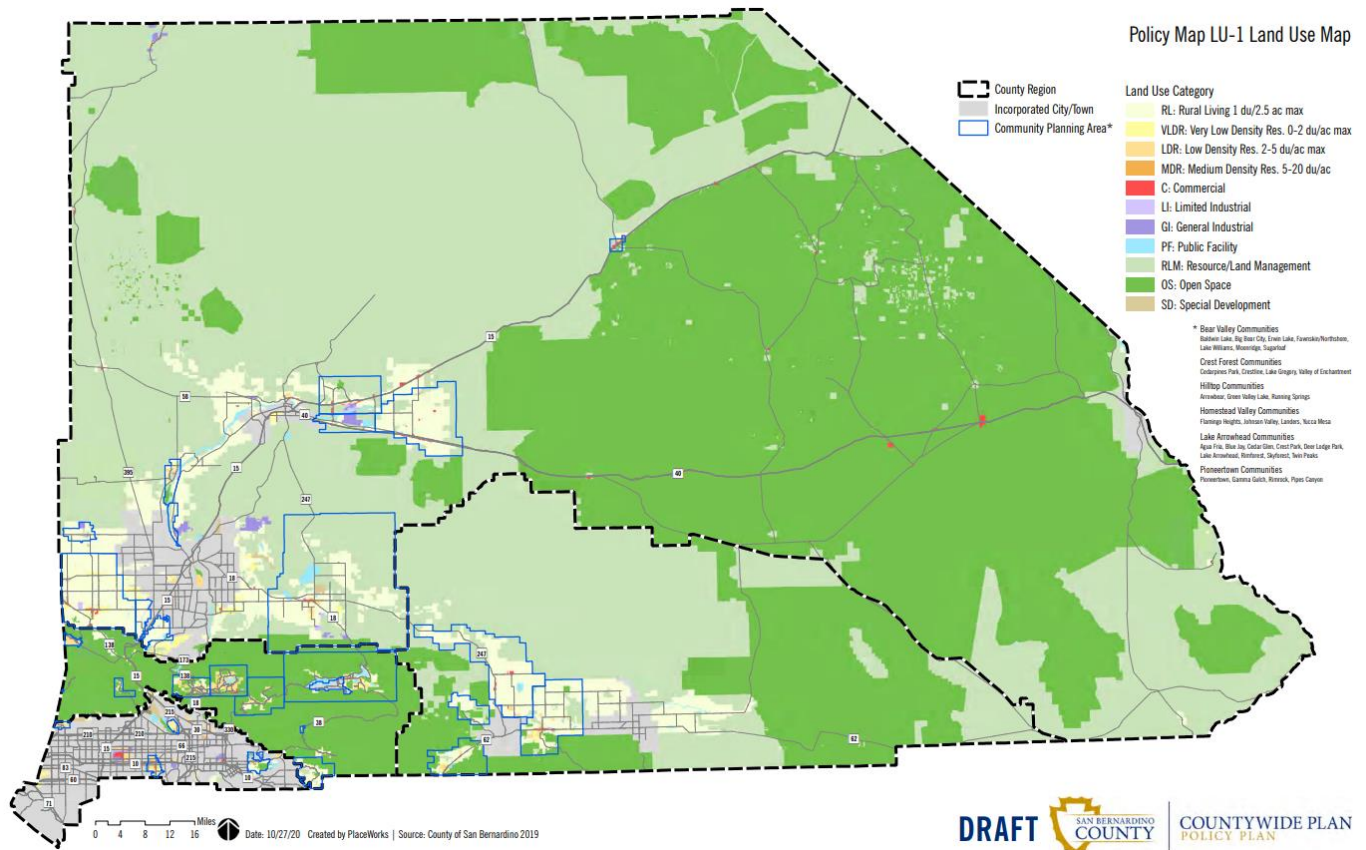


Figure 1-13: San Bernardino County Land Use Map

Source: San Bernardino County

1.8.6 Development Trends

No major developments occurred in the unincorporated area of the county since the 2017 MJHMP was adopted. The limited development that did occur was scattered throughout the unincorporated area. All development was in accordance with the pre-designated Land Use Zones development zones and complied with all Fire, Flood, and Seismic codes of the County and State at the time of development. This includes commercial, industrial, and residential developments. Construction meeting County codes reduces the damage risk from earthquakes, floods, and wildfires. Homes in remote areas create defensible space and properties throughout the County are built to withstand earthquakes. Older buildings are eligible for retrofitting if they meet grant requirements. The County implemented incentives to reduce power and water consumption during droughts and peak hours. Lawns can be replaced with native fauna and alerts go out to residents to reduce power during peak demand.

Over the past several years the County has seen growth in rural populations. Movement from major metropolitan areas was taking place and was accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Residents in remote areas are more prone to wildfires and floods. Emergency services will take longer to arrive if remote areas are cut off. Floodplain ordinances limit development near flood zones; however, climate change is a concerning development. Losses from Hurricane Kay serve as a reminder of the County's changing environment.

The County is optimistic about the potential for future development. Cities in the western parts of the County continue to see growth. Lower home prices entice buyers from neighboring counties and employment opportunities continue to grow.

The High Desert area of San Bernardino County is one of the best places in the world for solar energy development because of its high altitude, the number of sunny days each year and existing power infrastructure.

- Many large solar energy projects are being proposed in California's desert area on federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land. BLM has received right-of-way requests encompassing more than 300,000 acres for the development of approximately 34 large solar thermal power plants totaling approximately 24,000 megawatts. This number of projects has not yet reached the stage of an Application for Certification (AFC) with the California Energy Commission.
- California's electric utility companies are required to use renewable energy to produce 20 percent of their power by 2010 and 33 percent by 2020. A main source of renewable power will be solar energy. Within the County of San Bernardino, a Hybrid Power Project has been approved in the Victor Valley area. As of August 2010, three large Solar Projects to be placed in the County are in review by the California Energy Commission.

Once built, these projects will not impact the area to a great extent. Minimal staffing is required to operate these facilities and their very nature places them in remote locations of the County. Using renewable energy increases power availability allowing the County to reduce vulnerability to climate change and extreme heat events. Climate change causes extreme weather events to occur more often, necessitating an improved power grid. Increased supply will prepare the County for future events.

Additionally, with the completion of the Alameda Corridor and the emergence of the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach as the largest ports in the U.S., shipping trans-Pacific goods from the booming Asian economies, San Bernardino County has evolved as the logistics and distribution hub for the 20 million resident Southern California market and into the rest of the nation. As the international economy recovers amidst tightening land availability for warehousing and transit, San Bernardino County is better positioned than other areas in the region to harness the opportunity to become an even more important logistics hub. Improved building codes will allow commerce to continue after a disaster occurs. Economic decline after a disaster will reduce growth and slow down commerce. Improved building codes and a larger power supply reduce the County's vulnerabilities from all hazards.



The County has also started development of a bullet train. The bullet train will connect Victorville, CA and Las Vegas NV generally following the I-15 corridor (NOTE: There are discussions of additional bullet trains connecting San Bernardino with Los Angeles and San Diego and San Bernardino County and San Francisco/Sacramento).

While all these development trends may not be recognized over the next 5 years, all future development that will take place is planned to occur in accordance with the General Plan Land Use Zones and will consider all potential hazards identified within this plan. Additionally, all development will be in compliance with all Fire, Flood, and Seismic codes of the County and State at the time of development. Compliance with these codes reduce the County's vulnerability to wildfires, floods, and seismic events. Building codes are updated when new hazard studies are done.

The Fire District has instituted additional response elements with Wildland Firefighting Crews and the Fire Dozers Program and Fire Prevention programs have been implemented since the last plan because of the greater risk of Wildland Fires. Flood Control District Plans with the Annex program of flood water and debris diversion is also new to mitigate burn scar flooding and debris flows. Recent wildfires left burn scars increasing flood risk to the surrounding areas. The lack of vegetation allows rock and soil to flow down damaging properties.

Continued development necessitated new programs in in Flood Control and Public works and with the Fire District with priorities with new programs in wildfires, flooding and landslides. Hurricane Kay inflicted severe losses in the County resulting in increased mitigation actions for flooding and wildfires. Burn scars led to increased flooding in the mountainous parts of the County.



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2 Plan Adoption

2.1 Adoption by Local Governing Body

The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors created “districts” to provide a specific service to an area / population of San Bernardino County. These Districts are Board Governed in that the Board of Supervisors has direct control and legislative oversight of the Districts. The Board of Supervisors acts on behalf of each District whenever governance items are necessary. The participating jurisdictions listed in this plan are separate legal entities from the County of San Bernardino. For tax/revenue purposes the Board of Supervisors, acting as the Board of Directors for each participating jurisdiction or “District”, will be adopting the MJHMP on behalf of each District. The Districts are not independent from San Bernardino County but are controlled and administered as any other County Department is administered. To comply with legal requirement for each of the five Special Districts, separate resolutions are required. Copies of these resolutions are attached at the front of this MJHMP.

This plan represents mitigation efforts for the unincorporated portions of the County and the efforts of three jurisdictions participating in this MJHMP planning effort. The participating jurisdictional special districts include:

- San Bernardino County Fire Protection District
- San Bernardino County Flood Control District
- San Bernardino County Special Districts Department

San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors is responsible for the review, approval, and adoption of the MJHMP update for the unincorporated area of San Bernardino County, the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, and for the County’s Board Governed Special Districts Department. It is also the intent of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors to take appropriate actions to incorporate the MJHMP update into the San Bernardino County General Plan.

After Cal OES and FEMA have approved the MJHMP update, it will be adopted by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors. Currently, the adoption process is scheduled for (November 15, 2022). The item will be part of the consent calendar subject to a public hearing if necessary. The HMP will be listed on the agenda with the plan being made available electronically to the general public for at least three (3) business days prior to the Board of Supervisor’s meeting date. Any member of the public can make comments on the Plan during the meeting prior to any action by the Board of Supervisors.



2.2 Promulgation Authority

The Promulgator Authority for the adoption of the MJHMP by the unincorporated area of San Bernardino County, the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, and for the County's Board Governed Special Districts Department and incorporation of the MJHMP into the San Bernardino County General Plan is:

- Chairman Col. Paul Cook First District
- Janice Rutherford Second District Supervisor
- Dawn Rowe Third District Supervisor
- Chairman Curt Hagman Fourth District Supervisor
- Joe Baca Jr, Fifth District Supervisor

The Point of Contact for information regarding this MJHMP is:

Michael Ramirez, Acting Assistant Emergency Services Manager
San Bernardino County Fire
Office of Emergency Services
1743 Miro Way
Rialto, CA 92376
(909) 356-3998

3 Planning Process

3.1 Preparing the Plan

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning is a process State, Tribal, and local governments use to identify risks and vulnerabilities associated with natural disasters, and to develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from future hazard events.

Planning creates a way to solicit and consider input from diverse interests. Involving stakeholders is essential to building community-wide support for the plan. In addition to emergency managers, the planning process involves other government agencies (e.g., zoning, floodplain management, public works, community, and economic development), businesses, civic groups, environmental groups, and schools.

To assist with the updating of the MJHMP, a Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Team (Planning Team) was established. The Planning Team was the lynchpin for all activities to update the MJHMP. The Planning Team was established to define and identify the strategies, goals, activities, and development of the MJHMP. The Planning Team represents a comprehensive team of subject matter experts from a range of areas that the team felt was affected by the plan or could provide great benefit to the team. Members of the Planning Team were drawn from San Bernardino County Departments, the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, and the San Bernardino County Special Districts Department.

The Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Team members worked together to jointly determine and rank the risks facing the four participating agencies, develop goals and objectives to mitigate the risks, and identify which of the participating jurisdictions would be most appropriate for leading any particular project area identified by the Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Team. The individual Planning Team members then returned to their respective Special Districts where discussions were held, input sought, and potential projects developed and ranked for each of the Planning Team identified risks and projects relevant to the Special District. The Planning Team members then returned to the Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Team and provided the Planning Team with their vetted, prioritized list of potential projects and budgets to include in the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. These projects and budgets were integrated into the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Upon approval, each participating jurisdiction would then be able to apply for grant funding for their prioritized projects without interference from another participating jurisdiction as funding became available.

The Planning Team was led by a representative from the San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Service. This representative took on the responsibilities of a Project Manager and facilitated and coordinated activities.



The Project Manager also represented the Unincorporated County at the San Bernardino County Operational Area (OA) Stakeholder meetings. San Bernardino County OES led the effort to coordinate Stakeholder in the Operational Area update their local MJHMP. This effort included: providing technical support, establishing a platform to encourage the exchange of ideas, and help coordination among neighboring stakeholders. The Project Manager was responsible for attending these meetings and incorporating the material into their planning process.

Table 2: Proposed Project Timeline

SB HMP Update	
Deliverable	Due Date
<i>Project Initiation</i>	
Develop Project Management Plan (PMP)	8/29/2022
Review Updated Timeline	9/20/2022
Schedule Project Kick Off Meeting	9/22/2022
Develop Project Kick Off Meeting Materials (PPT, Agenda)	9/22/2022
Project Kick Off Meeting	9/23/2022
Develop Meeting Minutes	9/23/2022
Review Meeting Minutes	9/23/2022
Update Maps	10/1/2022
Alert Departments for Updated Hazard Mitigation Actions	9/23/2022
Develop Meeting 2	9/29/2022
Develop Project Kick Off Meeting Materials (PPT, Agenda)	9/29/2022
Update Hazard Summary	9/30/2022
Update Capability Assessment	9/30/2022
Update CRS and NFIP data	9/30/2022
Update First Two Chapter of the Plan	9/30/2022
Receive Hazard Mitigation Actions From Previous Plan	9/30/2022
Submit Draft 1 for Review	10/3/2022
Develop Meeting 2	10/7/2022
Develop Project Kick Off Meeting Materials (PPT, Agenda)	10/7/2022
Facilitate Meeting 2	10/7/2022
Submit Draft 2	10/12/2022
Develop Meeting 3	10/19/2022
Develop Project Kick Off Meeting Materials (PPT, Agenda)	10/19/2022
Facilitate Meeting 3	10/20/2022
Conduct Community Engagement for Current Draft	11/2/2022
Submit Final Draft for FEMA Approval	11/7/2022

Based on the Project Management Plan, the Planning Team divided the update process into four (4) phases. This approach allowed for a faster and thorough review of the material and provided an organized method to introduce new or updated material. The Project Manager led the discussion, solicited comments, took notes, and incorporated results in the MJHMP. Additionally, the Project Manager collected, and summarized material provide by Planning Team members. During the Planning Team meetings some members were assigned tasks or action items which were to be completed prior to the next meeting.

Staff assigned to the MJHMP update reviewed the 2017 MJHMP and provided comments referencing updated information such as current population statistics, new HAZUS-MH MR3 analysis of floods and earthquakes and provide suggestions for updating the MJHMP. The Planning Team then reviewed the update information and validated/identified goals, objectives, and projects. This step included discussion of how the projects would be prioritized.

3.2 Project Prioritization, Comprehensive Consideration of Criteria/Factors

While there is not a standard process followed by each of San Bernardino County Departments, and Districts; they all considered social, technological, administrative, political, legal, economic, and environmental factors. The County and each district participated on the Planning Team, and then took the risks, goals, objectives, and projects back to their respective jurisdiction for discussion and vetting. After vetting, the individual Planning Team members returned to the Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Team where the individual materials were combined into a single Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. This Multi-Jurisdictional effort resulted in goals, objectives and projects for all participants being listed under the appropriate hazard sections and not by individual participants. This reflects the overall County philosophy of allowing the department/district with the most expertise to suggest and/or manage a project that may affect another participant who does not have expertise in the hazard.

3.3 Planning Team

Much of the Planning Team is composed of representatives who were part of the development of the 2017 Unincorporated Area County MJHMP. This provided added value to the team in that they were familiar with the process and provided continuity in the updating of the 2022 MJHMP.

The Planning Team is comprised of representatives from San Bernardino County Departments, the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, and the San Bernardino County Special Districts Department who specialize in mitigation type activities/planning.



The Planning Team members represented select aspects of the community and were thought of as liaisons to the greater community. Each Planning Team member was responsible for communicating the direction and status of the planning effort to their outside members and in return they are expected to bring to the team outside perspectives. Additionally, the individual Planning Team members acted as liaisons for their respective Special Districts and were responsible for ensuring that the Special Districts provide appropriate input from their respective internal planning processes. Potential projects/budget meetings were held where alternative mitigation actions were discussed, and potential mitigation projects were developed and prioritized along with budget development for the individual participating Special Districts and Departments. Additional prioritization after budgets were developed to ensure proper Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) techniques were applied.

Representation was present on the Planning Team from various County Departments and the three participating jurisdictional departments. Planning Team included representatives from all the participating San Bernardino County Special Districts and Department

Table 3 - Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Team

Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Team Members	Title / Role
Unincorporated County	
Suzanne Peterson	Countywide Plan Coordinator / Land Use Services / Mitigation Review
Jerry Blum	Countywide Plan Coordinator
Brent Rolf	County GIS / Hazus Data Coordinator / Information Services
Frank Jordan	Land Use Services / Mitigation Review
Jim Sowers	Building and Safety / Risk Assessment Review and Mitigation Action Plan Development
Patricia Cole	Economic Development Agency / Implementation and Funding Review
Carl Alban	Architecture and Engineering Department
John Amrhein	Sherriff’s Corner Department Rep. / Mitigation Action Review
Mazin Kasey	Public Works Dept. /Transportation Division
Dan Marmolejo	Superintendent of Schools
Office of Emergency Services	
Michael Ramirez	Project Manager for Planning Process
Terrence Vigilance	GIS Specialist
David Davis	Emergency Services Officer / Fire District Representative and Technical Writer
Fire Protection District	
Tom Strong	Assistant Fire Marshall



Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Team Members	Title / Role
Ryan Webb	Division Chief
Flood Control District	
Brendon Biggs	Director – Public Works
Michael Fam	Manager Flood Control Chief, Flood Control Planning/ Water Resources Division
Noel Castillo	Flood Control Planning
Grant Mann	Flood Control Planning
Special Districts Department	
Moe Yousif	Special Districts Dept. Deputy Director

Table 4: Stakeholder List

Stakeholder Members	Name	Title / Role
Municipal Partners	Name	Title / Role
City of Barstow	Nick Dinapoli	Fire Chief
City of San Bernardino	Steven Aranda	Sergeant
City of Chino	Denise School	Administrative Services Manager
City of Chino Hills	Benjamin Montgomery	Emergency Services Analyst
City of Colton	Justin Weems	Emergency Services Coordinator
City of Fontana	Aminah Mears	Emergency Services Officer
City of Grand Terrace	Haide Aguirre	Management Analyst
City of Hesperia	Rachel Molina	Public Information Officer
City of Loma Linda	Dan Harker	Emergency Services Coordinator
City of Montclair	Steven Griffin	Emergency Services Coordinator
City of Ontario	Sager Patel	New Emergency Manager
City of Rancho Cucamonga	Joseph Ramos	Emergency Manager
City of Redlands	Esther Martinez	Emergency Operations Manager
City of Rialto	Chris Jensen	Battalion Chief
City of Upland	Klasha Ray	Emergency Services Coordinator
City of Victorville	Dana Wellborn	Emergency Services Manager
Town of Apple Valley	La Vonda Perason	Emergency Services Officer



Stakeholder Members	Name	Title / Role
Town of Yucca Valley	Jessica Rice	Management Analyst
School District Partners	Name	Title / Role
Apple Valley Unified School District	Colette Rozhan	Director, Risk Management
Chino Valley Unified School District	Whitney Fields	Assistant Superintendent
San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools	Dan Marmejo	Risk Management Analyst
Snowline Joint Unified School District	Robert Chacon	Director of Risk Management
Special District Partners	Name	Title / Role
Inland Empire Utilities Agency District Headquarters	Claudia Neighbors/ Tony Arellano	Safety Officer
Newberry Community Services District	Daphne Lanier	Fire Chief- Barstow Fire Protection District
Omnitrans	Alex Ramirez	Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority	Richard Haller/ Carlos Quintero	Exec. Manager of Engineering and Operations
Water District Partners	Name	Title / Role
Crestline Village Water District	Larrie Ann Davis	Office Manager
Cucamonga Valley Water District	Rosanna Ammari / Maria Kennedy	Maria Kennedy Consultant Representative
East Valley Water District	Cecilia Contreras	Administrative Assistant
Monte Vista Water District	Jonathon Dizon	Engineering Technician
San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	Wen Huang	Project manager- Construction
Twenty-nine Palms Water District	Gary Sturdivan	Consultant Rep.
Yucaipa Valley Water District	John Hull	Public Works Management
CERT Teams	Name	Title / Role
Wrightwood	Stretch Suba	CERT Citizens
Phelan/Pinion Hills	Alice Harrison	CERT Citizens
Angelus Oaks	Paul Franklin	CERT Citizens
Big Bear Valley	Susan Elliot	CERT Citizens
Helendale	Robert Schnieders	CERT Citizens
Lucerne Valley	Bryan Meder	CERT Citizens



Stakeholder Members	Name	Title / Role
Lytle Creek	James Sheldrake	CERT Citizens
Mill Creek Canyon	Frank Sexson	CERT Citizens
Morongio Basin	Carl Angdahl	CERT Citizens
Mountain	Katherine Howe	CERT Citizens
Oak Hills	Vacant	CERT Citizens
Rosena Ranch	Vacant	CERT Citizens
San Antonio Heights	Vacant	CERT Citizens
Silver Valley	Vacant	CERT Citizens
Public Representatives	Name	Title / Role
Interested Citizen	Alice Harrison	Interested Citizen
Interested Citizen	Keith Morris	Interested Citizen
Other Partner Agencies	Name	Title / Role
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Tom Woodward	Disaster Services Manager
Arrowhead Regional Medical Center	Shawn Shelton	Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
United States Forest Service	TBD	San Bernardino National Forest and Angeles National Forest Rep.
Wrightwood Fire Safe Council	John Aziz	Fire Safe Council
Rim of the World Mountain Mutual Aid Association	Aaron Scullin	President

There were a series of meetings held with the Planning Team. Each meeting had a primary focus and provided an opportunity to discuss updates and exchange ideas. Below is a list of the Planning Team meetings:

Table 5: Planning Team Meetings

Date	Activity
August 29, 2022	An online meeting was conducted to discuss revisions and additions to the Planning Process, Risk Assessment, Community Capability Assessment, Mitigation Strategies, Plan Maintenance, Fiscal Resources, and Public Outreach. The County and CONSTANT developed a tentative timeline with action items.



September 22, 2022	Formal kickoff Meeting for County Hazard Mitigation Planning team. Planning Team members were introduced to the project and assigned to review 2017 MJHMP and update risks and mitigation projects as needed. Participants were alerted to the tight timeline.
September 30, 2022	Conference Call with participants to discuss revisions and additions to the Planning Process, risk Assessment, Community capability Assessment, Mitigation Strategies, Plan maintenance, fiscal Resources, and Public Outreach. Each section was reviewed and discussed by the Team. Additions and corrections will be forwarded to OES for inclusion into the plan.
October 11, 2022	Online meeting to discuss revisions and additions to the Planning Process, risk Assessment, Community capability Assessment, Mitigation Strategies, Plan maintenance, fiscal Resources, and Public Outreach. The first draft was reviewed by the Planning Team. Additions and corrections will be forwarded to OES for inclusion into the plan
October 20, 2022	Online meeting to discuss revisions and additions to the Planning Process, risk Assessment, Community capability Assessment, Mitigation Strategies, Plan maintenance, fiscal Resources, and Public Outreach. The second draft was reviewed by the Planning Team. Additions and corrections will be forwarded to OES for inclusion into the plan
October 28, 2022	Internal meeting to review the final draft and address any issues before CalOES submittal.
November 7, 2022	Second submittal to Cal OES and FEMA submittal.
December 2, 2022	MJHMP approved by FEMA.

3.4 Coordination with Other External Jurisdictions, Agencies and Organizations

3.4.1 Internal Coordination

Because of the size and geographical location of Unincorporated County area, there are many jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations that are affected by or have influence on the county and the mitigation planning process. As part of the planning process, the Planning Team, and particularly the Project Manager, took great efforts to engage and include as many members as possible. These members were drawn from San Bernardino County Departments, the San

Bernardino County Fire Protection District, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, and the San Bernardino County Special Districts Department.

One of the first efforts that were made was when the Planning Team was being established. The Planning Team members gave special considerations as to what they thought needed to be in the MJHMP and attempted to identify a person who could represent that area. This consideration went beyond the county departments.

As mentioned above, in addition to being required to participate in the Planning Team meetings, the Planning Team members were also required to liaison with other groups including their own department/districts planning and project staff and with cooperating agencies to provide updates on the project and to bring to the team the different perspectives and comments. The Planning Team conducted a very extensive outreach effort.

This was done mostly through leveraging of existing meetings and efforts. In this liaison role, the Planning Team members coordinated with CalFire; the United States Forest Service, San Bernardino National Forest and Angeles National Forest; Natural Resource Conservation Service, Special Districts, and the 24 cities and towns within the County. This allowed for the Planning Team to capture a larger perspective, while keeping the Planning Team at a manageable level. The information was then brought back to the Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Team by the individual Planning Team members. At these meetings, potential cooperative projects were discussed, categorized, and prioritized for inclusion in the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

As previously mentioned, the Unincorporated County and special districts were also active members of the San Bernardino OA Stakeholder Group meetings. These meetings provided an opportunity to coordinate with all cities/towns and Special Districts in the county. Through this venue, the Planning Team and the Project Manager reached out to adjacent jurisdictions and associated Special districts to ensure that their efforts and findings were not in conflict. Stakeholder meetings include the primary, alternate, and any consultants for all the participating jurisdictions.

3.4.2 External Coordination

The unincorporated county also had representation on the OA Working Group team. The Working Group is a small group of OA Stakeholders with experience in developing Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plans. Members are drawn from the 24 cities/towns, 33 special districts, and the County. The goal of the Working Group is to vet the direction and material being provided to the larger Stakeholder Group such as crosswalk, Web Portal, use of maps, and a method to prioritize and rank the existing and any new hazards. The Working Group also discusses problems and solutions that arise during the MJHMP update process. Meetings were either in person or by conference call.

3.5 Documentation Review

3.5.1 Review of Existing Plans and Programs

The MJHMP planning process provided the Planning Team with an opportunity to review existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b) (3)). and expand on policies contained in other plans such as County or Special District land use, climate action, wildfire protection or watershed drainage plans. The Planning Team views their general plans and the MJHMP as complementary documents that work together to reduce risk exposure to their residents. Many of the ongoing recommendations identified in the MJHMP are programs recommended in the various plans cited above. County codes were examined along with new hazard mitigation guidance from FEMA and CalOES.

3.5.2 Integration with Other Planning Mechanisms

The County of San Bernardino, through the adoption of the General Plan and zoning ordinances, has planned for the impact of natural hazards. The General Plan and MJHMP are complimentary documents that work together to achieve the goal of reducing risk exposure. The General Plan is an integral part of this Plan and an update to the General Plan may trigger an update the MJHMP.

Incorporation of action items and processes from the 2022 MJHMP into various planning documents will be completed as other plans are updated and when new plans are developed. These efforts may coincide with the Plan Maintenance Method and Schedule Activities listed in Section 7. Additional action items may be implemented through the creation of new public educational programs, continued interagency coordination, and public input and participation. The Planning Team will additionally incorporate the MJHMP's hazards, risks, recommendations, and mitigations included into the following planning mechanism documents as seen in Table 6, as appropriate.

The County will create a linkage between the 2022 MJHMP and the General Plan as well as identifying the integration of other relevant County plans and programs as follows:



Table 6 - Existing Planning Mechanism Documents

Jurisdiction	Policy/Planning Documents	How the Document/Plan was Used
<p>San Bernardino County</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countywide Plan - Policy Plan - Business Plan - Communities • San Bernardino County Code - Title 2 Emergency Services - Uniform Fire Code and related miscellaneous fire regulations Police Regulations and Public Protection - Title 3 Emergency Medical Services Domestic Water Sources and Systems - Hazardous Materials and Toxics Control Waste Management - Title 6 California Building Code California Electrical Code California Plumbing Code California Mechanical Code - Title 7 Airport Rules and Regulations - Title 8 Development Code includes regulations relative to Land Use, Development Standards, Safety Standards, and Environmental Protection. - Zoning Ordinances - The County has also adopted Zoning Ordinances that are not part of the County Code but are part of the General Plan. These ordinances regulate land use; map the official land use and hazard overlay districts to include safety hazard and environmental protection areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the Countywide Plan were examined. New sections were added that provided guidance for County vulnerabilities and mitigation actions. • The County code was used to monitor future development trends and have not changed in the last 5 years. Some changes impacted wildfire, flood and earthquake hazards.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Bernardino Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCO) Plans and Policy Manual - 2022 • San Bernardino Capital Improvement Program • Stormwater Resource Plan (SWRP) for the San Bernardino County portion of the Santa Ana River Watershed • The Upper Santa Ana River Wash Habitat Conservation Plan (Wash Plan) • Regional Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan • County Emergency Operations Plan 	
<p>San Bernardino Fire Protection District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Bernardino County Fire Safety Overlay Zone • Mountain Rim Firesafe Council Community Fire Protection Plan • Cal Fire 2022/2023 Strategic Fire Plan for the San Bernardino Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cal Fire 2022/2023 Strategic Fire Plan was used to update the wildfire hazard profile.
<p>San Bernardino Flood Control District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santa Ana Watershed Stormwater Resource Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Santa Ana Watershed Stormwater Resource Plan was incorporated into the flood hazard.
<p>San Bernardino Special Districts Department</p>	<p>See San Bernardino County</p>	

3.6 Public Involvement/Outreach

Public involvement was solicited throughout the process. Since the 2017 MJHMP approval, the County and its special districts have taken several steps to educate the public on the hazards facing the county and had several public forums where mitigation projects were discussed and identified. At all events, public opinion and comments are solicited.

The Planning Team also considered the possibility of including public members on the Planning Team. However, because of the vast size of the county and the volume of possibilities, it was determined that having the Planning Team members liaison with the public would better serve and capture the public interest.

During this process, the County and Special Districts also used several platforms to reach out and inform the public of the MJHMP update. Wherever possible, a joint effort was made by the Planning Team members to include discussion for each participating jurisdictions hazards, goals, and objectives. These joint meetings of the Special Districts and County resulted in joint leverage of the planning effort and a resulting joint benefit of goals/objectives, and project development for the MJHMP development.

Public Involvement during the planning process consisted of meetings for County Departments or Special Districts which gave the public the direct opportunity to comment on the County Unincorporated Area MJHMP, meetings of County Department or Special District advisory committees where hazard specific information and possible projects were discussed, updates on the County website, press releases regarding the MJHMP, and public hearing regarding the MJHMP. The plan was discussed at public meetings and Public Educational events. OES Personnel were used to brief the public on the plan and the outcomes and needs for one and signatures were collected. Throughout the planning process meetings were held with the public to address their concerns. A recurring trend was the concern of severe weather, especially after Hurricane Kay, and wildfires. This was used to change the mitigation actions and improve several projects. All participants collectively supported the following public outreach meetings. Below is a summary list of the public outreach:

3.6.1 Public Meetings

- September 28, 2022, 6:30 PM-8:00 PM – Public input for the hazard mitigation plan update.
- September 29, 2022, 10:00-12PM- Public input and engagement meeting at San Bernardino Valley College. Hazards facing the County were discussed.
- September 29, 2022, 10:00-12PM- Public input and engagement meeting at the City of Upland. Hazards facing the County were discussed.
- October 1, 2022, 8:00AM-6PM - Public input and engagement meeting at the City of Phelan. Hazards facing the County were discussed.
- October 8, 2022, 8:00 AM-3:00PM - Public input and engagement meeting at the City of Upland. Hazards facing the County were discussed.



3.6.2 Ready SB County Preparedness App Message/Web Postings

An App message was sent out to alert the public about the hazard mitigation process. The message was sent to over 15,000 people via the SB County Preparedness Mobile App, and it is attached to the San Bernardino County Fire Website <https://sbcfire.org> as referenced in Annex 6. Ready SB County Preparedness Mobile App can be used on either an Android or iPhone. This app provides multiple resources for our residents that will assist them in preparing for a disaster and enhancing the recovery process. Protect yourself and your loved ones before, during and after a disaster.

In addition to hazard mitigation plan updates, the public can get the latest news from SBCounty.gov, CalTrans, National Weather Service, and San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services. This app provides the public with emergency supply kit lists, grocery lists and checklists tailored to an individual. The public can access, and update preparedness plans as needed. Learn all you need to plan for and respond to natural disasters, terrorism and pandemic flu in San Bernardino County.

3.6.3 Community Emergency Response Teams

The Press Release and Executive Summary were forwarded to the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Team leaders for those CERT Teams located in the unincorporated County area. The Team Leaders forwarded the MJHMP Press Release and Executive summary to their team members with the request for comments on the MJHMP. The fourteen (14) CERT Teams within the unincorporated County include:

Angelus Oaks CERT	Big Bear Valley CERT	Helendale CERT
Lucerne Valley CERT	Lytle Creek CERT	Mill Creek Canyon CERT
Morongo Basin CERT	Mountain CERT	Oak Hills CERT
Phelan/Pinon Hills CERT	Rosena Beach CERT	San Antonio Heights CERT
Silver Valley CERT	Wrightwood CERT	

3.6.4 Plan Approval and Public Comment

The County Board of Supervisors reviewed, approved, and adopted the Unincorporated Area MJHMP for the County and its Special Districts at their public meeting (November 15, 2022). The Board of Supervisors issued a Letter of Promulgation and Resolution denoting approval of the MJHMP for the County and its Special Districts.

On December 2, 2022, FEMA approved the San Bernardino MJHMP.

San Bernardino County will publish the final MJHMP on the county website for public review. Comments from the public will influence future edits to the MJHMP.

3.7 Planning Process

As discussed, the planning process followed FEMA How to guides which includes; organizing resources, conducting the risk assessment, developing a capabilities assessment, developing a mitigation strategy, and providing implementation measures for continued mitigation success. The Risk Assessment process includes four (4) basic steps; 1) hazard identification and screening; 2) hazard profiling; 3) hazard exposure; and 4) hazard vulnerability. The Project Manager, working with the Planning Team, facilitated discussions around these steps.

The first step in this process was to identify all natural hazards present in the community. The Planning Team started with the 2017 MJHMP and augmented as necessary. This augmentation considered both adding and removing of hazards to develop a list of potential natural hazards in the community. The Planning Team utilized several sources to ensure they were considering all potential hazards. Material reviewed included the following: 2017 San Bernardino County Operational Area MJHMP, State of California MJHMP, FEMA “How-to Guides,” and several surround community MJHMPs. After the list of potential hazards in the community is generated, the hazards were screened. For a full listing of documents see Section 5.1.1

3.7.1 Hazard Screening

The intent of screening hazards is to help prioritize which hazard creates the greatest concern in the community. In 2017, the Planning Team agreed to utilize a non-numerical ranking system for the MJHMP update process and was used for the 2022 update. This process consists of generating a qualitative ranking (High, Medium, or Low) rating for: 1) probability; and 2) impact from each hazard. To further assist with the process, the following definition of “High”, “Medium”, and “Low” probability and impacts are being provided (NOTE: these definitions were utilized in the 2010 MJHMP process):



Probability

- High-Highly Likely/Likely
- Medium-Possible
- Low-Unlikely

Impact

- High-Catastrophic/Critical
- Medium-Limited
- Low-Negligible

The hazards were then placed into a matrix with the appropriate/corresponding box/cell. The table below is an example of how the process will capture the results.

		Impact		
		High	Medium	Low
Probability	High			
	Medium			
	Low			

After all hazards had been analyzed, the Planning Team then determined which Probability and Impact category (i.e., High Impact; High Probability, Medium Impact) the community will focus on over the next five (5) years. An example of how the hazards may be prioritized is below (Red equaling high priority):



		Impact		
		High	Medium	Low
Probability	High			
	Medium			
	Low			

After identifying the “higher” priority hazards in the community, each of the “high” priority hazards were profiled. The hazard profiling includes the incorporation of all new information, material, and reports to better help the Planning Team and the community understand the hazard.

Additionally, for each of the profiled hazards, the Planning Team then analyzed the community’s exposure to each hazard (inventory of assets) and the potential impact under scenario events. The Planning Team used HAZUS, and hazards intersect analyses recently completed within San Bernardino County to produce this information. See Section 4 for more information.

In addition, the hazards that were omitted did not cross the threshold of medium to high probability and medium to high impact were excluded. While hazards such as landslide and extreme heat occur in the County the Planning Team agreed they did not warrant their own hazard profiles.

3.7.2 Set Goals

Goal setting was approached by the Planning Team as a two layered process. The first layer involved the stakeholders acting together as the Planning Team. The second layer involved the individual Special Districts working internally to coordinate those goals identified by the Planning Team with the goals identified internally by the Special Districts. The Planning Team validated and identified new Goals and Objectives for the MJHMP update in 2017. The Planning Team reviewed the hazard exposure and scenario impacts developed during the Risk Assessment portion of the process. With a firm understanding of the risk the community is potentially facing, the Planning Team then re-evaluated the 2017 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals and Objectives; assessed their status and effectiveness in meeting the 2017 Mitigation Measures and identified new Goals and Objectives. Many of the goals were carried over to the 2022 update because mitigation projects are ongoing and the hazards facing the County did not change much over the past five years.

As part of this process, the Planning Team also reviewed the County's General Plan, the State of California MJHMP, Floodplain Management Plans, Task Force After Action, and/or documents, and adjacent local jurisdiction MJHMPs to ensure the Goals and Objectives were comprehensive and compatible with those outlined in this plan.

3.7.3 Review and Propose Mitigation Measures

After the Goals and Objectives were established, the Planning Team then turned to identifying projects under each Goal and Objective that could be implemented to help reduce and/or eliminate the impacts from the priority hazards. As part of this process, the Planning Team reviewed the projects in the 2017 MJHMP to determine which are completed, which are ongoing, and which were deferred. For projects that were not completed the Planning Team validated whether or not the project was necessary.

With a firm understanding of past accomplishments and a good understanding of the potential exposure and scenario impacts from the Risk Assessment section, the Planning Team then started to identify projects that will help reduce and/or eliminate the risk for the high priority hazards. Again, a two-layer approach was used. The Planning Team identified common projects. These common projects were then coordinated internally by the Special Districts and the County to develop a common list of projects. After a list of all possible projects has been identified, the Planning Team then went through the process of prioritizing the projects.

To assist with this effort the Planning Team adopted the STAPLEE methodology. STAPLEE stands for:

- **Social** - The public must support the overall implementation strategy and specific mitigation actions. Therefore, the projects will have to be evaluated in terms of community acceptance.
- **Technology** - It is important to determine if the proposed action is technically feasible, will help to reduce losses in the long term, and has minimal secondary impacts. Determine whether the alternative action is a whole or partial solution, or not a solution at all.
- **Administrative** - Under this part of the evaluation criteria, examine the anticipated staffing, funding, and maintenance requirements for the mitigation action to determine if the jurisdiction/special district has the personnel and administrative capabilities necessary to implement the action or whether outside help will be needed
- **Political** - Understanding how your current community and State political leadership feels about issues related to the environment, economic development, safety, and emergency management. This will provide valuable insight into the level of political support you may have for the mitigation activities and programs. Proposed mitigation objectives sometimes fail because of a lack of political acceptability.

- **Legal** - Without the appropriate legal authority, the action cannot lawfully be undertaken. When considering this criterion, determine whether your jurisdiction has the legal authority at the State, or local level to implement the action, or whether the jurisdiction must pass new laws or regulations. Each level of government operates under a specific source of delegated authority. As a general rule, most local governments operate under enabling legislation that gives them the power to engage in different activities. Identify the unit of government undertaking the mitigation action, and include an analysis of the interrelationships between local, regional, State, and Federal governments. Legal authority is likely to have a significant role later in the process when your State, or community will have to determine how mitigation activities can best be carried out, and to what extent mitigation policies and programs can be enforced.
- **Economic** - Every local government experience budget constraint at one time or another. Cost effective mitigation actions that can be funded in current or upcoming budget cycles are much more likely to be implemented than mitigation actions requiring general obligation bonds or other instruments that would incur long-term debt to a community. Local communities with tight budgets or budget shortfalls may be more willing to undertake a mitigation initiative if it can be funded, at least in part, by outside sources. “Big ticket” mitigation actions, such as large-scale acquisitions and relocation, are often considered for implementation in a post-disaster scenario when additional Federal and State funding for mitigation is available.
- **Environmental** - Impact on the environment is an important consideration because of public desire for sustainable and environmentally healthy communities and the many statutory considerations, such as NEPA, to keep in mind when using Federal funds. The Planning Team needed to evaluate whether, when implementing mitigation actions, there would be negative consequences to environmental assets such as threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other protected natural resources.

In addition to the STAPLEE methodology, the Planning Team incorporated other criteria/factor questions into the process to help engage and solicit input from members. Examples of these criteria/factor questions are:

Does the Action:

- Solve the problem?
- Address Vulnerability Assessment?
- Reduce the exposure or vulnerability to the highest priority hazard?
- Address multiple hazards?
- Address more than one (1) Goal/Objective?
- Benefits equal or exceed costs?

Can the Action:

- Be implemented with existing funds?
- Be implemented by existing state or federal grant programs?
- Be completed within the 5-year life cycle of the LMJHMP?
- Be implemented with currently available technologies?

Will the Action:

- Be accepted by the community?
- Be supported by community leaders?
- Adversely impact segments of the population or neighborhoods?
- Require a change in local ordinances or zoning laws?
- Result in legal action such as a lawsuit?
- Positively or negatively impact the environment?
- Comply with all local, state, and federal environmental laws and regulations?

Is there:

- Sufficient staffing to undertake the project?
- Existing authority to undertake the project?

After going through the above-mentioned process for each project, the Planning Team identified higher priority projects.

3.7.4 Draft the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

The MJHMP Plan update was drafted by the Project Manager, based on input and comments provided by the Planning Team. As indicated previously, the Planning Team used the 2010 MJHMP as a starting point but revised it to reflect updated information). The 2022 MJHMP format is like the 2017 plan with slight heading changes and differences in content. In addition to the heading changes and improved risk assessment information, the Planning Team also used the FEMA Guidance and materials provided by the consultant hired to coordinate the OA MJHMP and Stakeholder groups. This material aided in the Planning Team's understanding of the level of detail and type of information that is excepting in each section.



This process started with the Special Districts and County providing information to the Planning Team through their liaison on the planning team. After the Planning Team ranked and prioritized the materials, the liaisons returned to their respective Special Districts to vet the Planning Team’s work. The Planning Team then worked together with the vetted materials to produce the draft MJHMP. As mentioned earlier, each section was reviewed and updated as necessary. While some Planning Team members are responsible for the updating select sections, all members are responsible for reviewing and commenting on the entire MJHMP. The Planning Team Project Manager was responsible for version control and distribution of the final MJHMP for review.

Once the MJHMP update was drafted, the Planning Team provided opportunities for the public to review and comment on the plan. After the public comment period was closed, the Planning Team finalized the plan and forwarded to Cal OES and FEMA for approval on 11/07/2022.



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4 Risk Assessment

The goal of mitigation is to reduce and/or eliminate the future impacts of a hazard including property damage, disruption to local and regional economies, and the amount of public and private funds spent to assist with recovery. However, mitigation should be based on an assessment of the risk.

This Risk Assessment Section evaluates the potential loss from a hazard event by assessing the vulnerability of buildings, infrastructure, and people. It identifies the characteristics and potential consequences of hazards, how much of the unincorporated areas of the County could be affected by a hazard, and the impact on unincorporated County area assets. The Risk Assessment approach consists of three (3) components:

- **Hazard Identification** – Identification and screening of hazards (Section 4.1)
- **Hazard Profiles** – Review of historic occurrences and assessment of the potential for future events (Section 4.2)
- **Vulnerability Assessment** – Determination of potential losses or impacts to buildings, infrastructure, and population (Section 4.3)

4.1 Hazard Identification

4.1.1 Hazard Screening Criteria

Per FEMA Guidance, the first step in developing the Risk Assessment is identifying the hazards. The County's HMP Planning Team reviewed several previously prepared hazard mitigation plans and other relevant documents to determine the universe of natural hazards that have the potential to affect the County and the nearby region. Table 7 provides a crosswalk of hazards identified in the 2010 San Bernardino County MJHMP update, the San Bernardino County 2007 General Plan Safety Element, Single Jurisdictional Plans and the 2018 CA State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Seventeen different hazards were identified based on a thorough document review. The crosswalk was used to develop a preliminary hazards list providing a framework for County HMP Planning Team members to evaluate which hazards were truly relevant to the County and which ones are not. For example, volcanic activity was considered to be of little relevance to the County, while earthquake, flooding, and wildfire were indicated in almost all hazard documentation.



Table 7: Document Review Crosswalk

Hazards	2017 San Bernardino County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan	San Bernardino County 2007 General Plan Safety Element	Single Jurisdictional Plans	2018 CA State Hazard Mitigation Plan
Climate Change	X			X
Dam Inundation			X	X
Drought	X	X	X	X
Earthquake/ Geologic Hazards	X	X	X	X
Extreme Heat				X
Extreme Cold				X
Flood	X	X	X	X
Hazardous Waste		X	X	X
High Winds/ Straight Line Winds		X	X	
Hail				X
Infestation				X
Landslide		X		X
Lightning				
Terrorism	X		X	X
Tornado				



Hazards	2017 San Bernardino County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan	San Bernardino County 2007 General Plan Safety Element	Single Jurisdictional Plans	2018 CA State Hazard Mitigation Plan
Volcanic Activity		X		X
Wildfire	X	X	X	X
Winter Storm (Heavy Snowfall)				X

In addition to a document review, previous hazard occurrences were used to identify hazards for this hazard mitigation plan. Previous hazard occurrences provide a historical view of hazards that have affected the County in the past, and thus provide a window into the potential hazards that can affect the County in the future. Information about federal and state disaster declarations in San Bernardino County (declarations are declared by County) was compiled from FEMA and Cal OES’ databases, as shown in Table 8. Though not a complete snapshot of hazard incidences in the County (since not all hazard events are federally or state declared), Table 8 provided the County HMP Planning Team with solidified accounts of the types and extent of disasters that have affected the County dating back to 1965 when flooding affected entire regions of San Bernardino County. As indicated in Table 8 large regional incidents have affected San Bernardino County, including the California Wildfires of 1999. Most recently, disasters for the Sandalwood Fire (2019), flood (2017, 2019) and severe storms (2022) were declared in San Bernardino County. The disaster declarations in Table 8 provide a baseline for consideration in the hazard prioritization process.

Table 8: Federal, State and County Declared Disasters

Disaster Number	Declaration Date	Disaster Type	Incident Type	Title
Federal Declarations				
Major Disaster Declarations				
4569	2020	DR	Wildfire	Wildfires
5350	2020	DR	Wildfire	El Dorado Fire



Disaster Number	Declaration Date	Disaster Type	Incident Type	Title
4482	2020	DR	Covid-19 Pandemic	Covid-19 Pandemic
3428	2020	DR	Covid-19	Covid-19
5381	2020	DR	Wildfire	Blue Ridge Fire
5325	2020	DR	Wildfire	Apple Fire
5301	2019	DR	Wildfire	Hillside Wildfire
3415	2019	DR	Earthquake s	Ridgecrest Earthquake
5147	2016	DR	Wildfire	Pilot Fire
5144	2016	DR	Wildfire	Blue Cut Fire
5089	2015	DR	Wildfire	North Fire
1689	3/13/2007	DR	Freezing	Severe Freeze
1585	4/14/2005	DR	Severe Storm(s)	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mud and Debris Flows
1577	2/4/2005	DR	Severe Storm(s)	Severe Storms, Flooding, Debris Flows, and Mudslides
1498	10/27/2003	DR	Fire	Wildfires, Flooding, Mudflow and Debris Flow
1203	2/9/1998	DR	Severe Storm(s)	Severe Winter Storms and Flooding
1046	3/12/1995	DR	Severe Storm(s)	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding Landslides, Mud Flow
1044	1/10/1995	DR	Severe Storm(s)	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows
1005	10/28/1993	DR	Fire	Fires, Mud/Landslides, Flooding, Soil Erosion
979	2/3/1993	DR	Flood	Severe Winter Storm, Mud & Land Slides, & Flooding
947	7/2/1992	DR	Earthquake	Earthquake & Aftershocks
935	2/25/1992	DR	Flood	Rain/Snow/Windstorms, Flooding, Mudslides
894	2/11/1991	DR	Freezing	Severe Freeze
872	6/30/1990	DR	Fire	Fires
690	9/22/1983	DR	Flood	Flash Flooding
687	7/1/1983	DR	Flood	Flooding
677	2/9/1983	DR	Coastal Storm	Coastal Storms, Floods, Slides & Tornadoes
635	11/27/1980	DR	Fire	Brush & Timber Fires
615	2/21/1980	DR	Flood	Severe Storms, Mudslides & Flooding
547	2/15/1978	DR	Flood	Coastal Storms, Mudslides & Flooding



Disaster Number	Declaration Date	Disaster Type	Incident Type	Title
521	9/21/1976	DR	Flood	Flooding, Tropical Storm Kathleen
295	9/29/1970	DR	Fire	Forest & Brush Fires
253	1/26/1969	DR	Flood	Severe Storms & Flooding
223	1/2/1967	DR	Flood	Severe Storms & Flooding
211	12/7/1965	DR	Flood	Heavy Rains & Flooding
Fire Management Assistance Declarations				
	8/8/2020	FM	Fire	El Dorado Fire
	8/3/2020	FM	Fire	Apple Fire
	10/31/19	FM	Fire	Hillside Fire
	7/7/18	FM	Fire	Valley Fire
	8/16/2016	FM	Fire	Blue Cut Fire
	8/11/2016	FM	Fire	Pilot Fire
2955	9/2/2011	FM	Fire	Hill Fire
2841	10/4/2009	FM	Fire	Sheep Fire
2836	9/1/2009	FM	Fire	Pendleton Fire
2833	8/31/2009	FM	Fire	Oak Glen Fire
2792	11/15/2008	FM	Fire	Freeway Fire Complex
3279	10/23/2007	EM	Fire	Wildfires
2738	10/22/2007	FM	Fire	Grass Valley Fire
2728	9/15/2007	FM	Fire	Butler 2 Fire
2653	7/12/2006	FM	Fire	Sawtooth Fire Complex
3248	9/13/2005	EM	Hurricane	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation
2503	10/25/2003	FM	Fire	Old Fire
2501	10/23/2003	FM	Fire	Ca-Grand Prix Fire-10-23-2003
2497	9/6/2003	FM	Fire	Ca-Bridge Fire-09-05-2003
2491	8/19/2003	FM	Fire	Ca-Locust Wildfire-08-19-2003
Emergency Declarations				
3140	9/1/1999	EM	Fire	Ca-Wildfires-08/25/1999
CALOES Emergency and Disaster Proclamations/ Executive Orders				
Other Disasters				
2464	9/24/2002	FS	Fire	Williams Fire
2433	6/27/2002	FS	Fire	Louisiana Fire
2425	6/17/2002	FS	Fire	Blue Cut Fire
###	12/18/2015	EM	Terrorist Attack	Mass Shooting
EM-3428	3/13/2020	EM	Pandemic	Covid-19 Pandemic
State Declarations				
EM-3428	1/20/2020		Pandemic	Covid-19
145	2/14/1963		Severe Storms	California Severe Storms, Heavy Rains, & Flooding



Disaster Number	Declaration Date	Disaster Type	Incident Type	Title
47	12/22/1955		Flood	California Flood
15	2/5/1954		Flood	California Flood & Erosion
County Proclamations				
	2020		Pandemic	Covid-19 Pandemic
	3/13/1990		Earthquake	Upland Earthquake
	10/31/1988		Fire	Texas Fire (Watershed Damage)
	9/3/1987		Fire	Wildland Fires
	7/13/1984		Weather	Unstable Weather Conditions (City of Big Bear Lake, CSD, Co. Flood Control, Victor Valley Wastewater Authority, Juniper Riviera County Water District)
	9/29/1979		Gasoline Shortage	Gasoline Shortage Emergency
	6/28/1979		Water Shortage	Water Shortage (Lake Gregory)
	7/22/1960		Fire	Major and Widespread Fires

4.1.2 Hazard Prioritization

The Planning Team determined that the County and its Special Districts should focus over the next five (5) years on hazards that fell within the HIGH and MEDIUM “Probability” and “Impact” categories. While all the hazards present a potential problem in the County, the Planning Team felt that if they were able to reduce or eliminate the risk from these hazards, it would provide a greater service to the people within the jurisdiction. Table 9 illustrates how the final prioritization of the hazard; the “Green” colored box represents the highest priority hazards; and the “White” colored boxes represent lower (second and third tier) priority hazards.

		Impact		
		High	Medium	Low
Probability	High	Wildfire Flood Earthquake/ Geologic Hazards	Drought	
	Medium			



	Medium	Terrorism	Climate Change Landslide	Hail Infestation Extreme Heat
	Low		Dam Inundation	Tornado High Winds Winter Storm Lightning Extreme Cold

Table 9: Prioritized Hazard Assessment Matrix

Based on the actions available to mitigate the hazards that impact the planning area, the County as set the following hazard prioritization

High Priority

- Wildfire
- Flood
- Earthquake/ Geologic

Medium Priority

- Terrorism
- Drought
- Climate Change
- Extreme Heat
- Landslide

Low Priority

- Hail
- Infestation
- Dam Inundation

- Tornado
- High Winds
- Winter Storm
- Lightning
- Extreme Cold

4.2 Hazard Profiles

Although the County faces the risk of experiencing many natural and manmade hazards, this section profiles only the County's highest priority natural hazards the unincorporated County areas and Special District areas are expected to experience; earthquake, wildfire, flood, drought, terrorism and climate change. The priority hazards are based on the Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) explained in Section 4.1.2.

4.2.1 Earthquake Geologic Hazards

An earthquake is a sudden, rapid shaking of the earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface. For hundreds of millions of years, the forces of plate tectonics have shaped the earth as the huge plates that form the earth's surface move slowly over, under, and past each other. Sometimes the movement is gradual. At other times, the plates are locked together, unable to release the accumulating energy. When the accumulated energy grows strong enough, the plates break free, causing the ground to shake. Most earthquakes occur at the boundaries where the plates meet; however, some earthquakes occur in the middle of plates.



Ground shaking from earthquakes can collapse buildings and bridges; disrupt gas, electric, and phone service; and sometimes trigger landslides, avalanches, flash floods, fires, and huge, destructive ocean waves (tsunamis). Buildings with foundations resting on unconsolidated landfill and other unstable soil, and trailers and homes not tied to their foundations are at risk because they can be shaken off their mountings during an earthquake. When an earthquake occurs in a populated area, it may cause deaths and injuries and extensive property damage.

Earthquakes can strike suddenly, without warning. Earthquakes can occur at any time of the year and at any time of the day or night. On a yearly basis, 70 to 75 damaging earthquakes occur throughout the world.

4.2.1.1 Regulatory Environment

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning (AP) Act was passed into law following the destructive February 9, 1971, San Fernando earthquake. The AP Act provides a mechanism for reducing losses from surface fault rupture on a statewide basis. The intent of the AP Act is to ensure public safety by prohibiting the siting of most structures for human occupancy across



traces of active faults that constitute a potential hazard to structures from surface faulting or fault creep.

The 2013 California Building Standards Code (also known as Title 24) became effective for the County on January 1st, 2014. Title 24 includes CBC Section 3417: Earthquake Evaluation and Design for Retrofit of Existing Buildings which can be viewed at <http://www.bsc.ca.gov/codes.aspx>

Changes or additions to the seismic provisions come from many different sources, including new research results and documentation of performance in past earthquakes. A primary resource is the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) Recommended Seismic Provisions for New Buildings and Other Structures (FEMA P-750: <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/18152>). FEMA’s companion document Earthquake Resistant Design Concepts (FEMA P-749: <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/21866>) provides a nontechnical background explanation.

4.2.1.2 Past Occurrences

Table 10 shows earthquakes greater than Magnitude 4.0 that have been felt within the San Bernardino County area in the last five years.

Table 10: Earthquakes: 2010-2022 San Bernardino County

Date	Name
9/14/2011	Calimesa 4.1
1/15/2014	Fontana 4.4
7/5/2014	Running Springs 4.6
3/29/2014	Brea 5.1
7/25/2015	Fontana 4.2
9/16/15	Big Bear Lake 4.0
12/30/2015	Muscoy 4.4
1/6/2016	Banning 4.4
7/3/2019	Ridgecrest 6.4
7/4/2019	Ridgecrest 7.1

There are hundreds smaller (M<4.0) earthquakes that have occurred within San Bernardino County during this same time frame. Those with a magnitude of below 4.0 are not listed.

4.2.1.3 Location/Geographic Extent

Figure 4-1 shows the locations of major faults in California, including the four (4) major faults in Southern California in relation to San Bernardino County. These faults are the Southern San Andreas, the San Jacinto, the Elsinore, and the Garlock Faults. There are also many smaller faults within San Bernardino County capable of producing significant earthquakes. However, these four faults are considered by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the California Geological Survey (CGS) to be the most dangerous in the County. (California Geological Survey Special Publication 42, Interim Revision 2007, “Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California” - Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act). Other geologic hazards include liquefaction and landslides. Both occur during and after earthquakes.

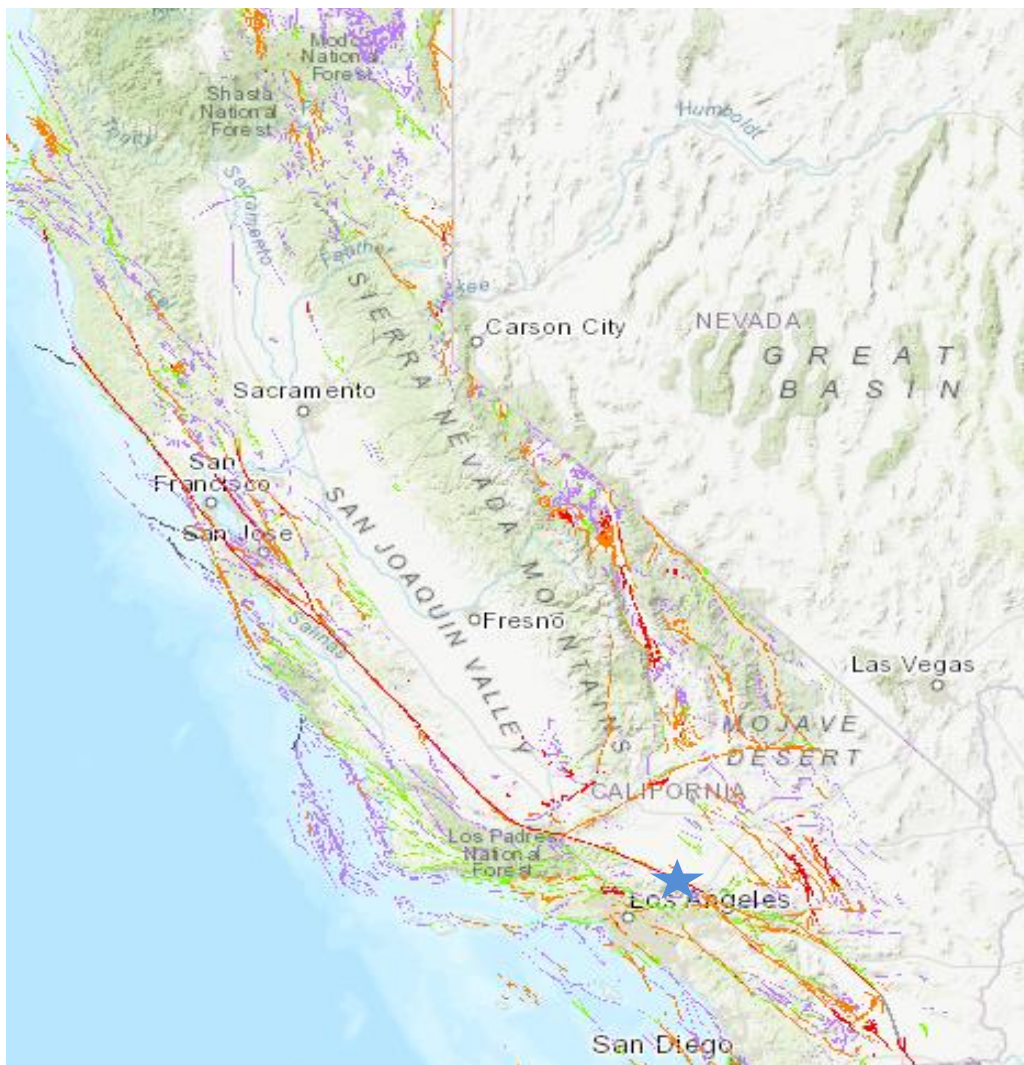


Figure 4-1: Major California Faults

Source: San Bernardino County

Liquefaction of the ground occurs when the groundwater table is high and soil conditions are favorable. Liquefaction Susceptibility Zones as mapped by the USGS for the 2008 ShakeOut Scenario1 shows areas of the County susceptible to liquefaction during an earthquake. See Figure 4-2

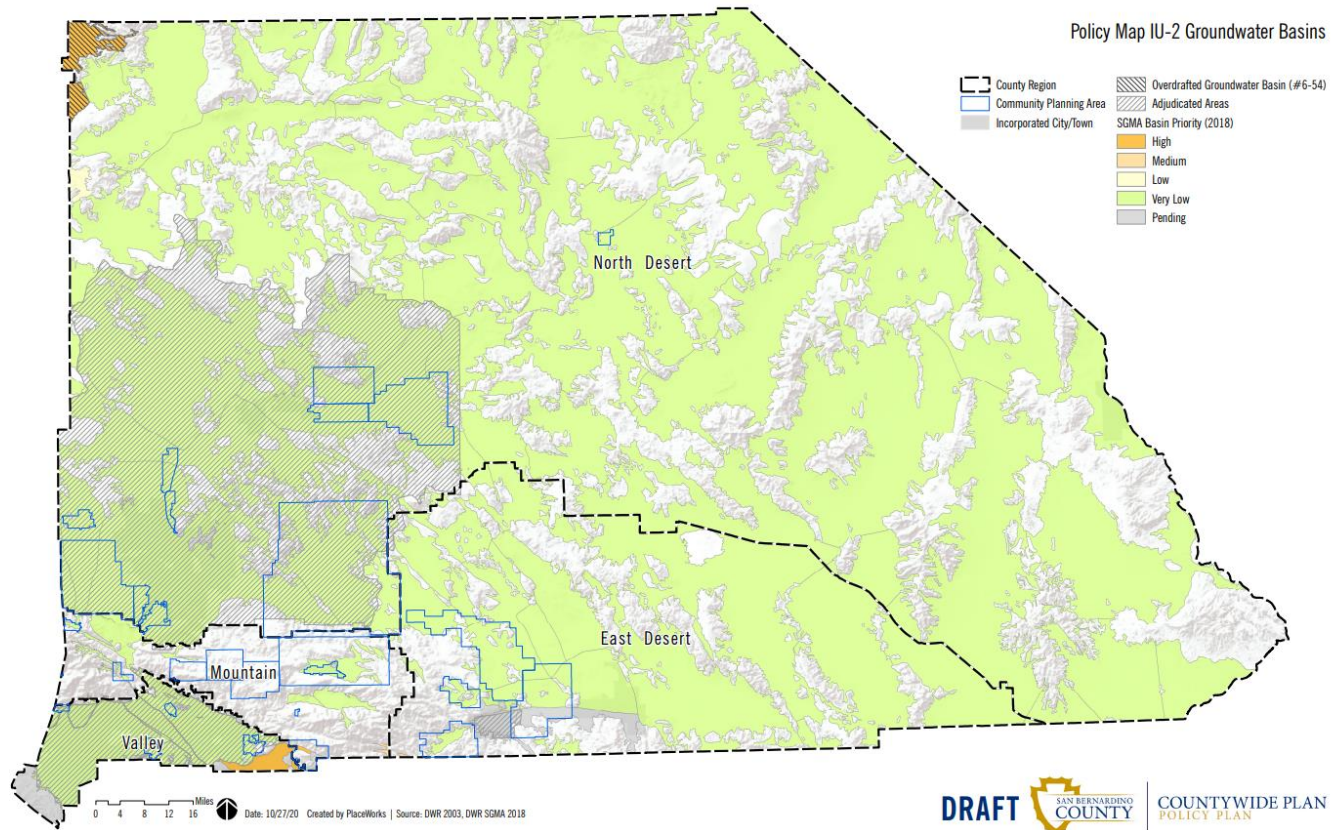


Figure 4-2: USGS Liquefaction Susceptibility Zone

Source: San Bernardino County

4.2.1.4 Magnitude/Severity

The MMI Scale measures earthquake intensity as shown in Table 11. The MMI Scale has 12 intensity levels. Each level is defined by a group of observable earthquake effects, such as ground shaking and/or damage to infrastructure. Levels I through VI describe what people see and feel during a small to moderate earthquake. Levels VII through XII describe damage to infrastructure during a moderate to catastrophic earthquake.

See Section 4.3.5 to see how magnitude and severity are linked to the probability of earthquake occurrences.

Table 11: MMI Scale

Earthquake Magnitude and Intensity		
Magnitude (M _w)	Intensity (Modified Mercalli Scale)	Description
1.0 – 3.0	I	I. Not felt except by very few people under especially favorable conditions.
3.0 – 3.9	II – III	II. Felt by a few people, especially those on upper floors of buildings. Suspended objects may swing.
		III. Felt quite noticeably indoors. Many do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motorcars may rock slightly.
4.0 – 4.9	IV – V	IV. Felt by many who are indoors; felt by a few outdoors. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows and doors rattle.
		V. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes and windows broken; some cracked plaster; unstable objects overturned.
5.0 – 5.9	VI – VII	VI. Felt by everyone; many frightened and run outdoors. Some heavy furniture moved; some fallen plaster or damaged chimneys.
		VII. Most people alarmed and run outside. Damage negligible in well-constructed buildings; considerable damage in poorly constructed buildings.
6.0 – 6.9	VII – IX	VIII. Damage slight in special designed structures; considerable in ordinary buildings; great in poorly built structures. Heavy furniture overturned. Chimneys, monuments, etc. may topple.
		IX. Damage considerable in specially designed structures. Buildings shift from foundations and collapse. Ground cracked. Underground pipes broken.
7.0 and Higher	VIII and Higher	X. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed. Most masonry structures destroyed. Ground badly cracked. Landslides on steep slopes.
		XI. Few, if any, masonry structures remain standing. Railroad rails bent; bridges destroyed. Broad fissure in ground.
		XII. Virtually total destruction. Waves seen on ground. Objects thrown into the air.

4.2.1.5 Frequency and Probability of Occurrence

Several of the major Southern California faults have a high probability of experiencing a Magnitude 7.0 or greater earthquake within the next 30 years (Figure 4-2); 75% probability of a M6.7 or greater on the Southern San Andreas Fault, 31% probability on the San Jacinto Fault, and 11% probability on the Elsinore Fault. These probabilities were determined by the USGS and CGS in a 2008 study (2007 Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities, 2008, The Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast, Version 2 (UCERF 2): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2007-1437 and California Geological Survey Special Report 203 <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2007/1437/>).

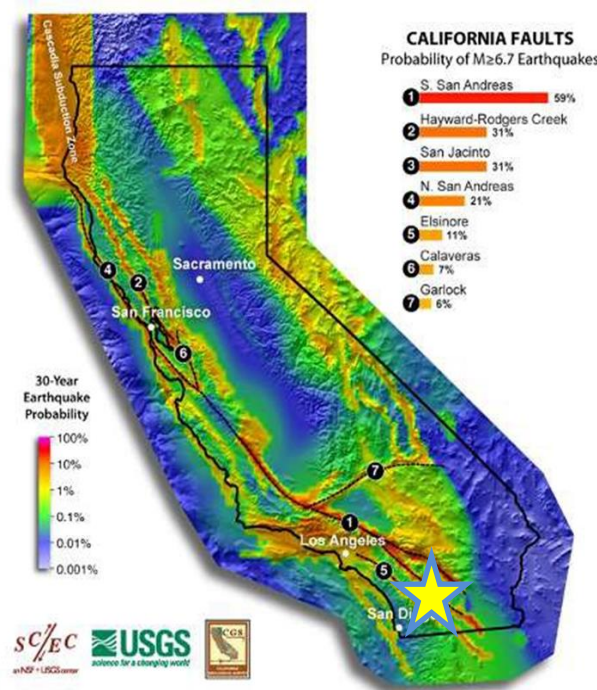
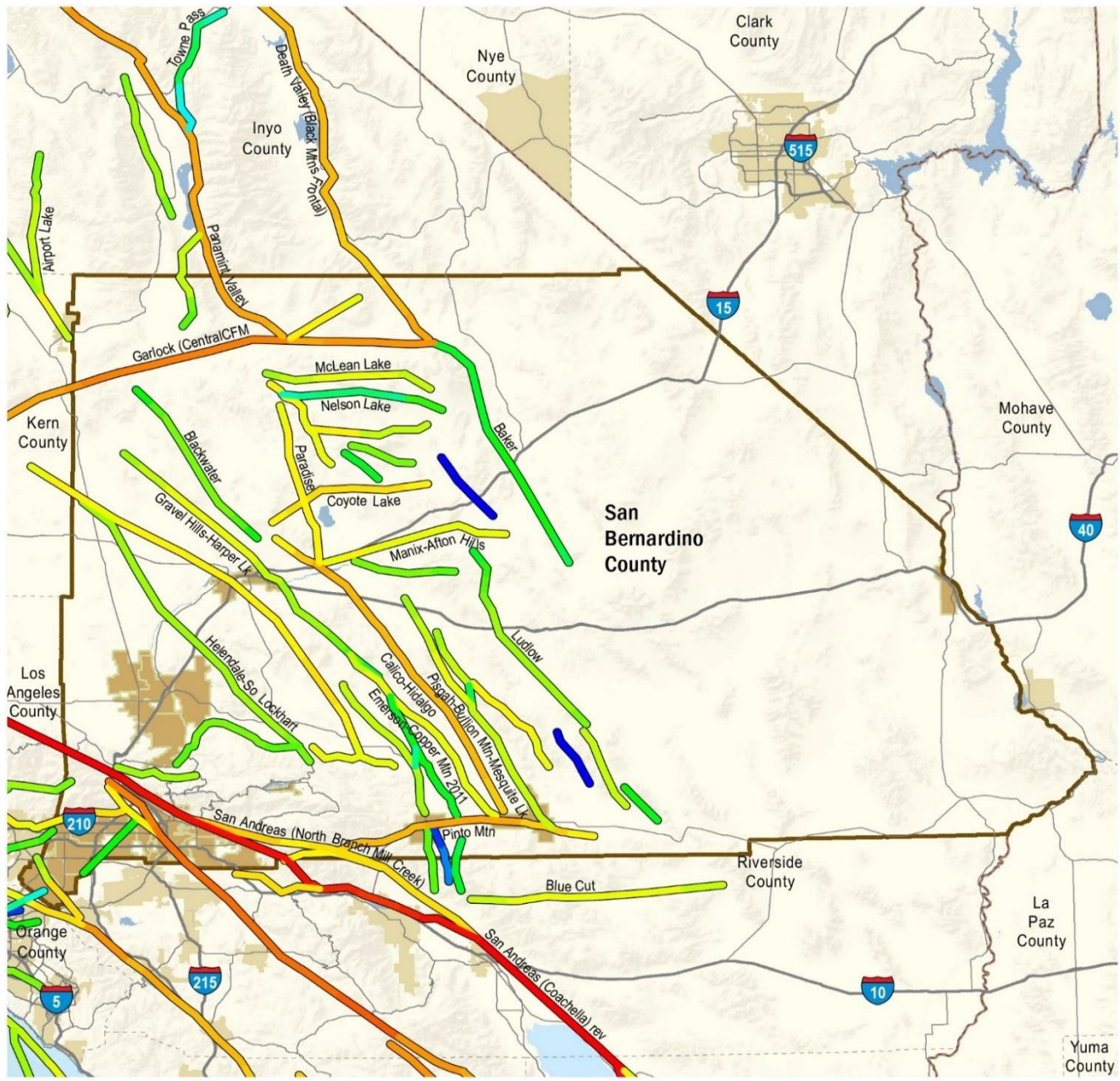


Figure 4-3: California Faults Probability of ≥ M 6.7 Earthquake

Source: U.S.G.S.

As shown in Figure 4-3 the probability of an earthquake with a Magnitude 6.7 or greater occurring somewhere in Southern California within the next 30 years is estimated to be 97% (2007 Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities, 2008). As can be seen in the table, earthquake probabilities in Southern California are higher than those for Northern California.



0 25 50 Miles

UCERF3 Fault Probabilities

NOTE: Fault Locations are uncertain by up to several km
www.wgcep.org/UCERF

30 Year M≥6.7 Probability

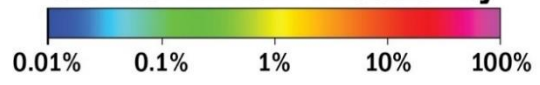


Figure 4-4: California Area Earthquake Probabilities by Magnitude

Source: U.S.G.S.

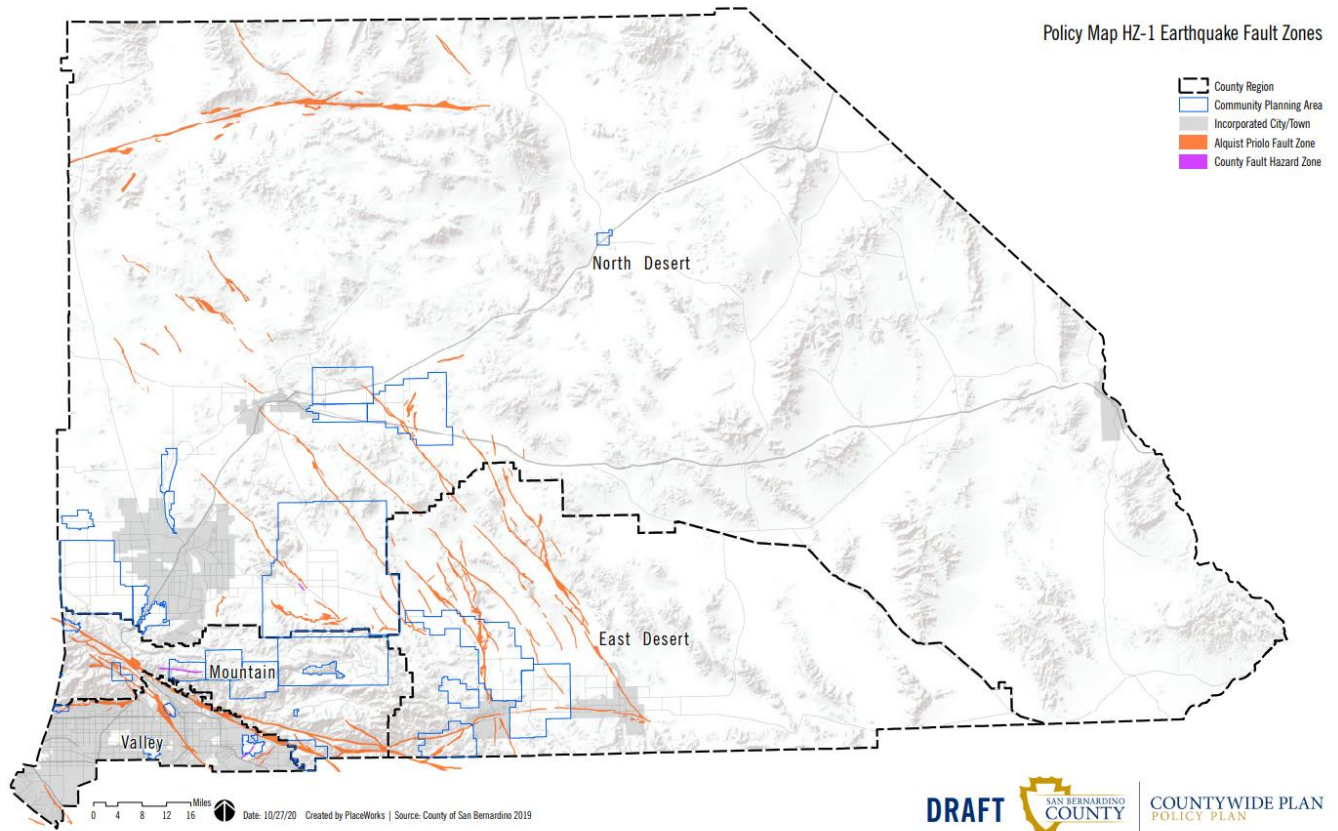


Figure 4-5: Earthquake Fault Zone

Source: San Bernardino County

4.2.2 Wildfire

Wildfires present a significant potential for disaster in the County, a region of relatively high temperatures, low humidity, and low precipitation during the summer. This long summer season is followed by a fall season that is famous for high velocity, very dry winds that come out of the desert. The Santa Ana winds very consistently arrive from the middle of October to the end of November. In and of themselves, these weather patterns would be of little significance without the un-naturally dense forest and the dense undergrowth that has been allowed to grow unabated for the last several decades. Compounding the vegetative growth that has occurred is the unchecked development of substantial housing and businesses in mountain communities. This urbanized growth has required parallel growth and sophistication in the fire service that responds to wildfires in the wild land urban interface. With immediate responses to initial fire starts, the vast majority of fires are successfully extinguished in short order. In doing so, this eliminates nature's way of thinning the forest through smaller fires.



Another factor that has a potential for disaster is the number of dead trees in the mountain region. Due to the over densification of the forest combined with drought conditions during the past ten years, trees in the local mountains have become weakened, creating a perfect environment for Bark Beetles to proliferate from 2003 to 2008. Combine these severe burning conditions with people or lightning and the stage is set for the occurrence of large, destructive wildfires. In addition, the forested areas of the County are the most popular with visitors in the Nation, as well as the most populated in residences and businesses. The final element in this catastrophe waiting to happen is due to the steep mountain terrain, there are only five routes in and out for almost 60,000 residents. On a holiday weekend though, this population can dramatically increase by 50,000 to 100,000 people as weekend vacationers enter the area for recreation.

4.2.2.1 Regulatory Environment

State

Wildfire State Responsibility Area (SRA) Fire Safe Regulations outline basic wildland fire protection standards for local jurisdictions. SRA Fire Safe Regulations (if policed) can decrease the risk of wildfire events in the wildland interface. SRA Fire Safe Regulations do not supersede local regulations, which equal or exceed minimum state regulations. The State statute for wildfire protection is Public Resources Code, Section 4290. Requirements in the code include information on the following (CA Fire Alliance):

- Road Standards for Fire Equipment Access
- Standards for Signs Identifying Streets, Roads, and Buildings
- Minimum Private Water Supply Reserves for Emergency Fire Use
- Fuel Breaks and Greenbelts



Local

Fire Hazard Abatement Program

In an effort to reduce the threat of wildfires, the San Bernardino County Fire Hazard Abatement (FHA) Program enforces the fire hazard requirements outlined in San Bernardino County Code Section 23.0301–23.0319. The primary function of the Fire Hazard Abatement Program is to reduce the risk of fires within communities by pro-actively establishing defensible space and reduction/removal of flammable materials on properties.

The Fire Hazard Abatement Program conducts surveys to identify fire hazards throughout the year. Fire hazards are identified and notices to abate the hazard(s) are mailed to property owners. Property owners are given 30 days to abate the violations. Failure to abate may result in citations, penalties, and/or fees for abatement by the County. The Fire Hazard Abatement Program responds to complaints year-round in the unincorporated areas and contracting Cities and Fire Districts.

4.2.2.2 Past Occurrences

In the past five years (since the 2017 MJHMP was approved) there have been 10 significant wildland fires within San Bernardino County. These fires are listed in Table 12, and several of the more damaging fires are discussed below.

Table 12: Significant Wildfire Occurrences 2017-2022

Number	Date	Name
1.	9/4/2019	Tenaja Fire
2.	10/10/2019	Sandalwood Fire
3.	10/10/2019	Reche Fire
4.	10/30/2019	Water Fire
5.	10/30/2019	Hill Fire
6.	10/31/2019	Hillside Fire
7.	7/31/2020	Apple Fire
8.	7/31/2020	El Dorado Fire
9.	8/25/2021	South Fire
10.	9/5/2022	Radford Fire

The 2019 Sandalwood Cut Fire was a reminder that wildfires are a significant threat to lives and property in the unincorporated San Bernardino County area. The Blue Cut Fire started from burning trash being dumped on vegetation. 74 structures were destroyed, 16 structures were damaged, and two lives were lost.

In 2019 The Hillside Fire caused 1,300 people to be evacuated at 2am, while the Water Fire destroyed 3 structures and 2 vehicles.

The Sandalwood Fire, Hillside Fire, and Water Fire all occurred in the County’s mapped Very High Fire Severity Zone. Mitigation efforts have reduced but not eliminated the threat from wildfire. The strong fall winds that are capable of creating firestorms cannot be controlled. Drought cannot be controlled. Fuels reduction programs reduce the potential spread of fire, upgraded Building Codes make structures more fire resistant, and public education prepares residents for wildfires. However, the threat of wildfire remains. The continuing goal is to reduce the threat from wildfire wherever possible.

4.2.2.3 Location/Geographic Extent

Using information from the California Department of Forestry (CAL FIRE) Figure 4-7, illustrates the areas at risk of a wildfire event. The areas with the highest risk of wildfire are the in the southwestern portions of County in the mountainous region.

Figure 4-6 illustrates vegetation mortality due to bark beetle infestation, drought, and other factors in San Bernardino County. These conditions create extreme fire hazards.

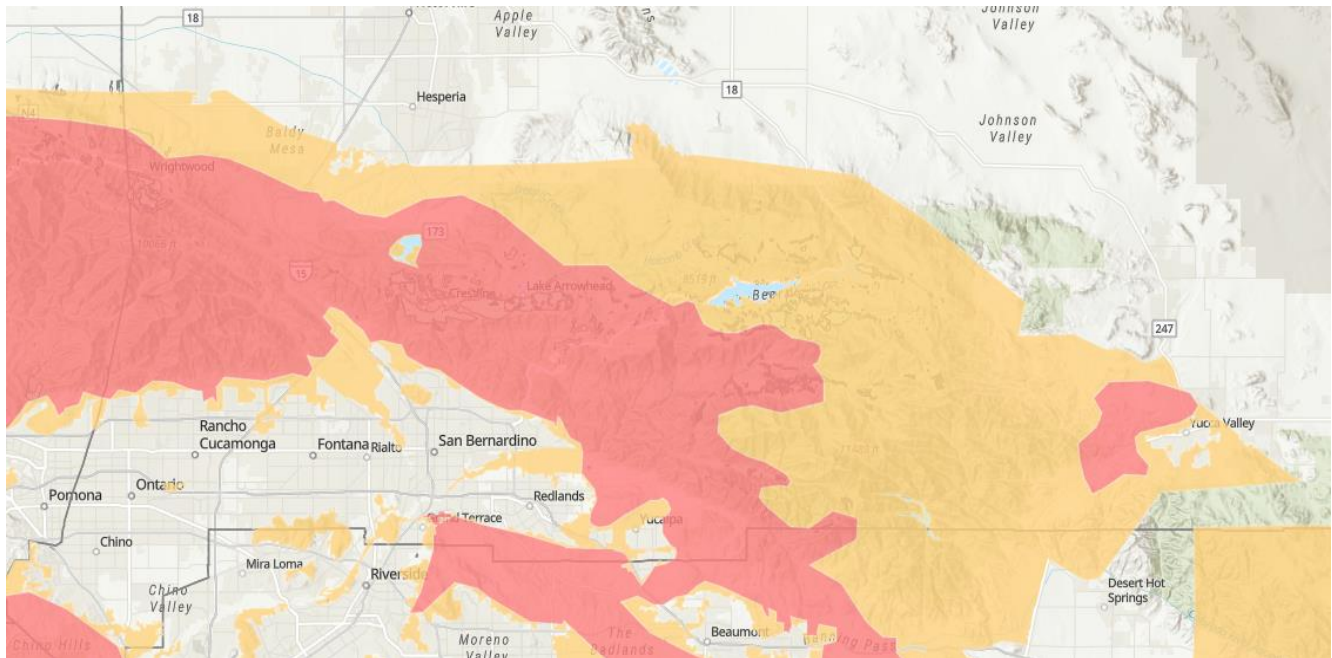


Figure 4-6: San Bernardino County Fire Threat Fire Map

Source: San Bernardino County

4.2.2.4 Magnitude/Severity

Fire Severity Zones are used in determining additional protective measures required when building new structures or remodeling older structures within the particular zone. Additional measures must be taken on the property around a structure in the higher ranked fire Severity Zones.

CAL FIRE adopted Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps for LRA in June 2008. The Fire Severity Zones for County identifies areas of Very High, High, and Moderate fire hazard severity throughout the County and are mapped in Figure 4-7.

Fire Severity Zones are used in determining additional protective measures required when building new structures or remodeling older structures within the particular zone. Additional measures must be taken on the property around a structure in the higher ranked fire Severity Zones.

Fire hazard mapping is a way to measure the physical fire behavior to predict the damage a fire is likely to cause. Fire hazard measurement includes vegetative fuels, probability of speed at which a wildfire moves the amount of heat the fire produces.

The model used to develop information in accounts for topography, especially the steepness of the slopes (fires burn faster as they burn up-slope.). Weather (temperature, humidity, and wind) also has a significant influence on fire behavior. The areas depicted as moderate and high in are of particular concern and potential fire risk in these are constantly increasing as human development, and the wildland urban interface areas expand.

4.2.2.5 Frequency/Probability of Future Occurrences

In San Bernardino County, wildfire season commences in the summer when temperatures are high, humidity is low, and conditions remain dry. The season continues into the fall, when the County experiences high velocity, very dry winds coming out of the desert. A statewide drought beginning in 2019 has caused the state to remain dry with Southern California being in a drought for most of the past 5 years. This has caused extremely dry conditions in unincorporated areas of the County creating plentiful fuel sources for wildfires.

USGS LANDFIRE (Landscape Fire and Resource Management Planning Tools), is a shared program between the wildland fire management programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and U.S. Department of the Interior, providing landscape scale geo-spatial products to support cross-boundary planning, management, and operations. Historical fire regimes, intervals, and vegetation conditions are mapped using the Vegetation Dynamics Development Tool (VDDT). This USGS data supports fire and landscape management planning goals in the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act.

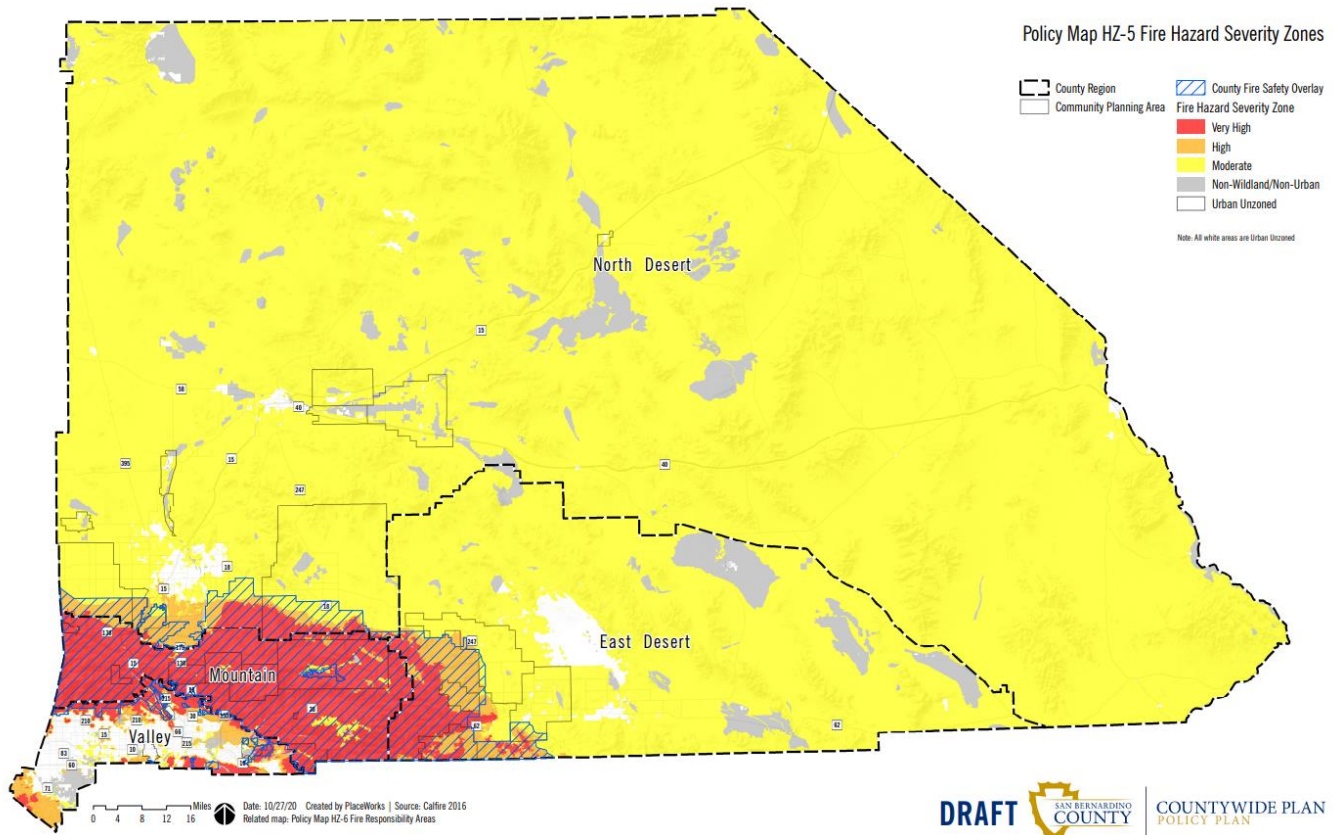


Figure 4-7: Fire Hazard Severity Zone

Source: San Bernardino County

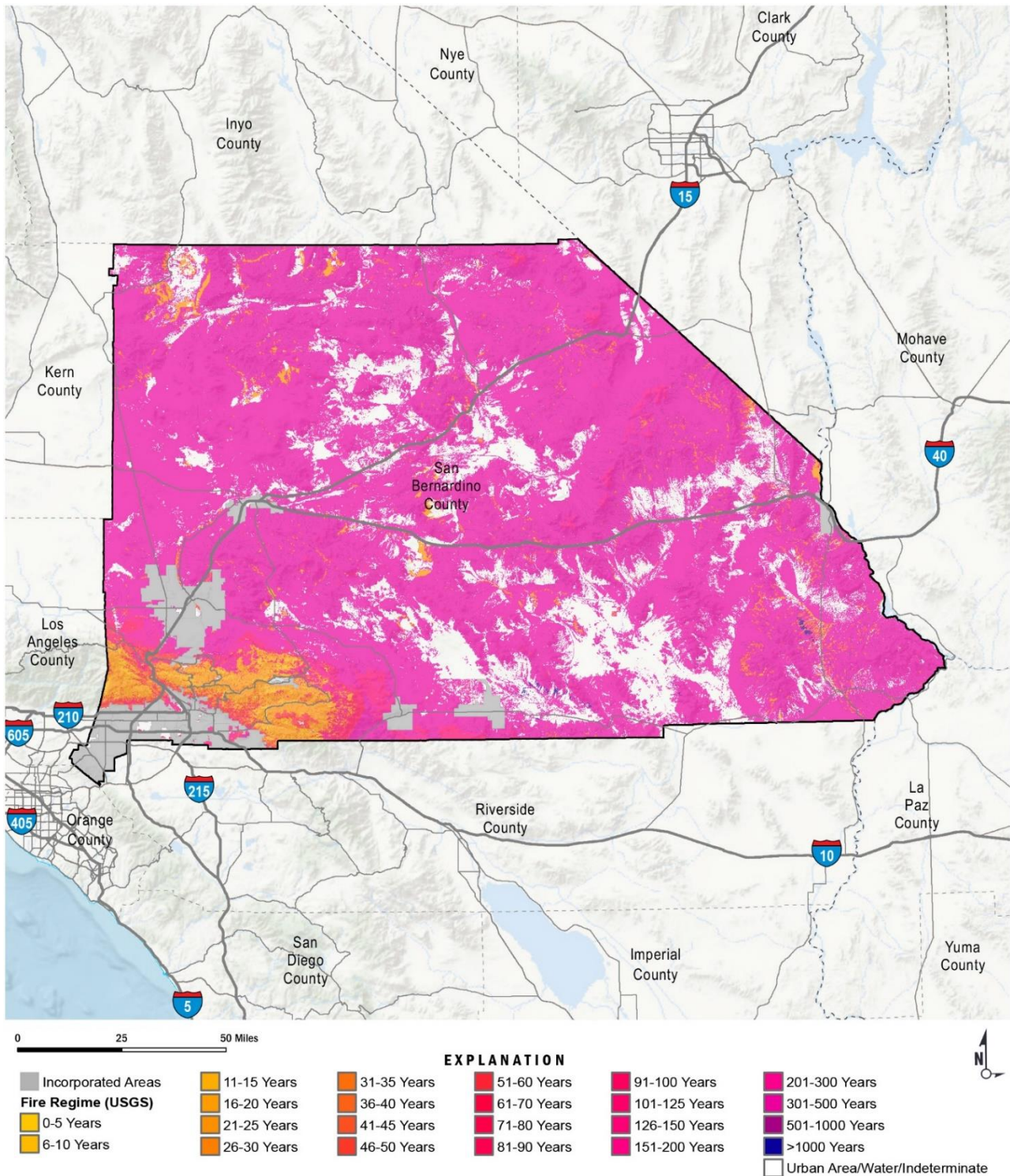


Figure 4-8: USGS Mean Fire Return Interval Map

Source: U.S.G.S.

As part of the USGS Landfire data sets, the Mean Fire Return Interval (MFRI) layer quantifies the average period between fires under the presumed historical fire regime. MFRI is intended to describe one component of historical fire regime characteristics in the context of the broader historical time period represented by the LANDFIRE Biophysical Settings (BPS) layer and BPS Model documentation.

MFRI is derived from the vegetation and disturbance dynamics model VDDT (Vegetation Dynamics Development Tool) (LF_1.0.0 CONUS only used the vegetation and disturbance dynamics model LANDSUM). This layer is created by linking the BpS Group attribute in the BpS layer with the Refresh Model Tracker (RMT) data and assigning the MFRI attribute. This geospatial product should display a reasonable approximation of MFRI, as documented in the RMT. See Figure 4-8 for predicted fire return interval for the jurisdictional area.

4.2.3 Flood

Floods are the second most common and widespread of all natural disasters faced by the County and its Special Districts. Most communities in the United States have experienced some kind of flooding during or after spring rains, heavy thunderstorms, winter snow thaws, or summer thunderstorms.



A flood, as defined by the National Flood Insurance Program is: "A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties (at least one of which is the policyholder's property) from:

- Overflow of inland or tidal waters, or
- Unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, or
- Collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels."

Floods can be slow or fast rising but generally develop over a period of hours or days. Mitigation includes any activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or lessen the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Investing in mitigation measures now, such as: engaging in floodplain management activities, constructing barriers such as levees, and purchasing flood insurance will help reduce the amount of structural damage to structures and financial loss from building and crop damage should a flood or flash flood occur.

The standard for flooding is the 1% annual chance flood, commonly called the 100-year flood, the benchmark used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to establish a

standard of flood control in communities throughout the country. The 1% annual chance flood is also referred to as the base flood.

The 1% annual chance flood is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year and it could occur more than once in a relatively short period of time. By comparison, the 10% flood (10-year flood) means that there is a 10% chance for a flood of its size to occur in any given year.

4.2.3.1 Regulatory Environmental

San Bernardino County 2007 Development Code and Zoning Ordinances

One of the purposes of this Development Code is to create a comprehensive and stable pattern of land uses upon which to plan drainage/flood control and other public facilities and utilities. The below chapters of the development code address floodways, flood control and development near such:

- Chapter 82.14 Flood Plain Safety (FP) Overlay
- Chapter 85.07 Flood Hazard Development Review
- Chapter 86.04 Flood Plain Management Administrator

The County has also adopted Zoning Ordinances that are not part of the County Code but are part of the General Plan. These ordinances regulate land use; map the official land use and hazard overlay districts to include safety hazard and environmental protection areas.

National Flood Insurance Program

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) makes federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in participating communities. As a participating member of the NFIP, San Bernardino County is dedicated to protecting homes with more than 1,000 policies currently in force. Like most communities participating in NFIP, FEMA has prepared a detailed Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for areas of San Bernardino County. The study presents water surface elevations for floods of various magnitudes, including the 1percent annual chance of flood (the 100-year flood) and the 0.2-percent annual chance of flood (the 500-year flood). Base flood elevations and the boundaries of the 100- and 500-year floodplains are shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). More information on the location and geographic extent of the FIRMs are provided in this section.

The San Bernardino County entered the regular phase of the NFIP on September 09, 1978. As a participant in the NFIP, San Bernardino County is dedicated to regulating development in the FEMA regulated floodplain areas in accordance with NFIP criteria. Before a permit to build in a floodplain area is issued, San Bernardino County ensures that two basic criteria are met:



- All new buildings and developments undergoing substantial improvements must, at a minimum, be elevated to protect against damage by the 100-year flood.
- New floodplain developments must not aggravate existing flood problems or increase damage to other properties.

Structures permitted or built in the County/City before the NFIP regulatory requirements were incorporated into the San Bernardino County ordinances (before the effective date of the San Bernardino County FIRM) are called “pre-FIRM” structures. For the San Bernardino County, pre-FIRM structures are those permitted or built before September 09, 1978

Extensive FEMA NFIP databases are used to track claims for every participating community including San Bernardino County. NFIP insurance data provided by FEMA indicates that as of September 30, 2022, there were 1,772 policies in San Bernardino County, resulting in \$403,874,500 of insurance in force; this amounts to \$1,758,534 in total premiums. Of the 1,772 policies, only 1,070 are for structures located within the 1% annual chance flood zones, while the remaining 701 policies are for structures located outside of the FEMA identified floodplain.

Based on this analysis of insurance coverage, San Bernardino County has significant assets at risk to the 100-year flood. Of the 3,426 improved parcels within the 100-year floodplain, only 1,070 of those parcels maintain flood insurance¹. That means approximately 2,356 improved parcels are without flood insurance in high-risk areas according to FEMA. This condition could exist for several different reasons. Ground floor elevations are one foot above the 100-year floodplain and homeowners and business that wish not to purchase floodplain insurance (non-federally backed loans, home with no mortgage, homes that are “grandfathered” into the NFIP). The 2,356 uninsured structures located in mapped floodplain areas are especially vulnerable.

Currently, San Bernardino County contains zero (0) Repetitive Loss (RL) properties under their jurisdictional umbrella. The total dollar amount of claims paid to date by the NFIP is \$2,606,098. San Bernardino County also contains seven (7) Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) structures. All the SRL properties are single family dwellings.

Most of the SRL properties that have experienced flooding are in the High Desert and Mountain areas of San Bernardino County are due to debris flow in localized areas. Every loss claim is seasonal in nature as all loss claims have been in December, January or February. Some

¹ An improved property owner may not carry flood insurance for a number of reasons; not everyone is required to carry flood insurance. Structures carrying federally backed mortgages that are in a SFHA are required to carry flood insurance in the County of San Bernardino. Owners who have completed the terms of the mortgage or who purchased their property outright may not choose to carry flood insurance and instead bear the costs of recovery on their own.



mitigation on these properties has been conducted and San Bernardino County is currently tracking mitigation actions through standardized forms as required by FEMA.

NOTE: A property does not have to be currently carrying a flood insurance policy to be considered a RL or SRL property. Often homes in communities are not carrying flood insurance but are still on the community’s repetitive loss list. The “repetitive loss” designation follows a property from owner to owner; from insurance policy to no insurance policy, and even after the property has been mitigated. Having an insurance policy and making claims that fall into the repetitive loss criteria will put a property on the RL list. Even after the policy on a property has lapsed or been terminated, the property will remain on San Bernardino County RL list.

NOTE: The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 522a) restricts the release of certain types of data to the public. Flood insurance policy and claims data are included in the list of restricted information. FEMA can only release such data to state and local governments, and only if the data are used for floodplain management, mitigation, or research purposes. Therefore, this plan does not identify the repetitive loss properties or include claims data for any individual property.

For more information on California Regulation and the NFIP, please see California’s Department of Water Resources Quick Guide here: <http://www.water.ca.gov/floodmgmt/lrafmo/fmb/docs/CAQG-screen.pdf>

4.2.3.2 Past Occurrences

Severe weather events leading to flooding are listed in Table 13; several major events are discussed below.

Table 13: Severe Weather Events 2010-Present

Date	Type
1/22/2017	Winter Storms
2/17/2017	Winter Storms, Flash Flooding, Heavy Snow
7/24/2017	Thunderstorms Flash Flooding
7/29/2017	Thunderstorms, Flash Flooding
9/18/2017	Thunderstorms, Flash Flooding
10/12/2018	Thunderstorms, Flash Flooding
11/9/2018	November 2018 Winter Storm
8/2/2018	Monsoon Thunderstorms
2/2/2019	Flash Flood
2/14/2019	Winter Storms
11/19/2019	Rainstorm
11/28/2019	Winter Storm
11/7/2020	Winter Storm



Date	Type
8/29/2021	Flash Flood
12/24/2021	Heavy Rain and Flash Flooding

4.2.3.3 Location/Geographic Extent

Table 14 shows the number of acres and square miles that lie in flood hazard areas within the County. Figure 4-9 provides flood hazard data for San Bernardino County as mapped in FEMA’s National Flood Hazard Layer for California (April 2020). Mapped areas include areas subject to inundation by the 1% Annual Chance Flood (also referred to as the 100-year flood), and areas subject to inundation in the 0.2% Annual Chance Flood (500-year flood).

Table 14: San Bernardino County Flood Hazard Area

Flood Hazard Type	Sum of Acres	Sum of Square Miles
100-Year Flood	65,209	101.89
100-Year, Floodway	13,968	21.83
500-Year Flood	13,838	21.62
500-Year, Protected by Levee	4,336	7
Total	97,351	152.11

Table 15 shows a land use compatibility chart for 100-year flood plains.

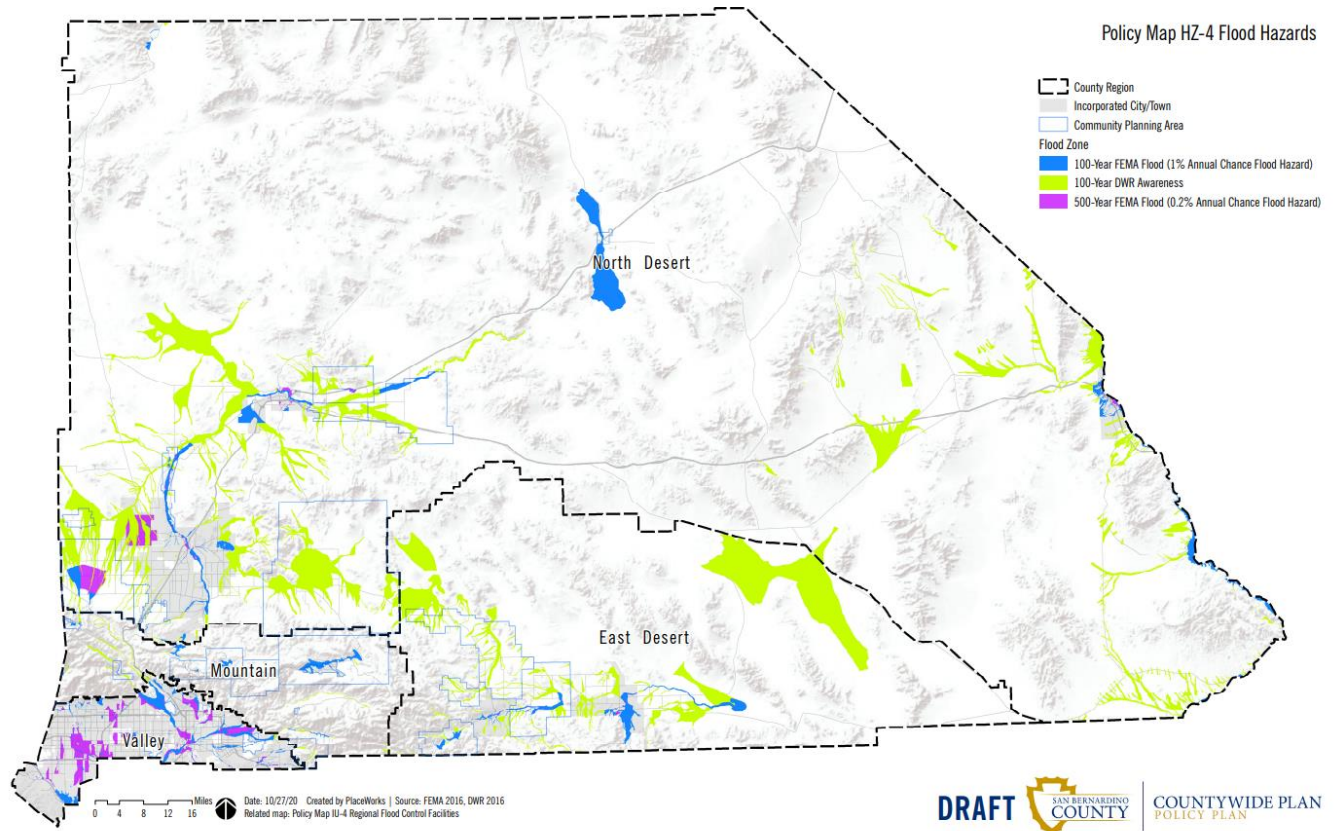


Figure 4-9: Flood Hazard Severity Zone Map

Source: San Bernardino County

Table 15: Land Use Compatibility Chart for 100 Year Flood Plains (General Plan Table S-1)

Land Uses	Compatibility in 100-Year Floodplains
<p>Critical Nuclear related systems; explosives or hazardous materials/ manufacturing, handling or storage; hospitals and other emergency medical facilities.</p>	<p>Restricted</p>



<p>Essential Police, fire and communications systems; Emergency Operations Centers (EOC’s); electric power inter-tie systems; power plants; utility substations; sewage treatment plants; waterworks; local gas and electric distribution lines; aqueducts; major pipelines; major highways, bridges and tunnels; ambulance services; public assembly sites with 300 or more capacity; schools.</p>	<p>Restricted</p>
<p>High Occupancy Multi-family residential of 20 or more units; major commercial including large shopping centers; office buildings; large hotels; health care clinics and convalescent homes; heavy industry; gas stations.</p>	<p>Generally Incompatible</p>
<p>Normal-Low Risk Single-family and two-family residential; multi-family of less than 20 units; small scale commercial; small hotels, motels; light industry; warehousing.</p>	<p>Generally Incompatible</p>

Restricted unless alternative sites are not available or feasible and it is demonstrated that, although mitigation may be difficult, hazards will be adequately mitigated. Generally Incompatible

Restricted unless site investigation demonstrates that site is suitable or that hazards will be adequately mitigated.

4.2.3.4 Magnitude/Severity

Flash Flooding

Flash flooding tends to occur in the summer and early fall because of the monsoon rains and is typified by increased humidity and high summer temperatures.

The desert area contains many mountain ranges that are steep and experience summer thunderstorms causing flash floods in many dry washes on the desert floor. The water collects in dry lake beds throughout the desert area.

Environmental permit processing has delayed or prohibited work in the washes to provide flow lines to many bridges on county highways. Many highways do not have bridges but convey water across the road with dip crossings. Flash flooding causes road and bridge wash outs and erosion of earthen channels and basins when they occur near these facilities.

Cities and towns often experience street closures for several days due to sediment transport and road damage. Because of the sheet flow character of the desert, many private properties experience erosion and sediment deposits. The urban valley also can experience flash flooding in its narrow canyons and within the many unimproved creeks and interim channels feeding the Santa Ana River. The valley floor in many areas is very flat so even minor rain events can produce flooding of roads and private property. In coordination with local jurisdictions, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District has prepared Master Drainage plans for many cities and towns to provide a plan for reducing flooding due to minor storms. Maps can be found on the County's Department of Public Works website here:

<http://cms.sbcounty.gov/dpw/FloodControl/Planning/MPD.aspx>

However, local resources are not sufficient to cover the cost of the construction of the drainage systems. The densely populated (75% of the county population) urban valley region contains the headwaters of the Santa Ana River. The San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains border the North side of the valley are steep reaching 5,000 feet with alluvial fans which are developed and densely populated.

4.2.3.5 Frequency/Probability of Future Occurrences

The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) not only identifies the flood hazard zones for insurance and floodplain management purposes, but also provides a statement of probability of future occurrence.

A 500-year flood has a 0.2-percent chance of occurring in any given year; a 100-year flood has a 1-percent chance, a 50-year flood has a 2-percent chance, and a 10-year flood has a 10-percent chance of occurrence. Although the recurrence interval represents the long-term average period between floods of specific magnitude, significant floods could occur at shorter intervals or even within the same year. The FIRM maps typically identify components of the 500-year and 100-year floodplains.

4.2.4 Drought

Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate. It occurs almost everywhere, although its features vary from region to region. Drought severity depends on numerous factors, including duration, intensity, and geographic extent, as well as regional water supply demands by humans and vegetation. The severity of drought can be aggravated by other climatic factors, such as prolonged high winds and low relative humidity.



Drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period, usually one or more seasons. Drought can result in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Drought is a complex natural hazard, which is reflected in the following four definitions commonly used to describe it:

- Agricultural – drought is defined principally in terms of naturally occurring soil moisture deficiencies relative to water demands of plant life, usually arid crops.
- Hydrological – drought is related to the effects of precipitation shortfalls on stream flows and reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels.
- Meteorological – drought is defined solely on the degree of dryness, expressed as a departure of actual precipitation from an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.
- Socioeconomic – drought associates the supply and demand of economic goods or services with elements of meteorological, hydrologic, and agricultural drought. Socioeconomic drought occurs when the demand for water exceeds the supply as a result of weather-related supply shortfall. It may also be called a water management drought.

Although climate is a primary contributor to hydrological drought, other factors such as changes in land use (e.g., deforestation), land degradation, and the construction of dams all affect the hydrological characteristics of the basin. Since regions are interconnected by hydrologic systems, the impact of meteorological drought may extend well beyond the borders of the precipitation-deficient area. Similarly, changes in land use upstream may alter hydrologic characteristics such as infiltration and runoff rates, resulting in more variable streamflow and a higher incidence of hydrologic drought downstream. Land use change is one of the ways human actions alter the frequency of water shortage even when no change in the frequency of meteorological drought has been observed.

4.2.4.1 Regulatory Environment

The County and participating jurisdictions have a number of regulatory requirements and documents to address planning for drought in the County. This includes Watershed Water Quality Management Plans (WQMP) for San Bernardino County and the Mojave and Santa Ana Watersheds. On June 21st, 2013, the Executive Officer approved the revised Technical Guidance Document for Water Quality Management Plan (TGD-WQMP).

The 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA) provides the basis for the protection of all inland surface waters, estuaries, and coastal waters. California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1970 established the Regional Water Quality Control Board as the agency responsible for implementing the CWA and Porter-Cologne requirements in the Santa Ana Watershed.

In 2006, California State lawmakers adopted AB 1881. This provided guidelines and timelines for the revision of the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) and mandated that every city, county or other agency within the State adopt MWELO or be in compliance with it through their own ordinance by January 2010. On January 1, 2010, the San

Bernardino County Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance was implemented. It can be obtained on the county website.

Watershed Water Quality Management Plan

San Bernardino County's WQMP draft was written in 2013 and final approval was given on June 21, 2013.

Technical Guidance Document for Water Quality Management Plan (TGD-WQMP)

Approved on June 21, 2013, this document provides direction to project proponents on the regulatory requirements applicable to a private or public development activity, including public works transportation projects, from project conception to completion.

4.2.4.2 Past Occurrences

- The 2018 California State MHMP states that from 1950 to 2018, there have been eight-drought State Emergency Proclamations in California. Specifically for San Bernardino County, there have been six drought events since 1896. Previous occurrences of drought are described as follows:
- **1975 to 1977:** California experienced the two driest years (1976 and 1977) in the State's history in 1976 and 1977. The drought was declared an Emergency (FEMA-EM-3023) on January 20, 1977. Total crop damage statewide totaled \$2.67 billion dollars for both years (\$888.5 million in 1976 and \$1.8 billion in 1977).
- **2006 to 2009:** California State declared a three-year drought of below-average rainfall, low snowmelt runoff, and the largest court-ordered water restricting in the state's history. The dry conditions damaged crops, deteriorated water quality, and caused extreme wildfire danger. Approximately \$300 million in agricultural revenue loss, and a potential \$3 billion in economic losses over time.
- **2012 to 2018:** San Bernardino County first declared a local drought emergency in 2014. As of May 23rd, 2017, San Bernardino County and the City of Rancho Cucamonga had both submitted local Emergency Proclamations. This ongoing drought is the most severe drought in over 100 years. To abide by the State Water Resources Control Board's mandatory water reductions, the San Bernardino Municipal Water Department Board of Water Commissioners authorized implementation of Stage IIA of the department's Water Supply Contingency Plan on June 1, 2015. The State Water Board will adjust emergency water conservation regulations through the end of January 2017, in recognition of the differing water supply conditions across the state and develop proposed emergency water restrictions for 2017 if the drought persists.
- **2020-2022:** All of San Bernardino County is in a severe drought with water restrictions. Economic losses continue to increase from reduced tourism in the local mountains and fire risk continues to increase from drying vegetation.

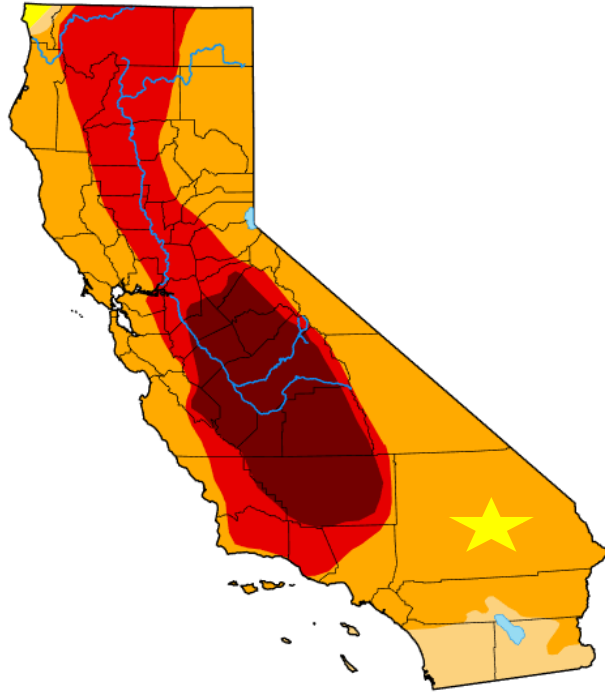
Additional information about previous occurrences of droughts in California (in general) can be obtained from the California Department of Water Resources.

4.2.4.3 Location/Geographic Extent

Drought can affect the County, region, and the State of California as a whole. The County's primary source of water is imported by the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (<http://www.sbvmd.com/about-us/what-we-do>) through participation in the State Water Project (SWP). It is received at the Devil Canyon Power Plant Afterbay. This supply is supplemented by groundwater basins in the County. Drought has no defined geographical boundaries and cannot be depicted in map form. As such, the entire County is subject to drought.

4.2.4.4 Magnitude/Severity

The magnitude of drought is usually measured in time and the severity of the hydrologic deficit. There are several resources available to evaluate drought status and estimate future expected conditions. The National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-430) prescribes an interagency approach for drought monitoring, forecasting, and early warning. The NIDIS maintains the U.S. Drought Portal (www.drought.gov) which is a web-based access point to several drought related resources. Resources include the U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) and the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook (USSDO).



**Map released: Thurs. September 29,
2022**

Data valid: September 27, 2022 at 8 a.m. EDT

Intensity

None	None
D0 (Abnormally Dry)	D0 (Abnormally Dry)
D1 (Moderate Drought)	D1 (Moderate Drought)
D2 (Severe Drought)	D2 (Severe Drought)
D3 (Extreme Drought)	D3 (Extreme Drought)
D4 (Exceptional Drought)	D4 (Exceptional Drought)
No Data	No Data

Authors

United States and Puerto Rico Author(s):

Richard Heim, NOAA/NCEI

Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands Author(s):

Tsegaye Tadesse, National Drought Mitigation Center

Figure 4-10: US Drought Monitor Map for the State of California on September 30, 2022

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

The USDM provides a summary of drought conditions across the United States and Puerto Rico and is developed and maintained by the National Drought Mitigation Center (www.drought.unl.edu). USDM includes the U.S. Drought Monitor Map. This map is updated weekly by combining a variety of drought database and indicators, and local expert input into a single composite drought indicator. The map denotes four levels of drought intensity (ranging from D1 - D4) and one level of "abnormal dryness" (D0). In addition, the map depicts areas experiencing agricultural (A) or hydrological (H) drought impacts. These impact indicators help communicate whether short or long-term precipitation deficits are occurring. An example Drought Monitor Map for the State of California on September 30, 2022 is illustrated in Figure 4-10.

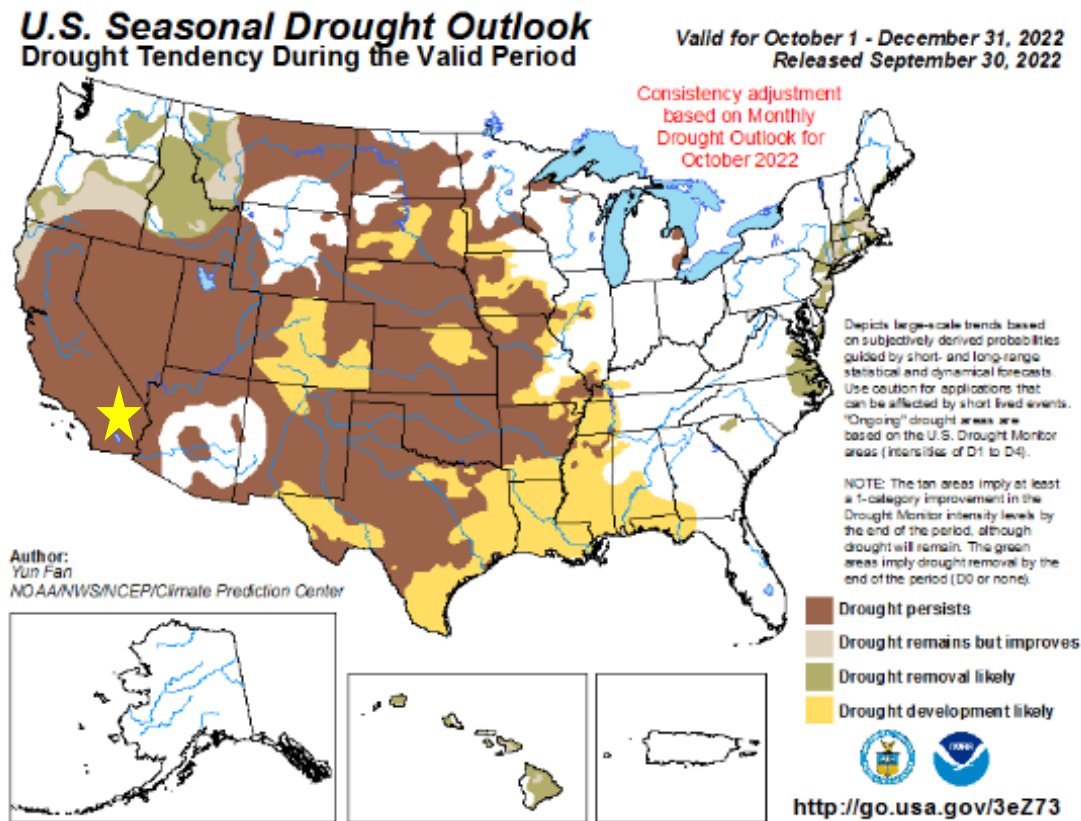


Figure 4-11: USSDO Drought Tendency Map (Valid October 2022)

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

For western States with mountainous terrain and complex regional microclimates, it is also useful to supplement the PDSI values with other indices such as Surface Water Supply Index and Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI). The Surface Water Supply Index takes snowpack and other unique conditions into account. The National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) uses the SPI to identify emerging drought months sooner than the PDSI. It is computed on various time scales to monitor moisture supply conditions. The SPI is the number of standard deviations that precipitation value would deviate from the long-term mean. As shown in Figure 4-12 the 72-month SPI through the end of September 2022 for San Bernardino County is low.

Palmer Hydrological Drought Index Long-Term (Hydrological) Conditions

October 2022: through October 1 2022*

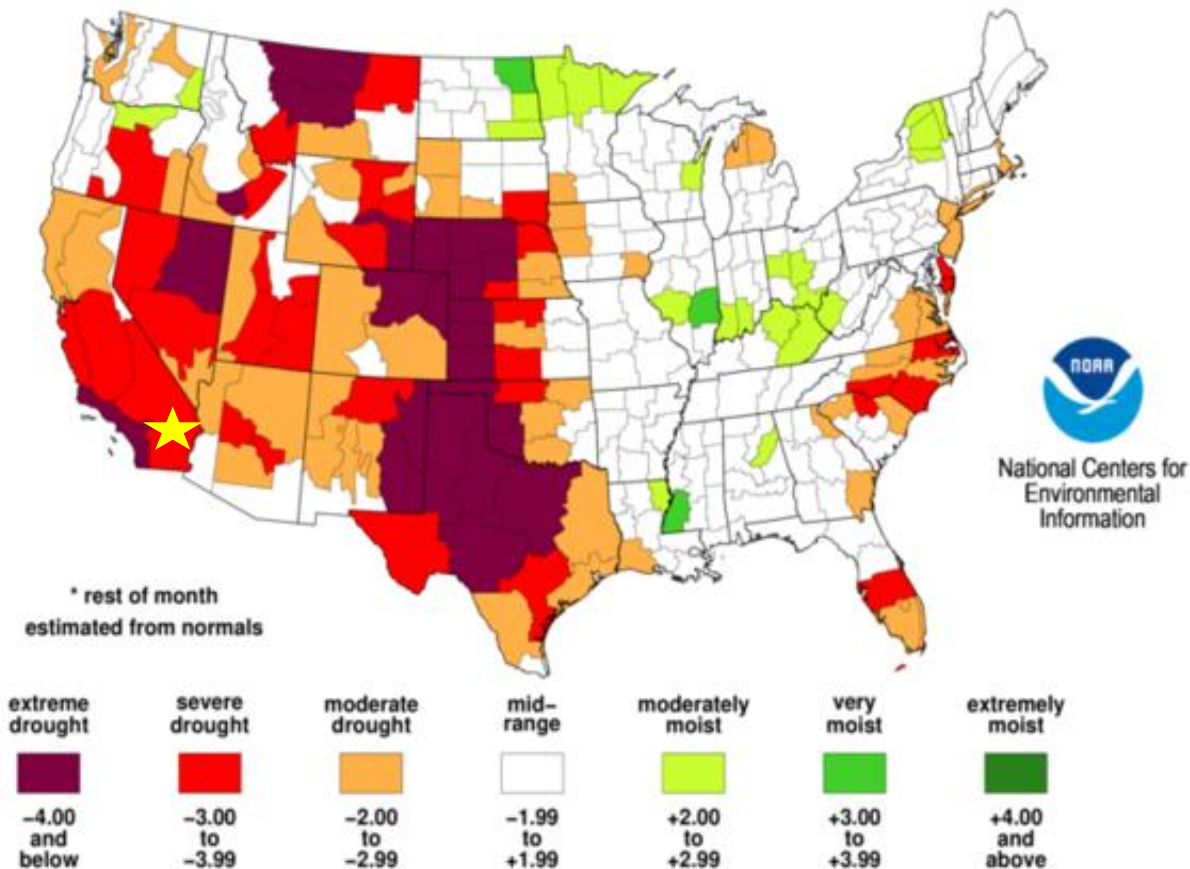


Figure 4-12: Month SPI through the end of September 2022 for San Bernardino County

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

A number of indices measure how much precipitation for a given period has deviated from historically established norms. The primary indicator for the USDM and USSDO for the western United States is the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI). The PDSI is widely used by the USDA to determine when to grant emergency drought assistance to affected areas. PDSI is a commonly used index that measures the severity of drought for agriculture and water resource management. It is calculated from observed temperature and precipitation values and estimates soil moisture. However, the PDSI is not considered consistent enough to characterize the risk of drought on a nationwide basis (FEMA, 1997) and is not well suited to the dry, mountainous areas in the western U.S.

Vegetation Drought Response Index

Complete: California, Region 4

October 2, 2022

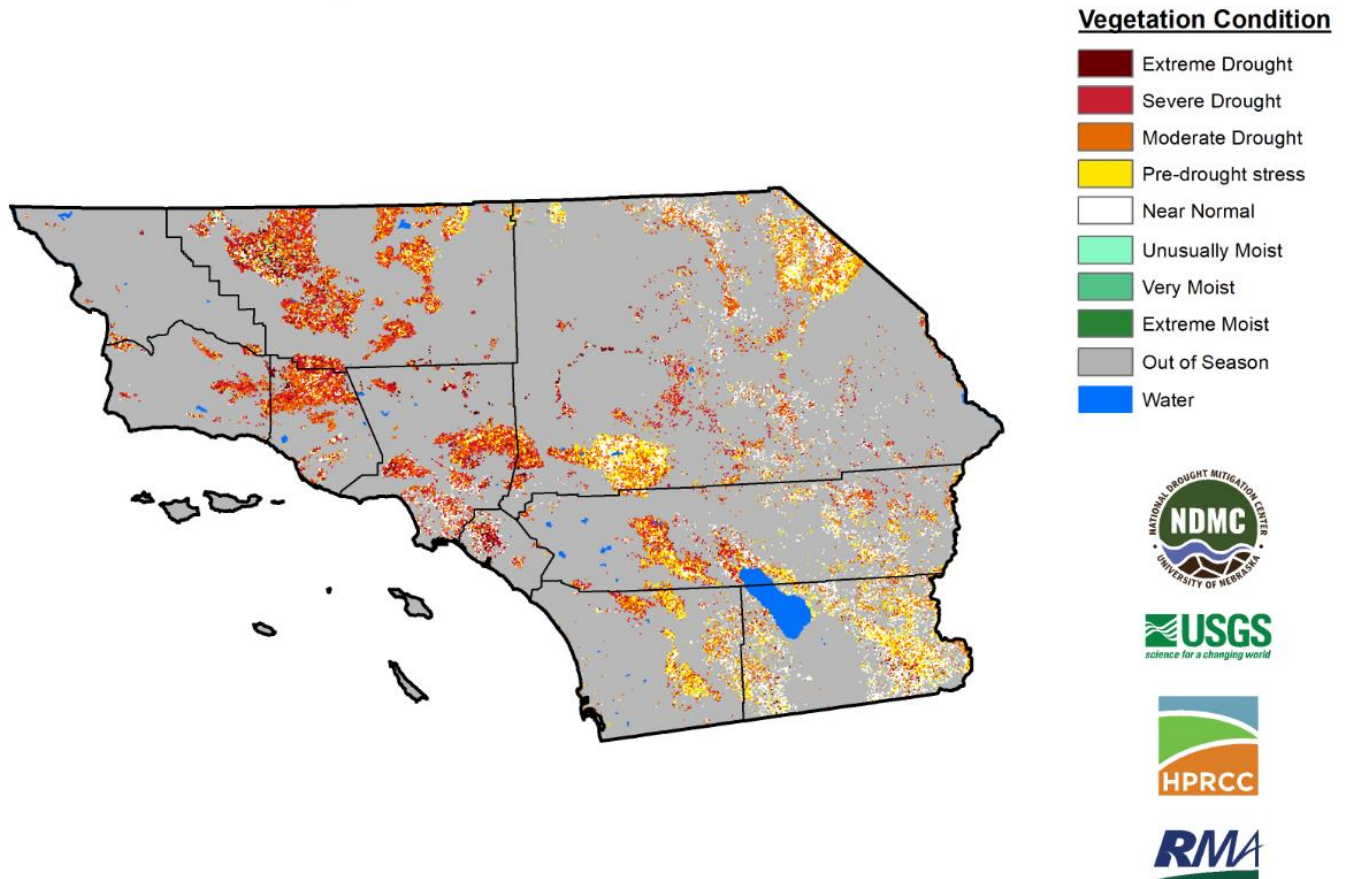


Figure 4-13: Vegetation Drought Response Index – California Region 4 for September 30, 2022

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

The Vegetation Drought Response Index, or VegDRI, is a bi-weekly depiction of vegetation stress across the contiguous United States. VegDRI is a fine resolution (1-km²) index based on remote sensing data and incorporates climate and biophysical data to determine the cause of vegetation stress. Development of the VegDRI map and associated products is a joint effort by the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC), the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) National Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS), and the High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC). Figure 4-13 illustrates the VegDRI results for Southern California for September 30, 2022.

4.2.4.5 Frequency/Probability of Future Occurrences

Currently there is a likely chance of a drought occurring in the County meaning there is a 10%-90% chance of drought occurring each year. Climate change will continue to make droughts more common.

4.2.5 Terrorism

This section was added due to the December 2, 2015, terror attack in San Bernardino County. There is no single, universally accepted definition of terrorism; however, FEMA defines “terrorism” as intentional, criminal, malicious acts. FEMA document 386-7 refers to terrorism specifically as the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), including biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological weapons; arson, incendiary, explosive, and armed attacks; industrial sabotage and intentional hazardous materials releases; and “cyberterrorism.”



FEMA developed the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) using an all-hazards approach. While the IEMS was established as an “all-hazard” approach, responding to the threat of terrorism (referred to as counterterrorism) came to be viewed as the responsibility of law enforcement, defense, and intelligence agencies. Furthermore, defensive efforts to protect people and facilities from terrorism (referred to as anti-terrorism) were generally limited to the government sector, the military, and some industrial interests.

While the term “mitigation” refers generally to activities that reduce loss of life and property by eliminating or reducing the effects of disasters, in the terrorism context it is often interpreted to include a wide variety of preparedness and response actions. For the purposes of this document, the traditional meaning will be assumed; that mitigation refers to specific actions that can be taken to reduce loss of life and property from manmade hazards by “modifying the built environment” or anti-terrorism to reduce the risk and potential consequences of these hazards.

4.2.5.1 Anti-terrorism Regulatory Environment

Adopted on February 9, 2012, and updated on October 1, 2013, United Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01 defines the United States Department of Defense’s (DoD) minimum antiterrorism standards for both new and existing buildings. The document applies to DoD buildings, National Guard buildings, visitor centers and museums, visitor control facilities and expeditionary structures. Historic preservation compliance for implementation of anti-terrorism standards, philosophy, design strategies and assumptions are all taken into account.



4.2.5.2 Counterterrorism Regulatory Environment

After the 12/2/15 mass shooting, two full time positions with a regional FBI-led terrorist task force (FBI’s Joint Terrorism Task Force) were created. These task force officers have the clearance to conduct terrorism investigations in the County. The Task Force includes partners from Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), the San Bernardino Police Department, the San Bernardino County Sheriff’s Department, the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department, the Ontario Police Department, the Riverside Police Department, the Corona Police Department and the Chino Police Department. For more information regarding the positions, contact the San Bernardino Police Department at (909) 384-5742. Read more here: <http://www.pe.com/articles/task-789539-force-san.html>

The State of California Department of Justice’s Anti-terrorism program works with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate, prosecute, dismantle, prevent and respond to domestic and international terrorist activities. Read more here: <https://oag.ca.gov/bi/atp>

The State of California Bureau of Security and Investigative Services’ Power to Arrest Course includes a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) & Terrorism Awareness section. Read More Here: http://www.bsis.ca.gov/about_us/laws/bsis_regulations.pdf

4.2.5.3 Past Occurrences

There have been two terrorist attacks recorded in San Bernardino County. Table 16 describes both attacks.

Source: <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?search=san+bernardino&sa.x=0&sa.y=0&sa=Search>

Table 16: Terrorist Attacks in San Bernardino County

Date	Perpetrator Group	Fatalities	Injured	Target Type
3/16/1970	White Extremists	0	1	Government (General)
12/2/2015	Unaffiliated	16	17	Government (General)

The state of California has experienced 574 terrorist attacks from 1970-2011 (Integrated United States Security Database (IUSSD): Data on the Terrorist Attacks in the United States Homeland, 1970-2011 2012). Figure 4-16 shows the types of terrorist attacks in the state of California from 1970 to the present. The IUSSD has not been updated since 2012.

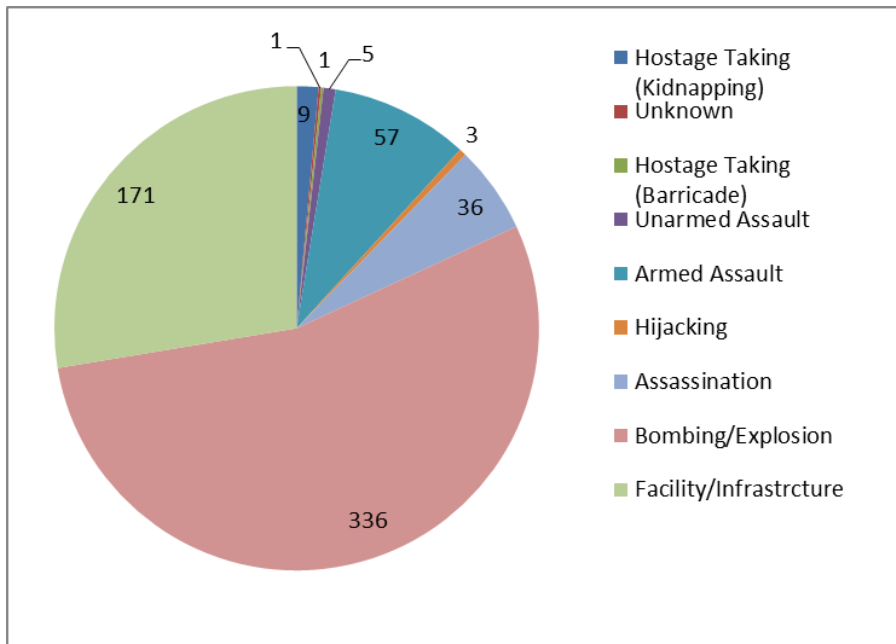
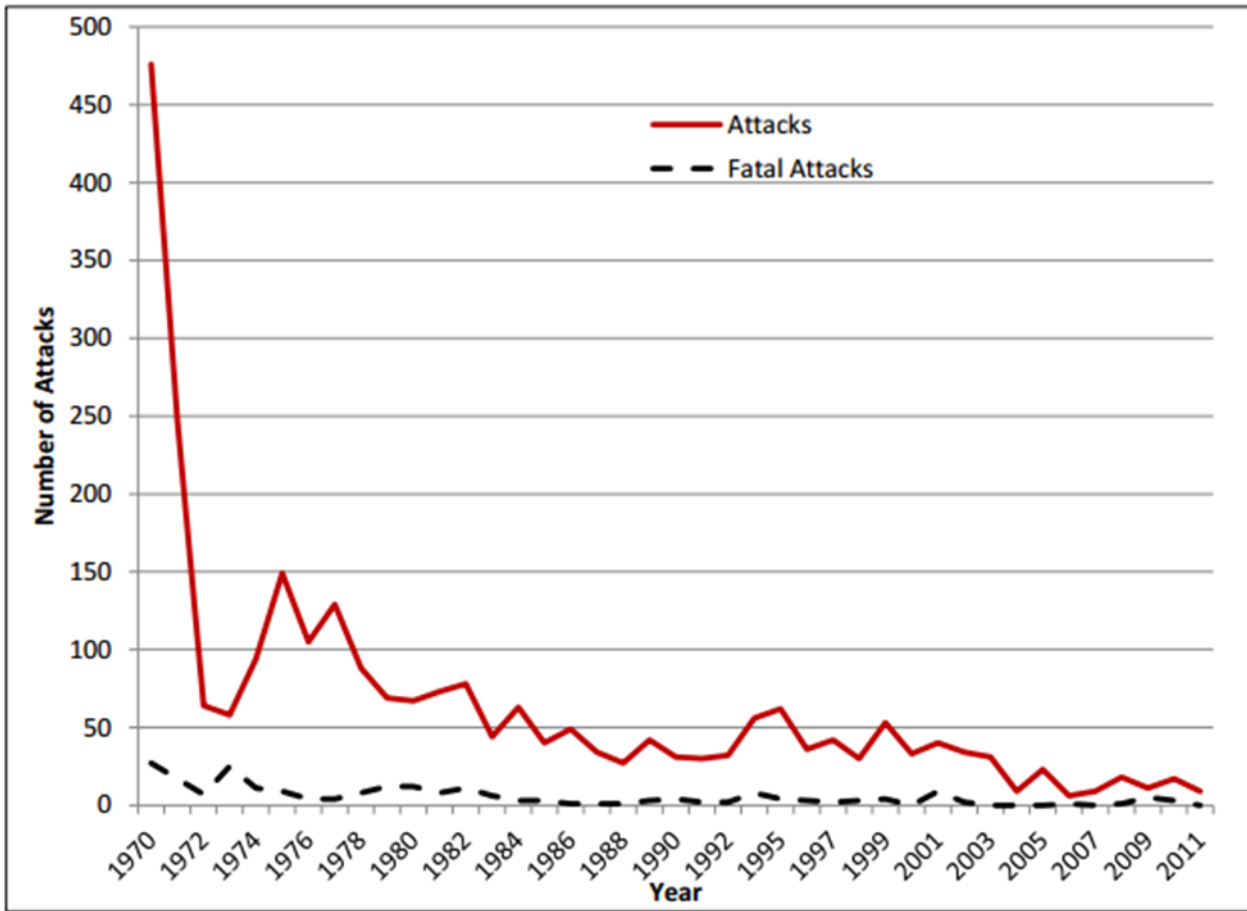


Figure 4-14: Types of Terrorist Attacks in California from 1970-Present

Source: IUSSD

As seen in Figure 4-14 since 1970, the number of terrorist attacks in the United States has steadily decreased. According to <http://www.heritage.org> most terrorist attacks on America happen outside our nation’s borders. The number of international terrorist attacks against the United States from 1970-2011 is shown in Figure 4-15 and Figure 4-16. The figure is from the latest update.

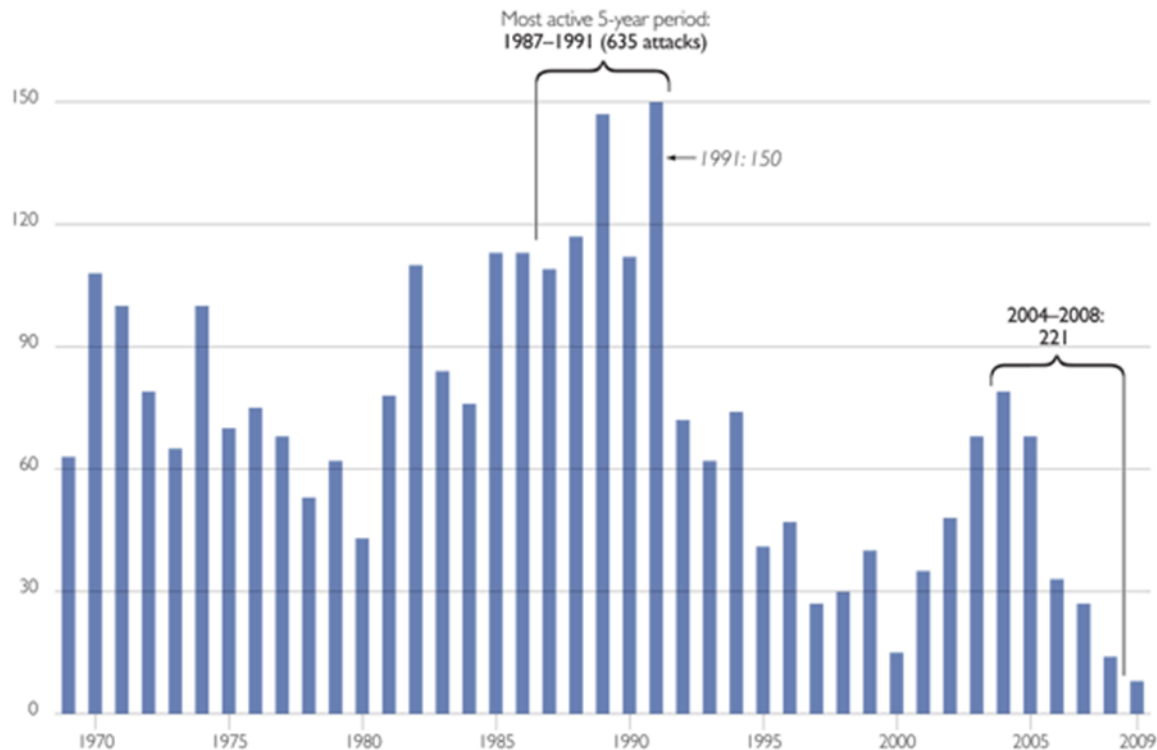


Note: There were 2,608 total attacks and 226 fatal attacks between 1970 and 2011.

Figure 4-15: Total and Fatal Terrorist Attacks in the United States by Year

Source: IUSSD

International Terrorist Attacks Against the U.S.



Note: The number of terrorist attacks in 2009 should be interpreted with caution because the reporting of terrorist incidents is incomplete. While the recording of terrorist incidents in the RAND data for 2009 was completed for North America, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe, data collection for Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, Oceania, and Central Asia (including the former Soviet Union states in Central Asia) stopped in January 2009.

Source: Calculations by the Heritage Foundation's Center for Data Analysis based on data from the RAND Database of Worldwide Terrorism Incidents, at <http://www.rand.org/nsrd/projects/terrorism-incidents.html> (April 18, 2011).

Figure 4-16: International Terrorist Attacks Against the United States

Source: IUSSD

4.2.5.4 Location/Geographic Extent

Unlike natural hazards, which often follow patterns and can be forecasted, manmade hazards such as acts of terrorism are much more unpredictable. Terrorists have the ability to choose targets and tactics and can often adjust conditions to achieve their objective. Terrorist attacks are often in a more specific location rather than a widespread, more predictable area such as a flood plain. As demonstrated in the 12/2/15 mass shooting, “homegrown terrorists” (self-radicalizing and pulls off their attacks without any help or communication with people in other countries) are even harder to detect and predict.

Translating most manmade hazard profiles into meaningful geospatial information is difficult at best. Instead, the planning team will use an asset-specific approach, identifying potentially at-risk critical facilities and systems in the community. Once a comprehensive list of assets has been developed, it will be prioritized so that the community’s efforts can be directed to protect



the most important assets first. Then, beginning with the highest priority assets, the vulnerabilities of each facility or system to each type of hazard will be assessed (FEMA 2003).

4.2.5.5 Magnitude/Severity

As previously discussed, predicting terrorist attacks cannot be done with the same level of accuracy as predicting a natural hazard and its potential impacts on the community. However, we can learn from past terrorist incidents. Table 17 profiles 10 different types of terrorist attacks and technological hazards.

Table 17: Event Profiles for Terrorism and Technological Hazards

Hazard	Application Mode	Hazard Duration	Extent of Effects; Static/Dynamic	Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions
Conventional Bomb/ Improvised Explosive Device	Detonation of explosive device on or near target; delivery via person, vehicle, or projectile.	Instantaneous; additional "secondary devices" may be used, lengthening the time duration of the hazard until the attack site is determined to be clear	Extent of damage is determined by type and quantity of explosive. Effects generally static other than cascading consequences, incremental structural failure, etc.	Overpressure at a given standoff is inversely proportional to the cube of the distance from the blast; thus, each additional increment of standoff provides progressively more protection. Terrain, forestation, structures, etc. can provide shielding by absorbing and/or deflecting energy and debris. Exacerbating conditions include ease of access to target; lack of barriers/shielding; poor construction; and ease of concealment of device.
Chemical Agent *	Liquid/aerosol contaminants can be dispersed	Chemical agents may pose viable threats for hours	Contamination can be carried out of the initial	Air temperature can affect evaporation of aerosols. Ground



Hazard	Application Mode	Hazard Duration	Extent of Effects; Static/Dynamic	of Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions
	<p>using sprayers or other aerosol generators; liquids vaporizing from puddles/containers; or munitions.</p>	<p>to weeks depending on the agent and the conditions in which it exists.</p>	<p>target area by persons, vehicles, water and wind. Chemicals may be corrosive or otherwise damaging over time if not remediated.</p>	<p>temperature affects evaporation of liquids. Humidity can enlarge aerosol particles, reducing inhalation hazard. Precipitation can dilute and disperse agents but can spread contamination. Wind can disperse vapors but also cause target area to be dynamic. The micro-meteorological effects of buildings and terrain can alter travel and duration of agents. Shielding in the form of sheltering in place can protect people and property from harmful effects.</p>
<p>Arson/ Incendiary Attack</p>	<p>Initiation of fire or explosion on or near target via direct contact or remotely via projectile.</p>	<p>Generally, minutes to hours.</p>	<p>Extent of damage is determined by type and quantity of device/accelerant and materials present at or near target. Effects generally static other than cascading consequences, incremental structural failure, etc.</p>	<p>Mitigation factors include built-in fire detection and protection systems and fire-resistive construction techniques. Inadequate security can allow easy access to target, easy concealment of an incendiary device and undetected initiation of a fire. Non-compliance with fire and building codes as well as failure to maintain existing fire</p>



Hazard	Application Mode	Hazard Duration	Extent of Effects; Static/Dynamic	Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions
				protection systems can substantially increase the effectiveness of a fire weapon.
Armed Attack	Tactical assault or sniping from remote location.	Generally, minutes to days.	Varies based upon the perpetrators' intent and capabilities	Inadequate security can allow easy access to target, easy concealment of weapons and undetected initiation of an attack.
Biological Agent *	Liquid or solid contaminants can be dispersed using sprayers/aerosol generators or by point or line sources such as munitions, covert deposits and moving sprayers.	Biological agents may pose viable threats for hours to years depending on the agent and the conditions in which it exists	Depending on the agent used and the effectiveness with which it is deployed, contamination can be spread via wind and water. Infection can be spread via human or animal vectors.	Altitude of release above ground can affect dispersion; sunlight is destructive to many bacteria and viruses; light to moderate wind will disperse agents but higher winds can break up aerosol clouds; the micro-meteorological effects of building and terrain can influence aerosolization and travel of agents.
Cyberterrorism	Electronic attack using one computer system against another.	Minutes to days	Generally, no direct effects on built environment.	Inadequate security can facilitate access to critical computer systems, allowing them to be used to conduct attacks.
Agriterrorism	Direct, generally covert contamination of food supplies or introduction of	Days to months	Varies by type of incident. Food contamination events may be limited to	Inadequate security can facilitate adulteration of food and introduction of pests and disease



Hazard	Application Mode	Hazard Duration	Extent of Effects; Static/Dynamic	of Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions
	pests and/or disease agents to crops and livestock.		discrete distribution sites, whereas pests and diseases may spread widely. Generally, no effects on built environment.	agents to crops and livestock.
Radiological Agent **	Radioactive contaminants can be dispersed using sprayers/aerosol generators, or by point or line sources such as munitions, covert deposits and moving sprayers.	Contaminants may remain hazardous for seconds to years depending on material used.	Initial effects will be localized to site of attack; depending on meteorological conditions, subsequent behavior of radioactive contaminants may be dynamic.	Duration of exposure, distance from source of radiation, and the amount of shielding between source and target determine exposure to radiation.
Nuclear Bomb **	Detonation of nuclear device underground, at the surface, in the air or at high altitude.	Light/heat flash and blast/shock wave last for seconds; nuclear radiation and fallout hazards can persist for years. Electromagnetic pulse from a high-altitude detonation lasts for seconds and affects only unprotected electronic systems.	Initial light, heat and blast effects of a subsurface, ground or air burst are static and are determined by the device's characteristics and employment; fallout of radioactive contaminants may be dynamic, depending on meteorological conditions.	Harmful effects of radiation can be reduced by minimizing the time of exposure. Light, heat and blast energy decrease logarithmically as a function of distance from seat of blast. Terrain, forestation, structures, etc. can provide shielding by absorbing and/or deflecting radiation and radioactive contaminants.



Hazard	Application Mode	Hazard Duration	Extent of Effects; Static/Dynamic	of Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions
Hazardous Material Release (fixed facility or transportation)	Solid, liquid and/or gaseous contaminants may be released from fixed or mobile containers.	Hours to days	Chemicals may be corrosive or otherwise damaging over time. Explosion and/or fire may be subsequent. Contamination may be carried out of the incident area by persons, vehicles, water and wind.	As with chemical weapons, weather conditions will directly affect how the hazard develops. The micro-meteorological effects of building and terrain can alter travel and duration of agents. Shielding in the form of sheltering in place can protect people and property from harmful effects. Non-compliance with fire and building codes as well as failure to maintain existing fire protection and containment features can substantially increase the damage from a hazardous materials release.

* Source: Jane’s Chem-Bio Handbook

** Source: FEMA, Radiological Emergency Management Independent Study Course

4.2.5.6 Frequency/Probability of Future Occurrences

We can usually forecast the type, frequency and location of a natural hazard thanks to the laws of physics and nature. However, when dealing with manmade hazards such as terrorism, we are often dealing with functions of the human mind-malevolence, incompetence, carelessness and other behaviors. These actions cannot be predicted with any accuracy; therefore, there is the potential for an act of terrorism to occur anywhere, at any time. The Planning Team did note the terrorist incidents below and used them to bolster preparedness.

- February 23, 2017, Kansas City Shooting

A Kansas man shot three people after yelling "get out of my Country." The gunman said he believed the men he shot were Middle Eastern, but the victims were Indian engineers. An

Indian man was killed, and another was injured. Ian Grillot, an American who tried to save them, was also shot.

- March 23, 2017, New York City Stabbing

James Harris Jackson, a white supremacist, stabbed an African American to death in New York. He revealed that he planned larger attacks against black men in New York's Times Square.

- June 21, 2017, Flint Stabbing

A man, while shouting "Allah Akbar", stormed Bishop International Airport near Flint, Michigan. A police officer was seriously injured when he was stabbed in the neck by the terrorist. The airport was evacuated, and a large cordon was established around the area.

- October 31, 2017, New York City Vehicular assault

A pickup truck rammed into pedestrians near the World Trade center in New York, killing eight people and injuring 11 others. An ISIS flag and a note that read "Islamic State lives forever" in Arabic were found near the truck. The attacker was self-radicalized, and he had followed the Islamic State group's advice on social media on how to carry out vehicular attacks

- December 11, 2017, Attempted Suicide Bombing (pipe bomb partially detonated) New York City

A 27-year-old Bangladeshi national who lived in Brooklyn, is suspected of setting off a home-made pipe bomb at the port authority, in Manhattan. Later he told police his motive was recent Israeli actions in Gaza and that was inspired by the Islamic State.

- December 6, 2019, United States Naval Air Station Pensacola shooting

A Saudi student opened fire at a US naval base in Pensacola, Florida. The attack left at least three killed and eight injured, including two deputies. The attacker was identified as Mohamed Saeed Alshamrani. On 13 January 2020, Attorney General Barr classified it as an 'act of terrorism.' Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for the attack. AQAP Terrorism in the United States.

- January 15, 2022, Colleyville Hostage Crisis

A British Pakistani man falsely claiming to be the brother of Pakistani prisoner Aafia Siddiqui attacked a synagogue and held four Jews hostage. The assailant was eventually shot dead during the incident.

4.2.6 Climate Change

Climate change refers to any distinct change in measures of climate lasting for a long period of time, more specifically major changes in temperature, rainfall, snow, or wind patterns. Climate change may be limited to a specific region or may occur across the whole Earth. Climate change may result from:



- Natural factors (e.g., changes in the Sun's energy or slow changes in the Earth's orbit around the Sun);
- Natural processes within the climate system (e.g., changes in ocean circulation); and
- Human activities that change the atmosphere's make-up (e.g., burning fossil fuels) and the land surface (e.g., cutting down forests, planting trees, building developments in cities and suburbs, etc.).

The effects of climate change are varied: warmer and more varied weather patterns, melting ice caps, and poor air quality, for example. As a result, climate change impacts a number of natural hazards.

The 2018 State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan stated that climate change is already affecting California. Sea levels have risen by as much as seven inches along the California coast over the last century, increasing erosion and pressure on the state's infrastructure, water supplies, and natural resources. The State has also seen increased average temperatures, more extreme hot days, fewer cold nights, a lengthening of the growing season, shifts in the water cycle with less winter precipitation falling as snow, and both snowmelt and rainwater running off sooner in the year. In addition to changes in average temperatures, sea level, and precipitation patterns, the intensity of extreme weather events is also changing.

In 2021 California released its Climate Adaption Strategy highlighting 6 priorities:

- Strengthen Protections for Climate Vulnerable Communities
- Bolster Public Health and Safety to Protect Against Increasing Climate Risks
- Build a Climate Resilient Economy
- Accelerate Nature-Based Climate Solutions and Strengthen Climate Resilience of Natural Systems
- Make Decisions Based on the Best Available Climate Science
- Partner and Collaborate to Leverage Resources

4.2.6.1 Regulatory Environment

California's response to climate change is directed by Legislation and Regulations and by other Mandates such as executive orders.

The Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008

The Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (Sustainable Communities Act, SB 375, Chapter 728, Statutes of 2008) looks to reduce GHG emissions through coordinated transportation and land use planning with the goal of more sustainable communities. Regional targets are established for GHG emissions reductions from passenger vehicle use by the sustainable community's strategy (SCS) established by each metropolitan planning organization (MPO). The SCS is an integral part of the regional transportation plan (RTP) and contains land use, housing, and transportation strategies to meet GHG reductions targets. In San Bernardino County, the South Coast Air Quality Management District facilitates compliance with the federal Clean Air Act and implements the state's air quality program.

The Office of Planning and Research's General Plan Guidelines and SB 375 builds upon Assembly Bill 162 (flood protection) and Senate Bill 1241 (fire protection) and supports Safeguarding California implementation.

SB 375 also supports Assembly Bill 2140 which requires that a City/County General Plan contains a safety element in addition to a Hazard Mitigation Plan. AB 2140 also requires a vulnerability assessment, adaptation goals, policies and objectives, and a set of feasible implementation measures.

California Adaptation Planning Guide (APG)

The State of California has been taking action to address climate change for over 20 years, focusing on both greenhouse gas emissions reduction and adaptation. The California Adaptation Planning Guide (APG) continues the state's effort by providing guidance and support for communities addressing the unavoidable consequences of climate change.

Based on upon specific factors, 11 Climate impact regions were identified. Some of the regions were based on specific factors particularly relevant to the region. As illustrated in Figure 4-17 San Bernardino County is located in the Desert Region.

The Desert is a heavily urbanized inland region (4.3+ million people) made up of sprawling suburban development in the west near the South Coast region and vast stretches of open, largely federally owned desert land to the east. Prominent cities within the desert portion include Palm Springs (44,500+) and El Centro (42,500+). The region's character is defined largely by the San Gabriel Mountains, San Gorgonio Mountains, San Jacinto Mountains, and smaller inland mountains reaching through the desert to the Colorado River, which borders the region on the east. Communities in the Desert region should consider evaluating the following climate change impacts:

- Reduced water supply
- Increased temperature
- Reduced precipitation
- Diminished snowpack
- Wildfire risk
- Public health and social vulnerability
- Stress on special-status species

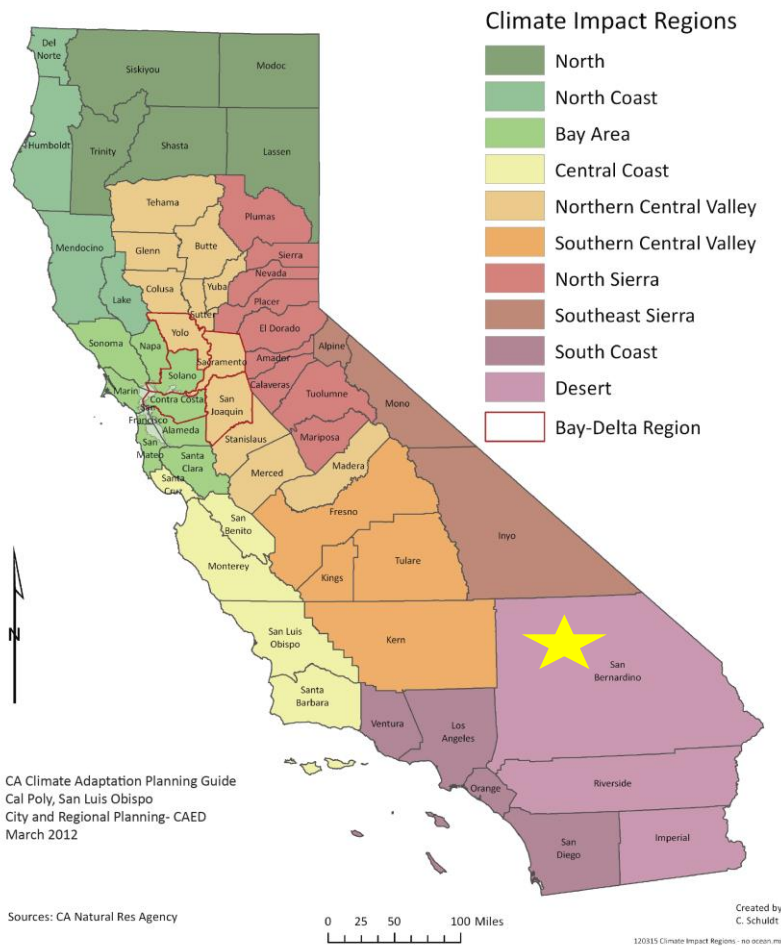


Figure 4-17: Climate Impact Regions

Source: California Natural Resource Agency



4.2.6.2 Past Occurrences

Climate change has never been directly responsible for any declared disasters. Past flooding, wildfire, levee failure, and drought disasters may have been exacerbated by climate change, but it is impossible to make direct connections to individual disasters. In addition, unlike earthquake and floods that occur over a finite time period, climate change is an on-going hazard the effects of which some are already experiencing. Other effects may not be seriously experienced for decades or may be avoided altogether by mitigation actions taken today. Hurricane Kay damaged property in the County and serves as a wake-up call for some communities.

4.2.6.3 Location/Geographic Extent

The effects of climate change are not limited by geographical borders. San Bernardino County, the State of California, the United States, and the rest of the world are all at risk to climate change. As such, the entire County is at risk to the effects of climate change.

Figure 4-18 and Figure 4-19 provide Cal Adapt² modeled decadal July high temperature averages for 2010 and 2090. These figures provide current decade-long July temperature averages and possible annual high heating trends for the remaining portion of the century. The data presented in the figures represent a “projection” of potential future climate scenarios, they are not predictions. These figures illustrate how the climate may change based on a variety of different potential social and economic factors. The visualizations are comprised of average values from Coupled Climate model 2.1 (GFDL), Community Climate System Model Version 3 (CCSM3), Coupled Global Climate Model Version 3 (CNRM) and Parallel Climate Model 1 (PCM1). During the next few decades, scenarios project average temperature to rise between 1° and 2.3°F; however, the projected temperature increases begin to diverge at mid-century so that, by the end of the century, the temperature increases projected in the higher emissions scenario (A2) are approximately twice as high as those projected in the lower emissions scenario (B1). Customizable maps can be viewed at <http://cal-adapt.org/temperature/decadal/>

² Cal-Adapt has been funded to provide access to data and information that has been produced by the State's scientific and research community. The data available in this site offer a view of how climate change might affect California at the local level.

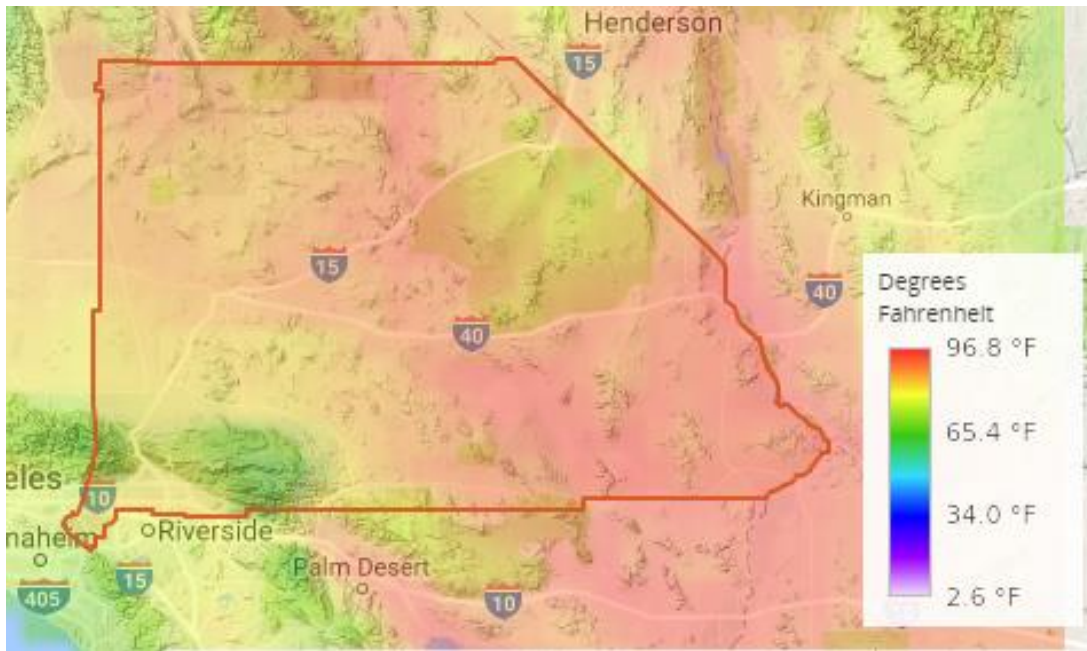


Figure 4-18: July Decadal Average High Temperature Map; 2020

Source: Dan Cayan; California Climate Adaptation Strategy

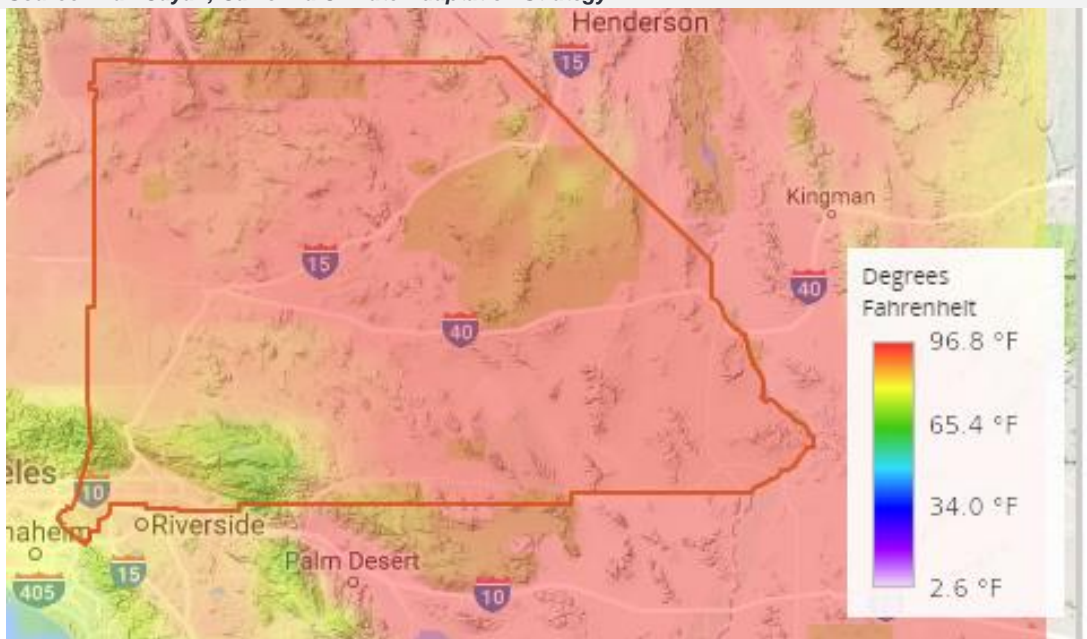


Figure 4-19: July Decadal Average High Temperature Map; 2090

Source: Dan Cayan; California Climate Adaptation Strategy

4.2.6.4 Magnitude/Severity

The California Climate Adaptation Strategy (CAS), citing a California Energy Commission study, states that “over the past 15 years, heat waves have claimed more lives in California than all other declared disaster events combined.” This study shows that California is getting warmer, leading to an increased frequency, magnitude, and duration of heat waves. These factors may lead to increased mortality from excessive heat, as shown in Figure 4-20: California Historical and Projected Temperature Increases 1961 to 2099.

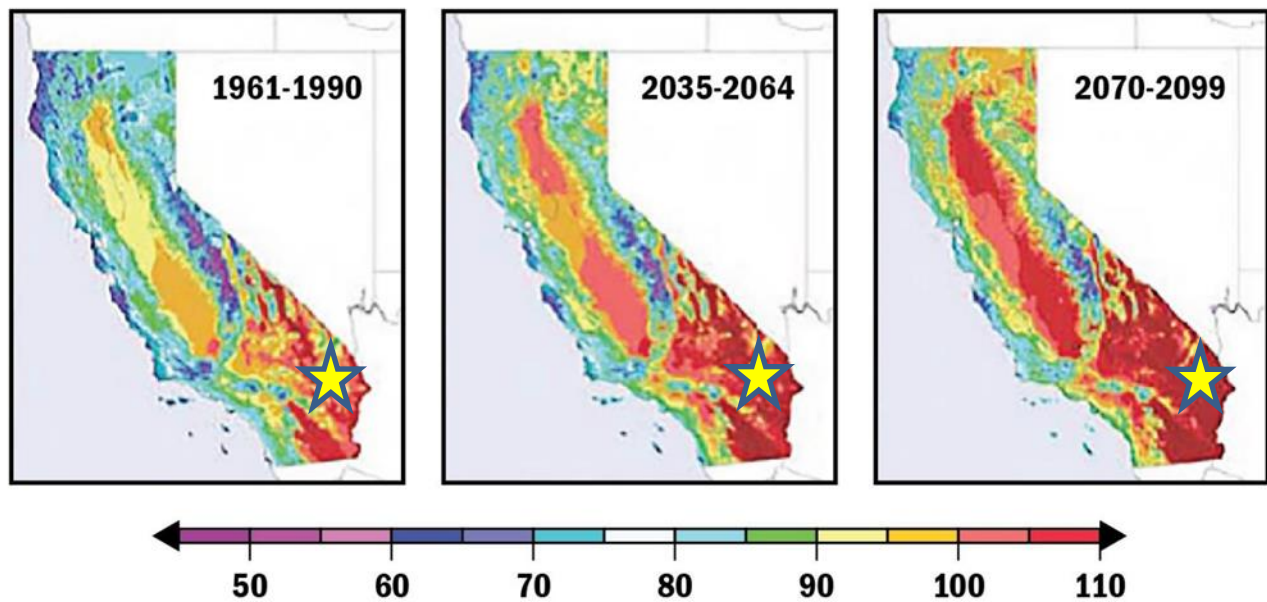


Figure 4-20: California Historical and Projected Temperature increases 1961-2099

Source: Dan Cayan; California Climate Adaptation Strategy

4.2.6.5 Frequency/Probability of Future Occurrences

According to the ABAG 2010 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), climate change is one of the few natural hazards where the probability of occurrence is influenced by human action. In addition, unlike earthquakes and floods that occur over a finite time period, climate change is an on-going hazard.

The 2009 Climate Adaptation Strategy (CAS) delineated how climate change may impact and exacerbate natural hazards in the future, including wildfires, extreme heat, floods, drought, and levee failure:

Climate change is expected to lead to increases in the frequency, intensity, and duration of extreme heat events and heat waves in San Bernardino County and the rest of California, which are likely to increase the risk of mortality and morbidity due to heat-related illness and exacerbation of existing chronic health conditions. Those most at risk and vulnerable to climate-related illness are the elderly, individuals with chronic conditions such as heart and lung disease, diabetes, and mental illnesses, infants, the socially or economically disadvantaged, and those who work outdoors.

- Higher temperatures will melt the Sierra snowpack earlier and drive the snowline higher, resulting in less snowpack to supply water to California users.
- Droughts are likely to become more frequent and persistent in the 21st century.
- Intense rainfall events, periodically ones with larger than historical runoff, will continue to affect California with more frequent and/or more extensive flooding.
- Storms and snowmelt may coincide and produce higher winter runoff from the landward side, while accelerating sea-level rise will produce higher storm surges during coastal storms. Together, these changes will increase the probability of levee and dam failures in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.
- Warmer weather, reduced snowpack, and earlier snowmelt can be expected to increase wildfire through fuel hazards and ignition risks. These changes can also increase plant moisture stress and insect populations, both of which affect forest health and reduce forest resilience to wildfires. An increase in wildfire intensity and extent will increase public safety risks, property damage, fire suppression and emergency response costs to government, watershed and water quality impacts, vegetation conversions and habitat fragmentation.

4.2.6.6 El Niño Effect

El Niño is defined as an abnormal weather pattern that is caused by the warming of the Pacific Ocean near the equator, off the coast of South America. This occurs when the normal trade winds weaken (or even reverse), which lets the warm water that is usually found in the western Pacific flow instead towards the east. This warm water displaces the cooler water that is normally found near the surface of the eastern Pacific, setting off atmospheric changes that affect weather patterns in many parts of the world.

Storm Ready Program

- Winter weather workshops meet annually in November.

4.2.6.7 Extreme Weather

The Extreme Weather – Excessive Heat Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) were developed in response to the potential for Excessive Heat and heat related Power Outage events in San Bernardino County. The following objectives and activities have been established to prevent the harmful effects of excessive heat on at-risk populations and the potential for life-threatening repercussions of power outages during excessive heat events.

The Extreme Weather – Excessive Heat SOG describe the County operations during heat related emergencies and provide guidance for local jurisdictions in their preparation for heat emergencies and other related activities.

The information included in this document is “situation” and/or “incident” driven and subject to revision by the Extreme Weather Committee as conditions warrant. Notifications are information dependent and modification of the activities in these guidelines may be required in response to changing conditions, situations and/or inaccurate weather predictions.

The Extreme Weather – Excessive Heat Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) were developed through the collaborative efforts of the “Extreme Weather Committee”. The committee consists of representatives from key County Departments and private sector partners who have a shared interest, responsibility and/or expertise in the County’s preparation for an Excessive Heat event. It is designed to protect all of the County’s population especially the most vulnerable populations.

For the last ten years the annual Winter Weather Workshop and Meeting brings together San Bernardino County Fire Office of Emergency Services with The San Bernardino County Special Districts key stakeholders and first responders as well as weather experts. The annual meeting is an accumulation of meetings with NOAA and other Meteorological experts on the possible winter weather outlook and forecast including possible precipitation levels and wide-ranging forecasts.

The meeting includes discussions on possible plans of actions and response to flooding emergencies and or snow or white out events and the other possibility of continuing long duration droughts.

4.3 Other Hazards

As mentioned earlier, lower priority hazards are addressed at a lesser level of detail due to their relatively fewer impacts, as identified in the preceding hazard assessment section. The lower priority hazards for the unincorporated area are:

- Severe Thunderstorm
- Infestation
- High Winds/Straight Line Winds

- Lightning
- Extreme Heat
- Hail
- Tornado

Although not part of the MJHMP, the remaining hazards are a part of the San Bernardino County 2007 General Plan and are addressed in the County Building Codes and Ordinance.

The information in this section provides an explicit representation of what a community stands to lose in a disaster. This is useful for county officials and other decision makers who will need to balance the costs of mitigation against the potential harm to citizens and damage to property. It provides comparable measurements of community natural hazard exposure and assists in determining which hazards and/or what parts of San Bernardino County to focus on making resilient to disaster first. Based upon possible assets at risk, hazard mitigation resources can be directed where need be, in-part, by a vulnerability assessment and information found in hazard profiles presented in Section 4.8

4.4 Vulnerability Assessment

The information in this section provides an explicit representation of what a community stands to lose in a disaster. This is useful for county officials and other decision makers who will need to balance the costs of mitigation against the potential harm to citizens and damage to property. It provides comparable measurements of community natural hazard exposure³ and assists in determining which hazards and/or what parts of San Bernardino County to focus on making resilient to disaster first. Based upon possible assets at risk, hazard mitigation resources can be directed where need be, in-part, by a vulnerability assessment and information found in hazard profiles presented in Section 4.2.

The vulnerability assessment is developed by providing the hazard mitigation analysts with quantitative and qualitative information for each hazard identified by the HMP Planning Team Through an exposure analysis, quantitative data is developed for each hazard. An exposure analysis provides quantities of people and assets at risk to particular hazards. Qualitative data has been developed and presented in this section for hazards without measurable data. Qualitative data provides information beyond quantities of people and assets at risk, but rather a description of how the hazard could affect a region like San Bernardino County.

³ Elements at risk; Risk inventory; Exposure encompasses all elements, processes, and subjects that might be affected by a hazardous event. Consequently, exposure is the presence of social, economic, environmental or cultural assets in areas that may be impacted by a hazard.

Note: The hazard exposure analysis has been developed with best available data and follows methodology described in the FEMA publication Understanding Your Risks—Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses.

Note: There are other intangible losses that could result from a natural hazard event, such as losses of historic or cultural integrity or damage to the environment that are difficult to quantify. Other costs, including response and recovery costs, are often unrecoverable and are not addressed in this document.

4.4.1 Methodology

A vulnerability assessment was conducted for each of the identified priority hazards. Geospatial data is essential in determining population and assets exposed to particular hazards. Geospatial analysis can be conducted if a natural hazard has a particular spatial footprint that can be overlaid against the locations of people and assets. In San Bernardino County, wildfire, flood, earthquake, and landslides have known geographic extents and corresponding spatial information about each hazard.

Several sources of data are necessary to conduct a vulnerability analysis. Figure 4-21 provides an exhibit of the data inputs and outputs used to create the vulnerability analysis results presented in this section. U.S. Census data is the primary source in determining natural hazard exposure to residents. Census data has been used to determine the population at risk, which is generally referred to as population exposure. Population exposure is provided for wildfire, flooding, earthquakes and landslides as potential hazards later in this section.

Together with the U.S. Census data, asset data was used to provide a snapshot of how City assets are affected by natural hazards. For purposes of this vulnerability analysis, asset data includes parcels and critical infrastructure within the San Bernardino County boundaries. Critical infrastructure is described as assets that are essential for people and a community to function. Critical infrastructure, San Bernardino County owned facilities, bridges, schools, and other community facilities that provide essential services to residents.

Critical facilities data was developed from a variety of sources including San Bernardino County owned and maintained data, state and federal government datasets, and private industry datasets. A critical infrastructure spatial database was developed to translate critical facilities information into georeferenced⁴ points. Critical facility points are intersected with the spatial hazard layers to develop a list of “at risk” critical facilities. The San Bernardino County critical

⁴ To georeference something means to define its existence in physical space. That is, establishing its location in terms of map projections or coordinate systems. The term is used both when establishing the relation between raster or vector images and coordinates, and when determining the spatial location of other geographical features.

facilities that intersect with natural hazards are referred to as facilities with hazard “exposure”. Exposure results are presented later in this section.

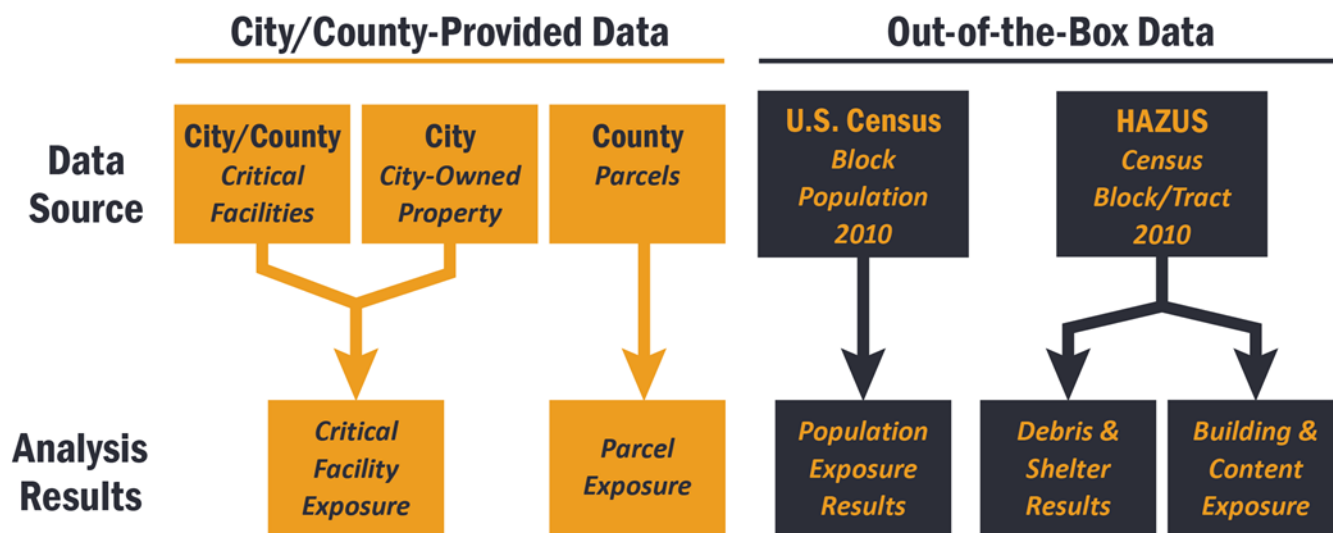


Figure 4-21: Data Source and Methodology

Source: San Bernardino County

Lastly, FEMA’s Hazus software was implemented to conduct detailed loss estimation for flood and earthquake. Hazus is a nationally applicable standardized methodology that contains models for estimating potential losses from earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes. HAZUS uses GIS technology to estimate physical, economic, and social impacts of disasters. For purposes of this planning effort, Hazus was used to graphically illustrate the limits of identified high-risk locations due to possible earthquakes and floods.

The vulnerability and potential impacts from priority hazards that do not have specific mapped areas nor the data to support additional vulnerability analyses are discussed in more general terms in alphabetical order following the discussion on wildfire, flooding, and earthquake hazards.

4.4.2 Hazus Multi-Hazards Inputs

FEMA’s loss estimation software, Hazus Multi-Hazards (MH), was used to analyze the San Bernardino County building risk to flood and earthquake hazards. Hazus contains a database of economic, demographic, building stock, transportation facilities, local geology, and other information that can be used for several steps in the risk assessment process. Hazus software operates on structure square footage, structure replacement, and content replacement costs aggregated to the census block and tract levels depending on type of hazard analysis. The



following table provides value data for building categories at the census block and census tract levels. Census block and census tracts are used to provide input information for the Hazus analysis presented in this report.

The project team used the San Bernardino County Essential Facilities Risk Assessment (SBEFRA) project and incorporated the newly updated DFIRM data into HAZUS to assess potential losses in the mapped 100-year (with and without levee protection) and 500-year flood zones. Flood Hazus data is in section 4.14.

Note: The Hazus software utilizes different census level information inputs to develop loss estimates depending on the hazard module. The flood module uses census block information while the earthquake module uses census tract information. It is important to understand the total values of each as estimated damage to the community is presented on a percent of total value basis.

4.5 Population and Assets

To describe vulnerability for each hazard, it is important to understand the “total” population and “total” assets at risk. The exposure for each hazard described in this section will refer to the percent of total population or percent of total assets. This provides the possible significance or vulnerability to people and assets for the natural hazard event and the estimated damage and losses expected during a “worst case scenario” event for each hazard. Sections below provide a description of the total population, critical facilities, and parcel exposure inputs.

Table 4-12 provide an estimate of the number and size of buildings in the County’s unincorporated areas and its Special Districts, as well as the replacement value of the buildings and their contents. The table provides information by occupancy class (e.g., residential, commercial, etc.), as well as by construction type (e.g., concrete, wood frame, etc.).

4.5.1 Population Near Natural Hazard Risks

To develop hazard-specific vulnerability assessments, population near natural hazard risks should be determined to understand the total “at risk” population. We can understand how geographically defined hazards may affect San Bernardino County by analyzing the extent of the hazard in relation to the location of population. For purposes of the vulnerability assessment approximately 2,194,710 (100 %) of the San Bernardino County’s population is exposed to one or more hazards within or near the San Bernardino County boundaries. Each natural hazard scenario affects the San Bernardino County residents differently depending on the location of the hazard and the population density of where the hazard could occur. Vulnerability assessment sections presented later in this section summarize the population exposure for each natural hazard.

4.5.1.1 Vulnerable Populations

The severity of a disaster depends on both the physical nature of the extreme event and the socioeconomic nature of the populations affected by the event. Important socioeconomic factors tend to influence disaster severity. A core concept in a vulnerability analysis is that different people, even within the same region, have a different vulnerability to natural hazards.

4.5.1.2 Income and Housing Condition

Income or wealth is one of the most important factors in natural hazard vulnerability. This economic factor affects vulnerability of low-income populations in several ways. Lower income populations are less able to afford housing and other infrastructure that can withstand extreme events. Low-income populations are less able to purchase resources needed for disaster response and are less likely to have insurance policies that can contribute to recovery efforts. Lower income elderly populations are less likely to have access to medical care due to financial hardship. Because of these and other factors, when disaster strikes, low-income residences are far more likely to be injured or left without food and shelter during and after natural disasters.

Figure 4-22 shows the median household income distribution for San Bernardino County in 2012. The “median” is the value that divides the distribution of household income into two equal parts (e.g., the middle). The average median household income in San Bernardino County between 2010 and 2014 was \$54,100, in the United States during the same period the median house household income was \$51,759.

4.5.1.3 Age

Children and the elderly tend to be more vulnerable during an extreme natural disaster. They have less physical strength to survive disasters and are often more susceptible to certain diseases. The elderly often also has declining vision and hearing and often miss reports of upcoming natural hazard events. Children, especially young children, have the inability to provide for themselves. In many cases, both children and the elderly depend on others to care for them during day-to-day life.

Finally, both children and the elderly have fewer financial resources and are frequently dependent on others for survival. In order for these populations to remain resilient before and after a natural hazard event, it may be necessary to augment city residents with resources provided by the City, state and federal emergency management agencies and organizations. See Figure 4-23 and Figure 4-24 for location of vulnerable population by age within the County of San Bernardino.

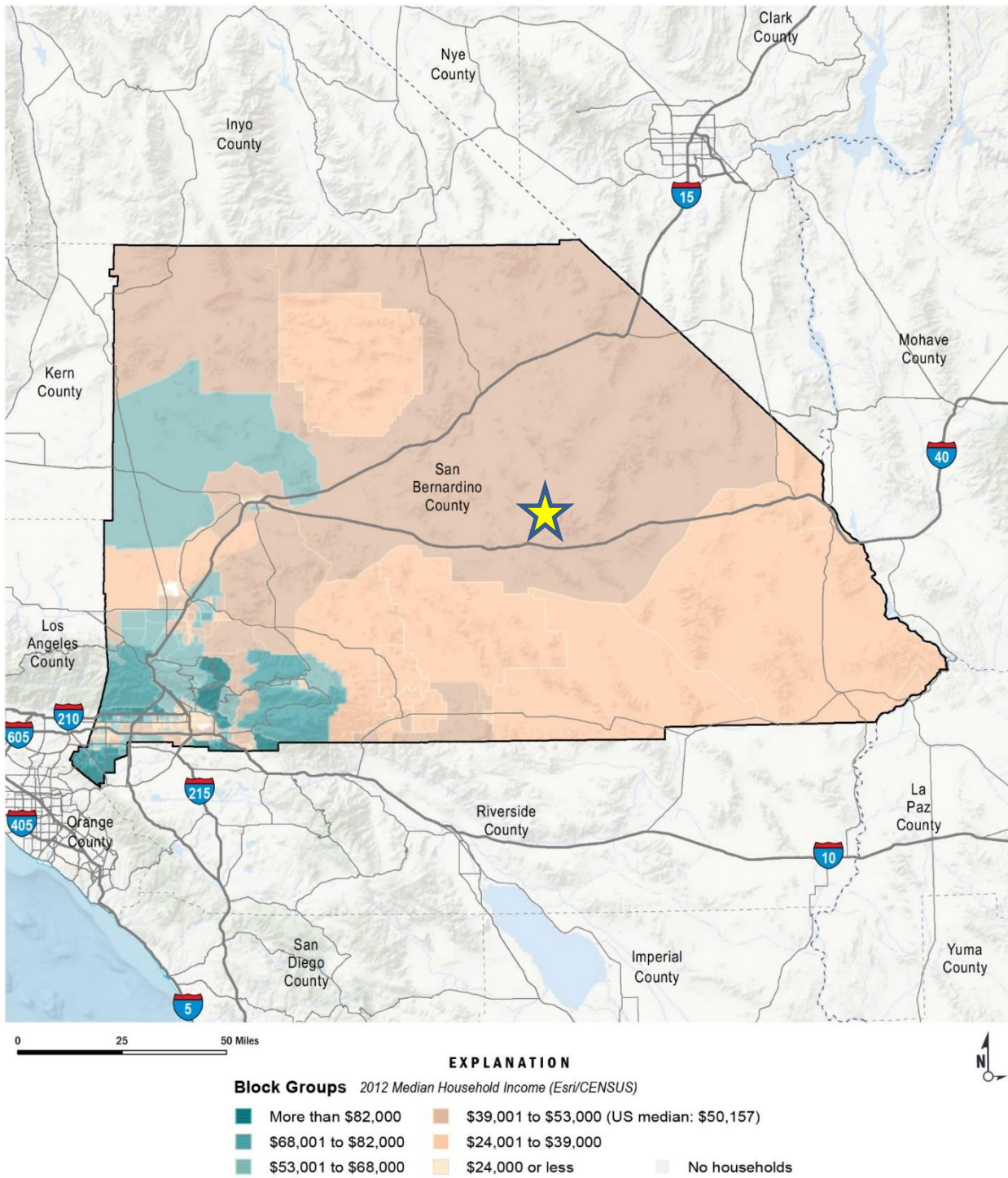


Figure 4-22: Median Household Income Distribution Maps

Source: San Bernardino County

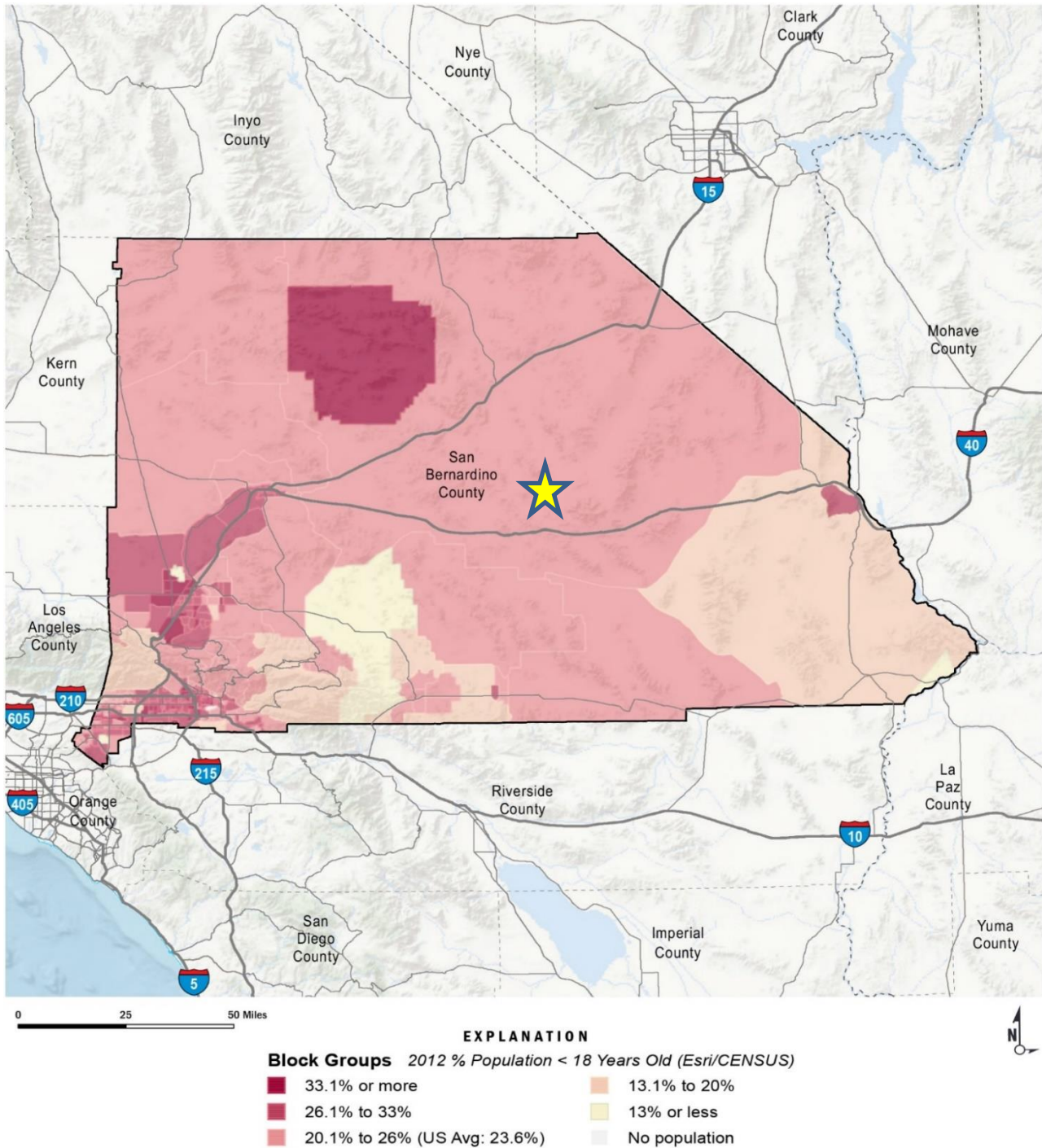


Figure 4-23: Population Under Age 18

Source: San Bernardino County

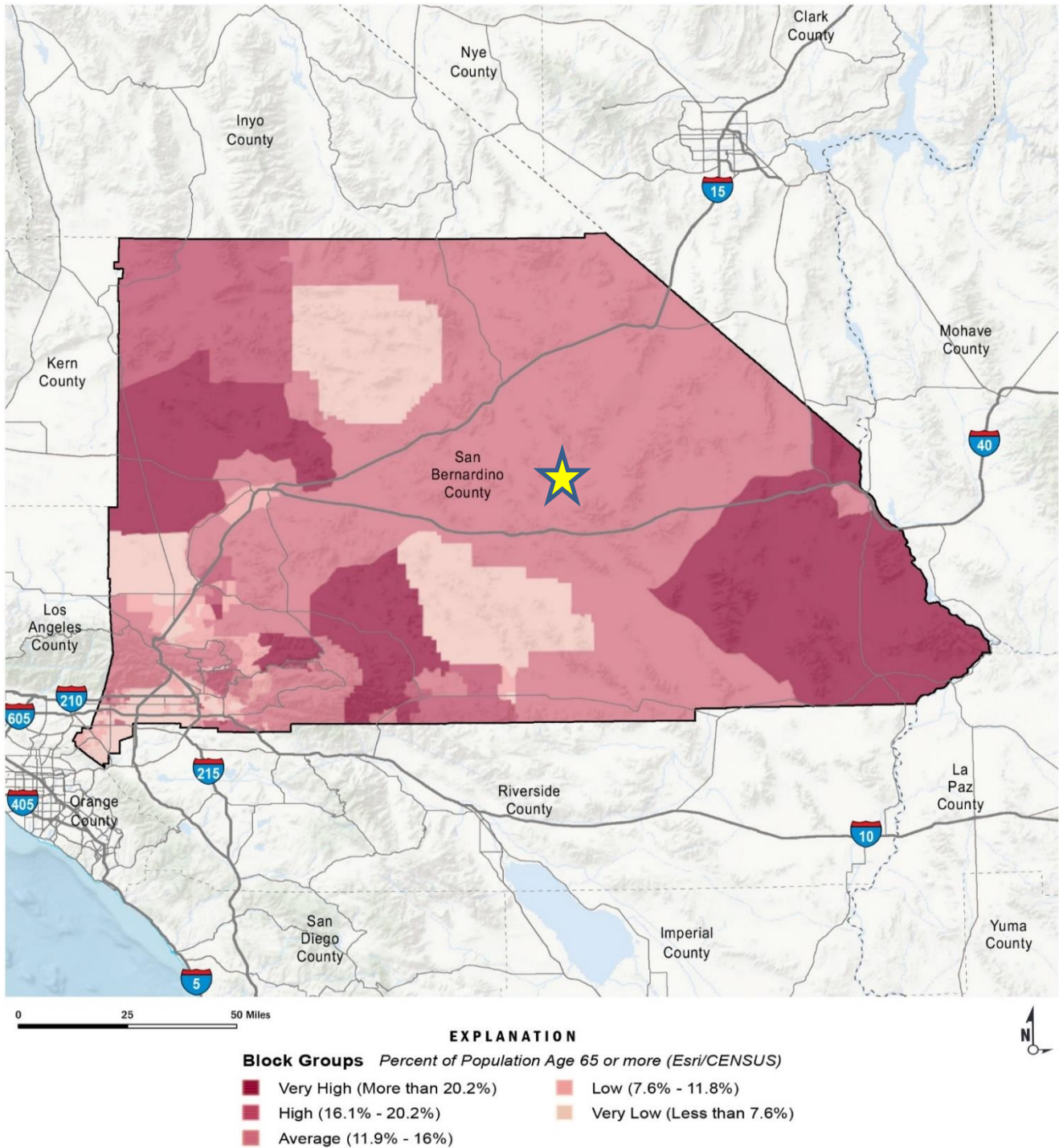


Figure 4-24: Population Over Age 65

Source: San Bernardino County

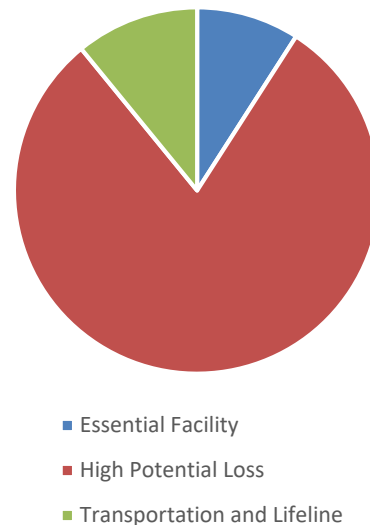
4.6 Critical Facility List

As stated in the San Bernardino County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), the San Bernardino County Sheriff’s Department (Sheriff) is the lead County agency in identifying critical infrastructure in the County and its Special Districts. A Sheriff’s Department Working Group was established to identify Critical Facilities throughout San Bernardino County. Due to Homeland Security and issues related to terrorism, this list is not included in the MJHMP, but is available through the Sheriff’s Department.

The Sheriff’s Department maintains a Critical Infrastructure Database listing the site name, location, critical level, threat level, site type, and contact information. This database was created for the 2017 MJHMP and has been updated regularly by the Intelligence Division. The Sheriff’s Intelligence Division has created Emergency Response Folders (Folders) on each of the locations. The Folders contain site-specific information needed by emergency personnel to respond to any type of emergency. The Folders contain floor plans, photographs, entry/exit points, utility locations, ingress and egress locations, known hazardous materials on site, and emergency contact information for the responsible persons of the site. The Sheriff’s Department maintains control and transport of this information to an Incident Command Post/Department Operations Center/Emergency Operations Center when needed.

Table 18: Critical Facility Points

Infrastructure Type	Feature Count
Essential Facility	268
EOC	1
Fire Station	99
Hospital	9
Police Station	28
School	130
High Potential Loss	1,155
Child Care Center	91
Child Residential Care - 24 hour	2
Foster Family Agency	2
Adult Residential Care	52
Home Care Organization	2
Elder Residential Care	35
Communication Facility	40



Infrastructure Type	Feature Count
Dam	24
Wastewater Facility	2
HAZMAT	51
EPA FRS Facility	731
FCC ASR	107
Electric Power Facility	6
Natural Gas Facility	7
Potable Water Facility	3
Transportation and Lifeline	636
Airport	34
Runway	36
Bus Facility	2
Highway Bridge	553
Railway Bridge	11
Grand Total	2,059

Table 19: Linear Utilities

Infrastructure Type	Total Linear Mileage
Transportation and Lifeline	16,992
Railway	719
Roads	16,273
Interstate Highway	587
State / County Highway	1,259
Primary Highway	308
Local Road, Major	2,928
Local Road	6,530
Other Minor Road	4,031
Vehicular Trail	543
Cul-de-Sac / Traffic Circle	11
Ramp	68
Service Road	8
Grand Total	16,992

4.7 Utility Agencies

The utilities and transportation infrastructure are another significant concern for the County and its Special Districts. Various laws, ordinances, regulations, standards, and guidelines have been established to ensure proper and thorough mitigation measures to decrease the effects of hazards.

The following are two of the major utility agencies:

Southern California Edison (SCE) has undertaken an all-hazards approach to planning for an emergency event. SCE has developed an Emergency Response and Recovery Plan to provide a safe and reliable electric service. SCE also has a long-standing relationship with the County and is an active member of several local, state, and federal organizations. According to SCE they have acted to mitigate the impacts of hazards on their electrical system.

Southwest Gas Corporation (SWG) has also coordinated with the County, maintains a natural gas high-pressure system within the County, and consists of approximately 100 miles of underground pipelines. The system also includes some above ground facilities. The total replacement cost for the entire system is approximately \$40,000,000. Southwest Gas conducts annual training for the first responders within their service territories to teach the proper methods of responding to and working with natural gas leaks. Staff from SWG serves on local emergency management committees within their service territory.

4.8 Hazard Specific Vulnerabilities

This section summarizes the possible impacts and quantifies, where data permits, the County's vulnerability to each of the priority hazards identified in the hazard profiles earlier in this section.

An estimate of the vulnerability of the County to each identified hazard, in addition to the estimate of risk of future occurrence, is provided in each of the hazard-specific sections that follow. Vulnerability is measured in general, qualitative terms and is a summary of the potential impact based on past occurrences, geographic extent, and damage and casualty potential. It is categorized into the following classifications:

Low: Minimal potential impact the occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is minimal.

Medium: Moderate potential impact this ranking carries a moderate threat level to the general population and/or built environment. Here the potential damage is more isolated and less costly than a more widespread disaster.

High: Widespread potential impact this ranking carries a high threat to the general population and/or built environment. The potential for damage is widespread. Hazards in this category may have occurred in the past.

Extremely High: Very widespread with catastrophic impact.

Vulnerability can be quantified in those instances where there is a known, identified hazard area, such as a mapped floodplain. In these instances, the numbers and types of buildings subject to the identified hazard can be inventoried and their values tabulated. Other information can be collected regarding the hazard area, such as the location of critical community facilities, historic structures, and valued natural resources. Together, this information conveys the vulnerability of that area to a hazard.

4.8.1 Earthquake

Major Impacts from earthquakes are primarily the probable number of casualties and damage to infrastructure occurring from ground movement along a particular fault (USGS, 2016). The degree of infrastructure damage depends on the magnitude, focal depth, distance from fault, duration of shaking, type of surface deposits, presence of high groundwater, topography, and the design, type, and quality of infrastructure construction.



To analyze the risk to San Bernardino County residents, the Great Shakeout scenario was chosen modeled by the California Integrated Seismic Network (CISN). The 2018 Great Southern California ShakeOut was based on a potential magnitude 7.8 Earthquake on the southern San Andreas Fault approximately 5,000 times larger than the magnitude 5.4 earthquake that shook southern California on July 29, 2008. Such an earthquake will cause unprecedented damage to Southern California greatly dwarfing the massive damage that occurred in Northridge's 6.7-magnitude earthquake in 1994. The hazard footprint for this scenario was used to develop exposure results for population, critical facilities, and single-family residential parcel values. FEMA Hazus analyses was used to conduct loss estimation for both scenarios and include building and content loss estimation results based on peak ground acceleration, peak ground velocity, and peak spectral acceleration modeled for the 7.8 earthquake on the San Andreas Fault.

4.8.1.1 Population at Risk

According to the 2020 US Census, the population of jurisdiction is 2,194,710. Though rural residential construction is not particularly vulnerable to earthquakes, the chosen earthquake scenarios will directly or indirectly expose the entire population of San Bernardino County to ground shaking. Depending on the time of day (the population differs based on employment opportunities) and exact location of the modeled epicenter, the earthquake scenarios could be experienced differently. Figure 4-25 exhibit the population totals in each modeled earthquake severity zone. Population location is based upon information taken during the 2020 U.S. Census.

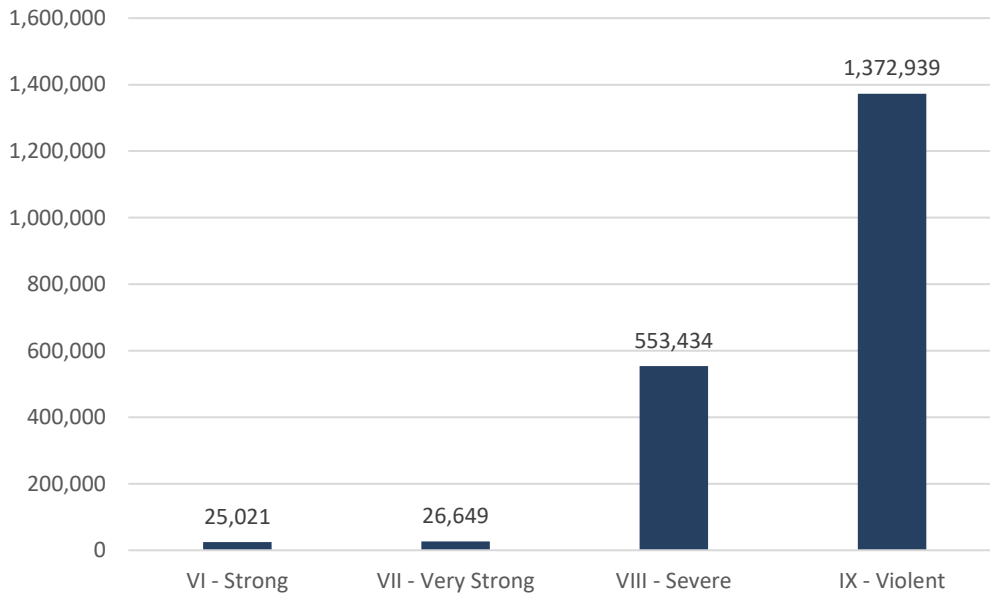


Figure 4-25: Population Exposure to the Great Shakeout EQ Shake Severity Zone

Source: USGS

4.8.1.2 Improved Parcel Value at Risk

The County’s parcel layer was used as the basis for the inventory of improved residential parcels. GIS was used to create centroids, or points, to represent the center of each parcel polygon this is assumed to be the location of the structure for analysis purposes. The centroids were then overlaid with the shake severity zones to determine the at-risk structures. Only improved parcels greater than \$20,000 were analyzed. The analysis indicates residential parcels the chosen scenario will experience similar, but different shaking patterns. The type and year of construction will greatly influence damage for structures subject to similar shaking.



Table 20 shows the count of at-risk structures and their associated improvement and land exposure values.



Table 20: Improved Parcel Value Exposure from Southern California Great ShakeOut

Shake Zone	Severity	Improved Parcel Count	Improvement Value Exposure (\$000)	Land Value Exposure (\$000)	Total Exposure (\$000)
IV - Light		1,099	\$ 181,952	\$ 64,548	\$ 246,499
V - Moderate		4,382	\$ 485,082	\$ 215,875	\$ 700,956
VI - Strong		1,340	\$ 142,763	\$ 63,941	\$ 206,704
VII - Very Strong		7,669	\$ 824,794	\$ 206,725	\$ 1,031,519
VIII - Severe		46,889	\$ 8,741,904	\$ 3,039,484	\$ 11,781,388
IX - Violent		46,974	\$ 9,068,446	\$ 3,591,379	\$ 12,659,825
Grand Total		108,353	\$ 19,444,940	\$ 7,181,951	\$ 26,626,891

4.8.1.3 Critical Facilities with Damage Potential

Earthquakes pose numerous risks to critical facilities and infrastructure. Seismic risks, or losses, that are likely to result from exposure to seismic hazards include:

- Casualties (fatalities and injuries).
- Utility outages.
- Economic losses for repair and replacement of critical facilities, roads, buildings, etc.
- Indirect economic losses such as income lost during downtime resulting from damage to private property or public infrastructure.

Roads or railroads that are blocked or damaged can prevent access throughout the area and can isolate residents and emergency service providers needing to reach vulnerable populations or to make repairs.

Linear utilities and transportation routes are vulnerable to rupture and damage during and after a significant earthquake event. The cascading impact of a single failure can have affects across multiple systems and utility sectors. Degrading infrastructure systems and future large earthquakes with epicenters near critical regional infrastructure could result in system outages that last weeks for the most reliable systems, and multiple months for others.



Table 21 provides an inventory of critical facility locations (points only) with earthquake exposure to the Great Shakeout Scenario. The building codes have been amended to include provisions for seismic safety at various benchmarks years. Depending on “year built”, each critical facility presented in the tables may have varying damage potential.



Table 21: Critical Facilities with Earthquake Risk Southern California Great ShakeOut

Infrastructure Type	Violent Shake Zone (IX)	Severe Shake Zone (VIII)	Very Strong (VII)	Strong Shake Zone (VI)	Feature Count
Essential Facility	3	12	80	122	217
EOC	-	-	2	-	2
Fire Station	3	7	31	34	75
Hospital	-	-	9	-	9
Police Station	-	-	3	24	27
School	-	5	35	64	104
High Potential Loss	31	56	213	484	784
Child Care Center	1	3	25	56	85
Child Residential Care – 24 hours	-	-	-	2	2
Foster Family Agency	-	-	-	2	2
Adult Residential Care	2	5	10	34	51
Home Care Organization	-	-	1	1	2
Elder Residential Care	-	1	9	25	35
Communication Facility	1	9	9	8	27
Dam	1	-	11	4	16
Electric Power Facility	1	-	-	-	1
Natural Gas Facility	2	-	-	-	2
Wastewater Facility	-	2	-	-	2
HAZMAT	-	-	6	16	22
EPA FRS Facility	21	27	115	307	470
FCC ASR	2	9	27	29	67
Transportation and Lifeline	16	20	41	131	208
Airport	5	5	8	-	18
Runway	5	6	7	1	19
Bus Facility	-	-	1	-	1
Highway Bridge	6	8	24	124	162
Railway Bridge	-	1	1	6	8
Grand Total	50	88	334	737	1,209

HazMat Fixed Facilities

Although earthquakes are low probability events, they produce hazardous materials (HazMat) threats at very high levels when they do occur. Depending on the year built and construction of each facility containing HazMat, earthquake initiated hazardous material releases (EIHR)

potential will vary. HazMat contained within masonry or concrete structures built before certain benchmark years reflecting code improvements may be of particular vulnerability.

Transportation

Earthquake events can significantly impact bridges which often provide the only access to some neighborhoods. Since soft soil regions generally follow floodplain boundaries, bridges that cross water courses are considered vulnerable. Since most of the San Bernardino County bridges provide access across water courses, most are at least somewhat vulnerable to earthquakes. Key factors in the degree of vulnerability are the bridge’s age and type of construction which indicate the standards to which the bridge was built. Special attention will be paid to the multiple bridges that cross interstates. Interstates would serve as major emergency response and evacuation routes.

Utilities

Linear utilities and transportation infrastructure would likely suffer considerable damage in the event of an earthquake. Due to the amount of infrastructure and sensitivity of utility data, linear utilities are difficult to analyze without further investigation of individual system components. Table 22 provides the best available linear data and it should be assumed that these systems are exposed to breakage and failure.

Table 22: Lifeline with Earthquake Risk Southern California Great ShakeOut

Facility Type	Strong	Very Strong	Severe	Violent	Total Mileage
Transportation and Lifeline	1,324	1,951	2,796	2,624	8,697
Railway	47	22	22	99	191
Roads	1,277	1,929	2,774	2,525	8,506
Interstate Highway	22	7	-	48	77
State / County Highway	57	90	263	233	644
Primary Highway	34	15	19	27	95
Local Road, Major	102	207	625	792	1,726
Local Road	540	1,153	1,728	1,128	4,550
Other Minor Road	494	423	109	96	1,122
Vehicular Trail	25	32	26	178	261
Cul-de-Sac / Traffic Circle	-	1	2	2	5
Ramp	2	1	2	20	25
Service Road	-	-	-	1	1
Grand Total	1,324	1,951	2,796	2,624	8,695

4.8.1.4 Loss Estimation Results

The Hazus Level 2 analysis was used to assess the risk from and vulnerability to earthquake shaking within San Bernardino County. Hazus buildings data is aggregated to the census tract level for earthquake models, known as the general building stock (GBS), which has a level of accuracy acceptable for planning purposes. Where possible the GBS was enhanced using GIS data from the county as described previously. The following sections describe risk to and vulnerability of the GBS within the San Bernardino County Hazus calculates losses to structures from earthquake shaking by considering the amount of ground displacement and type of structure. The software estimates the percentage of damage to structures and their contents by applying established building fragility curves. Damage estimates are then translated to estimated dollar losses.

For each Great ShakeOut Scenario ground shaking data (shakemaps) were acquired from CISN and imported into Hazus. The shakemap data consist of peak ground velocity, peak ground acceleration, peak spectral acceleration at 0.3 seconds, and peak spectral acceleration at 1.0 seconds. The earthquake module operates on census tracts that often include population and structures in the incorporated cities and the unincorporated area within a single tract. Due to this fact the results include census tracts that have a substantial portion of land within the incorporated area (loss estimates for some tracts will include structures in incorporated cities).

The results are summarized in Table 23 for the Great ShakeOut Scenario. It is important to understand that the Hazus earthquake module uses the census tract as its enumeration unit rather than the more detailed census block. The portions of incorporated areas included within boundary census tracts elevate the values due to the inclusion of additional GBS. Though the difference between census tracts and census blocks are extremely disparate, the most important summary information is the percent of loss estimation against the total value.

Residential building and content loss estimation from the Great ShakeOut Scenario is \$9.3 billion dollars and 57 percent of the total value of the residential buildings. In Great ShakeOut Scenario, residential damage will be the greatest. While there are several limitations to the FEMA Hazus model, it does allow for potential loss estimation. It is important to remember that the replacement costs are well below actual market values, thus, the actual value of assets at risk may be significantly higher than those included herein.



Table 23: Estimated Building and Content Loss Great ShakeOut Scenario Earthquake

Building Type	Building Replacement Costs (\$000)	Building Replacement Cost (% of Total Value)	Content Replacement Cost (\$000)	Content Replacement Cost (% of Total Value)	Total Estimated Loss (\$000)	Total Loss Estimation (% of Total Value)
Agricultural	\$ 51,431	9.7%	\$ 17,215.68	3.2%	\$ 68,646.80	13.0%
Commercial	\$ 3,286,331	14.4%	\$ 1,110,422.84	4.9%	\$ 4,396,754.29	19.3%
Educational	\$ 175,987	10.4%	\$ 56,822.89	3.4%	\$ 232,810.20	13.7%
Government	\$ 53,348	9.2%	\$ 20,298.84	3.5	\$ 73,647.28	12.6%
Industrial	\$ 1,179,339	13.1%	\$ 590,913.81	6.6%	\$ 1,770,253.41	19.6%
Religious	\$ 243,891	12.7%	\$ 80,862.72	4.2%	\$ 324,754.33	16.9%
Residential	\$ 7,841,645	6.2%	\$ 1,525,181.65	1.2%	\$ 9,366,826.84	7.4%
Grand Total	\$ 12,831,972	7.9%	\$ 3,401,718.42	2.1%	\$ 16,233,693.14	10.0%

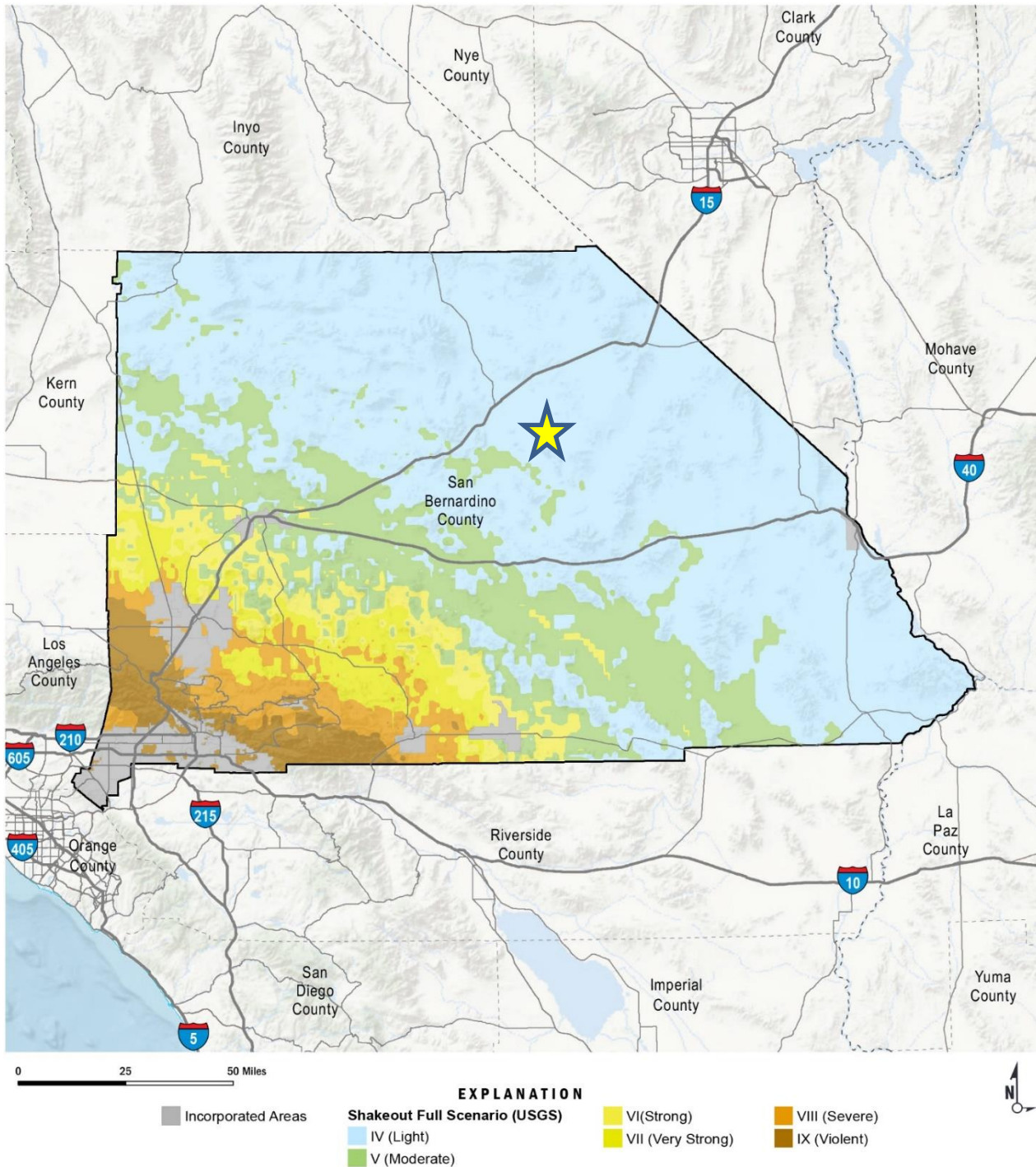


Figure 4-26: Great Shakeout Scenario MMI Classes

Source: Hazus

4.8.2 Wildfire

Risk to San Bernardino County from wildfire is of significant concern. High fuel loads in the hills, along with geographical and topographical features, create the potential for both natural and human-caused fires that can result in loss of life and property. These factors, combined with natural weather conditions common to the area, including periods of drought, high temperatures, low relative humidity, and periodic winds, can result in frequent and sometimes catastrophic fires. During the May to October fire season the dry vegetation and hot and sometimes windy weather, combined with continued growth in the WUI areas, results in an increase in the number of ignitions. Any fire, once ignited, has the potential to quickly become large and out-of-control.



Potential losses from wildfire include human life, structures and other improvements, natural and cultural resources, quality and quantity of water supplies, cropland, timber, and recreational opportunities. Short and long-term economic losses could also result due to loss of business and other economic drivers associated with San Bernardino County summer season activities. Smoke and air pollution from wildfires can be a severe health hazard. In addition, catastrophic wildfire can create favorable conditions for other hazards such as flooding, landslides, and erosion during the rainy season.

Generally, there are three major factors that sustain wildfires and predict a given area's potential vulnerability to burn. These factors are fuel, topography, and weather.

- Fuel – Fuel is the material that feeds a fire and is a key factor in wildfire behavior. Fuel is generally classified by type and volume. Fuel sources are diverse and include everything from dead tree leaves, twigs, and branches to dead standing trees, live trees, brush, and cured grasses. Manmade structures are also considered a fuel source, such as homes and other associated combustibles. The type of prevalent fuel directly influences the behavior of wildfire. Fuel is the only factor that is under human control. Development in the mountain region currently possesses the highest vulnerability to wildfire.
- The residents of this region are also considered to be the most vulnerable due to their age and income levels. This area is comprised of lower income (that is, lower than the US median income) homes as well as a higher-than-average amount of residents under age 18 and an average amount of residents 65 or older.
- Topography – An area's terrain and slope affect its susceptibility to wildfire spread. Both fire intensity and rate of spread increase as slope increases due to the tendency of heat from a fire to rise via convection. The arrangement of vegetation throughout a hillside can also contribute to increased fire activity on slopes.

- Weather – Weather components such as temperature, relative humidity, wind, and lightning also affect the potential for wildfire. High temperatures and low relative humidity dry out fuels that feed wildfires, creating a situation where fuel will ignite more readily and burn more intensely. Thus, during periods of drought the threat of wildfire increases. Wind is the most treacherous weather factor. The greater the wind, the faster a fire can spread and the more intense it can be. Wind shifts, in addition to wind speed, can occur suddenly due to temperature changes or the interaction of wind with topographical features such as slopes or steep hillsides. As part of a weather system, lightning also ignites wildfires, often in difficult to reach terrain for firefighters.

Factors contributing to the high, widespread wildfire risk in San Bernardino County include:

- Narrow and often one-lane and/or dead-end roads complicating evacuation and emergency response.
- Nature and frequency of ignitions; and increasing population density leading to more ignitions.
- Slope of the foothills;
- Residential development along the foothills;

4.8.2.1 Population at Risk

Wildfire risk is of greatest concern to populations residing in the moderate, high, and very high wildfire hazard zones. The San Bernardino County census block data was used to estimate populations within the hazard zones. There are a significant number of people living within the WUI described in the wildfire profiles. More than 34,000 residents in the unincorporated county live within areas considered very high fire hazard and more than 63,000 residents live within a very high hazard

Population Exposure

Population Count by Wildfire Hazard Zone

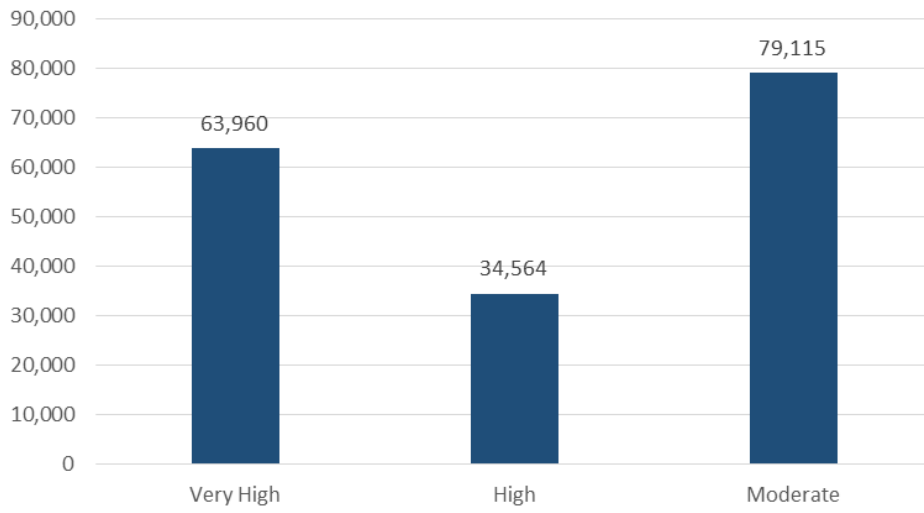


Figure 4-27: Population at Risk from Wildfire Hazards

Source: Hazus



4.8.2.2 Improved Parcel Value at Risk

The County’s parcel layer was used as the basis for the inventory of improved residential parcels. In some cases, a parcel will be within in multiple fire threat zones. GIS was used to create centroids, or points, to represent the center of each parcel polygon – this is assumed to be the location of the structure for analysis purposes. The centroids were then overlaid with the fire threat layer to determine the risk for each structure. The fire threat zone in which the centroid was located was assigned to the entire parcel. This methodology assumed that every parcel with a square footage value greater than zero was developed in some way. Only improved parcels were analyzed. Table 24 exhibits portions of San Bernardino County that have significant assets at risk to wildfire in the Moderate, High and Very High fire severity zones.

Table 24: Residential Buildings and Content at Risk from Wildfire

Fire Hazard Zone	Hazard Severity	Improved Parcel Count	Improvement Value Exposure (\$000)	Land Value Exposure (\$000)	Total Exposure (\$000)
Very High		43,794	\$ 8,602,590	\$ 3,075,148	\$ 11,677,739
High		11,512	\$ 1,822,731	\$ 551,160	\$ 2,373,892
Moderate		25,477	\$ 3,221,982	\$ 950,044	\$ 4,172,026
Non-Wildland/Non-Urban		621	\$ 573,866	\$ 294,283	\$ 868,148
Urban Un-zoned		26,974	\$ 5,223,286	\$ 2,310,932	\$ 7,534,219
Grand Total		108,378	\$ 19,444,456	\$ 7,181,567	\$ 26,626,023

Note:
 1-The table above does not display loss estimation results; the table exhibits total value at risk based upon the hazard overlay and San Bernardino County Assessor data.
 2- Parcel information is for all county parcels with greater than \$20,000 in assessed parcel improvement value only. The San Bernardino County Assessor’s roles only provide spatial information on assessed improvement and land values.

4.8.2.3 Critical Facilities at Risk

Critical facilities data were overlain with fire hazard severity zone data to determine the type and number of facilities within each risk classification. Tables 25 and 26 list the critical facilities in the High and Very High wildfire hazard zones for San Bernardino County.



Table 25: Critical Facilities at Risk from Wildfire

Infrastructure Type	High	Very High	Feature Count
Essential Facility	11	105	116
EOC	1	0	1
Fire Station	4	45	49
Hospital	0	5	5
Police Station	0	24	24
School	5	31	36
High Potential Loss	72	177	249
Child Care Center	3	29	32
Child Residential Care - 24 hour	1	0	1
Foster Family Agency	0	0	0
Adult Residential Care	11	4	15
Home Care Organization	0	0	0
Elder Residential Care	8	5	13
Communication Facility	2	13	15
Dam	0	14	14
Electric Power Facility	0	0	0
Natural Gas Facility	0	0	0
Potable Water Facility	0	0	0
Waste Water Facility	0	0	0
HAZMAT	0	2	2



Infrastructure Type	High	Very High	Feature Count
EPA FRS Facility	37	83	120
FCC ASR	10	27	37
Transportation and Lifeline	10	103	113
Airport	1	0	1
Runway	1	0	1
Bus Facility	1	0	1
Highway Bridge	7	101	108
Railway Bridge	0	2	2
Grand Total	93	385	478

Table 26: Lifelines with Wildfire Risk

Facility Type	High	Very High	Total Mileage
Transportation and Lifeline	819	1,906	2,725
Railway	19	47	66
Roads	800	1,859	2,659
Interstate Highway	4	37	41
State / County Highway	33	226	259
Primary Highway	17	13	30
Local Road, Major	311	521	832
Local Road	389	806	1,195
Other Minor Road	34	56	91
Vehicular Trail	10	184	195
Cul-de-Sac / Traffic Circle	1	2	3
Ramp	2	12	13
Service Road	0	1	1
Grand Total	819	1,906	2,725

4.8.2.4 Loss Estimation Results

Wildland fire cost impacts of damage done to land, structures and to critical infrastructure

It is impossible to estimate the possible cost in dollars to replace and pay for actual firefighting as the damage costs that incur from wildland fires varies so greatly. One of the varied costs is the replacement and repair of structures and remediate of the damaged properties. Then the rebuilding costs and replacing of the structures with laws requiring new buildings to meet new criteria as a result of state laws that may require more stringent building and construction practices far greater than the original building of the said structure. Also, the estimate of damages to critical infrastructures such as power lines and delivery systems as it is difficult the collateral losses to businesses and individuals losing power for and unknown time. Also damages to railroads and bridges also to roadway, freeways as it is impossible to gauge the actual loss amounts from commerce being impeded.

Many of the County's landfills, transfer stations, and closed disposal sites are situated in areas subject to wildfires. In 2003, the Old Fire burned through three separate sites and caused major damage at the Heaps Peak Transfer Station when the fire burned through the office building and Transfer Station site.

None of this considers the costs of labor and retardants, vehicle damages and fuel and wear and tear as well as equipment expended and used and or damaged. Along with replace any safety gear or injuries to any persons working to mitigate the wildland fire.

4.8.3 Flooding

The County has experienced severe and widespread flooding throughout its history. Several major drainage basins have the potential to subject residents and structures to a high risk of flooding. In addition, the cumulative increase in impervious surfaces has increased problems related to surface run-off. While complete avoidance or protection through control facilities is not practical, considerable improvement can be made through structural and non-structural methods.



The County currently utilizes land use zoning districts to prohibit habitable structures in floodways as defined by the federal requirements necessary to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. The consistent adoption of overlays is needed to require special review, conditions, and the prohibition of some uses in floodplain areas (areas subject to 100-year floods), including dry lakes. In addition, there are land use policies and development standards that can be implemented, including reduction of impervious surfaces; increase of percolation, infiltration, and recharge; and the control of urban run-off. There is a need for the County to identify all areas of flood and drainage hazards, especially in the Desert Region where mapping is sparse, as well as areas with a heavy concentration of debris or the potential for dam inundation. Flood hazards are more comprehensively discussed in the Safety Background Report.

The vulnerable areas are addressed in the County's General Plan. See Sections 5 and 6 for additional information. San Bernardino County has zero (0) properties listed in the Repetitive Loss and seven (7) Severe Repetitive Loss properties. All of the properties are single-family residences. The properties are located in:

- Barstow – 2 properties (1999 and 2005)
- Crestline (1980 and 1982)
- Forest Falls (1995 and 1999)
- Lake Arrowhead (1998 and 2005)
- Lytle Creek (1998 and 2005)
- Sugarloaf (1993 and 1995)

These properties were damaged during unusual storms and/or immediately after a wildfire in the area and are isolated properties in widely scattered areas of the County. The properties were not damaged during the 2009 or 2010 winter storm events. Property addresses are not listed to comply with privacy laws.

The areas are now covered by the County General Plan and County Ordinance. These are in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.

4.8.3.1 Population at Risk

Of greatest concern in the event of a flood is the potential for loss of life. Using 2021 population data aggregated by census blocks, an estimate was made of the population exposed to the 100 and 500-year floodplain. To account for census blocks that were partially within the floodplain, a weighted average was employed to calculate the proportion of the population within the floodplain. The results of the population overlay are shown in Figure 4-28. More than 9,500 residents live near or within the 100-year floodplain and approximately 13,346 county residents live within the 500-year floodplain. Approximately 18,816 county residents live within areas protected by levees.

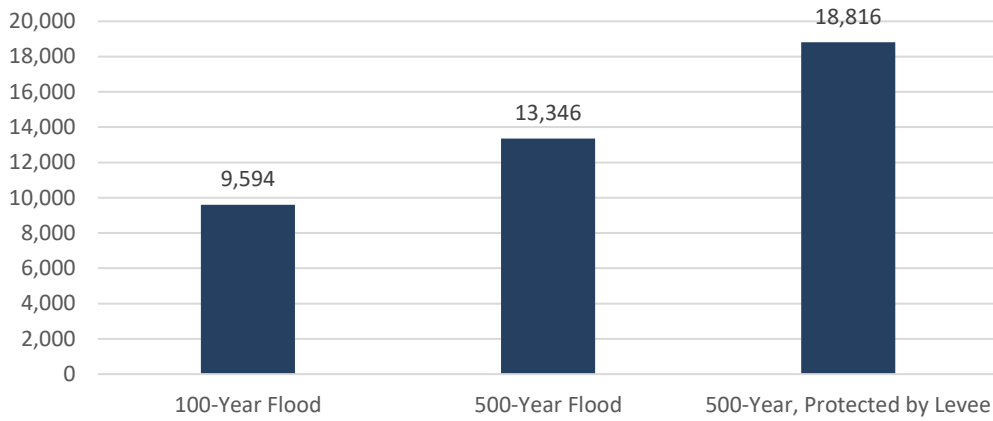


Figure 4-28: Unincorporated Population Exposed to NFIP Flood Zones

Source: Hazus



4.8.3.2 Residential Parcel Value with Flood Risk

The County's parcel layer was used as the basis for the inventory of improved residential parcels within the FEMA NFIP flood zones. In some cases, a parcel will be within multiple flood zones. GIS was used to create centroids, or points, to represent the center of each parcel polygon – this is assumed to be the location of the structure for analysis purposes. The centroids were then overlaid with the floodplain layer to determine the flood risk for each structure. The flood zone in which the centroid was located was assigned to the entire parcel. This methodology assumed that every parcel with a square footage value greater than zero was developed in some way. Only improved parcels greater than \$20,000 were analyzed. Table 2727 shows the count of at-risk parcels and their improvement and land exposure values.



Table 27: Parcels Exposed to NFIP Flood Zones

Flood Hazard Zone	Improved Parcel Count	Improvement Value Exposure (\$000)	Land Value Exposure (\$000)	Total Exposure (\$000)
100-Year Flood	3,426	\$ 518,483	\$ 368,058	\$ 886,541
500-Year Flood	3,397	\$ 833,287	\$ 338,728	\$ 1,172,014
500-Year, Protected by Levee	4,608	\$ 1,327,942	\$ 527,317	\$ 1,855,259
Grand Total	11,431	\$ 2,679,711	\$ 1,234,103	\$ 3,913,814

While there are several limitations to this methodology, it does allow for potential loss estimation. It should be noted that the analysis may include structures in the floodplain that are elevated at or above the level of the base flood elevation, which will most likely decrease potential flood damage to these structures. Also, it is important to remember that the County Assessor’s values are well below actual market values; thus, the actual value of assets at risk may be significantly higher than those included herein.

4.8.3.3 Critical Facilities Exposure

Critical facilities data were overlain with flood hazard data to determine the type and number of facilities within the 100- and 500-year floodplain. Flooding poses numerous risks to critical facilities and infrastructure:

- Roads or railroads that are blocked or damaged can prevent access throughout the area and can isolate residents and emergency service providers needing to reach vulnerable populations or to make repairs.
- Bridges washed out or blocked by floods or debris from floods also can cause isolation.
- Creek or river floodwaters can back up drainage systems causing localized flooding.
- Floodwater can get into drinking water supplies causing contamination.
- Sewer systems can be backed up causing waste to spill into homes, neighborhoods, rivers, and streams.
- Underground utilities can also be damaged.

Tables 28 and 29 provide an inventory of critical facilities in the floodplain for San Bernardino County and it provides the location of lifelines relative to the floodplain in the areas of the San Bernardino County. With a total of 810 essential facilities, high potential losses, and transportation and lifeline structures located in either the 100 or 500-year flood zone, the impact to the community could be devastating if these critical facilities were damaged or destroyed during a flood event.

Table 28: Critical Facility Exposed to NFIP Flood Zones

Infrastructure Type	100 Year Flood Zone	500 Year Flood Zone	500 Year Flood Zone, Protected by Levee	Feature Count
Essential Facility	21	114	5	140
EOC	0	1	0	1
Fire Station	4	27	2	33
Hospital	0	4	0	4
Police Station	2	23	0	25
School	15	59	3	77
High Potential Loss	52	458	52	562
Child Care Center	13	57	3	73
Child Residential Care - 24 hour	0	2	0	2
Foster Family Agency	0	2	0	2
Adult Residential Care	0	37	3	40
Home Care Organization	0	2	0	2
Elder Residential Care	0	24	8	32
Communication Facility	0	7	0	7
Dam	2	3	0	5
Wastewater Facility	1	0	0	1
HAZMAT	0	16	1	17
EPA FRS Facility	33	286	35	354
FCC ASR	3	22	2	27
Transportation and Lifeline	26	77	5	108
Airport	2	5	0	7
Runway	2	5	0	7
Bus Facility	1	1	0	2
Highway Bridge	20	65	5	90
Railway Bridge	1	1	0	2
Grand Total	99	649	62	810

Table 29: Lifelines Exposure to NFIP Flood Zones

Facility Type	100 Year	500 Year Flood Zone	500 Year Flood Zone, Protected by Levee	Total Mileage
Transportation and Lifeline	204	1,952	69	2,225
Railway	9	44	6	59
Roads	195	1,908	63	2,166
Interstate Highway	1	34	1	36
State / County Highway	20	189	9	218
Primary Highway	7	20	-	28
Local Road, Major	32	377	38	447
Local Road	115	1,168	13	1,295
Other Minor Road	18	86	2	107
Vehicular Trail	2	15	-	17
Cul-de-Sac / Traffic Circle	0	1	-	1
Ramp	0	18	0	19
Grand Total	204	1,952	69	2,225

4.8.3.4 Loss Estimation Results

The Hazus analysis was used to assess the risk from and vulnerability to flooding within San Bernardino County. Hazus buildings data is aggregated to the census block level, known as the general building stock (GBS), which has a level of accuracy acceptable for hazard mitigation planning purposes. The following sections describe risk to and vulnerability of the GBS within the San Bernardino County mapped regulatory floodplain. The total value of exposed buildings and content within the San Bernardino planning area was generated using Hazus and is previously summarized.

Hazus calculates losses to structures from flooding by considering the depth of flooding and type of structure. Using historical flood insurance claim data, the software estimates the percentage of damage to structures and their contents by applying established depth-damage

curves. Damage estimates are then translated to estimated dollar losses. The results are summarized in Tables 30 and 31 and Figure 4-29. While there are several limitations to the FEMA Hazus model, it does allow for potential loss estimation. It should be noted that the analysis may include structures in the floodplain that are elevated at or above the level of the base flood elevation, which will likely mitigate flood damage. Also, it is important to remember that the replacement costs are well below actual market values, thus, the actual value of assets at risk may be significantly higher than those included herein.

Table 30: Flood Loss Estimation (Based on Depth) in NFIP Flood Zones

Flood Hazard Zone	Building Loss	Building Loss (% of Total Value)	Content Loss (\$000)	Content Loss (% of Total Value)	Total Estimated Loss	Total Estimated (% of Total Value)
100-Year	\$ 1,880,000	0.1%	\$ 2,864,860,000	0.1%	\$ 4,744,860,000	0.2%
500-Year	\$ 4,036,630	0.8%	\$ 2,835,990,000	0.6%	\$ 6,872,620,000	1.4%

Table 31: 100 Year Flood Loss Estimation (Based on Depth) in NFIP Flood Zones by Occupancy Type

Building Type	Building Replacement Costs (\$000)	Building Replacement Cost (% of Total Value)	Content Replacement Cost (\$000)	Content Replacement Cost (% of Total Value)	Total Estimated Loss (\$000)	Total Loss Estimation (% of Total Value)
Agriculture	\$ 404.00	0.10%	\$ 375.00	0.17%	\$ 779.00	0.30%
Commercial	\$ 22,670.00	0.08%	\$ 4,458.00	0.18%	\$ 27,128.00	0.26%
Education	\$ 1,771.00	0.02%	\$ 1,358.00	0.11%	\$ 3,129.00	0.13%
Government	\$ 652.00	0.07%	\$ 332.00	0.39%	\$ 984.00	0.48%
Industrial	\$ 6,860.00	0.02%	\$ 344.00	0.04%	\$ 7,204.00	0.06%
Religious/Non-Profit	\$ 1,914.00	0.09%	\$ 102.00	0.55%	\$ 2,016.00	0.65%

					\$	
			\$		158,602.0	
Residential	\$ 153,097	0.14%	5,505.00	0.07%	0	0.21%
Grand Total	\$ 187,368	0.13%	\$ 12,474	0.09%	\$ 199,806	0.22%

100 YR Flood Hazard

100 YR Flood Hazard

Estimated Content Loss by Occupancy Type
Loss by Occupancy Type

Estimated Building

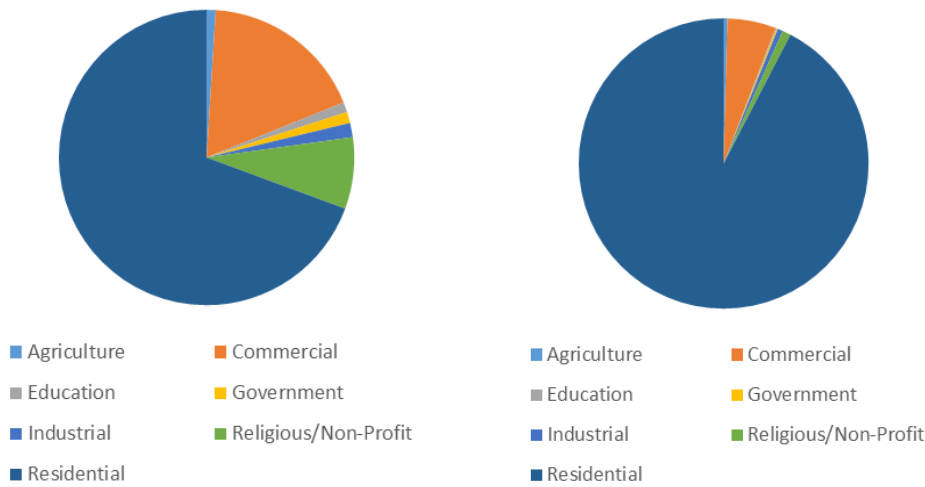


Figure 4-29: Total Building and Content Loss by Occupancy Type for 100 Year Flood

Source: Hazus

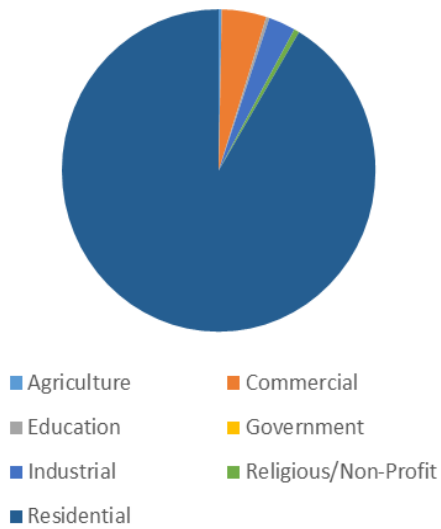


Table 32: 500 Year Flood Loss Estimation (Based on Depth) In NFIP Flood Zones by Occupancy Type

Building Type	Building Replacement Costs (\$000)	Building Replacement Cost (% of Total Value)	Content Replacement Cost (\$000)	Content Replacement Cost (% of Total Value)	Total Estimated Loss (\$000)	Total Loss Estimation (% of Total Value)
Agriculture	\$ 674.00	0.48%	\$ 981.00	0.69%	\$ 1,781.00	1.26%
Commercial	\$ 10,080.00	0.41%	\$ 27,640.00	1.13%	\$ 39,179.00	1.61%
Education	\$ 720.00	0.29%	\$ 3,563.00	1.44%	\$ 4,355.00	1.76%
Government	\$ -	0.00%	\$ 2.00	0.00%	\$ 9.00	0.01%
Industrial	\$ 6,036.00	0.57%	\$ 13,975.00	1.31%	\$ 22,438.00	2.11%
Religious/Non-Profit	\$ 1,210.00	0.34%	\$ 6,070.00	1.72%	\$ 7,332.00	2.08%
Residential	\$ 199,734.00	0.86%	\$ 121,073.00	0.52%	\$ 321,242.00	1.38%
Grand Total	\$ 218,454	0.79%	\$ 173,304	0.63%	\$ 396,336	1.44%

500 YR Flood Hazard

**Estimated Content Loss by Occupancy Type
Building Loss by Occupancy Type**



500 YR Flood Hazard

Estimated

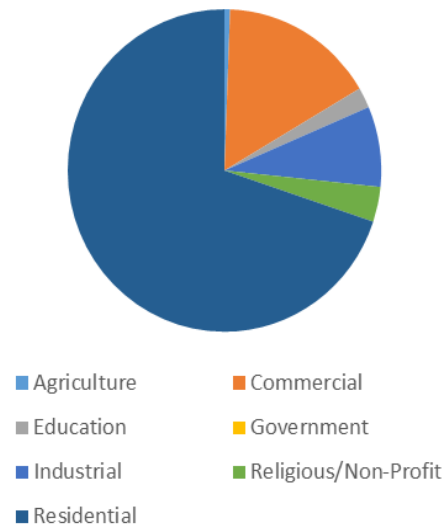
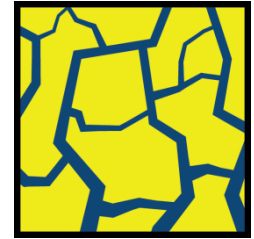


Figure 4-30: Total Building and Content Loss by Occupancy Type for 500 Year Flood

Source: Hazus

4.8.4 Drought

Drought should not be viewed as merely a physical phenomenon or natural event. Its impacts on society result from the interplay between a natural event (less precipitation than expected resulting from natural climatic variability) and the demand people place on water supply.



Due to the lack of defined geographical boundaries, the vulnerability assessment for drought differs from other natural hazards. The impacts of drought can be categorized as economic, environmental, or social. Many economic impacts occur in agriculture and related sectors, including forestry and fisheries, because of the reliance of these sectors on surface and subsurface water supplies. In addition to obvious losses in yields in crop and livestock production, drought is associated with increases in insect infestations, plant disease, and wind erosion. Droughts also bring increased problems with insects and diseases to forests and reduce growth. The incidence of forest and range fires increases substantially during extended droughts, which in turn places human and wildlife populations, buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities, at higher levels of risk.

Income loss is another indicator used in assessing the impacts of drought because so many sectors are affected. Reduced income for farmers has a ripple effect. Retailers and others who provide goods and services to farmers face reduced business. This leads to unemployment, increased credit risk for financial institutions, capital shortfalls and loss of tax revenue for local, state and federal government. Less discretionary income affects the recreation and tourism industries. Prices for food, energy and other products increase as supplies are reduced. In some cases, local shortages of certain goods result in the need to import these goods from outside the stricken region.

4.8.4.1 Loss Estimation Results

No standardized methodology exists for estimating losses due to drought. Drought does not generally have a direct impact on critical and non-critical facilities and building stock. Instead, drought vulnerability is primarily measured by its potential impact to sectors of the County's economy and natural resources. In San Bernardino County some of the potential impacts to the economy include the following:

- Reduced agricultural and livestock production;
- Loss of timber from increased wildfires;
- Decreased municipal and industrial water supply;
- Loss of recreation/tourism; and
- Decreased wildlife and wildlife habitat.

4.8.4.2 Statewide Mandatory Water Reductions

Recognizing persistent, yet less severe, drought conditions throughout California, on May 18, 2016, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted an emergency water conservation regulation requiring locally developed conservation standards based upon each water supplier's specific circumstances. It replaces the prior percentage reduction-based water conservation standard. In San Bernardino County, each water wholesaler (Mojave Water Agency) was required to calculate the supply of water for the next three years, considering drought conditions persist. Each water supply retailer subsequently self-certified the expected demand on water resources, determining whether or not there is sufficient supply to meet demand. Our Department certified that there is sufficient water supply to meet the demand over the next three years; however due to ongoing drought conditions in the region, water conservation efforts should continue. The County has developed a watering schedule, watering hour restrictions and additional end user watering restrictions which can be viewed here: <http://www.specialdistricts.org/index.aspx?page=548>

4.8.5 Terrorism

Translating most manmade hazard profiles into meaningful geospatial information is difficult at best. Instead, the planning team will use an asset-specific approach. Population, facilities, systems, and assets will be prioritized and assessed in this vulnerability assessment.



Special consideration should be given to areas with high density and those containing vulnerable populations (young, old, and those whose primary language is not English).

Facilities at high risk may include gathering places, critical facilities/ transportation and lifelines and utilities.

4.8.5.1 Population at Risk

Since terrorism can happen anytime, anywhere, 100% of the population is vulnerable to terrorism. People with access and functional needs, the elderly and the very young are especially vulnerable because they often rely heavily on others in their daily lives. Persons with English as a second language are also vulnerable as they may not receive warnings or notifications related to an incident in their primary language.

4.8.5.2 Critical Facilities Exposure

Critical facilities may include essential facilities (such as hospitals, police and fire stations, evacuation centers, etc.), transportation systems, lifeline utility systems, high potential loss facilities (such as nuclear power plants, dams and military installations, etc.), and hazardous material facilities.

Gathering facilities should also receive special attention. Places of mass gathering not only present terrorists with potential opportunities for mass casualties, symbolism and high impact media coverage, they pose a broad range of security challenges for their owners and operators. The National Counter Terrorism Committee has noted that places of mass gathering have been specifically identified by religious and political extremists as attractive targets.

Places of mass gathering incorporate a diverse range of facilities including, but not limited to, sporting venues, shopping and business precincts, tourism/entertainment venues/attractions, hotels and convention centers, major events and public transport hubs. This also includes significant one-off events.

4.8.6 Climate Change

The vulnerability assessment for climate change is different from other natural hazards discussed in this HMP due to the lack of defined geographical boundaries. This section provides a summary of San Bernardino County's vulnerability to climate change.



The most serious threats to the public health of Californians will stem primarily from the higher frequency of extreme conditions, principally more frequent, more intense, and longer heat waves. A heat wave is defined as 5 or more consecutive extreme heat days. An increase in heat waves may increase the risk of directly related conditions such as heat stroke and dehydration.

In the desert areas of the County, the Extreme Heat Day Threshold temperatures are around 110°F and in the mountainous regions it is in the mid 80's. According to the Cal-Adapt Extreme Heat Tool, the number of extreme heat days (a day in April through October where the maximum temperature exceeds the 98th historical percentile of maximum temperatures based on daily temperature data between 1961 and 1990) will continue to increase rapidly from the present day to 2090.

Projections by Scripps Institution of Oceanography show little change in total annual precipitation in San Bernardino County. However, even modest changes would have a significant impact because California ecosystems are conditioned to historical precipitation levels and water resources are nearly fully utilized. The Mediterranean seasonal precipitation pattern is expected to continue, with most precipitation falling during winter from North Pacific storms. In the mountainous areas of the County, it is projected that the decadal average of snowpack will continue to decrease until 2090. As shown in Figure 4-31 the sharpest decreases in snowpack are projected to begin around 2030. The area projected to be burnt by wildfire toward the end of the century will not increase substantially in the County. The most change will be experienced in the mountainous regions.

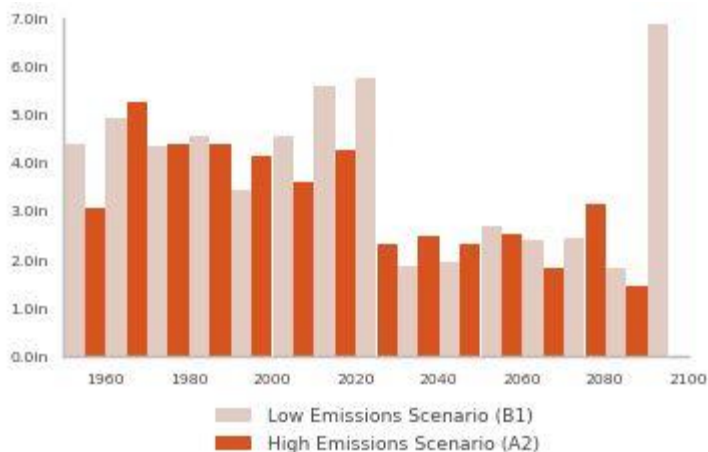


Figure 4-31: Decadal Snowpack Averages 1960-2090

Source: cal-adapt.org/snowpack/decadal

4.8.6.1 Population at Risk

Vulnerable populations should receive special attention when assessing the community’s vulnerability to climate change. For example, care and sheltering during extreme heat conditions must be provided for vulnerable populations such as the elderly. Heat kills by taxing the human body beyond its abilities. In a normal year, about 175 Americans succumb to the demands of summer heat. According to the National Weather Service (NWS), among natural hazards, only the cold of winter—not lightning, hurricanes, tornados, floods, or earthquakes—takes a greater toll. In the 40-year period from 1936 through 1975, nearly 20,000 people were killed in the United States by the effects of heat and solar radiation. In the heat wave of 1980, more than 1,250 people died.

5 Community Capability Assessment

5.1 Existing Plans, Policies and Programs

San Bernardino County is encouraging all departments, special districts, and agencies to share reports and common information. This sharing and exchanging of ideas have led to more coordinated efforts and better planning. The driving document in San Bernardino County is the County's General Plan. The County General Plan provides the foundation on which all development and future programs are built upon.

5.1.1 San Bernardino County General Plan

The State of California recommends that the General Plan is updated every 10-20 years; depending mostly on whether or not the plan is meeting the community's needs. The San Bernardino County General Plan was updated to web plan in 2020. There are seven (7) mandatory elements in a General Plan:

- Cultural Resources,
- Housing Element,
- Infrastructure and Utilities Element,
- Land Use Element,
- Natural Resources,
- Renewable Energy and Conservation, and
- Transportation Element.

However, there are several optional elements. The San Bernardino County General Plan includes an optional element, the Economic Development Element.

The Land Use Element of the General Plan establishes 18 land use zoning districts that apply only to lands governed by the County; not for lands controlled by other jurisdictions or lands controlled by federal and state government (see Section 1.3.5, page 8 for a listing of the 18 Land Use districts in the Land Use Element). The Land Use Element also describes land use compatibility for the primary three (3) hazards: Geologic; Flood; and Wildfire. Because of these commonalities between the General Plan and the MJHMP, the county Board of Supervisors has adopted the MJHMP as part of the County's General Plan. OES and GIS provide administrative oversight and technical support on hazard mitigation for the County.



5.1.2 Regulations, Code, Policies and Ordinances

The following titles of the San Bernardino County Code include regulations and ordinances on the following issues and topics related to hazard mitigation:

Table 33: County Development Code Hazard Crosswalk

Hazard	Plan/Program/Regulation	Description
Multi-Hazard	Title 2	Emergency Services Uniform Fire Code and related miscellaneous fire regulations Police Regulations and Public Protection
Multi-Hazard	Title 3	Emergency Medical Services Domestic Water Sources and Systems Hazardous Materials and Toxics Control Waste Management
Multi-Hazard	Title 6	California Building Code California Electrical Code California Plumbing Code California Mechanical Code
Multi-Hazard	Title 7	Airport Rules and Regulations
Multi-Hazard	Title 8	Development Code includes regulations relative to Land Use, Development Standards, Safety Standards, and Environmental Protection.
Multi-Hazard	Zoning Ordinances	The County has also adopted Zoning Ordinances that are not part of the County Code but are part of the General Plan. These ordinances regulate land use; map the official land use and hazard overlay districts to include safety hazard and environmental protection areas.

5.1.3 Local Programs for Mitigation Implementation

The County plans on having the MJHMP become a living document with quarterly emails to the Stakeholders and the HMP team. Semiannual Teams meetings as well as an in-person meetings will take place to review updated programs and SOGs or FOGs added to the content of County plans. Best practices from successful mitigation projects will be shared and included in the 2027 plan update. Lessons learned will be adopted to ensure planning implementation errors are not repeated.



The information in Table 3434 is used to construct mitigation actions aligned with existing planning and regulatory capabilities of the County. Planning and regulatory tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities are building codes, zoning regulations, floodplain management policies, and other County programs or planning documents.

Table 34: Planning and Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities Summary

Hazard	Plan/Program/Regulation	Responsible Agency	Comments
Multi-Hazard	Mountain Mutual Aid	Fire District	Mountain Mutual Aid is an operational group of emergency responders. It is comprised of all of the agencies and volunteer relief groups that would be and have been involved in any and all disasters on the mountain. It is of note to that their main and most frequent call to service is in response to a wildfire. They meet monthly and maintain themselves in a constant state of readiness.
Wildfire	Forest Care	Cal Fire	Forest Care is a program dedicated to creating a healthier forest. This program provides foresters to assess individual properties for thinning the vegetation and then provides 75% of the funding to do so. Funding originates at the Federal level but is passed through Cal Fire and it employs Cal Fire Foresters as well as staff from the National Forest Association



5.1.3.1 Public Education and Alert Programs

Table 35: Public Education and Alert Programs

Hazard	Program	Responsible Agency	Comments
Multi-Hazard	MAST	Multiple	Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST) has a substantial public education component. All agencies participate with the goal to have no one on the mountain uneducated about creating a thinner forest which is a more fire safe forest.
Multi-Hazard	CERT	Fire District	The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness and trains them in basic response skills.
Multi-Hazard	Listos	Fire District	Listos, which means “ready” in Spanish, is a twelve-hour disaster preparedness course created specifically for the Spanish-speaking community and is delivered entirely in Spanish. The program is intended to be adaptable, flexible and culturally relevant. This means participants are encouraged to involve the entire family and accommodations are made for young children. San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services currently partners with the Cities of Fontana and Rialto to bring Listos to their communities
Multi-Hazard	California Disaster Corps	Fire District	The Disaster Corps is a first-in-the-nation effort to professionalize, standardize and coordinate highly trained disaster volunteers statewide. This program initiative was built collaboratively in partnership with California Volunteers from the ground up through public-private partnerships and with a wide range of subject matter experts.
Multi-Hazard	TENS	Fire District	Telephone Emergency Notification Systems (TENS) During an emergency, public safety can be a direct function of the speed and accuracy of the dissemination of information. This is particularly important during emergencies that require evacuations. To that end the Board of



Hazard	Program	Responsible Agency	Comments
Multi-Hazard	ECS	Fire District	<p>Supervisors dedicated General Fund money in 2003 to the implementation of an automated phone dialing system that calls telephones in specific geographic areas of concern. All areas of San Bernardino County have all been preprogrammed so that during an emergency, the specific target group can be notified as quickly as possible.</p> <p>The Emergency Communications Service (ECS) is a volunteer group providing front-line communications, technical and logistical support to the San Bernardino County Fire Department and Office of Emergency Services. Their primary mission is to support County Fire, County Government and other local agencies in time of disaster. In addition, ECS has provided telecommunications and event support to other County departments including Public Health, Behavioral Health, Public Works, Pre-School Services, Sheriff's Search and Rescue and other County Departments.</p>
Multi-Hazard	AM Radio	Fire District	<p>Community Based AM Radio Transmitters The Fire Safe Councils discovered the existence of very inexpensive but very effective community-based AM radio transmitters. The transmitters are very effective for providing information and updates to a community that is either preparing for a community emergency or just had one. As a delivery modality they are extremely reliable because in most all emergencies the AM radio in your car is likely to be operational particularly when the electricity is out in your house.</p>
Multi-Hazard	IPAWS	Fire District	<p>During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a modernization and integration of the nation's alert and warning infrastructure and will save time when time matters most, protecting life and property.</p>



Hazard	Program	Responsible Agency	Comments
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Federal, State, Territorial, Tribal, and local alerting authorities can use IPAWS and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface.

5.1.3.2 Wildfire Mitigation Programs

San Bernardino County has one of the most comprehensive set of programs to mitigate the potential for catastrophic wildfires in the Nation. There is no other jurisdiction that has the comprehensive, multi-agency cooperation and coordination as is found in San Bernardino County.

Table 36: Wildfire Mitigation Programs

Hazard	Program	Responsible Agency	Comments
Wildfire	MAST	Multiple	The mission of the MAST is to facilitate a coordinated effort by cities, county, state, federal, and non-profit agencies to provide for protection from wildfire.
Wildfire	Community Based Fuels Reduction program	Fire District	This program is designed to create community-based fuel modification programs across the mountain communities.
Wildfire	Cal Fire	Cal Fire	Cal Fire provides programs to increase fire safety in high fire hazard severity zones.



Hazard	Program	Responsible Agency	Comments
Wildfire	County Fire Hazard Abatement	Fire District	Fire Hazard Abatement works to reduce the potential for an individual's property to be the source of fire and structural ignitability.
Wildfire	Contractor Certification	City of Big Bear Lake Fire Department	This program trains and certifies landscape contractors to provide a qualified workforce to conduct fuels reduction activities on individual properties.
Wildfire	Southern California Edison (SCE)	Southern California Edison (SCE)	SCE removes dead trees near power lines to reduce fire hazards.
Wildfire	Wood Shake Roof Replacement	County	This code requires that all Wood Shake Roofs in the Fire Safety Overlay, as defined in the Development Code, ongoing effort.
Wildfire	Inland Empire Fire Safe Alliance	Inland Empire Fire Safe Alliance	The Alliance was created to act as a forum for all Fire Safe Councils in San Bernardino County.
Wildfire	Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP)	Fire District	CWPPs are designed to provide a means for a community to have input into and actively participate in the planning, strategy, goals, and objectives of creating a fire safe community.
Wildfire	Organized Group Volunteer Activities	Fire District	There are several volunteer citizen groups throughout the County that can provide significant resources that are not provided by traditional governmental agency services.

5.1.3.3 Earthquake/Geologic Mitigation Programs

San Bernardino County's seismic mitigation programs focus on two areas that have historically resulted in the greatest amount of damage and life loss from major earthquakes in California.

5.1.3.4 Bridge Retrofit Program

Caltrans inspects County and City bridges every 2 years for structural sufficiency (which applies to earthquake) and functional obsolescence (which applies to floods). Caltrans provides reports that include recommended repairs or replacement. The County and Cities make the repairs and/or apply for bridge replacement funds thru the Federal Highway Bridge Program (HBR). Currently the County has 5 funded HBR replacements due to structural deficiencies:

- Dola Ditch, (out for bid to construct)
- Lanzit Ditch, (out for bid to construct)
- Garnett at Mill Creek (under construction)
- Yermo Rd at Manix Wash. (waiting for SCAG approval for additional funds to move forward with the Design & Environmental)
- Baker Blvd west of SR127. (waiting for HBP fund for Design & Environmental)
- National Trails Hwy at Kalmia Bridge (waiting for HBP funds)
- National Trails HWY @ Adena Ditch (Received HBP funds for design phase)
- Bridge Management (consultant on board that has prioritized all timber bridges on National Trails Highway and DPW is submitting groups of bridges for funding over a ten-year period)

The design and environmental work have been started for Rock Springs Road (functionally obsolete bridge) using DPW funds, waiting for HBP funds for R/W phase.

The County has completed the construction of the Alabama Street at Plunge Creek bridge replacement using Federal Emergency Relief funds.

5.1.3.5 Unreinforced Masonry Building Program

In the 1990's, San Bernardino County compiled a master list of suspected Unreinforced Masonry Buildings within the unincorporated areas. Since that time, several sites have been incorporated and therefore, are now removed from County jurisdiction. In addition, several appear to have been demolished or retrofitted since the 1990's. The Land Use Services Department's Building and Safety Division is currently in the process of re-evaluating the URM list. Re-evaluation will include a field visit to each site photographing structures and verifying the occurrence of unreinforced masonry. This process is scheduled to be completed by the end of the 2010. The program would be an inspection program and maintenance and inspections as warranted.



There are no large publicly utilized URM structures currently on the list. These types of structures are typically restricted to the incorporated areas of the County. There are only twenty-two (22) structures remaining on the list.

5.1.3.6 Geologic Hazard Mapping

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act (Public Resources Code, Chapter 7.8 Section 2690-2699.6) directs the Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey (CGS) to identify and map areas prone to liquefaction, earthquake-induced landslides, and amplified ground shaking. Although the San Bernardino area has a full spectrum of geologic hazards, CGS does not have adequate funding to complete the hazard mapping within the County.

5.1.3.7 Flood Mitigation Programs

The flood mitigation programs established by San Bernardino County Flood Control District to protect life and property. These projects are typically designed to convey 1% annual chance or greater storm flows in order to mitigate danger to life and property, and critical infrastructure consisting of existing, new and future structures. Also, these projects include revisions to local land use and building codes where analysis or experience shows the need for code revisions or amendments to meet previously unidentified circumstances.

Hazard	Program	Responsible Agency	Comments
Flood	Flood Area Safety Taskforce (FAST)	Flood Control District	The FAST Organization stresses liaison with the communities, provides for community education and information, and places emphases on Community and city partnerships.
Flood	Alluvial Fan Task Force	Alluvial Fan Task Force	The Task Force reviews the state of knowledge regarding alluvial fan floodplains, determine future research needs, and, if appropriate, develop recommendations relating to alluvial fan floodplain management, with an emphasis on alluvial fan floodplains that are being considered for development.
Flood	StormReady	Flood Control District	San Bernardino County is a Storm Ready County.

5.1.3.8 Climate Change Programs

Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold Programs

This document is a contingency plan supporting the San Bernardino County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

Excessive Cold events are commonplace in San Bernardino County and most often warrant monitoring activities only. These Standard Operating Guidelines provide GUIDANCE based on the most likely scenario and can be expanded to meet the parameters of a “disaster” scenario if necessary.

The Extreme Weather – Excessive Cold Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) were developed in response to the potential for Excessive Cold and cold related Power Outage events in San Bernardino County. The following objectives and activities are to prevent the harmful effects of excessive cold on at-risk populations and the potential for life-threatening repercussions of power outages during excessive cold events.

The information included in this plan is “situation” and/or “incident” driven and subject to revision by the Extreme Weather Committee as conditions warrant. Notifications are information dependent and modification of the activities in these guidelines may be required in response to changing conditions, situations and/or inaccurate weather predictions

5.1.3.9 San Bernardino County Fire Office of Emergency Services Heat Plan

This document is a contingency plan supporting the San Bernardino County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The Extreme Weather – Excessive Heat Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) were developed in response to the potential for Excessive Heat and heat related Power Outage events in San Bernardino County. The following objectives and activities have been established to prevent the harmful effects of excessive heat on at-risk populations and the potential for life-threatening repercussions of power outages during excessive heat events. The Extreme Weather – Excessive Heat SOG describe the County operations during heat related emergencies and provide guidance for local jurisdictions in their preparation for heat emergencies and other related activities. The information included in this plan is “situation” and/or “incident” driven and subject to revision by the Extreme Weather Committee as conditions warrant. Notifications are information dependent and modification of the activities in these guidelines may be required in response to changing conditions, situations and/or inaccurate weather predictions.



5.2 Administration and Technical

The administrative and technical resources of the County include the following:

Department or Agency	Respective Role
San Bernardino County Building and Safety	Engineers and professionals trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure
San Bernardino Planning Commission	Recommends, hears, and approves plans and amendments to the General Plan, Zoning Code, zoning map, specific plans, area plans and other documents. Includes planners and engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices.
San Bernardino County Public Health Services	Provides information and services related to communicable diseases, immunizations and public health nursing
San Bernardino County Innovation and Technology Department	Manages the County's Geographic Information Services (GIS) resources
San Bernardino County Assessor	Maintains property and parcel information and reports, produces property tax assessment rolls
San Bernardino County Flood Control	Provides real time rainfall accumulations for San Bernardino County, floodplain management
San Bernardino County Agricultural Commissioner	Enforces state-mandated agricultural regulations, including pest and disease prevention, weed and vegetation abatement
San Bernardino County Fire HAZMAT-Household Hazardous Waste Disposal	Serves the County's household hazardous waste disposal needs by accepting municipal solid waste at designated active landfills.
Office of Emergency Services	Provides emergency management and preparedness services to San Bernardino County and supports the implementation of mitigation actions through coordination with County agencies and other partners
Office of Emergency Services	Grant Writers
San Bernardino County Surveyor	Surveyor
San Bernardino County Fire	Alert and Warning System
San Bernardino County Public Works	Hazus Analysis

5.3 Fiscal Resources

The 2021-22 recommended budgets of \$5.4 billion are balanced and consistent with policy and direction received from the Board of Supervisors. The 2021-22 Recommended Budgets address the following key issues:

- Ongoing funding for neglected raises for County employees
- Ongoing funding for maintenance of County roads
- Continues investment in facilities, infrastructure, and operating systems.
- Ongoing funding of mental health and medical services for County residents.
- Maintains fiscal responsibility through contributions to the reserves of \$62.8 million.

The budget represents the County General Fund and County restricted general funds. It also presents capitol project funds, special revenue funds, enterprise funds, internal service funds and permanent funds for all entities in the 2021-22. Recommended Budget including the County Board Governed County Service Areas, San Bernardino County Flood Control District. Other agencies presented in the budget include County Industrial Development Authority, Inland Counties Emergency Medical Agency and the recently added Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino. The total requirements for these funds in the 2021-22 are \$5.4 billion, which includes amounts budgeted as contingencies or contributions to reserves. Excluding these amounts, total projected expenditures for the 2021-22 are \$5.3 billion. The General fund Requirements total \$2.9 billion and are funded by countywide discretionary revenues (primary property taxes), departmental revenues and other funding sources of the General Fund, of this \$2.9 billion, only \$441.9 million is truly discretionary.

5.3.1 The Budget in Brief

This budget book collectively presents the general fund, special revenue funds, capital project funds, internal service funds, and enterprise funds for the county and its Special Districts. The total spending authority for these funds in 2021-2022 is \$5.4 billion. The general fund spending authority totals \$5.3 billion and is funded by countywide discretionary, and the beginning fund balance of the General Fund. Of this \$2.9 billion, only \$558.5 million is truly discretionary.



Table 37: Spending Authority for San Bernardino County

	Spending Authority (in Millions)		
	2021-21	2021–2022	Change
General Fund.	\$ 2,984.3.	\$ 2,911.1.	\$ (73.2).
Restricted Funds.	49.3.	49.7.	(.4).
Capital Project Funds.	1169.	911.3.	(258.4).
Special Revenue Funds.	257.6.	298.4.	40.7.
Enterprise Funds.	984.9.	1001.	16.5.
Internal Service Funds.	1.6.	0.0.	(1.6).
Total:	\$ 5,263.0.	\$ 5,464.0.	201.0.

There is a \$73.2 million net decrease in General Fund requirements due to a \$106.1 million reduction in contributions to General Fund reserves, as the Board of Supervisors approved an increase to multiple County General Fund operational groups’ requirements are increasing by \$32.9 million. There are Law and Justice (\$12.5 million). The Human Services Operational Group is anticipating increased State and Federal funding that will support Department of Behavioral Health services, including inpatient hospitalization, indigent hospital care, general mental health services, and services for children, youth, and families. The County is also continuing to allocate additional resources to meet the growing need for augmented health and mental health correctional services associated with Public Safety Realignment.

The \$40.7 million increase in Capital Project Funds is primarily due to the planned construction of two Department of Behavioral funded Crisis Stabilization Centers and four Crisis Residential Treatment Centers totaling \$36.5 million. This will enable Community Crisis Response Team (CCRT) clinics throughout the County to be expanded to provide 24-hour services and to respond to request by law enforcement for support during the night hours.

Enterprise Funds requirements are increasing a net \$16.5 million. Notably, the Housing Authority of San Bernardino County has been added to the budget book and is contributing to the overall increase in Enterprise Fund requirements, including additional assumed payments for Housing Assistance and increased Capital Expenditures.



Table 38: 2020-2022 Staffing Budget

	Budgeted Staffing		
	2020–2021	2021–2022	Change
General Fund	14,332.	14,425.	93.
Other Funds	6,375.	6,508.	133.
Special Districts and Other Agencies	1402.	15601.	159.
Total:	22,109.	36,534.	385.

5.3.2 Budget Highlights (2021 – 2022)

Create and Maintain and Grow Jobs and Economic Value in the County

The Real Estate Services Department of Project Management Division (formerly Architecture and Engineering) Capital improvement budget includes 355 active projects with total requirements of \$295.2 million, including \$128.2 million in new projects funded with \$57.7 million of Discretionary General Funding includes an ongoing base budget of \$12.0 million for maintenance and non-major Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) projects ,and \$45.7 million for construction and major CIP projects .These major projects include \$26.4 million for the 800 Megahertz Upgrade Project , \$12.2 million for various Sheriff’s facility improvements , \$8.0 million for the County Buildings Acquisition and Retrofit Project including the upgrade of the County Government Center parking lots and grounds ,and \$7.6 million for a variety of other projects.

Improve County Government Operations

- Enterprise Financial Management System: Implementation of the new system began in May 2016 with the first phase (out of two phases) continuing into 2018-22 at an estimated cost of \$7.1 million. The total cost for the financial system is estimated to be \$25.0 million and will streamline business processes and provide better management information.
- Public Health will continue its efforts to achieve and maintain National Accreditation, through the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB). Accreditation ensures the Department’s continued focus on quality and performance improvement, transparency and accountability to all stakeholders, and the capacity to deliver core Public Health functions. The department will be submitting the required application to PHAB in December 2016 and the program is ongoing.

- The County Library continues its plans to enhance service by replacing outdated computer hardware and software. Funding has been included in the Library's material budget, which adds high demand items to the collection, including an expanded digital book collection.
- Land Use Services, in conjunction with Public Works, Information Services, and other County departments, continues to upgrade to a new enterprise permit solution, Accela. The new system will include a shared database, precise digital maps, and satellite images of land data that are linked to the County's GIS database. It will also provide field staff remote real-time access to the database. This solution will streamline the permitting process, offering the public access to a web portal to manage and monitor applications and permits online.

Operate in a Fiscally Responsible and Business-like Manner

- The County Museum's budget of \$3.8 million demonstrates the County's commitment to support the Museum through a time of transition. The budget includes \$1.1 million in one-time Discretionary General Funding which includes bridge funds to support current operations and funding for activities related to re-accreditation. The County Museum continues to implement the consultant study recommendations as approved by the Board of Supervisors, to address organizational and financial challenges.
- The Transitional Assistance Department is in the second of a four-year reduction to the State's CalFresh Match Waiver pursuant to the phase-out agreement adopted in the prior year State budget. This waiver allowed the County to draw additional Federal and half of the State funding without increasing the County's Maintenance of Effort.

Ensure Development of a Well-Planned, Balanced, and Sustainable County

- The County continues work on a complete overhaul of the County's General Plan, referred to as the Countywide Plan. This Countywide Plan will be a comprehensive web-based system to document land use planning and organizational governance policies. It will be comprised of three basic components: The Policy Plan (a comprehensive general plan); the County Business Plan (a system that will define and guide how the County government operates and manages itself); and the Regional Issues Forum (a web-based resource center containing information regarding shared Countywide issues). Additionally, the County is updating and expanding the community plans. When completed, there will be 27 web-based community plans involving 49 communities.
- A team of County departments will continue to monitor the drought and develop ways to reduce water usage at County facilities to show good stewardship of this valuable resource. The Special Districts Department, in collaboration with other County departments, will continue to implement water conservation programs/strategies at various County Service Areas and Districts throughout the County.

- The Registrar of Voters budget fluctuates based on the 4-year election cycle, with the Presidential Election being the largest and most costly of the major elections. The Department transitioned from a one minor and two major election cycles in 2015-16 to a one minor and one major election cycle for 2016-17. The budget includes provisions for the following: November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election (major); December 6, 2016, San Bernardino County Employees' Retirement Association Election (minor); and three anticipated, but unscheduled special elections (minor). The minor elections are 100% reimbursable; however, the November Presidential General Election is only 30% reimbursable and thus requires one-time Discretionary General Funding (Net County Cost) of \$3.7 million for the year.
- The Public Works – Transportation budget includes over \$35.0 million in major infrastructure projects, funded in part with Discretionary General Funding. Budgeted activities include design, right of way and/or construction for major projects including:
 - Bridge replacements on: Glen Helen Parkway, Baker Boulevard, Garnet Street, Rock Springs Road, Dola Ditch Bridge, Lanzit Ditch Bridge, Yermo Road and Arrowbear Drive;
 - New bridge on Shadow Mountain Road;
 - Widening of Slover Avenue in the Bloomington Area;
 - Installation of raised pavement markers on National Trails Highway in the Amboy area;
 - Reconstruction of Institution Road to improve access to the Sheriff facility in San Bernardino;
 - National Trails Highway Bridges: Bridge management plan for the repair, rehabilitation or replacement of 127 bridges on National Trails Highway and starting the design phase for replacement of 10 bridges:
 - Rehabilitation and re-profiling at various locations on Needles Highway in the Needles area;
 - Improvements to alleviate congestion and improve circulation of the interchange on Interstate 10 at Cedar Avenue
- The Public Works – Transportation budget includes \$31.5 million worth of pavement improvement projects, funded in part with ongoing Discretionary General Funding, to preserve the County's roadways by investing enough to keep the system from deteriorating further.

- The Public Works – Solid Waste Management Division plans to complete \$8.9 million of capital improvement projects, which includes the following:
- \$2.0 million for resurfacing the entrance and haul roads at the San Timoteo Landfill;
 - \$957,000 for construction of Groundwater Treatment Systems at the closed Lenwood-Hinkley Landfill and Yucaipa Disposal Site;
 - \$1.5 million for the East Slope Stabilization and Mitigation project at the closed Heaps Peak Disposal Site;
 - \$1.5 million for construction of Landfill Gas Extraction Systems at the Barstow and Big Bear Landfills which includes \$300,000 to bring electrical power to the Barstow Landfill
- The Public Works – Flood Control District (District) budget includes \$37.6 million in capital improvement projects. The District anticipates completion of the following projects: Cactus Basin # 3, Wilson Creek Channel, Santa Ana River Flood Wall Repair, and the waterline relocations for Bandicoot Basin and Amethyst Basin. The District also plans to start construction on the following projects: Levee Certification Restoration for Patton Basin, Mojave River Levee, and Sand Creek/Warm Creek Confluence.
- Land Use Services Planning budget includes \$150,000 of Discretionary General Funding for the preparation of a Morongo Basin Cultural Plan.
- The Special Districts department’s budget includes \$45.3 million capital improvement projects including the design and construction of the Big Bear Alpine Zoo relocation, rehabilitation of the Lake Gregory Dam, and construction of Snow Drop Road. Water and sanitation infrastructure projects of \$19.2 million include pipeline replacements; water system improvements, and design and construction of a pipeline, a 75,000-gallon water reservoir, and a pump station in CSA 70 W-4 – Pioneertown.
- Community Development & Housing is constructing Phase 2 of the Bloomington Community and Neighborhood Revitalization. A total of 190 multi-generational affordable housing units includes 120 family units and 70 senior units and the Bloomington Branch Library. The Bloomington Branch Library and the first phase of housing are completed. The second phase is currently under construction and will be completed by spring 2017.

Provide for the Safety, Health and Social Service Needs of County Residents

- The County is expanding efforts to provide homeless support to County residents through the flowing allocations included in the 2016-17 budget:

- The Department of Behavioral Health is investing \$4.0 million by providing basic needs, case management, outreach services, and additional built and supportive housing opportunities.
- The Sheriff/Coroner/Public Administrator is continuing to fund the HOPE Program (Homeless Outreach Proactive Enforcement) Team (\$620,000), which provides services to the homeless population by connecting them to the appropriate agencies for much needed services that help in the transition from homelessness.
- The Probation Department has included \$3.2 million towards transitional housing for adult offenders requiring Probation Department supervision.
- The Department of Behavioral Health is expanding Mental Health Treatment Services, notable in the following areas:
 - \$1.0 million towards staffing Community Crisis Response Team clinics, which will now provide 24-hour services to departmental consumers and respond to requests by law enforcement for support during night hours. The department has also allocated \$36.5 million towards the construction of new CCRT clinics throughout the County to expand these services.
 - \$8.5 million for the Mental Health Act (MHSA) Comprehensive Children and Family Support Services program to support expanded mental health services for children.
 - \$4.3 million for the MHSA Regional Adult Full-Service Partnership (FSP) program support expanded mental health services to adults.
 - \$1.0 million for the MHSA Forensic Integrated Mental Health Partnership program to expand services to develop peer support and mentoring strategies for individuals who have been released early from County jail or State prison.
- The Sheriff/Coroner/Public Administrator budget included \$1.1 million of existing departmental resources for a program authorized by the Board as a pilot on December 15, 2015 (Item No. 72) related to the delivery of law enforcement services to unincorporated areas of the West End including the North Rancho/Etiwanda Preserve and the Mission Corridor, respectively.
- The Sheriff/Coroner/Public Administrator budget includes \$9.0 million of one-time Discretionary General Funding (Net County Cost) to replace 2 aging and obsolete patrol helicopters: including equipment, travel and training for pilots and mechanics, installation of equipment, and delivery charges. The helicopter replacements will provide newer more reliable aircraft.

- The Public Defender Proposition 47 program will use media resources to reach all potential citizens who have convictions eligible for reclassification to further enhance their ability to rehabilitate within the community.
- County Fire is assuming fire, rescue, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), and prevention responsibilities within the Cities of San Bernardino (\$29.6 million), Upland and Twentynine Palms (\$1.7 million) as a result of the pending annexations. This continued expansion of a regional approach will provide a more effective and efficient delivery of fire services for County residents.
- Land Use Services Code Enforcement is continuing to pilot various strategic initiatives to address issues with short-term rentals, particularly in the mountain areas.
- The Information Services Department Telecommunication Services division is in the process of upgrading the County's Regional Public Safety Radio System (800 Mhz Upgrade Project). The project is currently on schedule, with an estimated completion date of 2020-21. The estimated cost of the project is \$158.2 million primarily funded with Discretionary General Funding.
- The Department of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS) budget of \$8.3 million will supplement programs such as the Elderly Nutrition, Supportive Services, Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act, and Family Caregiver.
- The Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) budget includes the addition of 14 positions to strengthen the Sterile Processing division to meet operational needs and ensure compliance with regulatory standards.
- The Department of Children and Family Services implemented an After-Hours Response Center (ARC) in June 2016 to provide optimal customer services to our community partners, children, and families. The Center will enhance the departments critical after hour function of responding to child abuse, neglect and exploitation referrals called into the Child and Adult Abuse Hotline (CAAHL). The ARC program is still ongoing.

Pursue County Goals and Objectives by Working with Other Agencies

- ARMC is participating in California's 1115 waiver Renewal (Medi-Cal 2020), working alongside the California Association of Public Hospitals, the State of California, The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, and multiple County departments focusing on improved patient outcomes, efficiencies and access in patient care integrated care models and procuring maximum reimbursement for performance of prescriptive clinical measures. The budget includes \$52.5 million in revenues related to the Medicaid Waiver programs.

Focus on Recovery and Resiliency Following the December 2, 2015, Terrorist Attack (SB Strong)

- The County Administrative Office has commenced a countywide effort to document the impact and ongoing response to the December 2, 2015, terrorist attack while pursuing multiple sources of potential cost-reimbursement and to create a historic and best-practices document.
- The County has allocated approximately \$10.2 million in funds towards improving security at County facilities. This includes \$8.2 million in immediate improvements to facilities, such as expanded security guard services, upgraded security camera and key card access installations, and \$2.0 million to conduct a security assessment of all County facilities.

Challenges in Fiscal Year 2021-22 and Beyond

Although, the balancing of future costs with projected revenue has improved compared to prior County five-year forecasts, broad economic challenges remain. The current economic expansion will be 12 years at the end of June 2022, which is the fourth longest in the history of the United States and cannot be assumed to last indefinitely. In addition, the fiscal uncertainty inherent in the State budget process continues to present a major challenge to the County's fiscal planning efforts.

Economic Challenges

The County's Five-Year Financial Forecast covers June 2021 through July 2026 and includes moderate growth of major revenue streams throughout the period. Not included in the forecast are the impacts of a potential recession or the unknown economic impacts of the coming statewide \$15 minimum wage.

By the end of the third year of the County's forecast the current economic expansion would match the longest expansion in history. Although the weakness of the current recovery and quantitative easing may have pushed off the next recession temporarily, it would be without precedent for the economy to expand throughout the County's entire five-year forecast. In response to these unknown variables, the County has taken the approach of budgeting revenue growth in a conservative fashion over the entire five year forecast rather than assuming greater potential revenue increase in the immediate future with reductions in the later part of the forecast.

5.4 Opportunities for Enhancement

Based on the capability assessment, the County has existing regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal mechanisms in place to help mitigate hazards. In addition, to these existing capabilities, there are opportunities for the County to expand or improve upon

these policies and programs to further protects the community. These are organized below by the regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal and outreach opportunities.

5.4.1 Planning and Policy Opportunities

Future opportunities for planning and policy enhancement should focus on compliance with Assembly Bill 2140, including amending the City General Plan Safety Element to incorporate the 2022-2027 County MJHMP. The County will refer the MJHMP in its Injury and Illness Prevention Plan and EOP update.

5.4.2 Administrative/Technical Opportunities

Future administrative/technical enhancements or opportunities include identifying training opportunities for administrative and technical staff in hazard mitigation planning and the grant application process. As well as enhancing their skills in the performing mitigation activities fundamental to reducing and eliminating long-term risk from hazards. Other opportunities for continued skill building includes the support of staff to participate in the Cal OES Specialized Training Institute courses such as G393-Mitigation for Emergency Managers and webinars presented by the Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Assistance Team related to hazard mitigation grant program opportunities and funding. In addition, partnering with the MJHMP Planning Team to enhance their training and understanding of the maintenance and implementation of the MJHMP.

5.4.3 Fiscal Opportunities

The County can update other plans, such as their EOP and General Plan to incorporate hazard information and include hazard mitigation actions and climate adaptation strategies that relate to infrastructure systems resiliency associated with the water and wastewater systems. The County should also apply for HMGP grants to fund implementation costs associated with key CIP projects, and related projects in the County's mitigation strategy. The County could look to expand its fiscal capabilities by raising taxes or issuing bonds. These fiscal capabilities may be supported by City staff or augmented with consultant staff.

5.4.4 Outreach Opportunities

Community engagement and public participation can be enhanced in the future. The County will continue to expand their outreach and public engagement related to the 2022-2027 MJHMP by publishing the approved and adopted Plan on the County website, placing a copy at local libraries, sharing the Plan with local community-based organizations, and providing Plan status and progress on social media and community meetings as appropriate. The County will ensure copies of the Plan are distributed to the MJHMP Planning Team and that they are engaged in future public outreach strategies.



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6 Mitigation Strategy

6.1 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Goals and objectives discussed in this section help describe what actions should occur, using increasingly narrow descriptors. Long-term goals are developed which can be accomplished by objectives. To achieve the stated objectives “mitigation actions” provide specific measurable descriptors on how to accomplish the objective. The goals, objectives, and actions form the basis for the development of a Mitigation Action Strategy and specific mitigation projects to be considered for implementation. San Bernardino County OES will review funding sources and serve as the point of contact for mitigation projects and actions. OES will review timelines and ensure mitigation projects are completed on time.

The process consists of 1) setting goals and objectives, 2) considering mitigation alternatives, 3) identifying strategies or “actions”, and 4) developing a prioritized action plan resulting in a mitigation strategy.

The following section provides an overview of the Mitigation Goals and Objectives for profiled hazards, Wildfire, Earthquake, Flood, Drought, Terrorism, and Climate Change for the County Unincorporated Area and the County’s Special Districts. These goals were compiled from various sources including the San Bernardino County 2007 General Plan. (See Section 3.5 for a detailed description of the process used by the County Planning Team).

Of the 7 goals in the 2017 MJHMP, all were not changed because there were no additional hazard profiles added nor was there significant changes to the County’s vulnerability. The goals are listed below:

1. **All Hazard:** Increase readiness for all hazards in the unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. Integrate the MJHMP into other County plans.
2. **Wildfire:** Continue to reduce fire hazards in the incorporated and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County.
3. **Earthquake/Geologic Hazards:** Minimize exposure to structural and contents damage from geologic seismic conditions. (Complements General Plan, Section VIII, Safety Element (Goal S 7)
4. **Flood:** Provide adequate flood protection to minimize hazards and structural damage. (General Plan, Safety Element, Policy S 5)
5. **Drought:** Minimize the effects of drought on the County in all aspects including economically and socially.

6. **Anti-Terrorism:** Use antiterrorism strategies to discourage terrorism and protect the people, infrastructure, and assets in San Bernardino County from the effects of terrorism.
7. **Climate Change:** Reduce the impacts of climate change on the County and limit human activities that change the atmosphere's makeup.

6.1.1 All Hazard (AH)

AH GOAL: Increase readiness for all hazards in the unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County.

All Hazards OBJECTIVE 1: Construct All-Hazard Response Facilities: Construct facilities to increase operational readiness to reduce impacts of natural hazards.

AH Action 1.1: Construct Valley Dispatch and Operations Center. Construct facility and ensure cohesive working and response to any scale emergency and operations in a secure complex

AH Action 1.2: Construct Shelter Operations Compound (SHOC). This shelter concept provides a new one-stop shelter concept. The SHOC combines a shelter, a Local Assistance Center (LAC) and a Non-LAC Unit in one easy location.

All Hazards OBJECTIVE 2: Special District Funding: Continue Special Districts Projects relating to all hazards.

AH Action 2.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District for all hazards.

AH Action 2.2: Install Generators at Critical Facilities Retrofit existing buildings and facilities with connectors/ ATS for emergency generators and/or install permanent emergency generators at critical facilities, including wells and booster station locations.

AH Action 2.3: Water Systems Repair Plan Develop a plan for speeding the repair of and functional restoration of water and wastewater systems through stockpiling of shoring materials, temporary pumps, surface pipelines, portable hydrants, and other supplies.

AH Action 2.4: Smart Water Meters and SCADA Utilization of SCADA and Smart Water Meters to get real time data on problems with the system and reduce drive time emissions as a result of traditional meter reading.

AH Action 2.5: Provide Employees with Emergency Supplies Provide emergency supplies of food, water, and portable generators for employees at office and field locations.

AH Action 2.6: Annual Tower and Guide Wire Inspections Conduct annual tower and guide wire inspections to mitigate storm/wind/earthquake hazards from knocking out communications.

AH Action 2.7: Maintain Tower Lighting Maintain lights on all tower locations.

AH Action 2.8: Designate Emergency Operations Sites Conduct an inventory or list of County Park Facilities and Community Centers to establish a list of pre-designated emergency operations or disaster relief sites. Not all Community Centers are an appropriate size to accommodate large numbers of evacuees and may only serve as command-and-control centers or distribution centers.

AH Action 2.9: Establish Power Sources for Emergency Operations Sites Establish small solar energy fields or other forms of renewable power at County Community Centers to facilitate stand-alone emergency operations for the community.

AH Action 2.10: Connect Water Systems to Generators Connect water systems to generators to ensure delivery even in disaster situations.

AH Action 2.11: Establish a Centralized Communications Network Establish a centralized communications network to monitor channel output for TV Districts and provide emergency information by way of character generator tied to channel transmissions.

AH Action 2.12: Incorporate as appropriate requirements from the State of California's most recent land use regulations regarding the hazard mitigation planning process (Government Code 65302 and 8685.9).

6.1.2 Wildfire (WF)

WF GOAL: Continue to reduce fire hazards in the unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County.

WILDFIRE OBJECTIVE 1: Mountain Area Safety Taskforce. Continue the cooperation and coordination of Fire Hazard Mitigation efforts with all stakeholders in the mountain areas of San Bernardino County through participation in MAST.

WF Action 1.1: Continue Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST) funding to support mitigation activity.

WILDFIRE OBJECTIVE 2: Support Mountain Mutual Aid Objectives. Continue development of and continue the mission of mutual aid between the first responders in the County mountain areas through County Mitigation Planning.

WF Action 2.1: Update Mountain Mutual Aid Mapbook to document.

WF Action 2.2: Update Community Structure Protection Plans as necessary.

WILDFIRE OBJECTIVE 3: Community Based Fuels Reduction Program. Continue the community-based Fuels Reduction Program through community-based programs, both volunteer and government funded.

WF Action 3.1: Implement identified community-based fuels reduction projects.

WF Action 3.2: Develop fuels reduction “maintenance program” by obtaining participation from citizens and/or homeowners associations.

WF Action 3.3: Vegetation Removal Clear vegetation from Road District facilities/yards.

WILDFIRE OBJECTIVE 4: Forest Care. Continue providing assistance to homeowners by expanding services to all communities in the Mountain areas of the County.

WF Action 4.1: Increase homeowner assistance services to mountain residents for fuel reduction.

WF Action 4.2: Continue working with Southern California Edison to remove dead trees near power lines.

WILDFIRE OBJECTIVE 5: County Fire Hazard Abatement. Overcome funding shortfalls while improving service delivery.

WF Action 5.1: Inspect every residence in the mountain communities within the next two years to enforce the new Fire Hazard Abatement code that addresses green fuels.

WF Action 5.2: Continue to collaborate with Forest Care, Red Cross and Cal Fire to overcome increased costs of enforcement.

WILDFIRE OBJECTIVE 6: Decrease Wildfire Hazards at Private Property through the Fire Hazard Abatement Programs

WF Action 6.1: Train and Certify landscape contractors to comply with the new Fire Hazard Abatement Code.

WF Action 6.2: Continue wildfire mitigation efforts under the Wood Shake Roof Replacement Program.

WF Action 6.3: Protect Property in Wilderness Areas Rockscape or pave property grounds which have structures located in wilderness and or areas prone to wildfires. Double the width of external fire breaks.

WILDFIRE OBJECTIVE 7: Support Mitigation Strategies in Community Wildfire Protection Plans. Continue to improve CWPP’s in cooperation with Cal Fire, the IEFSA and individual Fire Safe Councils.

WF Action 7.1: Modify independent and unique CWPPs into a more common framework making them similar but leaving room to provide specific hazard characteristics and mitigation actions for each community.

WILDFIRE OBJECTIVE 8: Improve Emergency Access. Improve and maintain emergency access for wildfire protection.

WF Action 8.1: Construct Arrowbear Drive Realignment and Widening

WF Action 8.2: Construct Cedar Glen Fire Access Road

WF Action 8.3: Structural Fire Breaks Widening Double the width of external fire breaks on grounds which have structures located in wilderness and or areas prone to wildfires.

WILDFIRE OBJECTIVE 9: Special District Funding: Continue Special Districts Projects relating to wildfire.

WF Action 9.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to wildfire in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District.

WF Action 9.2: Emergency Water Supplies Purchase emergency water supply or water purification devices to ensure uninterrupted supply of water to emergency response personal. (completed with continuous fresh supplies and rotation)

6.1.3 Earthquake/Geologic Hazards (EQ)

EQ GOAL: Minimize exposure to structural and contents damage from geologic and seismic conditions. (Complements General Plan, Section VIII, Safety Element (Goal S 7)

EARTHQUAKE OBJECTIVE 1: Educate the public on reducing earthquake risk.

EQ Action 1.1: Improve public education programs and practices to residents for earthquake risk.

EARTHQUAKE OBJECTIVE 2: Protect occupants and structures in proposed developments from high levels of risk caused by rupture of the ground surface during an earthquake (Complements General Plan, Section VIII Safety Element Policy S 7.4).

EQ Action 2.1: Evaluate single family homes for Earthquake hazard when conducting permit applications and plan reviews.

EQ Action 2.2: Seismic Strapping for existing water tanks and future construction.

EQ Action 2.3: Employee Emergency Sheltering Develop a plan for short-term and intermediate term sheltering of employees.

EARTHQUAKE OBJECTIVE 3: Continue geologic hazard mapping projects to minimize and prevent damage caused by earthquakes and other geologic hazards.

EQ Action 3.1: Identify liquefaction hazard areas outside the currently designated Geologic Hazard Overlay Districts.

EARTHQUAKE OBJECTIVE 4: Protect life and property from risks resulting from gravity-derived and/or earthquake-triggered landslides, expansive soils and/or other poor soil conditions. (Complements General Plan, Section VIII, Safety Element Policy § 7.6)

EQ Action 4.1: Require development on hillsides to minimize the extent of topographic alteration and erosion, to maintain slope stability, and to reduce the potential for offsite sediment transport (Complements General Plan, Section VIII, Safety Element Policy § 6.1).

EQ Action 4.2: Generator Installation Install generators at all road facilities. This will allow uninterrupted communications and provide power to refuel critical emergency response equipment.

EARTHQUAKE OBJECTIVE 5: Reduce runoff over the cliffs in the Rimforest neighborhood. (Complements Rimforest Drainage Feasibility Study)

EQ Action 5.1: Divert runoff to Little Bear Creek.

EARTHQUAKE OBJECTIVE 6: Special District Funding: Continue Special Districts Projects relating to earthquake hazards.

EQ Action 6.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to earthquake hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District.

6.1.4 Flood (FL)

FL GOAL: Provide adequate flood protection to minimize hazards and structural damage. (General Plan, Safety Element, Goal S 5)

FLOOD OBJECTIVE 1: National Flood Insurance Program. Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which provides flood insurance within designated floodplains. (General Plan, Safety Element, Policy S 5)

- **FL Action 1.1:** Update NFIP data and maps with newly identified flood hazard areas in the County, as new information becomes available.

FLOOD OBJECTIVE 2: Alluvial Task Force. Review and analyze the findings and recommendations from the recently released Alluvial Fan Task Force reports, as funding permits.

FL Action 2.1: Determine whether or not additional amendments to development standards or policies are merited, based on the completed analysis.

FLOOD OBJECTIVE 3: Flood Hazard Reduction. Reduce flood hazards through development standards and policies stated in the San Bernardino County General Plan and San Bernardino County 2010 Development Code.

FL Action 3.1: Amend the Flood Plain Safety Overlay District through automatic map updates as new data is released and published by FEMA.

FL Action 3.2: Review development plans to ensure compliance with ordinances.

FL Action 3.3: Inspect construction to ensure compliance with approved development plans.

FL Action 3.4: Soil Stabilization on Roadways and Along Roadway Shoulders Soil stabilization on roadway shoulders and dirt roads. This will prevent erosion caused by flood conditions.

FL Action 3.5: Encasing Pipelines Encase water pipelines with specific sized rock, gravel, and road base in natural waterways to prevent continual washout or exposure during heavy storm events/floods.

FLOOD OBJECTIVE 4: Future Flood Mitigation Projects. Improve existing facilities and construct new facilities to mitigate flooding with the County.

FL Action 4.1: In each flood control zone, construct facilities identified in those zones by the Flood Control Advisory Committee. See Flood Control District Annex for a listing of projects.

FLOOD OBJECTIVE 5: Special District Funding: Continue Special Districts Projects relating to flood hazards.

FL Action 6.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to flood hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District.

FL Action 6.2: On Call Contractors Employ on call contractors to assist in emergency situations.

6.1.5 Drought (DR)

DR GOAL: Minimize the effects of drought on the County in all aspects including economically and socially.

DROUGHT OBJECTIVE 1: Educate the public on water conservation methods.

DR Action 1.1: Create a public awareness campaign advising citizens, business owners and farmers on water conservation.

DR Action 1.2: Provide incentives for farmers to grow crops that are less water intensive.

DR Action 1.3: Continue to coordinate with the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District to provide Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper (QWEL) training.

DR Action 1.4: Continue to enforce the watering schedule and watering restrictions throughout the County.

DROUGHT OBJECTIVE 2: Protect the quality of the County's watersheds.

DR Action 2.1: Approve the County's Watershed Water Quality Management Plan written in 2013.

DROUGHT OBJECTIVE 3: Special District Funding: Continue Special Districts Projects relating to drought hazards.

DR Action 3.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to drought hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District.

6.1.6 Anti-Terrorism (AT)

AT GOAL: Use antiterrorism strategies to discourage terrorism and protect the people, infrastructure and assets in San Bernardino County from the effects of terrorism.

ANTI-TERRORISM OBJECTIVE 1: Use anti-terrorism design strategies to discourage / prevent acts of terrorism.

AT Action 1.1: Identify and prioritize mitigation activities (anti-terrorism force protection) at critical facilities and gathering places that are vulnerable to terrorist attacks.

ANTI-TERRORISM OBJECTIVE 2: Special District Funding: Continue Special Districts Projects relating to terrorism hazards.

AT Action 2.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to terrorism hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District.

6.1.7 Climate Change (CC)

CC GOAL: Reduce the impacts of climate change on the County and limit human activities that change the atmosphere's makeup.

CLIMATE CHANGE OBJECTIVE 1: Meet greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions targets set forth by the Clean Air Act.

CC Action 1.1: Continue working with the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the Mojave Desert AQMD to meet GHG reductions targets.

CC Action 1.2: Continue implementing the energy conservation and efficiency measures identified in the County of San Bernardino Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan. (San Bernardino County Renewable Energy and conservation Element)

CLIMATE CHANGE OBJECTIVE 2: Educate the public on the effects of climate change and reducing our impact.

CC Action 2.1: Encourage carpooling and the use of public/ alternative transportation methods.

CC Action 2.2: Optimize energy efficiency in the built environment and promote the local economic benefits of energy efficiency retrofits. (San Bernardino County Renewable Energy and conservation Element)

CC Action 2.3: Encourage residents and businesses to conserve energy. (San Bernardino County Renewable Energy and conservation Element)

CLIMATE CHANGE OBJECTIVE 3: Special District Funding: Continue Special Districts Projects relating to climate change hazards.

CC Action 3.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to climate change hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District.



6.2 Mitigation Alternatives

To narrow mitigation alternatives for inclusion, FEMA’s six broad categories of mitigation alternatives were used. Each FEMA category is listed below. The HMP Planning Committee developed several mitigation alternatives for implementation under each mitigation category.

- Prevention (PRV)
- Property Protection (PPRO)
- Public Education and Awareness (PE&A)
- Natural Resource Protection (NRP)
- Emergency Services (ES)
- Structural Projects (SP)

The County is prioritizing hazards marked as high probability and high risk. These pose a high threat to life and property in the County. Projects that are not in the high-risk category will be prioritized based on cost and feasibility of quick implementation. High level County management will work with the HMP group to find resolutions and secure funding.

Table 3939 summarizes the mitigation alternatives for categories of projects addressing the hazards in the San Bernardino County Unincorporated Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Table includes implementation strategies for the wildfire, earthquake/geologic hazards, flood, drought, climate change and terrorism.

Table 39: Mitigation Alternative Summary

Action	Lead Agency	Hazard	Funding Source
<p>Prevention (PRV):</p> <p>Preventative activities are intended to keep hazard problems from getting worse and are typically administered through government programs or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. This includes the development of additional code requirements to further reduce or eliminate damages from the identified hazards.</p>	County Land Use Services	All Hazards	General Fund



Action	Lead Agency	Hazard	Funding Source
<p>Natural Resource Protection (NRP):</p> <p>To locate and protect natural and cultural resources at risk from the identified hazards.</p>	Fire Protection District / Flood Control District	Wildfire and Flood	General Fund, Grants
<p>Property Protection (PPRO):</p> <p>Property protection measures involve the modification of existing buildings and structures to help them better withstand the forces of a hazard, or removal of the structures from hazardous locations.</p>	Fire Protection District.	Wildfire	General Fund, Grants
<p>Public Education and Awareness (PE&A):</p> <p>To continue and develop new public education programs targeting the top identified hazards.</p>	Fire Protection District.	All Hazards	General Fund, Grants
<p>Emergency Services (ES):</p> <p>Although not typically considered a “mitigation” technique, emergency service measures do minimize the impact of a hazard event on people and property. These commonly are actions taken immediately prior to, during, or in response to a hazard event. Examples include:</p>	Fire Protections District	All Hazards	General Fund, Special District Funds, Grants
<p>Structure Protection (SP) – Flooding</p> <p>To continue to identify, fund, and build projects that reduce or eliminate flood hazards in the County.</p>	Flood Control District	Flooding Hazards	General Fund, Special District Funds, Grants



Action	Lead Agency	Hazard	Funding Source
<p>Structure Protection (SP)– Geological Hazards</p> <p>To identify unknown hazards and develop additional new and retrofit requirements or programs to reduce or eliminate damage from geological hazards.</p>	Land Use Services	Geological Hazards	General Fund, Grants
<p>Structure Protection (SP) – Wildfire</p> <p>To further protect structures at risk from wildfire through education, building, and enforcement codes and actions.</p>	Fire Protections District	Wildfire	General Fund, Special District Funds, Grants

6.3 Mitigation Action Plan

This section serves to identify *on-going* actions and projects in the County Unincorporated Area. With the results of the hazard risk assessment finalized, mitigation goal established, and capabilities assessed, the County and participating districts then set out to identify new mitigation actions that would reduce the outlined in the vulnerability assessment.

Not all identified mitigation actions are implementable in the 5-year plan cycle, due to technical feasibility, political acceptance, lack of funding, or other constraints. Once the mitigation actions for each participating jurisdiction were identified, they were evaluated and prioritized (by providing a time frame) to identify the most suitable mitigation actions for each participating jurisdiction to implement.

Projects from the last plan were completed and it necessitated a review in the mitigation planning process. Over the last 5 years the County experienced growth and economic changes altering the way disasters impact the County. These changes were used to prioritize wildfire, flood and storm hazards.

Cost effectiveness of each measure was a primary consideration when developing mitigation actions. Because mitigation is an investment to reduce future damages, it is important to select measures for which the reduced damages over the life of the measure are likely to be greater than the project cost. For structural projects, the level of cost effectiveness is primarily based on the likelihood of damages occurring in the future, the severity of the damages when they occur, and the level of effectiveness of the selected measure. While detailed analysis was not conducted during the mitigation action development process, these factors were of primary



concern when selecting measures. For measures that do not result in a quantifiable reduction of damages, such as public education and outreach, the relationship of the probable future benefits and the cost of each measure was considered when developing the mitigation actions.

Based upon the participating jurisdiction capabilities, Table 40 shows primary actions selected for further implementation and development during the next planning cycle. Table 40 provides details for each mitigation action with mitigation action descriptions, FEMA mitigation category, responsible party, and timeframe.

All mitigation actions from the previous 2017 MJHMP were carried over. The vulnerabilities and priorities of the County did not change and while some were exacerbated by climate change. New actions were created to improve the MJHMP's incorporation into other plans including the EOP, General Web Plan and IIPP. The County is focusing on mitigating high risk hazards first in this plan from data gained in a cost analysis plan.

Important to Note: See Jurisdictional Annexes for more information on implementation mechanisms and mitigation projects for each participating jurisdiction. If a participating jurisdiction is identified as a primary lead for implementation, the mitigation actions are also contained the corresponding jurisdictional annex.



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Table 40: Mitigation Action Descriptions

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description / Background	Mitigation Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status / Comments / Implementation Mechanisms
ALL Hazard	AH Action 1.1: Valley Dispatch and Operations Center. *	Update and maintain the operations of the facility and ensure cohesive working and response to any scale emergency and operations in a secure complex	ES	Budgetary Items from County and Federal Grant Funding, EMPG, HMPG, UASI.	Fire Protection District.	1-3 Years	See Fire Protection District Annex A. Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project .

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<p>ALL Hazard</p>	<p>AH Action 1.2: Maintain Shelter Operations Compound (SHOC). This shelter concept provides a new one-stop shelter concept. The SHOC combines a shelter, a Local Assistance Center (LAC) and a Non-LAC Unit in one easy location. *</p>	<p>After the 2003 Wildland Fires, the County and American Red Cross recognized the need to provide services beyond basic care and short-term sheltering, especially during large fires, floods, and earthquakes The Mass Care & Shelter Plan and Concept of Operations, outlines the framework of a new one-stop shelter concept, Shelter Operations Compound (SHOC). It combines a shelter, a Local Assistance Center (LAC) and a Non-LAC Unit in one easy location. Residents can access public information and referral services through the LAC, and then take a short walk to the Non-LAC Unit for communication, postal services, and other private organizations/business at little to no cost. The completion of the Plan in 2012 will help to sync local resources, encourage local self-sufficiency, foster partnership between public and private agencies, and</p>	<p>ES</p>	<p>To increase Mass Care and Shelter capability of the county, grants from 2008-2009 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) and 2009 Riverside Regional Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) funded the Mass Care and Shelter Trailer/Cache Program.</p>	<p>Fire Protection District</p>	<p>1-5 Years</p>	<p>See Fire Protection District Annex A. Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project .</p>
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		<p>serve as a reference document for the region.</p> <p>By June 2017, the program will have 32 trailers/caches equipped with mass care and shelter supplies, strategically placed throughout the County and ready for rapid deployment. It is expected to serve over 12,000 residents. In addition to enhancing the comfort levels of shelter residents, the program will produce standardized documents and protocols for procuring and maintaining Mass Care and Shelter trailers/caches. These plans and programs will help the County prepare for and mitigate damages from hazards. This is an update and expansion of the plan and done without more grant funds.</p>					
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All-Hazard	AH Action 2.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to all hazards. *	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District for all hazards. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.	ES	HMGP	Special Districts	On-Going**	
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.2: Install Generators at Critical Facilities. *	Retrofit existing buildings and facilities with connectors/ ATS for emergency generators and/or install permanent emergency generators at critical facilities, including wells and booster station locations.	ES, SP	HMGP	Water Systems	On-Going**	Critical sites are already set up for connection or has a permanently installed generator
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.3: Water Systems Repair Plan. *	Develop a plan for speeding the repair of and functional restoration of water and wastewater systems through stockpiling of shoring materials, temporary pumps, surface pipelines, portable hydrants, and other supplies.	PRV	SDD WAS	Water Systems	1-5 Years	We have a warehouse and inventory. Additional inventory would need to be purchased from local wholesaler

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All-Hazard	AH Action 2.4: Smart Water Meters and SCADA. *	Utilization of SCADA and Smart Water Meters to get real time data on problems with the system and reduce drive time emissions as a result of traditional meter reading.	PRV	Individual CSAs	Water Systems	1-5 Years	Both SCADA and Smart Meters have been installed and continue to be installed
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.5: Provide Employees with Emergency Supplies. *	Provide emergency supplies of food, water, and portable generators for employees at office and field locations.	ES	SDD/WAS	Water Systems	On-Going**	WAS has a stock of emergency food supplies, water, and generators.
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.6: Annual Tower and Guide Wire Inspections	Conduct annual tower and guide wire inspections to mitigate storm/wind/earthquake hazards from knocking out communications.	PRV	General Fund	TV Districts	On-Going**	All Districts
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.7: Maintain Tower Lighting. *	Maintain lights on all tower locations.	SP	General Fund	TV Districts	On-Going**	
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.8: Designate Emergency Operations Sites. *	Conduct an inventory or list of County Park Facilities and Community Centers to establish a list of pre-designated emergency operations or disaster relief sites. Not all Community Centers are an appropriate size to accommodate large numbers of evacuees and may only serve as	PRV	EMPG and General Fund	Park Districts	On-Going**	All Districts



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		command-and-control centers or distribution centers.					
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.9: Establish Power Sources for Emergency Operations Sites. *	Establish small solar energy fields or other forms of renewable power at County Community Centers to facilitate stand-alone emergency operations for the community.	PRV, SP	HMGP, General Fund, County Grants, SCE Grants for solar panels	Park Districts	1-5 Years	Lucerne Valley Joshua Tree
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.10: Connect Water Systems to Generators	Connect water systems to generators to ensure delivery even in disaster situations.	PRV, SP	HMGP	Park Districts	2 years	
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.11: Establish a Centralized Communications Network. *	Establish a centralized communications network to monitor channel output for TV Districts and provide emergency information by way of character generator tied to channel transmissions.	PRV	EMPG	TV Districts	On-Going**	All districts
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.12 Incorporate as appropriate requirements from the State of California's most recent land use	Government Code 65302.6 requires the following elements to be included in the hazard mitigation plan:	PRV, NRP	HMGP	Primary: Land Use Services	1-3 years	

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	<p>regulations regarding the hazard mitigation planning process (Government Code 65302 and 8685.9). *</p>	<p>(1) An initial earthquake performance evaluation of public facilities that provide essential services, shelter, and critical governmental functions.</p> <p>(2) An inventory of private facilities that are potentially hazardous, including, but not limited to, multiunit, soft story, concrete tilt-up, and concrete frame buildings.</p> <p>(3) A plan to reduce the potential risk from private and governmental facilities in the event of a disaster.</p> <p>Government Code 8685.9 requires that the state share shall not exceed 75 percent of total state eligible costs unless the local agency is located within a city, county, or city and county that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan as part of the safety element of its general plan. In that situation, the Legislature may provide for a state share of local costs that</p>			<p>Secondary: Fire Protection District/</p>		
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		exceeds 75 percent of total state eligible costs.					
All-Hazard	AH Action 3.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to all hazards. *	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District for all hazards. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.	PRV	HMGP	Special Districts	1-5 Years	



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<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>WF Action 1.1 Continue Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST) funding to support mitigation activity. *</p>	<p>MAST was formed to mitigate the region wide risk of a catastrophic wildfire due to dead and dying trees in the mountain communities. The mission of the MAST is to facilitate a coordinated effort by cities, county, state, federal, and non-profit agencies to provide for the protection of property owners, residents, and property subject to the risk of catastrophic wildfire that could occur in San Bernardino County with an initial emphasis on the threat resulting from the Old and Grand Prix fires in 2003. MAST priorities are to continue reducing fire hazards through fuel reduction programs and hazard abatement through enforcement of county ordinances.</p> <p>The Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST) Operations Section meets monthly. MAST Operations Section determines project priorities based on the benefit cost analysis of the</p>	<p>NRP, PPRO</p>	<p>Seeking additional funding through HMGP</p>	<p>San Bernardino County Fire Protection District</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	<p>See Implementation plan on more information on MAST</p> <p>See Fire Protection District Annex A. Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project</p>
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		<p>projects and the effect of the project on the overall goals of the MAST organization.</p> <p>Goals can change as detailed Benefit Cost Analysis is conducted and CEQA/NEPA reviews are completed.</p>					
<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>WF Action 2.1: Update Mountain Mutual Aid Map Book to document updated information contained in 2016 HMP. *</p>	<p>The Map Book portion of the Community Safety and Structure Protection Plan provides not only a street network of the area but more importantly it provides the locations of strategic and critical resources for fire fighters. These include but are not limited to safe zones, open areas, locations for refuge. They also identify areas within communities that have narrow and steep winding streets and or with limited ingress and egress. The</p>	<p>ES</p>	<p>Seeking additional funding through HMGP</p>	<p>San Bernardino County Fire Protection District</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	<p>See Fire Protection District Annex A. Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project</p>

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		document is handed out to all responding strike teams from out of the area and has proved invaluable in directing and coordinating an effective firefighting response and reduces the potential for life loss and property damage.					
Wildfire	WF Action 2.2 Update Community Structure Protection Plans as necessary. *	This is an on-going action (from the 2011 MJHMP) with the goal to continue development of and continue the mission of mutual aid between first responders in the County mountain areas.	PPRO	HMGP	Fire Protection District	On-Going**	
Wildfire	WF Action 3.1: Implement identified community-based fuels reduction projects. *	The Fuels Reduction Program is designed to create community-based fuel modification programs across the mountain communities. These projects are selected specifically to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfires and the damage that they can do to the communities. Project design, contracting, and operations are managed by	PPRO	Current Funding: Seeking additional funding through HMGP	Primary: San Bernardino Public Works Department Secondary: County Fire Protection District	On-Going**	

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		<p>the County's Public Works Department with priorities set by local fire chiefs in monthly MAST Operations Meetings. This program is the oldest and most significant for reducing wildfire threat on a mountain wide basis.</p>					
<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>WF Action 3.2: Develop fuels reduction "maintenance program" by obtaining participation from citizens and/or homeowners associations. *</p>	<p>To survive a wildfire, property owners need to manage the land surrounding their homes and communities effectively. Removing fuels in the wildland fuel reduction zone beyond the defensible space can reduce the speed and intensity of an oncoming wildfire. But if these areas aren't regularly maintained, they lose their effectiveness. Plants grow back, and flammable vegetation needs to be routinely removed and disposed of properly. This guide provides tips on how to create and maintain defensible space and</p>	<p>PPRO, PE&A</p>	<p>Seeking additional funding through HMGP</p>	<p>Primary: Public Works</p> <p>Secondary: Fire Protection District</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	

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		wildland fuels treatments around your property.					
Wildfire	WF Action 4.1 Increase homeowner assistance services to mountain residents for fuel reduction. *	<p>This is an ongoing wildfire mitigation action (from the 2011 MJHMP) for the group Forest Care to achieve the goal of providing assistance to homeowners by expanding services to all communities in the Mountain areas of the County.</p> <p>Forest Care is a program dedicated to creating a healthier forest. This program provides foresters to assess individual properties for thinning the vegetation and then provides 75% of the funding to do so.</p>	PPRO, PE&A	Seeking additional funding through HMGP	San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	On-Going**	



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<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>WF Action 4.2 Continue working with Southern California Edison (SCE) to remove dead trees near power lines. *</p>	<p>A significant number of fires across the State are caused by trees falling into power lines. When the forests in the mountain communities became infested with bark beetles the pine tree die off was unprecedented. Thousands of these dead trees were standing precariously close to power lines. Early in the Bark Beetle Emergency in 2004, Southern California Edison swiftly initiated a program to remove all trees that were dead, dying, and/or diseased that had the potential to fall into any SCE power lines.</p> <p>The role of Southern California Edison was critical to the success of MAST both operationally and financially. Edison still removes the most difficult trees, the costliest trees; and the ones that are most likely to be the source of ignition for a wild land fire. They are also removing the</p>	<p>PRV, PPRO</p>	<p>As of July of 2010, Southern California Edison (SCE) has spent \$179,758,978 to remove dead dying and diseased trees.</p>	<p>San Bernardino County Fire Protection District</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	
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		<p>trees that are immediately threatening homes.</p> <p>They have removed 118,305 trees since the inception of the program in 2004. They also provided reimbursements to people that removed their own trees.</p>					
Wildfire	WF Action 5.1: Inspect every residence in the mountain communities throughout the year to enforce the Fire Hazard Abatement code that addresses green fuels. *	The Fire Hazard Abatement Program conducts surveys to identify fire hazards throughout the year. Fire hazards are identified and notices to abate the hazard(s) are mailed to property owners. Property owners are given 30 days to abate the violations. Failure to abate may result in citations, penalties, and/or fees for abatement by the County. The Fire Hazard Abatement Program responds to complaints year-round in the unincorporated areas and contracting Cities and Fire Districts.	PRV, PPRO, PE&A	Seeking additional funding through HMGP	<p>Primary: Land Use Services</p> <p>Secondary: Fire Protection District</p>	On-Going**	For more information on Contractor Certification, see Annex A Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project .



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		<p>The Division completes more than 430,000 inspections, issues more than 45,000 Notices to Abate Fire Hazards, issues over 4,000 citations for non-compliance, and abates the fire hazards on more than 2,000 parcels annually. Within the last 5 years, the Fire Hazard Abatement Division has received even more financial resources that enable them to abate all properties declared a fire hazard.</p>					
Wildfire	WF Action 5.2: Continue to collaborate with Forest Care, Red, Cross and Cal Fire to overcome increased costs of enforcement. *	This is an on-going action from the 2011 MJHMP with the goal of overcoming funding shortfalls for the County Fire Hazard Abatement Program.	PRV	Cal-Fire Grants, HMGP	San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	On-Going**	
Wildfire	WF Action 6.1 Train and Certify landscape contractors to comply with the	The City of Big Bear Lake created a program to train and certify landscape contractors to provide a qualified workforce to conduct fuels reduction	PRV, PPRO	Cal-Fire Grants	San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	On-Going**	On-Going

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	Fire Hazard. * Abatement Code.	activities on individual properties. The contractors are trained to comply with the new Fire Hazard Abatement Code that exists both in the City of Big Bear and the County unincorporated area. The City of Big Bear Lake Fire Department conducts the classes for landscapers and handy persons. This provides an incentive for the contractors and provides a level of certification that the homeowner can rely on when they are deciding to hire a landscape contractor to conduct fuels abatement around their home.					
Wildfire	WF Action 6.2: Continue wildfire mitigation efforts under the Wood Shake Roof Replacement Program. *	The County successfully passed an ordinance that requires the replacement of wood shake roofs by 2014. MAST has successfully mapped all of the wood shake roofs in the fire safety overlay and has created a strategy as to which roofs will be selected to participate in the FEMA	PRV, PPRO, SP	HMPG	Primary: MAST Secondary: San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	On-Going**	



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		funded project. This is an on-going project in cooperation with Big Bear Lake Fire Protection District in order to provide more funding for wood shake roof replacements by property owners.					
Wildfire	WF Action 6.3: Protect Property in Wilderness Areas. *	Rockscape or pave property grounds which have structures located in wilderness and or areas prone to wildfires. Double the width of external fire breaks.	PPRO, PRV, SP	Cal-Fire Grants	Sewer Systems	1-5 Years	All sewer pump stations have paving
Wildfire	WF Action 7.1: Modify independent and unique CWPPs into a more common framework making them similar but leaving room to provide specific hazard characteristics and mitigation actions for each community. *	Community Wildfire Protection Plans are designed to provide a means for a community, usually through the Fire Safe Council, to have input into and actively participate in the planning, strategy, goals, and objectives of creating a fire safe community.	PRV	Seeking additional funding through HMGP	San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	1-5 Years	On-Going For more information on CWPP see Annex A Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project



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<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>WF Action 8.1: Construct Arrowbear Drive Realignment and Widening. *</p>	<p>The Arrowbear community off State Highway 18 has limited access to State Highway 138. The existing bridge/spillway and road needs to be realigned and widened to facilitate access by emergency personnel during wildfires and flooding. Mitigation strategy for this is to remove and replace existing bridge/spillway, realign and widen the road.</p>	<p>SP</p>	<p>General Fund, Caltrans. Total Cost: \$3,000,000 Approx.</p>	<p>Primary: Public Works Secondary: San Bernardino County Fire Protection District</p>	<p>5+ Years</p>	
<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>WF Action 8.2: Construct Cedar Glen Fire Access Road. *</p>	<p>Lack of paved roads inhibits traffic circulation and the ability to enter and exit the area without backtracking during wildfire emergencies. Strategy is to Construct road and drainage improvements to Little Bear Creek Road and Elder Drive.</p>	<p>SP</p>	<p>U.S. Forest Service Grant Total Cost: \$2,500,000</p>	<p>Public Works</p>	<p>1-3 Years</p>	
<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>WF Action 8.3: Structural Fire Breaks Widening. *</p>	<p>Double the width of external fire breaks on grounds which have structures located in wilderness and or areas prone to wildfires.</p>	<p>SP, PRV</p>	<p>Individual CSAs</p>	<p>Water Systems</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	

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Wildfire	WF Action 9.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to wildfire. *	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to wildfire in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.	PRV, ES	HMPG	Special Districts	On-Going**	
Wildfire	WF Action 9.2: Emergency Water Supplies. *	Purchase emergency water supply or water purification devices to ensure uninterrupted supply of water to emergency response personal. (completed with continuous fresh of supplies and rotation)	ES	General Fund, Cal OES	Roads	1 Year	
Earthquake	EQ Action 1.1: Improve public education programs and practices to residents for earthquake risk. *	Public education and outreach programs are an efficient and cost-effective way to promote meaningful changes within a community. A Program for Public Information (PPI) for earthquake awareness and mitigation could significantly reduce injury and property damage to earthquake. Use	PE&A	General Fund	Human Resources	1-5 Years	

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		<p>a suite of partnerships, activities, and products to educate the public about earthquake science and motivating homeowners to become prepared for earthquakes.</p>					
<p>Earthquake</p>	<p>EQ Action 2.1: Evaluate single family homes for Earthquake hazard when conducting permit applications and plan reviews. *</p>	<p>82.15.040 Development Standards states that a structure used for human occupancy shall be located 50 feet or farther from any active earthquake fault traces. Lesser setbacks may be applicable in certain situations as determined by an appropriate geologic investigation and approved by the County Geologist or other engineering geologist designated by the Building Official.</p> <p>Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Public Resources Code Section 2621 et seq.) requires the delineation of potential damage areas along known active faults throughout California. It requires local governments to withhold approval of construction</p>	<p>PRV</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Land Use Services</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	<p>On-Going</p>

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		permits in those zones until geologic investigation has determined that the site is not threatened by surface displacement from future faulting.					
Earthquake	EQ Action 2.2: Seismic Strapping. *	Seismic strapping for existing water tanks and future construction.	SP, PRV	CSA 64	Water Systems	1-5 Years	Ongoing currently
Earthquake	EQ Action 2.3: Employee Emergency Sheltering. *	Develop a plan for short-term and intermediate term sheltering of employees.	PRV	WAS	Sewer Systems	On-Going**	To purchase cots, small portable generators, tents, etc
Earthquake	EQ Action 3.1: Identify liquefaction hazard areas outside the currently designated Geologic Hazard Overlay Districts. *	Supported by General Plan mechanism (General Plan, Section VIII, Safety Element Policy § 7.5; California Building Code §1803.5.11); Seismically- induced lateral spreading, and/or seismically induced lateral flow, can cause devastating structural damage and a high potential for saturation exists when the groundwater level is within the upper 50 feet of alluvial material.	PRV	HMGP	Land Use Services	1-5 Years	

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<p>Earthquake</p>	<p>EQ Action 4.1: Require development on hillsides to minimize the extent of topographic alteration and erosion, to maintain slope stability, and to reduce the potential for offsite sediment transport (Complements General Plan, Section VIII, Safety Element Policy § 6.1). *</p>	<p>This mitigation action is especially important in the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains which have high slope failure / erosion potential.</p> <p>Typical slope mitigation techniques that are used include:</p> <p>Drainage Improvements - Since water is the biggest culprit in failing slopes, drainage improvements should be the first priority. Some drainage improvements may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collect or divert surface water from the problem slope. This may include catch basins, swales, or sealing 	<p>PRV</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Land Use Services</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	<p>Provide enhanced information during the development review process to address slope failure concerns</p>

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		<p>tension cracks to prevent infiltration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collect and remove subsurface water. This may include drains constructed within the subsurface to remove excess seepage, or lower ground water. <p>Some earthwork mitigation techniques are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove the upper soils of the slope to create a flatter slope. ▪ Buttress the slope toe by filling with rock, gravel, or soil. ▪ Benching the slope if each bench is on competent subgrade. ▪ Structural Improvements - Structural improvements include: 					
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Friction Piles ▪ Retaining walls ▪ Geo Grid ▪ Sheet Piles ▪ Rock Bolts ▪ Vegetative Cover <p>Complements General Plan, Section VIII, Safety Element Policy § 7.6</p> <p>Complements General Plan, Section VIII, Safety Element Policy § 6.1)</p>					
Earthquake	EQ Action 4.2: Generator Installation. *	Install generators at all road facilities. This will allow uninterrupted communications and provide power to refuel critical emergency response equipment.	SP, PPRO	HMGP	Roads	2 years	

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<p>Earthquake</p>	<p>EQ Action 5.1: Divert runoff to Little Bear Creek. *</p>	<p>To reduce the runoff over the cliff(s) in the Rimforest neighborhood, the runoff must be diverted to another path. This will be accomplished over three phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1: Reduce Runoff Tributary Area by 64%- 50.35 AC • Phase 2: Reduce Runoff Tributary Area by 30%- 23.79 AC • Phase 3: Reduce Runoff Tributary Area by 5%- 3.99 AC 	<p>SP, NRP, PRV</p>	<p>Special Districts Fund, Flood Control Fund</p>	<p>Primary: Public Works</p> <p>Secondary: Flood Control District</p>	<p>1-5 Years</p>	
<p>Earthquake</p>	<p>EQ Action 6.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to earthquake hazards. *</p>	<p>Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to earthquake hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District. For more information regarding these</p>	<p>PRV, ES</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Special Districts</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	



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		projects, see Annex C Section C.7.					
Flood	FL Action 1.1: Update NFIP data and maps with newly identified flood hazard areas in the County, as new information becomes available. *	As required by the State of California, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) maps published by FEMA must be included in the HMP or General Plan Safety Element. Keeping this information current is an important mitigation action.	PRV, PPRO	General Fund	San Bernardino County Flood Control District	On-Going**	
Flood	FL Action 2.1: Determine whether or not additional amendments to development standards or policies are merited, based on the Alluvial Fan Task Force Recommendation . *	This is an on-going mitigation action from the 2011 MJHMP.	PRV	General Fund	Primary: San Bernardino County Flood Control District Secondary: Land Use Services	On-Going**	

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<p>Flood</p>	<p>FL Action 3.1: Amend the Flood Plain Safety Overlay District through automatic map updates as new data is released and published by FEMA. *</p>	<p>Current San Bernardino County Hazard Maps can be found at: http://cms.sbcounty.gov/lus/Planning/ZoningOverlayMaps/HazardMaps.aspx.</p>	<p>PRV, NRP</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Primary: San Bernardino County Flood Control District</p> <p>Secondary: Land Use Services</p>	<p>1-5 Years</p>	
<p>Flood</p>	<p>FL Action 3.2: Review development plans to ensure compliance with ordinances. *</p>	<p>This is an on-going mitigation action from the 2011 MJHMP in order to reduce the flood hazards through development standards and policies stated in the General Plan and San Bernardino 2077 Development Code.</p>	<p>PRV</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Primary: Land Use Services</p> <p>Secondary: San Bernardino County Flood Control District</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	
<p>Flood</p>	<p>FL Action 3.3: Inspect construction to ensure</p>	<p>This is an on-going mitigation action from the 2011 MJHMP in order to reduce the flood hazards</p>	<p>PRV, PPRO, SP</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Primary:</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	

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	compliance with approved development plans. *	through development standards and policies stated in the General Plan and San Bernardino 2077 Development Code.			Public Works Secondary: Flood Control District		
Flood	FL Action 3.4: Soil Stabilization on Roadways and Along Roadway Shoulders. *	Soil stabilization on roadway shoulders and dirt roads. This will prevent erosion caused by flood conditions.	SP, PRV	HMPG	Roads	1-5 Years	
Flood	FL Action 3.5: Encasing Pipelines. *	Encase water pipelines with specific sized rock, gravel, and road base in natural waterways to prevent continual washout or exposure during heavy storm events/floods.	SP, PRV	CSA 70 J	Water Systems	7/17/2017-7/1/2027	
Flood	FL Action 4.1: In each flood control zone, construct facilities identified in those zones by the Flood Control Advisory Committee. See Flood Control District Annex for	This is an ongoing mitigation action from the 2011 MJHMP to achieve the goal of improving existing facilities and construct new facilities to mitigate flooding within the County.	SP	HMGP	Primary: Public Works Secondary: San Bernardino	5+ Years	

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	a listing of projects. *				County Flood Control District		
Flood	FL Action 6.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to flood hazards. *	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to flood hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.	PRV, ES	HMGP	Special District	On-Going**	
Flood	FL Action 6.2: On Call Contractors. *	Employ on call contractors to assist in emergency situations.	PRV, ES	General Fund, Public Assistance	Roads	On-Going**	
Drought	DR Action 1.1: Create a public awareness campaign advising citizens, business owners and farmers on	Public education and outreach programs are an efficient and cost-effective way to promote meaningful changes within a community. A program to raise awareness on the importance of water conservation could	PE&A, NRP	HMGP	Human Resources	On-Going**	



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	water conservation. *	significantly reduce the amount of water used by the public.					
Drought	DR Action 1.2: Provide incentives for farmers to grow crops that are less water intensive. *	Farmers use 80% of the State's water. By offering incentives to produce less water intensive foods (such as beets, carrots and potatoes) as opposed to more water intensive foods such as almonds, beef and pork) would make a substantial difference in water consumption.	NRP, PRV	USDA Grant, General Fund	DAO Community Services	1-5 Years	
Drought	DR Action 1.3: Continue to coordinate with the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District to provide Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper (QWEL) training. *	The Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper training presents an affordable proactive local approach to reducing landscape water demand. QWEL provides graduates with knowledge in water efficient and sustainable landscape practices including water management and preservation of other valuable resources.	PE&A	HMPG	Economic Development Agency	On-Going**	



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Drought	DR Action 1.2: Approve the County's Watershed Water Quality Management Plan. *	The County's Watershed Water Quality Management Plan written in 2013.	PRV, NRP	HMPG	Flood Control	On-Going**	
Drought	DR Action 1.4: Continue to enforce the watering schedule and watering restrictions throughout the County. *	In response to the State Water Resources Control Board's 2016 emergency water conservation regulation, the County enforces a watering schedule for residential and commercial addresses.	PRV, NRP	HMGP	Land Use Services	On-Going**	
Drought	DR Action 3.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to drought hazards. *	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to drought hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation	PRV, ES	HMGP	Special District	On-Going**	

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		and Park District. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7					
Anti-Terrorism	AT Action 1.1: Identify and prioritize mitigation activities (anti-terrorism force protection) at critical facilities and gathering places that are vulnerable to terrorist attacks. *	<p>Critical facilities may include essential facilities (such as hospitals, police and fire stations, evacuation centers, etc.), transportation systems, lifeline utility systems, high potential loss facilities (such as nuclear power plants, dams and military installations, etc.), and hazardous material facilities.</p> <p>Gathering facilities should also receive special attention. Places of mass gathering not only present terrorists with potential opportunities for mass casualties, symbolism and high impact media coverage, they pose a broad range of security challenges for their owners and operators.</p>	PRV, PPRO	Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)	Land Use Services	1-5 Years	

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<p>Anti-Terrorism</p>	<p>AT Action 2.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to terrorism hazards. *</p>	<p>Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to terrorism hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.</p>	<p>NRP, PS</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Special District</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	
<p>Climate Change</p>	<p>CC Action 1.1: Continue working with the South Coast Air Quality Management District to meet GHG reductions targets. *</p>	<p>The San Bernardino County General Plan Amendment and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan addresses the environmental effects specific to the proposed General Plan Amendment, Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan, and associated Development Code Amendment and can be found here: http://www.sbcounty.gov/Uploads/lus/Countywide/GreenhouseGas/Full-Vol-1.pdf</p>	<p>PRV, NRP</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Land Use Services</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	

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<p>Climate Change</p>	<p>CC Action 1.2: Continue implementing the energy conservation and efficiency measures identified in the County of San Bernardino Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan. *</p>	<p>According to the San Bernardino County Renewable Energy and conservation Element, San Bernardino County's commercial, institutional and residential communities will continue to grow in the foreseeable future. Access to dependable and affordable energy sources is critical to maintaining and enhancing the quality of life enjoyed by San Bernardino residents and businesses. As energy needs grow, so do the needs to develop new energy sources.</p>	<p>PRV, NRP</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Land Use Services</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	
<p>Climate Change</p>	<p>CC Action 2.1: Encourage carpooling and the use of public/ alternative transportation methods.</p>	<p>Reduction Measure R2T1 of the County of San Bernardino Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan establishes an Employment Based Trip and VMT Reduction Policy. Some features include a compressed work week, car/vanpools, employee bicycle/pedestrian programs, and shuttle/ transit programs.</p>	<p>PE&A,PR V, NRP</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Human Resources</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	

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<p>Climate Change</p>	<p>CC Action 2.2: Optimize energy efficiency in the built environment and promote the local economic benefits of energy efficiency retrofits. (San Bernardino County Renewable Energy and Conservation Element) *</p>	<p>This is an on-going mitigation policy from the San Bernardino County Renewable Energy and Conservation Element.</p>	<p>SP, PE&A, PRV</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Public Works</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	
<p>Climate Change</p>	<p>CC Action 2.3: Encourage residents and businesses to conserve energy. (San Bernardino County Renewable Energy and conservation Element) *</p>	<p>This is an on-going mitigation policy from the San Bernardino County Renewable Energy and Conservation Element.</p>	<p>PE&A, NRP, PRV</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Human Resources</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	
<p>Climate Change</p>	<p>CC Action 3.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to climate change hazards. *</p>	<p>Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to climate change hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park</p>	<p>PRV</p>	<p>HMGP</p>	<p>Special District</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	

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		districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.					
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*Project carried over from last plan.

**On-Going projects are continuous and will last 5+ years.

6.4 Differences of the Updated 2022 MJHMP

The updated 2022 MJHMP differs from the 2017 Plan in a variety of ways:

- A new planning process was adopted by the County to be more inclusive.
- Hazards incorporated data from FEMA's NRI.
- Hazards were reviewed to determine which hazard profiles were needed.

The older MJHMP was incorporated into the General Plan and EOC procedures. After the plan was approved the County's EOP was examined to see what aspects of the plan would be carried over.



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7 Plan Maintenance

7.1 Coordinating Body

The OES is the custodian of the MJHMP. OES will be responsible for coordinating implementation of the MJHMP action items and undertaking the formal review process. In the 2010 MJHMP, County of San Bernardino indicated that the MJHMP would be reviewed annually. Although no formal meetings were held, OES reviewed the plan annually and collected new hazard mitigation information and mitigation efforts throughout the county. Additionally, OES referenced/reviewed the MJHMP before submitting grant applications to ensure the project was captured in the plan when applying for all grants to assist their mitigation efforts. After the 2022 MJHMP is approved the County will annually review the plan and update it with new information. Meetings will be held in person and on Teams at the County EOC to ensure mitigation goals and projects are working as intended. Key decisions will require a majority vote from the HMP planning team.

7.1.1 Plan Adoption

To comply with DMA 2000, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors has officially adopted the 2022 San Bernardino County MJHMP. The adoption of the 2022 MJHMP recognizes the County's commitment to reducing the impacts of natural hazards within the County limits. A copy of the 2022 MJHMP adoption resolution is included after the table of contents in this document.

7.1.2 Monitoring, Updating and Implementing the Plan

There are three (3) main components to the MJHMP: hazards, projects, and stakeholder involvement (public, as well as county staff). The County and its Special Districts have focused on these components and over the last 5 years have made steady improvements in all areas. The County and its Special Districts participated and facilitated several meetings and established several tasks forces to help advance the understanding of hazards in the community. This information was shared with other county personnel and the general public. OES believes that this sharing of information leads to a more informed community, thus a more robust MJHMP.

Departments and Special Districts with projects track the status of the projects through the entire life cycle from concept to completion. Projects in progress are tracked to ensure all milestones are met and payments are made in a timely manner. Each year proposed projects are reviewed during budget development all spring and selected projects are submitted for funding to the appropriate funding source. These funding sources include but are not limited to grant funding, General Fund funding, and Special District funding.

Because the MJHMP is a living document that reflects ongoing hazard mitigation activities, the process of monitoring, evaluating, and updating will be critical to the effectiveness of hazard mitigation within the County Unincorporated Area. The County and its Special Districts will hold internal planning meetings to discuss current projects and evaluate newly proposed projects resulting from internal staff meetings and input from the public. The results of these Departmental/Special District meetings will be presented to the Planning Team at their annual meetings. To facilitate the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning process, OES is proposing to conduct these annual meetings with the Planning Team where the team members will discuss the projects, priorities, and goals in the current plan and from individual Special District meetings and suggest any necessary changes. Results of the annual meeting will be retained and compiled for the 2022 update. The County Planning Team will continue to support focused outreach for county Departments and Districts as well as support Countywide activities.

Plan implementation will occur over the next five years as County departments begin to implement the actions identified in the Plan. OES assumes responsibility for tracking and adopting the recommendations of this Plan and committing resources toward implementation progress. An Emergency Services Officer will be tasked with monitoring the MJHMP's implementation. The 2022 MJHMP update method and schedule will include annual review worksheets, mitigation progress project reports and a Planning Team roundtable prior to the 5- year update.

- Annual Review Worksheets: Every 12 months from plan adoption, the MJHMP Project Manager will email each member of the Planning Team an Annual Review Worksheet to complete. Each member of the Planning Team will email completed worksheets back to the MJHMP Project Manager to review. The MJHMP Project Manager will summarize these findings and email them out to the committee. If the MJHMP Project Manager believes that the 2022 MJHMP needs to be updated based on the findings, then an invitation will be sent to Planning Team members to attend a formal MJHMP update meeting.
- Mitigation Progress Project Reports: Mitigation actions will be evaluated and updated using the Mitigation Project Progress Report to determine the effectiveness of achieving plan goals, evaluating new hazards, and determining if the strategies and goals of the plan are still accurate and relevant. During each annual review, each department or agency currently administering a mitigation project will submit a progress report to the MJHMP Project Manager. For projects that are being funded by a FEMA mitigation grant, FEMA quarterly reports may be used as the preferred reporting tool. OES will evaluate mitigation actions and progress to determine their effectiveness. Changes in the community, new hazards and legislation will be examined for relevancy.
- MJHMP Planning Team Roundtable: On the third year of the update, prior to the expiration, the MJHMP Project Manager will reconvene the Planning Team (updating membership, if necessary) and lead a tabletop exercise with the Planning Team to

collect the Annual Review Worksheet and any Mitigation Project Progress Reports and FEMA quarterly reports, determine hazards to be included in the 2027 MJHMP inclusive of a new vulnerability assessment, hazard profile and mitigation actions, develop a new work plan, and begin the plan update process.

The knowledge gained historically from the MJHMP has helped the county enhance other planning efforts. One of the biggest results from the 2022 MJHMP efforts was the incorporation of the MJHMP into the 2007 General Plan's Safety Element and Countywide Web Plan. This merging of plans has help ensure development decisions are considering the most recent hazard information. It is the County's intent to incorporate by reference the updated MJHMP into the County General Plan upon approval from FEMA.

The MJHMP has also led to the strengthening and improvement of several County Ordinances, which are designed to ensure proper fuels reduction was completed in the Severe Fire Hazard Zones. Two new ordinances were passed requiring replacement of wood shake roofs in the Severe Fire Hazard Severity Zones by 2014 and the reduction of live fuel loads around structures in the Very High Fire Hazard zone.

The MJHMP goals and actions will be incorporated into various general operations of government. For example, much of the information from the MJHMP will be included in the County Operational Area Emergency Operation Plan (EOP). As any future County plans are developed, the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan will be a great asset in any plan development efforts. As noted earlier, much of the information contained in this MJHMP is from the County General Plan and is already part of the planning process.

Additional benefit is gained from the County and its Special Districts reviewing existing mitigation projects and development of additional mitigation projects at their internal annual Planning Team meetings. This input includes comments and suggestions from the public as well as from the internal planning process of each County department and District.

7.1.2.1 Implementation through Existing County Mechanisms

All Hazards

Amendment to Title 6 County Code

An amendment to Title 6 of the County of San Bernardino Code to adopt by reference the 2010 Editions of the California Building Standards Codes went before the Board of Supervisors on November 2, 2010, and was continued for a second reading on November 16, 2010, and approved unanimously. The amendment became effective on January 1, 2011.

The County of San Bernardino amendment to Title 6 of the County Code to adopt by reference the 2010 Editions of the California Building Standards Codes repealed the current chapters of Division 3 of Title 6 that reflect the 1994/1995 editions of the California Building Standards Codes and adopt the 2010 editions of these codes by reference.

The California Building Standards Commission approved the California Building Standards Code (Code) for a statewide effective date of January 1, 2011, and requires this Code apply in all parts of the state. This Code consists of the California Building, Residential, Plumbing, Mechanical, Electrical, Energy, Historical Buildings, Existing Building (Unreinforced Masonry) and the Green Building Standards Codes. Since this 2010 Edition was adopted by local ordinance, the prior editions of this code will be repealed and the most recent editions of the codes with applicable amendments requiring express findings and certain appendices necessary for the health and safety of the citizens of this County will be in effect within the unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. The benefit of adopting this Code is that it provides consistency and clarification for the building community as well as building inspectors and plans examiners. State law (Health & Safety Code 18941.5 and 17958.7) requires the local government make express findings in order to amend building standards and the amendments must be necessary due to local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions.

Those amendments and findings are included in the County's ordinance and were filed with the California Building Standards Commission.

The recommended modifications not requiring express findings are administrative or procedural in nature and concern the local implementation issues that are not covered by building standards.

An example of this type of modification is to the California Residential Code, Section R105.3.1.1 which requires the Board of Appeals to confirm substantial valuations in the flood plain. The traditional purpose of the Board of Appeals has been reserved for a contested decision of the Building Official, and it is felt that it should remain as such.

With respect to grading and excavation regulations found in Appendix J of the 2010 State published code, the 2001 California Building Code dealt with grading with more clarity in regard to what activities require a permit and set forth rules to ensure large grading projects are scrutinized in greater detail than smaller projects by requiring more reporting and inspection of such work. The grading chapter in the 2001 Code has been trusted and in use in its primary form for years. The 2010 Appendix J grading chapter needs substantial amendment and modification to address all grading issues and is not recommended for adoption in its present form. The Board adopted the 2001 Appendix Chapter 33 regulations as part of this proposed ordinance. Relocation permit requirements have been moved to a new section of the Code, and it retains specific standards for relocation procedures in details not found in the 2010 State-published code. Clarification of the types of buildings affected by the new regulations has also been made.

Administrative changes to the 2010 California Existing Building Code (Part 10 of Title 24) were approved to outline the procedures required to set allowable time limits for the retrofit and repair of unreinforced masonry buildings. Staff is also recommending that authorization be given to the Building and Safety Division of the Land Use Services Department to issue Administrative Citations as an alternative means of enforcement of the County Code provisions.

Express findings are made for changes to the California Plumbing Code, Appendix K regarding the soil conditions that exist in this county. These changes are supported by the Environmental Health Division. These express findings are iterated in the ordinance and will be filed with the Building Standards Commission as required by law in order to become effective.

Wildfire

Inland Empire Fire Safe Alliance (IEFSA)

The Inland Empire Fire Safe Alliance (IEFSA) was created to act as a forum for all Fire Safe Councils in San Bernardino County. Some of the benefits are developing a consistent and comprehensive message to citizens about fire safety; coordinating efforts for grant administration, writing, and reporting; a one-stop shop for information, resources and research; and a centralized source for sharing of updates from cooperating governmental agencies. There are approximately 20 Fire Safe Councils active in San Bernardino County.

IEFSA has held bimonthly meetings for over 5 years and have been the focal point for all regional Fire Safe Councils including some from Riverside County. They have also held numerous workshops and seminars regarding fire resistive construction, and materials, BAER reports, CWPPs and grant writing. The IEFSA was the focal point for Fire Safe Councils (FSCs) that were working on completing their CWPPs and created a focus group and a steering committee to accomplish these critical plans. To support public education and involvement,

IEFSA created the web site www.fireinformation.com as well as participated in countless safety fairs and fire wise awareness activities. They also conducted a Public Education Media Exchange where all FSC and Agencies got together to share educational modalities and create common thought and educational threads. They have reached out to thousands of mountain residents in preparing them for wildfires.

Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST)

MAST was formed to mitigate the region wide risk of a catastrophic wildfire due to dead and dying trees in the mountain communities. The mission of the MAST is to facilitate a coordinated effort by cities, county, state, federal, and non-profit agencies to provide for the protection of property owners, residents, and property subject to the risk of catastrophic wildfire that could occur in San Bernardino County with an initial emphasis on the threat resulting from the Old and Grand Prix fires in 2003. MAST priorities are to continue reducing fire hazards through fuel reduction programs and hazard abatement though enforcement of county ordinances.

The Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST) Operations Section meets monthly. MAST Operations Section determines project priorities based on the benefit cost analysis of the projects and the effect of the project on the overall goals of the MAST organization.

The MAST Unified Command identified the following objectives as their focus and direction:

- Provide for Community Safety.
- Develop Coordinated Public Information Dissemination Between Cities, County, Special Districts, State, Federal, and Non-Profit Agencies.
- Develop Immediate, Mid-range and Long-range Coordinated Agency Plans.
- Identify and Secure Potential Funding Resources to Provide Protective Measures.
- Document Task Force Activities Including Mission, Goals and Objectives, Policies, Procedures, and Outcomes. Prior to any type of flood threat, the following precautionary measures may be taken by MAST members to reduce the impact of impending fires:
 - Review mutual aid agreements
 - Define evacuation areas and trigger points
 - Review the use of alert and warning systems
 - Provide information to the public of fire prone areas and protective measures in progress or planned for those areas
 - Educate public on emergency self-help and preparedness
 - Develop and maintain emergency notification procedures and checklists

MAST is the central point of coordination for all projects related to the reduction of the potential for catastrophic wildfires. There are numerous participants and all levels of government. MAST partners collaborate to provide multi-agency technical support to ensure project success. Economic impacts are considered, and the result has been significant increase in economic activity through thoughtful application of grant funding. MAST has been so successful in the environmental management of projects that all of the local environmental groups including national affiliates are now supporters of MAST fuels projects.

The MAST group includes:

- San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors
- County Administrative Office
- County Public Works-Flood Control/Transportation/Solid Waste
- County Fire Protection District

- County Office of Emergency Services (OES)
- County Sheriff's Department
- Southern California Edison
- Bear Valley Electric
- Arrowbear Lake Fire Department
- Big Bear City Fire Protection District
- City of Big Bear Lake Fire Department
- Crest Forest Fire Protection District
- Running Springs Fire Department
- USFS
- San Bernardino National Forest Association
- Forest Care
- Cal Fire
- CalTrans
- California Highway Patrol
- Inland Empire Fire Safe Alliance
- Angelus Oaks Fire Safe Council
- Arrowhead Communities Fire Safe Council
- Bear Valley Fire Safe Council
- Lytle Creek Fire Safe Council
- Mill Creek Fire Safe Council
- Mountain Rim Fire Safe Council
- Wrightwood Fire Safe Council

Since its beginnings, MAST has been the Unified Command that has successfully implemented and completed numerous programs leading to safer communities, a more educated public and an improved environment.

MAST provides an extensive Fuels Reduction Program. The Fuels Reduction Program began with removal of dead hazardous trees from areas threatening electrical transmission lines, evacuation routes, and structures within the San Bernardino Mountains. Dead and dying trees pose an extreme fire danger, and MAST members began removing these trees under state and federal grants, including a \$70 million grant from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. At the height of the program, Southern California Edison contractors were taking out 650 trees a day. As the program developed, additional hazards were identified, such as green fuel load density and wood shake roofs on structures within the San Bernardino Mountains

The MAST mission has expanded to include reducing green fuel by thinning live trees in densely wooded areas. Property owners also are being urged to thin the live trees and vegetation on their property to gain an upper hand on the bark beetle infestation and reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires like the Grand Prix and Old fires in 2003.

Other MAST Achievements include:

- Increasing awareness of the drought-related bark beetle emergency and the threat of catastrophic wildfires
- Distributing fire safety and prevention information to the public
- Developing evacuation plans and distributing emergency planning information to the public
- Developing commercial use or disposal options for waste wood products.

The Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST) Operations Section meets monthly. MAST Operations Section determines project priorities based on the benefit cost analysis of the projects and the effect of the project on the overall goals of the MAST organization.

Goals can change as detailed Benefit Cost Analysis is conducted and CEQA/NEPA reviews are completed.

Fire Safety Overlay District Mitigation

A General Plan Amendment to the Safety Element of the County of San Bernardino 2007 General Plan updated the Fire Safety Overlay District effective March 11, 2010. The Safety Element includes several hazard overlays that are included in the General Plan mapping system to inform the public of potential hazards to development of property within certain areas of the County and to enable the County to mitigate the risks presented to property owners by

these hazards, by requiring fire resistant building construction methods. The overlays include potential fire hazards within the mountain regions as well as the valley and desert “interface”. Over the past twenty years, certain federal and state agencies have been in the process of digitizing much of this hazard data. The digitization of this data has allowed for greater accuracy as well as more timely updates. In recognition of the new data from various federal and state agencies, the County updated the Fire Safety Overlay District contained within the Safety Element of the General Plan. The Fire Safety Overlay District is amended by modifying four General Plan Quad Maps to incorporate updated fire safety mapping published by Cal Fire for the Valley area.

As new information is received, the overlay maps are updated to reflect changes. These updates are made by the Land Use Services Department in collaboration with County Fire Protection District. The future 2018 Countywide Plan will replace the General Plan and will contain more update maps and regulations that will allow development to occur but ensure safety and sustainability within the Fire Safety Overlay District.

Public Education Programs

The County through MAST conducted a comprehensive mountain-wide multi-modality Public Outreach Program from 2006 to 2008. It can be found at www.CalMAST.org. The program in both English and Spanish created and presented multiple public educational meetings, newsletters, brochures, calendars, and posters. Because of the large number of visitors to the forest, MAST also created Emergency Information Visitors brochure and glove box sized Emergency Response Evacuation maps for the mountain communities. The program won national awards for advertising and public relations. Other jurisdictions initiated their own public education activities but brought them back through MAST so that the entire group could receive the benefit. The City of Big Bear Lake Fire Department was the most prolific in developing innovative and creative educational programs. They developed the Thin-Is-In website at (www.thisisin.org) that is an excellent site for citizens and agencies as well. Since the Big Bear Valley is served by an excellent radio station KBHR (k-bear) they have posted numerous public safety messages. Also, during the Butler, Butler II and Slide Fires, KBHR provided constant updates to the community regarding the fire.

County Fire Hazard Abatement

Land Use Services Department, Environmental Health Division is responsible for Fire Hazard Abatement (FHA). Fire Hazard Abatement works to reduce the potential for an individual’s property to be the source of fire and structural ignitability. Failing to maintain private property in a fire safe condition is seen as a fire threat and is considered a threat to neighbor’s property rights. To obtain compliance, FHA issues notices of violation to properties that have dry vegetation and flammable green vegetation. If the property owner doesn’t comply with the notice, FHA then obtains a warrant to go onto the property and abate the fire hazard.

The Fire Hazard Abatement portion of the County Code was completely rewritten and redesigned around real flammable fuels. The most significant change was to include certain types of green fuels as flammable vegetation.

Following in the City of Big Bear Lake's path, the County adopted the new code in the fall of 2008. In January of 2010 the County amended the Hazard Overlay maps.

The Fire Hazard Abatement Division of the Land Use Services Department conducts annual inspections of all parcels of land in mountain regions for the purpose of identifying exterior fire hazards. Biannual inspections are completed in valley and desert serviced areas. The targeted hazards include high energy release shrubs, dead and hazardous trees, flammable vegetation, weeds, grasses, and combustible rubbish. The Division completes more than 430,000 inspections, issues more than 45,000 Notices to Abate Fire Hazards, issues over 4,000 citations for non-compliance, and abates the fire hazards on more than 2,000 parcels annually. Within the last 5 years, the Fire Hazard Abatement Division has received even more financial resources that enable them to abate all properties declared a fire hazard.

Countywide Fuels Management Program

In May of 2005 the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District formed a partnership to implement the Hazardous Tree Removal Program, later named the Fuels Management Program. In this endeavor the Flood Control District formed the Hazardous Tree Removal Operations Division which was tasked with developing, bidding and administering Tree Removal and Fuel Reduction Contracts funded by various grants. Contracts originally focused on removing dead, dying, and diseased trees caused by the drought conditions and the bark beetle infestation. The program has evolved to include fuel modification projects which remove hazardous vegetative fuels through the thinning of live vegetation. In addition, the location of the fuel reduction projects is moving beyond the limits of the San Bernardino Mountains and into the interface between the Mountain foothills and the high desert.

The following are the types of programs/projects included in the Fuels Management Program:

- Emergency Tree Removal Projects consist of the removal of a tree (or trees) that poses an immediate threat to safety, a structure, or the public right-of-way.
- Block Projects are dead dying diseased tree removal projects on multiple parcels which are located in close proximity to one another.
- Large Urban Parcel Projects are dead dying diseased tree removal projects on a single or multiple large parcels.
- Fuel Modification Projects focus on the removal of hazardous fire fuels in the wildland/urban interface. The fuels removed in these projects are both live and dead vegetation. The goal of these projects is to reduce a future forest fire's intensity as well



as the removal of ladder fuels which carry the fire from the forest floor to the forest canopy and result in a crown fire.

In addition, to the Hazardous Tree Removal Operations Division, the San Bernardino County Fire Fuels Management Crews are also funded by the same grant sources. The primary focus of the crews is to create and maintain fuel modification projects in the vicinity of communities at risk and construct fuel breaks. In addition, the crews assist the public with curb side chipping programs throughout local partner jurisdictions.

Fireworks Interdiction

The unlawful transport of dangerous fireworks continues to be enforced by several local and state fire and law enforcement agencies, The program continues ensures that thousands of pounds of fireworks per year are seized and properly disposed of, preventing fires, fire injuries and fire deaths.

Programs Listed in Fire District Annex

Table 41: Wildfire Mitigation Implementation Methods

Mitigation type	Description
PPRO	SCE removes dead trees near power lines to reduce fire hazards. For more information, see Annex A Section A.6 Mitigation Project Prioritization and Implementation.
ES	Mountain Mutual Aid is an operational group of emergency responders.
PRV	The Alliance was created to act as a forum for all Fire Safe Councils in San Bernardino County. For more information, see Annex A Section A.6 Mitigation Project Prioritization and Implementation.
PRV	Fire Hazard Abatement works to reduce the potential for an individual’s property to be the source of fire and structural ignitability. For more information, see Annex A Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project .
PE&A	Cal Fire provides programs to increase fire safety in high fire hazard severity zones. For more information, see Annex A Section A.6 Mitigation Project Prioritization and Implementation.
PRV, PPRO	The Contractor Certification program trains and certifies landscape contractors to provide a qualified workforce to conduct fuels reduction activities on individual properties. For more information, see Annex A Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project .



Mitigation type	Description
PRV, PPRO	CWPPs are designed to provide a means for a community to have input into and actively participate in the planning, strategy, goals, and objectives of creating a fire safe community. For more information, see Annex A Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project .

Earthquake / Geologic

A General Plan Amendment to the Safety Element of the County of San Bernardino 2020 General Plan updated the Geologic Hazard Overlay Maps which became effective in 2020. The Safety Element includes several layers of hazard overlays that are included in the General Plan mapping system to inform the public of potential hazards to development of property within certain areas of the County and to enable the County to mitigate the risks presented to property owners by these hazards. These overlays include potential geologic hazards. Over the past twenty years, certain federal and state agencies have been in the process of digitizing much of this hazard data. The digitization of this data has allowed for greater accuracy as well as more timely updates. In recognition of the new data from various federal and state agencies, the County updated the geologic hazard overlay maps, specifically the Generalized Liquefaction Susceptibility layer and the Generalized Landslide Susceptibility layer, contained within the Safety Element of the General Plan.

The Generalized Liquefaction Susceptibility layer was amended to modify four General Plan Quad Maps to incorporate new liquefaction data in the Big Bear Lake area designated by the County Geologist for the Big Bear Lake Valley. This information was then incorporated into the County-designated Geologic Hazard Overlay District.

The Generalized Landslide Susceptibility layer was amended by modifying 17 General Plan Quad Maps and one regional Quad Map, to incorporate updated existing landslide data published by the U. S. Geological Survey for the Mountain area. The County Geologist updated the landslide inventory within the Geologic Hazard Overlay District by incorporating new geologic mapping by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The following is a list of the updated General Plan Geologic Hazard Overlay Maps effective on (insert date here):

Table 42: General Plan Geologic Hazard Overlay Maps

Map #	Quad Name
FH08C	Fifteen Mile Valley
FH11C	Mt. San Antonio
FH12C	Telegraph Peak



Map #	Quad Name
FH13C	Cajon
FH14C	Silverwood Lake
FH15C	Lake Arrowhead
FH16C	Butler Peak
FH19C	Mt. Baldy
FH20C	Cucamonga Peak
FH21C	Devore
FH22C	San Bernardino North.
FH24C	Keller Peak
FH27C	Ontario
FH30C	San Bernardino South
FH31C	Redlands
FH32C	Yucaipa
FI09C	Fawnskin
FI10C	Big Bear City
FI17C	Big Bear Lake
FI18C	Moonridge
EH/FH C	SW Portion of County
FH23C	Harrison Mtn.

Flood

Existing Drainage Studies

Drainage studies including review of upstream properties, site drainage area, potential upstream development, and site-specific development will help to mitigate damage from future storm events. San Bernardino County owns landfill sites, transfer stations and closed disposal sites where combined site property totals several hundred acres. Landfills and disposal site properties include acreage that has been constructed to design grades and may include improved drainage systems. Also, within most landfill and disposal site properties there are many acres of property that remain in its natural state including native vegetation and natural grades. During severe weather events, both engineered areas and undisturbed areas are subject to erosion from storm run-off. The erosion can range from minor to severe depending on the storm event and amount of precipitation. Most sites where engineered drainage systems are in place hold up well experiencing only minor erosion and debris flow. However, during major storm events, runoff from native and unimproved areas carrying solids and debris flow may compromise downstream drainage systems and overwhelm system facilities. Much of the

damage to landfill and disposal sites during the December 2010 Winter Storm event was caused by erosion with sediment carried from undeveloped/undisturbed areas or where no improved drainage system is in place.

Other events that may cause damage to property and structures include earthquakes, wildfires, high winds, extreme freezes, and lightning storms.

- Earthquakes have the potential of causing damage to site roadways, structures, and systems including concrete drainage systems, Landfill Gas systems (LFG) and Leachate Collection Recovery Systems (LCRS). With earthquakes, there is always the potential of slope failure and slides on the landfill surface. Damage to any of these facilities has the potential to result in an inability to temporarily service the community.
- High Winds can cause damage to temporary drainage structures, fencing, and metal structures. During past high wind events, Transfer Stations have experienced roof panels being torn from the beams. Landfill sites with exposed geo-synthetic liners may experience damage if the winds lift and tear the liners.
- In January 2007, the County experienced a loss of over \$21,000 in damage when water pipes at three separate Transfer Stations froze, then burst, causing damage to offices and electrical equipment.
- Lightning storms have the potential to damage electrical components in scale houses, in-ground scales, LFG, and LCRS.

NFIP Program and County General Plan Policies

Because the County has entered into an agreement to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) which provides flood insurance within designated floodplains, the following goals, policies, and programs shall apply:

As stated in the San Bernardino County General Plan Safety Element:

GOAL S 5

- The County will provide adequate flood protection to minimize hazards and structural damage.

Policy S 5.1: Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which provides flood insurance within designated floodplains.

Programs

- 1) Designate Floodway and Floodplain areas, as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on flood insurance rate maps and

flood boundary maps, as Floodway (FW) on the Land Use Maps and Floodplain Overlays on the Hazards Overlay Maps.

- 2) Designated floodway areas will be preserved for non-structural uses through restrictions of the FW Land Use Zoning District
- 3) All new development, including filling, grading, and construction, proposed within designated floodplains, will require submission of a written assessment prepared by a qualified hydrologist or engineer, in accordance with the latest “San Bernardino County Hydrology Manual” and the various detention basin policies (see Existing Policy FL-11), to determine whether the development will significantly increase flood hazard and to show that all new structures will be adequately protected. Development will be conditioned on receiving approval of this assessment by the San Bernardino County Surveyor Division of the Public Works Department. All new construction in a Floodplain Overlay area will be required to be flood-proofed, located, and designed to allow unrestricted flow of floodwaters.
- 4) The Land Use Compatibility Chart for 100-Year Flood Plains Table 5-1 will apply to County reviews of all discretionary and ministerial actions in County designated floodplains.
- 5) Lands within floodplain areas may be developed with non-critical and non-essential uses if mitigation measures are incorporated to ensure that the proposed development will not be hazardous, increase flood depths or velocities downstream, or degrade water quality, especially uses such as parks, trails, and open space.
- 6) Provide known flood hazard information with every discretionary or ministerial application.
- 7) When no mapped data exists, existing topographical, watershed, and drainage course data will be evaluated for a determination of potential flood hazard for every discretionary and ministerial action.

Policy S 5.2: Update data and maps with newly identified flood hazard areas in the County, as new information becomes available.

Programs

- 1) As new overflow studies and mapping are completed and approved by either the County's Land Development Engineer or the San Bernardino County Flood

Control District, they will supplement the FEMA mapping and will be incorporated into Flood Hazard Overlay mapping.

- 2) Initiate and finance programs for the continuous evaluation and designation of floodway, floodplain, and drainage areas.
- 3) Timely application for FEMA mapping changes will be initiated to reflect any additions to or alterations in identified Floodways or Floodplains by the County Floodplain Management Administrator.

Drought

Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

Over the years, the State of California has been promoting water conservation for all new development within the State. In a drought-prone California, where approximately 60 percent of all residential water is used in landscape applications, California lawmakers have adopted such legislation as Assembly Bill (AB) 325 (1990), AB 2717 (2004), and AB 1881 (2006) that outline, and in some instances mandate, the practice of water conservation in landscape applications. As part of AB 325, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) was charged to assemble a task force of stakeholders representing the landscape, water, and building industries as well as cities, counties, and other agencies that would help DWR prepare and promote the State's first Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo).

While AB 325 did not require cities, counties, and other agencies within the State to comply with the first adopted MWELo, it did encourage local agencies to implement water conservation techniques into their local ordinances and codes. The County adopted Administrative Guidelines that were amended several times and ultimately given the status of "regulation" when they were incorporated into the Development Code (Chapter 83.10) during the 2007 General Plan Update process.

In 2006, State lawmakers adopted AB 1881, which gave guidelines and timelines for revision of the State's MWELo and mandated that every city, county, or other agency within the State of California adopt the State's revised MWELo or be in compliance with it through their own ordinance, by January 2010. Local agencies are required to report their final action, along with findings of ordinance effectiveness, to DWR by January 2011. While this process was underway, Senate Bill X7-7 was enacted (2009). This bill requires the State of California to achieve a 20 percent reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020; additionally, it requires the State to make incremental progress towards this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10 percent by December 31, 2015. These requirements were incorporated into the MWELo and, in February 2008, DWR made a draft of the State's revised MWELo available to all cities, counties, and other agencies within the State. The final version of the revised MWELo was released in September 2009.

Upon review of the final version of the State's MWELO and the provisions of AB 1881, staff determined the County would need to revise Development Code Chapter 83.10 which sets forth landscaping and irrigation standards within the unincorporated areas of the County. This would in part, become a mitigation measure to assist with any drought hazard the County may encounter. In the meanwhile, the County began enforcing the State's revised MWELO in January 2010, as required by law.

Once the proposed changes to the Development Code have been adopted by the Board of Supervisors, staff will notify and forward all required information regarding the adoption and effectiveness of the County's Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance to the State DWR as required by January 2011.

The proposed Development Code Amendment will revise the landscaping standards to reflect the changes governed by and to be as effective as, the State of California's revised Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, while continuing to recognize the unique character of the regions that make up the County of San Bernardino.

The **proposed revisions** will require the applicant/developer to:

- Design and install systems that meet more effective and efficient water conservation standards in all landscaped areas on a project site, including residential;
- Comply with the revised standards for all new and rehabilitated landscape areas regardless of square footage for projects that are not homeowner installed and for all new and rehabilitated landscape areas, that are homeowner installed, that are 5,000 square feet or greater. This includes the following:
 - Submit a comprehensive Landscape Documentation Package, which has been prepared by a landscape architect licensed to work in the State of California or other licensed professional authorized to design and prepare Landscape Plans within the State of California;
 - Submit estimated annual water budget calculations for compliance with water conservation practices and the efficient use of water for each new or rehabilitated landscape. Calculations for the annual water budget for a project/site specific landscape shall use the formulas for the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) and the Estimated Annual Water Use (EAWU) outlined in the ordinance;
 - Submit a Landscape Certificate of Compliance prepared by the landscape professional who prepared the Landscape Documentation Package conveying the project's compliance with the requirements of Development Code prior to final inspection;
 - Planting material within landscaped areas shall be chosen based on the information found in the Water Use Classification of Landscape Species, third

edition (WUCOLS III) and the climate zone for the region based on information found in Sunset Western Garden Book;

- Irrigation systems shall be equipped with a “smart” irrigation controller, which automatically adjusts the frequency and/or duration of irrigation events in response to changing environmental conditions.
- Submit a rough and/or precise grading plan on all projects proposing more than 50 cubic yards of grading;
- Submit a soil management report, that includes recommendations for soil modification and/or amendment;
- Submit a project-specific regular maintenance schedule and two project-specific irrigation schedules for those projects subject to the ordinance.

Other provisions of the new regulations include standards for non-potable/recycled water use where it is available and new enforcement standards for compliance with water conservation practices.

Since the State law became effective on January 1, 2010, the Landscape Plan Review Fee was adjusted (Ordinance #4412, June 22, 2010) to reflect the increase in staff time necessary to meet these additional requirements.

The Planning Commission considered this ordinance on October 21, 2010. There was no one at the hearing who wished to address the Commission on this issue. The Commission recommended that the Board adopt the ordinance as presented on a vote of four commissioners in favor and one absent.

The proposed amendment is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in accordance with Section 15061(b) (3) of the CEQA Guidelines as the proposed change does not have the potential to cause a significant effect on the environment.

The proposed Ordinance is to be presented to the County of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors for adoption in the first quarter of 2011. Utilizing either the State Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, which is in effect currently, or the County’s specific Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance; the drought mitigation for this hazard is positive.

San Bernardino County Desert Area Groundwater Inventory and Atlas

Local public agencies with authority to manage groundwater resources are encouraged to apply Examples of projects that may be considered are: Groundwater data collection, modeling, monitoring and management studies; monitoring programs and installation of



equipment; basin management; development of information systems; and other groundwater related work.

The County of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors may consider an action directing staff to apply for the grant when it becomes available for a Desert Area Groundwater Inventory (DGI) and Atlas. The DGI falls within the scope of the Local Groundwater Assistance (LGA) Program, which is funded with Prop 84 IRWM funds anticipated to be available for fiscal year 2010-2020. Grants are limited to \$250,000 per recipient, and total funding is \$4.7 million.

California DWR will give priority to local agencies with adopted groundwater management plans (SB1938 compliant), and which demonstrate collaboration with other local agencies in managing groundwater basins. County’s groundwater management ordinance satisfies this requirement.

By having a Desert Area Groundwater Inventory and Atlas, this would enable the County to have a database providing locational and water depth information for specific regions of the County that currently do not have a groundwater inventory. This Inventory and Atlas would provide information applicable for flood mitigation or ground water availability for usage during severe drought. The location and water depth in the inventory are important for an earthquake hazard analysis, if liquefaction potential exists.

Since there is not a Desert Area Groundwater Inventory currently, and if liquefaction is a concern in a specific region of the County, then the water depth data would estimate the vertical distance from the land surface to the top of the groundwater aquifer (i.e., the groundwater-saturated layer.)

Table 43: Tentative Schedule for the LGA Grant

Date	Event	
TBD	Release Final LGA Guidelines and PSP	Dependent upon Grant approval
TBD	Proposal Applications Due	Dependent upon Grant approval
TBD	Public Release of Draft Award Recommendations	Dependent upon Grant approval

Fund Source: Proposition 84

7.1.3 Continued Public Involvement

As indicated earlier, the County will continue to engage the general public and seek input on the mitigation and preparedness planning process. In addition to the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisor meetings, the actions include:

- Municipal Advisory Communities throughout the unincorporated County area,



- Flood Zone Advisor Committees,
- Special District Advisory Committees,
- Public hearings for County General Plan updates held four times a year,
- MAST and FAST meetings,
- Fire Safe Council meetings,
- Community Emergency Response Team meetings, and
- Public events where educational efforts are undertaken in the unincorporated areas.

Additionally, the public is kept involved through annual programs such as the Great Shakeout held annually in October, SKY Warn events sponsored by the National Weather Service, and other monthly safety programs. The County will continue to use several different methods to reach out to the public: mailers, cable TV, website, social networks, e-mail, posting in public libraries, and fairs.

8 References and Works Cited

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8. FEMA Mitigation Planning, [Hazard Mitigation Planning | FEMA.gov](#)
9. National Climate Assessment, [Fourth National Climate Assessment \(globalchange.gov\)](#)
10. San Bernardino County Codes, [SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA CODE OF ORDINANCES \(amlegal.com\)](#)
11. San Bernardino County Web Plan, [San Bernardino County – San Bernardino County \(countywideplan.com\)](#)
12. U.S. Census Bureau, [Census.gov](#)
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14. USGS. (2016, April 7). *USGS Earthquake Hazards Program*. Retrieved from <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary/?term=earthquake>, [USGS Earthquake Hazards Program](#)



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9 Appendix A. Planning Process

9.1 Kickoff Meeting Slides and Agenda



The slide features a circular image of a suburban landscape with mountains in the background. Logos for Constant Associates and San Bernardino County are present. The text reads: **Steering Committee Kickoff Meeting**, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES, MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN, Thursday, September 22, 2022, and the tagline *Resilience is CONSTANT*.

San Bernardino MJHMP– Initial Kickoff Meeting Minutes

Date: Thursday, September 22, 2022

Time: 3:00pm-4:00pm

Location: Virtual via Teams

Table 1: Action Items

#	Event/Deliverable	Due Date	Responsible Party
1	Complete Meeting Minutes	9/24/22	CONSTANT
2	Poll for quarterly Steering Committee meeting dates		CONSTANT



3	Distribute SharePoint site, for file sharing		CONSTANT
4	Prepare initial documentation requests/data inquiries		CONSTANT
5	Develop draft Public Involvement Plan (PIP)		CONSTANT
6	Announce MJHMP Update	9/23/22	San Bernardino County PM
7	Prepare for 1 Public Engagement	October	San Bernardino County PM
8	Identify upcoming events/dates for public engagement		Steering Committee
9	Complete Poll, Steering Committee Meetings		Steering Committee
10	Access SharePoint site		Steering Committee
11	Be responsive to documentation requests/data inquiries	ONGOING	Steering Committee

Welcome & Administration and Purpose

This meeting was held via Teams. All Steering Committee members signed in via chat, for a list of participants see Table 2.

The Constant Team, San Bernardino County PM and Steering Committee Oversight provided a brief introduction. The list of Steering Committee Members was provided.

Daven provided the Meeting Purpose and upcoming meeting talking points.

Project Overview

Daven provided definition and Federal Code Regulations for Hazard Mitigation

Daven provided examples of Hazard Mitigation projects

David Davis requests all deliverables be emailed out

Daven presented the Project Objectives:

Develop a fully updated Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan from a standardized format which complies with State and Federal guidance

Action Items will include developing short- and long-term mitigation strategies, actions, goals, and objectives based upon the feedback provided by state and regional SMEs to ensure the plan accurately reflects key mitigation strategies

Project Deliverables:

Daven presented the proposed project timeline:

Task 1 – Planning Process (Sept. 2022)

Steering Committee Kickoff

Task 2 – Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategy (Sept. 2022)

Steering Committee Meeting #2

Task 3 – Draft Review (Oct. 2022)

Steering Committee Meeting #3

Task 4 – Plan Maintenance, Support Adoption, Prepare Final Documents (Nov. 2022)

Steering Committee #4

Community Public Engagements

Michael Ramirez spoke and talked about the short timeline and mentioned that the minimum standards will be completed so that all departments and agencies can continue to move forward with grant applications

Steering Committee Management

Daven presented the planned upcoming meeting schedule:

Planning Meeting: Sept. 22, 2022, 2:00pm-3:00pm

Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategy: Sept. 29, 2022, 2:00pm-3:00pm

Plan Adoption/Final Documents: Nov 2022

Daven reviewed the planning process



Daven mentioned that in conducting Public Community Engagement, all outside communication and public involvement must be documented because without sufficient public engagement FEMA can deny the HazMit plan,

Stakeholder Review and Plan Adoption is scheduled for November.

Michael mentioned that flood control is proactive and excited for this project, a lot of the pre-planned work and mapping has been working diligently on this for the last few months.

Daven reviewed the next steps and action items, which can be found on Table 1

Table 2: Meeting Participants

#	Name	Agency	Email
1	Daven Solis	CONSTANT ASSOCIATES	
2	Kristen Baird	CONSTANT ASSOCIATES	
3	Dan Smith	CONSTANT ASSOCIATES	
4	Lee Rosenberg	CONSTANT ASSOCIATES	
5	David Davis		
6	Michael Fam	SBCFCD	Mfam@dpw.sbcounty.gov
7	Christopher Herring	CalOES	Christopher.Herring@caloes.ca.gov
8	Frank Kams		
9	Dora Mejia	San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health	Dora.Mejia@dbh.sbcounty.gov
10	Dianne Mendez	San Bernardino Fire Protection District	dmendez@sbcfire.org
11	Moe Yousif		
12	Jody Newton		
13	Jared Peri	CalOES	Jared.Peri@caloes.ca.gov



#	Name	Agency	Email
14	Michael Ramirez	San Bernardino County	
15	Denise School	City of Chino	dscholl@chinopd.org
16	Shay SBOCA		
17	Miranda Steffler	Cal OES	stefflerm@caloes.ca.gov
18	Tammy Pelayes		
19	Tom Woodland	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Tom.Woodward@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
20	Melissa German	San Bernardino County Department of Public Health	mgerman@dph.sbcounty.gov
21	Grant Mann	San Bernardino County Department of Public Works	gmann@dpw.sbcounty.gov
22	Terrance Washington	Cal OES	washingtonc@caloes.ca.gov
23	Ryan Webb	San Bernardino County Fire	Rwebb@sbcfire.org
24	Esther Martinez		
25	Janki Patel	Department of Public Health	Janki.patel@dph.sbcounty.gov



9.2 Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategy Meeting and Agenda



Steering Committee Meeting

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Friday, September 30, 2022

Resilience is CONSTANT

San Bernardino MJHMP– Risk Assessment & Mitigation Strategy Meeting Minutes

Date: Friday, September 30, 2022

Time: 2:00pm-3:00pm

Location: Virtual via Teams

Table 1: Action Items

#	Event/Deliverable	Due Date	Responsible Party
1	Complete Meeting Minutes	9/30/22	CONSTANT
2	Prepare initial documentation requests / data inquiries		CONSTANT
3	Updated plan sections		CONSTANT



#	Event/Deliverable	Due Date	Responsible Party
4	Continue to announce MJHMP Update		San Bernardino County
5	Prepare for one public engagement	October	San Bernardino County PM
6	Have Steering Committee members read the final draft		San Bernardino County PM
7	Identify upcoming events/dates for public engagement		Steering Committee
8	Identify additional hazards, if any		Steering Committee
9	Provide new mitigation action items		Steering Committee
10	Be responsive to documentation requests/data inquiries	ONGOING	Steering Committee

Welcome & Administration and Purpose

This meeting was held via Teams. All Steering Committee members signed in via chat, for a list of participants see Table 2.

The Constant Team provided a brief introduction.

David Davis thanked everyone for their efforts so far.

Daven provided the Meeting Purpose and upcoming meeting talking points.

Hazard Mitigation

Daven covered hazard mitigation and the importance of the plan.

Daven laid out what needs to be incorporated into the addition of an action item

Hazard

Description

Funding

Responsible Agency

Timeframe

Additional Comments

Current hazards from last plan were covered, asked if any new hazards should be incorporated, no answer but feedback can be included via email.

Greg Rossler mentioned that this is not a final HMP and that the project will continue to be worked upon in the coming weeks.

Quarter 3 Task

Daven thanked county personnel for reaching out to public for outreach.

Timeline

Daven presented timeline with draft due dates and upcoming meetings

Daven presented the planned upcoming meeting schedule:

Planning Meeting: Sept. 22, 2022, 2:00pm-3:00pm

Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategy: Sept. 29, 2022, 2:00pm-3:00pm

Plan Adoption/Final Documents: Nov 2022

Daven reviewed the planning process.

Daven mentioned that in conducting Public Community Engagement

Stakeholder Review and Plan Adoption is scheduled for November.

Daven reviewed the next steps and action items, which can be found on Table 1

David mentioned that any new hazards or action items should be sent to him so that it can be added to the plan.

Greg reiterated that any questions reach out to OES and thanked everyone for feedback and documentation review.



Table 2: Meeting Participants

#	Name	Agency	Email
1	Daven Solis	CONSTANT ASSOCIATES	
2	Dan Smith	CONSTANT ASSOCIATES	
3	David Davis		
4	Brendon Biggs	County Public Works	bbiggs@dpw.sbcounty.gov
5	Chris Herring	CalOES	Christopher.herring@caloes.ca.gov
6	Michael Fam	SBCFCD	Mfam@dpw.sbcounty.gov
7	Greg Griffith	LUS	Greg.griffith@lus.sbcounty.gov
8	Moe Mousif	County Public Works – Special Districts	Moe.yousif@sdd.sbcounty.gov
9	Rainie Torrance	City of Needles	rtorrance@cityofneedles.com
10	Victoria LaMar-Hazz	Program Manager, Cal OES, Local Mitigation Planning	Victoria.lamar0haaz@caloes.ca.gov
11	Shawn Shelton Jr.	ARMC – Facility Management	shelton@armc.sbcounty.gov
12	Greg Rossler	Supervising Emergency Services Officer – San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services	Gres.Rossler@oes.sbcounty.gov
13	Steven Dougherty Sr.	ARMC	doughertys@armc.sbcounty.gov
14	Dora Mejia	Emergency Services, Dept. of Behavioral Health	Dora.Mejia@dbh.sbcounty.gov
15	Trevor Benson	City of Yucaipa	tbenson@yucaipa.org
16	Tammy Pelayes	City of Hesperia	tpelayes@cityofhesperia.us



9.3 Draft Review Meeting and Agenda



Steering Committee Meeting

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Tuesday, October 11, 2022

Resilience is CONSTANT

San Bernardino MJHMP– Draft Review Meeting Minutes

Date: Tuesday, October 11, 2022

Time: 2:00pm-3:00pm

Location: Virtual via Teams

Table 1: Action Items

#	Event/Deliverable	Due Date	Responsible Party
1	Complete Meeting Minutes	9/30/22	CONSTANT
2	Prepare initial documentation requests / data inquiries		CONSTANT
3	Updated plan sections		CONSTANT
4	Continue to announce MJHMP Update		San Bernardino County



5	Have Steering Committee members read the second draft		San Bernardino County
6	Have Steering Committee members read the final draft		San Bernardino County PM
7	Read Current Draft		Steering Committee
8	Identify upcoming events/dates for public engagement		Steering Committee
9	Identify additional hazards, if any		Steering Committee
10	Provide new mitigation action items		Steering Committee
11	Be responsive to documentation requests/data inquiries	ONGOING	Steering Committee

Welcome & Administration and Purpose

This meeting was held via Teams. All Steering Committee members signed in via chat, for a list of participants see Table 2.

The Constant Team provided a brief introduction.

Daven mentioned the next draft is scheduled for later this week. Mentioned that Feedback is essential and required for FEMA approval.

Daven conducted Team introductions.

David Davis thanked everyone for their efforts so far.

Daven provided the Meeting Purpose and upcoming meeting talking points.

Hazard Mitigation

Daven covered hazard mitigation and the importance of the plan.

Receiving new hazard mitigation items is essential and crucial.

Final draft is due October 20th, 2022.

Now is the time for recommendation and/or edits?

Timeline

Daven presented timeline with draft due dates and upcoming meetings

Daven presented the planned upcoming meeting schedule:

Meeting 3 – October 20



Plan Adoption – Mid November

Michael Ramirez said the Adoption is scheduled for November 15th

Cal OES is nervous that timeline is too tight for FEMA Pitch, completed pieces should be sent for review immediately to expedite review, Daven is going to resend draft to Cal OES

Public Community Engagement will be added as appropriate.

Draft Review

Daven mentioned changes that have been made, and what is planned on being completed

David mentioned new Fire Action Items

Michael mentioned that David has completed and updated county information for contacts

Daven mentioned a line-by-line review is needed to be completed by Stakeholders

Table 2: Meeting Participants

#	Name	Agency	Email
1	Daven Solis	CONSTANT ASSOCIATES	
2	Dan Smith	CONSTANT ASSOCIATES	
3	Kristen Baird	CONSTANT ASSOCIATES	
4	David Davis	San Bernardino County OES	David.davis@oes.sbcounty.gov
5	Michael Ramirez		
6	Ben Montgomery		
7	Trevor Benson	City of Yucaipa	tbenson@yucaipa.org
8	Rod Hill		
9	Tammy Pelayes	City of Hesperia	tpelayes@cityofhesperia.us
10	Miranda Steffler		
11	Tom Woodward		
12	Terrance Washington		
13	Michele Mahan		
14	Jody Newton		
15	Greg Rossler	Supervising Services Officer – Emergency – San	Gres.Rossler@oes.sbcounty.gov



		Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services	
16	Victoria LaMar-Hazz	Program Manager, CalOES, Local Mitigation Planning	Victoria.lamar0haaz@caloes.ca.gov



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10 Appendix B. Outreach Documentation

10.1 Public Meetings

During the MJHMP update, numerous meetings were held across the County to engage the public. Residents were asked about their concerns about the MJHMP update. Local hazards were reviewed, and community members provided their concerns about hazards impacting their areas. Different locations were picked throughout the County to gain feedback from people of various geographic locations and socioeconomic status. The County wanted the whole community to provide feedback about the MJHMP and voice their concerns. A few weeks before the meetings occurred notices went out the surrounding communities to encourage attendance.



**San Bernardino County- Office of Emergency Services
Hazard Mitigation Plan- Public Input**

September, 28, 2022
6:30 pm. – 8:00 p.m.

SIGN IN SHEET

NAME	JURISDICTION/AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	INITIALS
Toni Caa			TC
Kela Foet			:
Jeff Obi			JO
Martin Sonntag			MS
Nathan Stewart			NS
Roshanna Person			RP
Andie Jennings			AJ
Lois Rocha			LR
Jacob Cortez			JC
CECILIA ESCOTO			CE
ERICA RODRIGUEZ			ER
Olga Robles			OR
Christen Vlietstra			CV
Christina Jones			CJ



**San Bernardino County- Office of Emergency Services
Hazard Mitigation Plan- Public Input**

September, 28, 2022
6:30 pm. – 8:00 p.m.

SIGN IN SHEET

NAME	JURISDICTION/AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	INITIALS
Joseph Lira			JL
Stacy Anzaman			SA
Meghan Meade			MM
Jessica Candara			JC
Emilia Rodriguez			ER
April Mackel			AM



**San Bernardino County- Office of Emergency Services
Hazard Mitigation Plan- Public Input**

September 29, 2022
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

SIGN IN SHEET

NAME	City	Email/if you wish to be contacted	INITIALS
Christina Crain	Barstow	christinap1024@gmail	CC
MARSEILLES CHAVEZ	Barstow	marseilles_chavez@busd102.com	MC
JUSTIN MERINO	Yucca Valley	merino@ndlenz.org	JM



**San Bernardino County- Office of Emergency Services
Hazard Mitigation Plan- Public Input**

September, 29, 2022
11:00 Am. – 1:00 p.m.

SIGN IN SHEET

NAME	City	Email/if you wish to be contacted	INITIALS
Veronica Matinchak	Upland	vj1@uizon.net	VM
Nicole Thomas	Upland	nhoodxtec@yahoo.com	NT
Mary Chang	Upland	msmaryfran@gmail.com	MFC

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



San Bernardino County- Office of Emergency Services
Hazard Mitigation Plan- Public Input

October, 1, 2022
08:00 Am. – 6:00 p.m.

SIGN IN SHEET

NAME	City	Email/if you wish to be contacted	INITIALS
Ashley Lam	Phelan	Ashleymeredi4247@yahoo	AZ
Tyler Kooiman	Phelan	Tyler.Kooiman124@gmail.com	TK
Bobby Martin	Phelan H20 subs	Bobby@arotw.com	BM
Breanna Wheeler	Phelan SB	breannahicote482@yahoo.com (sb)	
Nathan Rivas	Hesperia	nathanrivas@g.ucla.edu	NR
Dina Velen	WW	drjcvalez@yahoo.com	DV
Tiago Lima	Pine Hills	tiagolima01@hotmail.com	TL
Bill Popp	Phelan	willbig@msn.com	WP
Don Fish Jr.	Phelan	dfishjr@4newsplus.com	DF
Ja Affleck	Phelan		JA
Scott Brown	PINE HILLS	PHOTOSUPERMAN I @YAHOO.COM	SB
Wes Rieman	Adelanto	Rieman426@gmail.com	WR
Jeffrey Simpson	VICTORVILLE	roovastad@gmail.com	JES
Bonnie Butler	Phelan	monalider@gmail.com	BT



San Bernardino County- Office of Emergency Services
Hazard Mitigation Plan- Public Input

October, 1, 2022
08:00 Am. – 6:00 p.m.

SIGN IN SHEET

NAME	JURISDICTION/AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	INITIALS
Alice Harrison	San Bernardino County CERT Phelan-Pine Hills CERT	909-732-0360	AH
STAY SOLDERS	WRIGHTWOOD DEPT	760-680-5837	SS
Kim Gordon	Phelan-San Bernardino	760-868-3326	KG
Dustin Shaler	Phelan	509-952-3087	DS
Stephen Jenney	Phelan	704-466-4084	SJ
Megan Knight (face)	Phelan	(951) 877-722-3833	MK
Amahda Suchoniet	Anytime Fitness - Phelan	(442) 936-9200	AS
Melissa Escarage	Fountain of Living Waters Foursquare	(760) 680-5792	ME
Jaqueline Clarke	Celebrate Recovery - FOLW	909-730-9307	JC
Ronnie Gonzalez	Excelsior Charter School	909-725-1530	RG
Lori Weston	Pine Hills Chamber	760-868-5801	LW
Stefanie Brath	El Mirage Ct	760-981-8630	SB
Jerrime	El Mirage Ct	760-900-3627	JJ
Sarah Bailey	Wrightwood	760-713-4872	SB



**San Bernardino County- Office of Emergency Services
Hazard Mitigation Plan- Public Input**

October, 8, 2022
8:00 Am. – 3:00 p.m.

SIGN IN SHEET

NAME	City	Email/if you wish to be contacted	INITIALS
BSA Pack 614	Upland.		BS
Kity Sun	upland	KitySun0127@yahoo.com	KS
Ryan Ponzo	Upland	Ponzoquy123@gmail.com	RP
Karen Read	Upland	Karen.v.read@gmail.com	KR
FRANK LONNING	UPLAND	fglonning@hotmail.com	FL
Wesley Hall	Upland	Wesley.Hall3400@yahoo.com	WH



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11 Annex A Fire Protection District

11.1 Introduction

This Annex details the hazard mitigation planning elements specific to the Fire Protection District, a previously participating jurisdiction to the 2022 San Bernardino County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This Annex is not intended to be a standalone document but appends to and supplements the information contained in the base plan document. As such, all sections of the base plan, including the planning process and other procedural requirements apply to and were met by the Fire Protection District. This Annex provides additional information specific to the Fire Protection District, with a focus on providing additional details on mitigation actions and projects.

The Board of Supervisors acts as the Board of Directors for the County Flood Control District, and as part of their responsibilities as an elected member of the County of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors.

11.2 Fire District Profile

The San Bernardino County Fire Department is an all-risk/full-service fire department committed to providing the highest level of service in the most efficient and cost-effective manner to the citizens and communities that we serve. At 20,160 square miles, San Bernardino County is the largest county in the continental United States. Our jurisdiction encompasses 19,278 square miles of extremely diverse environments that stretch from the Los Angeles County line on the west, to the Colorado River on the east, to the Nevada State line and Kern and Inyo counties on the north. We provide services to more than 60 communities/cities and all unincorporated areas of the county.

Mission Statement

Community-based all-risk emergency services organization dedicated to the health and well-being of the citizens of San Bernardino County through a balance of regionalized services delivery and accountability to the local community supported by centralized management and services.

Service Motto

Duty, Honor, Community.

Standard of Commitment

"Where Courage, Integrity, and Service Meet."



Vision Statement

Committed to Providing Premier Fire Services.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Group:

Michael Antonucci – Emergency Services Manager

Planning Process

As described above, the County Fire District followed the planning process detailed in Section 3 of the base plan. In addition to providing representation on the San Bernardino County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC), the District formulated their own internal planning team to support the broader planning process requirements. Internal planning participants, their positions, and how they participated in the planning process are shown in Table 44. Additional details on plan participation and District representatives are included in Appendix A.

Table 44: Fire District Planning Team

Name	Title / Role
Tom Strong	Assistant Fire Marshall
Ryan Webb	Division Chief

11.3 Hazard Identification and Prioritization

The County Fire Protection District Planning Team participated in the County hazard identification and prioritization process described in the base plan. The Fire District Planning Team assisted to summarize the extent, probability of future occurrences, potential magnitude/severity, and significance specific to the Fire District in the base plan.

The Planning Team (all participating jurisdictions) determined that the County and its Special Districts should focus over the next five (5) years on hazards that fell within the HIGH and MEDIUM “Probability” and “Impact” categories. While all the hazards present a potential problem in the County, the Planning Team felt that if they were able to reduce or eliminate the risk from “fire related” hazards, it would provide a greater service to the people within the jurisdiction. Table A-2 illustrates how the final prioritization of the hazard; the “Green” colored box represents the highest priority hazards; and the “White” colored boxes represent lower (second and third tier) priority hazards.

The Fire District is a special district that is not eligible for NFIP and therefore does not have repetitive loss property information.



Over the past five years the Fire Protection District was restructured. Zones of coverage were changed, and OES became its own department. The Fire Protection District works with OES to maintain disaster response, recovery and mitigation capabilities. Several disasters including the Ridgecrest Earthquake and Hurricane Kay damaged some buildings that were restored. Overall, the vulnerability of the Fire Protection District has not changed since the last MJHMP update.



Table 45: Fire District Hazard Priority Matrix

		Impact		
		High	Medium	Low
Probability	High	Wildfire	Drought	Drought Extreme Heat
	Medium	Terrorism	Terrorism Climate Change Flood Earthquake/ Hazards Geologic	Landslide Hail Infestation
	Low	Flood Earthquake/ Geologic Hazards	Dam Inundation	Tornado High Winds Winter Storm Lightning Extreme Cold

The hazard priority matrix is different from the base plan due to the services offered by the Fire District. Responding to wildfires is the main responsibility of the Fire District while the other hazards are lower risk.

High Priority

- Wildfire

Medium Priority

- Flood
- Earthquake/ Geologic
- Drought

- Climate Change
- Extreme Heat
- Landslide
- Terrorism

Low Priority

- Hail
- Infestation
- Dam Inundation
- Tornado
- High Winds
- Winter Storm
- Lightning
- Extreme Cold

11.4 Coordination with Existing Fire District Mechanisms

Coordination with other District planning efforts is paramount to the successful implementation of this plan. This Section provides information on how the Fire Protection District integrated the previously approved 2017 Plan into existing planning mechanisms and programs.

While not designed or proposed specifically as mitigation projects, the County Fire Protection District undertakes many activities that incorporate mitigation elements and integrate risk reduction as an additional benefit. Mitigation elements were incorporated into the district's fire response plans, community outreach campaigns and wildfire programs. For example, community outreach includes how to create fire protection zones and emergency preparedness kits. Fire Protection District standard operating procedures will include and reference hazard mitigation actions and best practices for all hazards, with wildfires being the priority. Best practices for avoiding accidentally starting a fire will be incorporated into community outreach. A couple accidentally starting a fire in the County for a gender reveal study will be taught as a lesson learned. The following describes a number of these projects which exemplify how the County integrates hazard mitigation into county-wide programs.

After the MJHMP is approved the County the Fire Protection District will examine the status of hazard mitigation actions and projects to OEM. The Fire Protection District will participate in monthly HMP team meetings and attend annual in person meetings to evaluate hazard mitigation process. The Fire Protection District will work with OES three years before the next MJHMP is due.

Once the MJHMP is approved the Deputy Fire Marshall will ensure hazard mitigation actions are and projects are integrated into the District's standard operating procedures. Community outreach will feature hazard mitigation practices during community events, such as, briefings

and national night out. The Fire Protection District will convey hazard mitigation practices on its public alert and education programs including LISTOS, Fire Safe Council and OES volunteers.

11.4.1 Critical Route Planning Committee

San Bernardino County Fire Protection District has a “Critical Route Planning Committee” that is developing countywide routes and alternate routes for use in evacuating residents from a disaster area while simultaneously allowing first responders’ access into a disaster area without congestion and gridlock. The Committee members are from County departments, City and Town representatives, and key state and federal agencies. The Critical Route Planning effort is being coordinated with surrounding counties to prevent congestion and gridlock at the County boundaries.

11.4.2 Critical Infrastructure

The San Bernardino County Fire Protection District does not have a population. However, the district owns critical infrastructure that can be impacted by wildfires and floods. Infrastructure impacted was covered in the base plan.

Since the San Bernardino County Fire District is a special district, it is not eligible for NFIP and therefore does not have repetitive loss property information.

San Bernardino County is encouraging all departments, special districts, and agencies to share reports and common information. This sharing and exchanging of ideas have led to more coordinated efforts and better planning.

11.5 Current Capabilities

Based on the capability assessment, the Fire Protection District has existing regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal mechanisms in place that help to mitigate hazards. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are opportunities for the Fire Protection to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. These are organized below by regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal, and outreach Opportunity for Enhancement

Based on the capability assessment, the Fire Protection District has existing regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal mechanisms in place that help to mitigate hazards. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are opportunities for the Fire Protection to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. These are organized below by regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal, and outreach opportunities.

11.5.1 Planning and Policy

The Fire Protection District adopted the changed into their internal plans and used the new elements for their mitigation projects. The EOP and IIPP are used by the district and influence policy. Improving how the MJHMP interacts with SOPs and fire response plans will improve hazard mitigation for the County.

Based on the capability assessment, the Fire Protection District has existing regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal mechanisms in place that help to mitigate hazards. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are opportunities for the Fire Protection District to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. These are organized below by regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal, and outreach opportunities.

11.5.2 Regulatory Opportunities

The Fire Protection District updates response plans on an annual basis. Response operations maintain industry practices to comply with state and federal regulations.

Future opportunities for regulatory enhancement should focus on compliance with Assembly Bill 2140. The MJHMP will be incorporated in the Fire Protection Districts response plans including wildfire programs, swift water rescue and community outreach.

11.5.3 Administrative and Technical

Other future enhancements may include providing hazard training for staff or hazard mitigation grant funding in partnership with the County and Cal OES. Existing staff are aware of the benefits of participating in training and webinars offered by Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Team related to HMGP opportunities, HMGP Sub application Development support, and other funding programs, such as Prepare California Jumpstart. Other opportunities may be related to coordinating and educating key stakeholders in the Fire Protection District. Other stakeholders may be interested in aligning efforts related to hazard mitigation and also supporting HMGP Sub applications and other hazard mitigation trainings.

11.5.4 Financial Resources

The 2021-22 recommended budgets of \$5.4 billion are balanced and consistent with policy and direction received from the Board of Supervisors. The 2021-22 Recommended Budgets address the following key issues:

- Ongoing funding for neglected raises for County employees
- Ongoing funding for maintenance of County roads
- Continues investment in facilities, infrastructure and operating systems.
- Ongoing funding of mental health and medical services for County residents.

- Maintains fiscal responsibility through contributions to the reserves of \$62.8 million.

The budget represents the County General Fund and County restricted general funds. It also presents capitol project funds, special revenue funds, enterprise funds, internal service funds and permanent funds for all entities in the 2021-22. The Fire Protection District receives funding from the budget and will use funds to raise awareness of hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness in conjunction with OES.

The Fire Protection District can update other plans, such as the EOP to incorporate hazard information and include hazard mitigation actions and climate adaptation strategies that relate to infrastructure systems resiliency associated with the water and wastewater systems. The Fire Protection District should also apply for HMGP grants to fund implementation costs associated with key CIP projects, and related projects in the Fire Protection District's mitigation strategy. The Fire Protection District could look to expand its fiscal capabilities by raising taxes or issuing bonds. These fiscal capabilities may be supported by Fire Protection District staff or augmented with consultant staff.

11.5.5 Public Alert and Education Programs

The Fire Protection District can expand their outreach capabilities related to the implementation of the 2022-2027 County MJHMP. Specific enhancements may include continued public involvement through social media posts and advertisements focused on projects successes related to the Mitigation Strategy as well as focused outreach to under-represented and special-interest groups in the City. The Fire Protection District can also develop outreach kits for partner organizations by expanding on the information include in the MJHMP Outreach Strategy.

The San Bernardino County Fire Protection District conducts public outreach campaigns to encourage residents to adopt emergency preparedness actions. The Fire Protection District will contact communities about the MJHMP and tell residents mitigation actions.

11.5.5.1 Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

During threatening emergencies in your area, authorized government agencies can send Wireless emergency Alerts to your mobile device. Messages regarding extreme weather, life threatening emergencies, AMBER alerts, and Presidential Alerts during a national emergency are all sent through the WEA system

11.5.5.2 Emergency Alert System (EAS)

The Emergency Alert Systems: national public warning system that requires TV and radio broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service providers, direct broadcast satellite service providers and wireline video service providers to offer to the President the communications capability to address the American public during a national emergency. The FCC works with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration's National Weather Service to implement the EAS at the national level. Only the President determines when the EAS will be activated at the national level and has delegated the administration of this function to FEMA.

Accordingly, FEMA activates the national EAS, and directs national EAS tests and exercises. The NWS uses the EAS on a local and statewide basis to provide the public with alerts and warnings regarding dangerous weather and other emergency conditions.

The EAS allows participating providers to send and receive emergency information quickly and automatically, even if their facilities are unattended. If one link in the system for spreading emergency alert information is broken, members of the public have multiple alternate sources of warning. EAS equipment also provides a method for automatic interruption of regular programming, and in certain instances is able to relay emergency messages in languages other than English.

11.5.5.3 Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS)

During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a modernization and integration of the nation's alert and warning infrastructure and will save time when time matters most, protecting life and property. Federal, State, territorial, tribal and local alerting authorities can use IPAWS and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System {EAS}, Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio and other public alerting systems from a single interface.

11.5.5.4 Telephone Emergency Notification System (TENS) Implementation

Emergency service agencies like the Sheriff's Office have implemented TENS on numerous occasions to notify residents in specified areas to evacuate. Most recently it was used to evacuate hundreds of homes in the eastern portion of Yucaipa during the Pendleton Fire and in Wrightwood during the Sheep Fire when the entire community was ordered evacuated.

11.5.5.5 Emergency Communications Services (ECS)

In the last 10 year the ECS program has continually provided support to all major and minor incidents. The more recent events were the Pilot Fire and the Blue Cut Fire in 2016. ECS provides communications and logistical support to public safety and disaster preparedness events. They have also set up a training program for other County Departments that are not typical emergency responders but provided support in an emergency. ECS delivered and set up amateur radio equipment for Department of Public Works, Department of Public Health, Preschool Services Department, and Department of Behavioral Health and provided training for the employees.

11.5.5.6 Fire Safe Council/CERT Community Based AM Radio Transmitters

The Wrightwood Fire Safe Council and the Big Bear City CSD set up and operates a local AM radio transmitter. It has been brought into use during local incidents including a power outage where it is very useful. In power outages, the AM radio in a person's car still works. It was also used to provide preparatory information to the citizens of Wrightwood as the Station Fire was approaching the community from the west. It is also used extensively during the Wrightwood Fire Wise Awareness Days to keep citizens apprised of community events.

11.5.5.7 OES Volunteer Programs

The San Bernardino County Fire, Office of Emergency Services (County OES) is proud to provide residents of San Bernardino County with meaningful disaster-related volunteer opportunities. Recognizing that during disasters and other emergencies professional responders may be overwhelmed or need assistance County OES trains residents to integrate with and support professional responders during incidents. County OES currently does these through three volunteer programs; the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Emergency Communications Service (ECS) and California Disaster Corps programs. Please visit the links below to learn about the programs offered.

11.5.5.8 Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness and trains them in basic response skills. Following a catastrophic event CERT Members can assist themselves, their families, and others in their neighborhood or workplace until professional responders arrive. Fourteen (14) CERT programs are in the communities of:

- Angelus Oaks
- Big Bear Valley
- Helendale
- Lucerne Valley
- Lytle Creek
- Mill Creek Canyon
- Morongo Basin
- Mountain
- Oak Hills
- Phelan/Pinon Hills
- Rosena Ranch
- San Antonio Heights
- Silver Valley
- Wrightwood CERT

San Bernardino County Fire Protection District Office of Emergency Services has sworn in over 1000 CERT participants as California Disaster Service Workers. These participants have gone on to receive a Sheriff's Department background check to become members of their community's CERT.

The program receives guidance and resources from Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, Citizen Corps, and California Volunteers. The program is administered locally by the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District Office of Emergency Services.

11.5.5.9 LISTOS

Listos, which means "ready" in Spanish, is a twelve-hour disaster preparedness course created specifically for the Spanish-speaking community and is delivered entirely in Spanish. The program is intended to be adaptable, flexible and culturally relevant. This means participants are encouraged to involve the entire family and accommodations are made for young children. San Bernardino County Fire, Office of Emergency Services currently partners with the Cities of Fontana and Rialto to bring Listos to their communities

11.5.5.10 California Disaster Corps

The Disaster Corps is a first-in-the-nation effort to professionalize, standardize and coordinate highly trained disaster volunteers statewide. This program initiative was built collaboratively in partnership with California Volunteers from the ground up through public-private partnerships and with a wide range of subject matter experts including representatives from all levels of government, local emergency managers, state agency volunteer coordinators, and leaders in non-governmental volunteer programs.

Disaster Corps programs reside only in San Bernardino, San Francisco and Riverside Counties. San Bernardino County Disaster Corps volunteers are those volunteers participating in the volunteer programs residing within the unincorporated communities of San Bernardino County and have demonstrated commitment to their volunteer program and strive to continue developing their skills and training to better support their program and their community.

Within San Bernardino County Disaster Corps volunteers are set aside from regular CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) and ECS (Emergency Communication Services) volunteers by having the ability to be deployed throughout other areas of San Bernardino County and the state. They have received specialized training in SEMS and NIMS, plus have completed many other ICS courses and First Aid and CPR training. In addition, there are additional training opportunities not offered to the regular CERT and ECS volunteers.

11.5.5.11 ECS Emergency Communications Service

The Emergency Communications Service (ECS) is a volunteer group providing front-line communications, technical and logistical support to the San Bernardino County Fire Department and Office of Emergency Services. Their primary mission is to support County Fire, County Government and other local agencies in time of disaster. In addition, ECS has provided telecommunications and event support to other County departments including Public

Health, Behavioral Health, Public Works, Pre-School Services, Sheriff's Search and Rescue and other County Departments.

ECS coordinates disaster communications between city and county agencies, provides a communication link to Cal OES and ensures backup communication channels are kept open in times of a major disaster.

In an average calendar year, ECS supports approximately two-dozen events and incidents throughout the County. These events range from parades and community events to major public safety incidents including fires and floods. The 200 ECS volunteers donate an average of 9,100 hours per year to the County of San Bernardino.

ECS currently provides multiple HAM licensing classes to County Departments and the residents of San Bernardino County each year.

11.5.5.12 ROPE Plan (Responders Organized For Pass Emergencies)

ROPE Field Operations Guide (FOG) and Standard Operating Guide (SOG) for use by participating Federal, State, County, and Municipal agencies, and industries for day-to-day incidents in the Cajon Pass, as well as for larger regional incidents requiring coordinated and unified multi-agency response. The ROPE FOG contains; communications information, emergency contact information, critical infrastructure mapping and ICS planning tools.

11.5.5.13 Great ShakeOut County Drill in all Disciplines (held annually)

The San Bernardino County Operational Area will be participating in the annual The Great ShakeOut drill which will focus on the Southern California Regional Catastrophic Plan (SCRCP). This plan is based on a large-scale magnitude earthquake scenario along the southern section of the San Andres Fault. The purpose for participation in the Great ShakeOut Exercise is to address the County's potential to respond to a catastrophic earthquake event based on the plan, and to better prepare for such an occurrence. The goal of the exercise will be to conduct an effective multiagency/multi-jurisdictional evaluation of the Regional Catastrophic Plan with our Operational Area response partners.

11.5.5.14 "Ready SB" Smart Phone App for Disaster Preparedness Program

The new mobile app, Ready SB, provides residents with multiple resources that will assist them in preparing for a disaster. Ready SB is now available as a free download from the Apple App Store and the Google Play Store it can immediately help residents prepare themselves for emergencies.

Ready SB features include: "My Plan", an individual emergency plan and/or a family or group plan. The person that downloads the application will receive county wide alerts and notifications of emergency situations in that person's area. There is a feature called "Share My Status" it is a place to update your status via text or email.

The app also includes information about areas that need to be evacuated, where to go, what routes are open and what resources are available during that emergency.

The app features include: Evacuation Routes and Shelters, Need to Know, and has a Resources List.

11.5.6 Cal Fire Public Education Programs

Cal Fire provides programs to increase fire safety in high fire hazard severity zones. It funds and staff's programs from public education activities to performing fuel modifications with inmate crews. One example is the active Re-Leaf program where mountain residents are educated about drought tolerant and fire resistive landscaping that is available and sustainable. Cal Fire is also the lead agency on reforestation after a wildfire to ensure the stability of the environment. Cal Fire Foresters are active participants in the MAST process helping educate citizens and leading forestry activities on private lands within the USFS boundary.

Numerous fuels projects have been completed by State inmate crews that do significant hand work in dense fuels adjacent to communities. Cal Fire has also led the way in countless reforestation projects that ensure that new stands of the same trees will repopulate an area and that the original forest won't be overtaken by a different type of replacement forest.

11.5.7 Organized Group Volunteer Activities

Mountain communities are populated by several volunteer citizen groups that can provide significant resources that are not provided by traditional governmental agency services.

Volunteer groups particularly "Mountain Hearts and Lives" (MHL) responded to numerous emergencies particularly of note the Grass Valley and Slide Fires. These groups have also spent significant time working to prepare citizens for disasters. MHL has coordinated CERT training as well as HAM radio operator training. Other activities can be found at www.heartsandlives.org. Other partners that assist in coordinated endeavors for disaster preparedness and disaster relief are Rim Family Services and the Rim Resource Community Network. Members of these and other groups work very closely with MAST, Mountain Mutual Aid and the American Red Cross.

11.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project Prioritizing

Cost effectiveness of each measure was a primary consideration when developing mitigation actions. Because mitigation is an investment to reduce future damages, it is important to select measures for which the reduced damages over the life of the measure are likely to be greater than the project cost. For structural projects, the level of cost effectiveness is primarily based on the likelihood of damages occurring in the future, the severity of the damages when they occur, and the level of effectiveness of the selected measure. While detailed analysis was not conducted during the mitigation action development process, these factors were of primary concern when selecting measures. For measures that do not result in a quantifiable reduction



of damages, such as public education and outreach, the relationship of the probable future benefits and the cost of each measure was considered when developing the mitigation actions.

Based upon the Fire Districts capabilities, **Error! Reference source not found.** shows primary actions selected for further implementation and development during the next planning cycle. **Error! Reference source not found.** provides details for each mitigation action with mitigation action descriptions, FEMA mitigation category, responsible party, and timeframe.



11.7 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project Actions

The majority of the mitigation projects were carried over from the last plan. The response to multiple disasters and the Covid-19 pandemic slowed down mitigation project progress. Mitigation actions from the last plan were carried over into the 2022 MJHMP update and completed actions were taken out.

Table 46: -Mitigation Project Prioritization and Implementation

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
ALL Hazard	AH Action 1.1: Valley Dispatch and Operations Center.	Update and maintain the operations of the facility and ensure cohesive working and response to any scale emergency and operations in a secure complex	ES	HMGP ConFire Budget	Fire Protection District	1-3 Years	See Fire Protection District Annex A. Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project .

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
ALL Hazard	AH Action 1.2: Maintain Shelter Operations Compound (SHOC). This shelter concept provides a new one-stop shelter concept. The SHOC combines a shelter, a Local Assistance Center (LAC) and a Non-LAC Unit in one easy location.	After the 2003 Wildland Fires, the County and American Red Cross recognized the need to provide services beyond basic care and short-term sheltering, especially during large fires, floods, and earthquakes The Mass Care & Shelter Plan and Concept of Operations, outlines the framework of a new one-stop shelter concept, Shelter Operations Compound (SHOC). It combines a shelter, a Local Assistance Center (LAC) and a Non-LAC Unit in one easy location. Residents can access public information and referral services through the LAC, and then take a short walk to the Non-LAC Unit for communication, postal services, and other private organizations/busines	ES	General Fund, HMPG	Fire Protection District/	1-5 Years	See Fire Protection District Annex A. Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project .

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
		<p>s at little to no cost. The completion of the Plan in 2012 will help to sync local resources, encourage local self-sufficiency, foster partnership between public and private agencies, and serve as a reference document for the region.</p> <p>By June 2017, the program will have 32 trailers/caches equipped with mass care and shelter supplies, strategically placed throughout the County and ready for rapid deployment. It is expected to serve over 12,000 residents. In addition to enhancing the comfort levels of shelter residents, the program will produce standardized documents and protocols for procuring and maintaining Mass</p>					

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
		<p>Care and Shelter trailers/caches. These plans and programs will help the County prepare for and mitigate damages from hazards. This is an update and expansion of the plan and done without more grant funds.</p>					
All-Hazard	<p>AH Action 2.1 Incorporate as appropriate requirements from the State of California's most recent</p>	<p>Government Code 65302.6 requires the following elements to be included in the hazard mitigation plan:</p> <p>(1) An initial earthquake</p>	PRV, NRP	Cal-Fire Grant, HMGP	<p>Primary: Land Use Services</p> <p>Secondary: Fire Protection District/</p>	1-5 years	

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
	<p>land use regulations regarding the hazard mitigation planning process (Government Code 65302 and 8685.9).</p>	<p>performance evaluation of public facilities that provide essential services, shelter, and critical governmental functions.</p> <p>(2) An inventory of private facilities that are potentially hazardous, including, but not limited to, multiunit, soft story, concrete tilt-up, and concrete frame buildings.</p> <p>(3) A plan to reduce the potential risk from private and governmental facilities in the event of a disaster.</p> <p>Government Code 8685.9 requires that the state share</p> <p>shall not exceed 75 percent of total state eligible costs unless</p>					

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
		the local agency is located within a city, county, or city and county that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan as part of the safety element of its general plan. In that situation, the Legislature may provide for a state share of local costs that exceeds 75 percent of total state eligible costs.					
Wildfire	WF Action 1.1 Continue Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST) funding to support mitigation activity.	MAST was formed to mitigate the region wide risk of a catastrophic wildfire due to dead and dying trees in the mountain communities. The mission of the MAST is to facilitate a coordinated effort by cities, county, state, federal, and non-profit agencies to provide for the protection of property owners, residents, and	NRP, PPRO	Fire Protection District, various funding sources including Cal FIRE grants. Total Cost: \$701,000 Approx.	San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	On-Going**	See Implementation plan on more information on MAST. See Fire Protection District Annex A. Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project .

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
		<p>property subject to the risk of catastrophic wildfire that could occur in San Bernardino County with an initial emphasis on the threat resulting from the Old and Grand Prix fires in 2003. MAST priorities are to continue reducing fire hazards through fuel reduction programs and hazard abatement through enforcement of county ordinances.</p> <p>The Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST) Operations Section meets monthly. MAST Operations Section determines project priorities based on the benefit cost analysis of the projects and the effect of the project on the overall goals of the MAST organization.</p>					

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
		Goals can change as detailed Benefit Cost Analysis is conducted and CEQA/NEPA reviews are completed.					
Wildfire	WF Action 2.1: Update Mountain Mutual Aid Map Book to document updated information contained in 2016 HMP.	The Map Book portion of the Community Safety and Structure Protection Plan provides not only a street network of the area but more importantly it provides the locations of strategic and critical resources for fire fighters. These include but are not limited to safe zones, open areas, locations for refuge. They also identify areas within communities that have narrow and steep winding streets and or with limited ingress and egress. The document is handed	ES	Seeking additional funding through Cal-Fire Grant, HMPG Total Cost: \$250,000 Approx.	San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	1-5 Years	See Fire Protection District Annex A. Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project .

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
		out to all responding strike teams from out of the area and has proved invaluable in directing and coordinating an effective fire-fighting response and reduces the potential for life loss and property damage.					
Wildfire	WF Action 2.2 Update Community Structure Protection Plans as necessary.	This is an on-going action (from the 2011 MJHMP) with the goal to continue development of and continue the mission of mutual aid between first responders in the County mountain areas.	PPRO	HMGP	Primary: San Bernardino County Fire Protection District Secondary: Land Use Services	On-Going**	
Wildfire	WF Action 3.1: Implement identified community-based fuels	The Fuels Reduction Program is designed to create community-based fuel modification programs	PPRO	Current Funding: Seeking additional funding through	Primary: San Bernardino Public Works Department	On-Going**	

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
	reduction projects.	<p>across the mountain communities.</p> <p>These projects are selected specifically to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfires and the damage that they can do to the communities. Project design, contracting, and operations are managed by the County's Public Works Department with priorities set by local fire chiefs in monthly MAST Operations Meetings. This program is the oldest and most significant for reducing wildfire threat on a mountain wide basis.</p>		<p>various funding sources.</p> <p>Total Cost: \$500,000 Approx.</p>	Secondary: County Fire Protection District		

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
Wildfire	WF Action 3.2: Develop fuels reduction “maintenance program” by obtaining participation from citizens and/or homeowners associations.	To survive a wildfire, property owners need to manage the land surrounding their homes and communities effectively. Removing fuels in the wildland fuel reduction zone beyond the defensible space can reduce the speed and intensity of an oncoming wildfire. But if these areas aren’t regularly maintained , they lose their effectiveness. Plants grow back, and flammable vegetation needs to be routinely removed and disposed of properly. This guide provides tips on how to create and maintain defensible space and wildland fuels treatments around your property.	PPRO, PE&A	Seeking additional funding through various funding sources including Cal FIRE Wildland Budget	Primary: Public Works Secondary: Fire Protection District	On-Going**	

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
Wildfire	WF Action 4.1 Increase homeowner assistance services to mountain residents for fuel reduction.	<p>This is an ongoing wildfire mitigation action (from the 2011 MJHMP) for the group Forest Care to achieve the goal of providing assistance to homeowners by expanding services to all communities in the Mountain areas of the County.</p> <p>Forest Care is a program dedicated to creating a healthier forest. This program provides foresters to assess individual properties for thinning the vegetation and then provides 75% of the funding to do so.</p>	PPRO, PE&A	Fire Protection District, HMPG	San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	On-Going**	
Wildfire	WF Action 4.2 Continue working with Southern California Edison	A significant number of fires across the State are caused by trees falling into power lines. When the forests in the mountain	PRV, PPRO	Southern California Edison	San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	On-Going**	

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
	(SCE) to remove dead trees near power lines.	<p>communities became infested with bark beetles the pine tree die off was unprecedented. Thousands of these dead trees were standing precariously close to power lines. Early in the Bark Beetle Emergency in 2004, Southern California Edison swiftly initiated a program to remove all trees that were dead, dying, and/or diseased that had the potential to fall into any SCE power lines.</p> <p>The role of Southern California Edison was critical to the success of MAST both operationally and financially. Edison still removes the most difficult trees, the costliest trees; and the ones that are most likely to be the source</p>					

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
		<p>of ignition for a wild land fire. They are also removing the trees that are immediately threatening homes.</p> <p>They have removed 118,305 trees since the inception of the program in 2004. They also provided reimbursements to people that removed their own trees.</p>					
Wildfire	WF Action 5.1: Inspect every residence in the mountain communities throughout the year to enforce the Fire Hazard Abatement code that	The Fire Hazard Abatement Program conducts surveys to identify fire hazards throughout the year. Fire hazards are identified and notices to abate the hazard(s) are mailed to property owners. Property owners are given 30 days to abate the violations. Failure to abate may result in	PRV, PPRO, PE&A	Seeking additional funding through HMPG	Primary: Land Use Services Secondary: San Bernardino County Fire	On-Going**	For more information on Contractor Certification, see Annex A Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project .

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
	addresses green fuels.	<p>citations, penalties, and/or fees for abatement by the County. The Fire Hazard Abatement Program responds to complaints year-round in the unincorporated areas and contracting Cities and Fire Districts.</p> <p>The Division completes more than 430,000 inspections, issues more than 45,000 Notices to Abate Fire Hazards, issues over 4,000 citations for non-compliance, and abates the fire hazards on more than 2,000 parcels annually. Within the last 5 years, the Fire Hazard Abatement Division has received even more financial resources that enable them to abate all</p>			Protection District		

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
		properties declared a fire hazard.					
Wildfire	WF Action 5.2: Continue to collaborate with Forest Care, Red, Cross and Cal Fire to overcome increased costs of enforcement.	This is an on-going action from the 2011 MJHMP with the goal of overcoming funding shortfalls for the County Fire Hazard Abatement Program.	PRV	Fire Protection District, HMGP	San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	On-Going**	
Wildfire	WF Action 6.1 Train and Certify landscape contractors to comply with the Fire Hazard Abatement Code.	The City of Big Bear Lake created a program to train and certify landscape contractors to provide a qualified workforce to conduct fuels reduction activities on individual properties. The contractors are trained to comply with the new Fire Hazard Abatement Code that exists both in the City of Big Bear and the County unincorporated area. The City of Big	PRV, PPRO	Seeking additional funding through HMPG	San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	On-Going**	On-Going

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
		<p>Bear Lake Fire Department conducts the classes for landscapers and handy persons. This provides an incentive for the contractors and provides a level of certification that the homeowner can rely on when they are deciding to hire a landscape contractor to conduct fuels abatement around their home.</p>					
<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>WF Action 6.2: Continue wildfire mitigation efforts under the Wood Shake Roof Replacement Program.</p>	<p>The County successfully passed an ordinance that requires the replacement of wood shake roofs by 2014. MAST has successfully mapped all of the wood shake roofs in the fire safety overlay and has created a strategy as to which roofs will be selected to participate in the FEMA funded</p>	<p>PRV, PPRO, SP</p>	<p>Various Grant Funding from Edison, FEMA, Cal Fire</p>	<p>Primary: MAST Secondary: San Bernardino County fire Protection District</p>	<p>On-Going**</p>	

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
		project. This is an on-going project in cooperation with Big Bear Lake Fire Protection District in order to provide more funding for wood shake roof replacements by property owners.					
Wildfire	WF Action 7.1: Modify independent and unique CWPPs into a more common framework making them similar but leaving room to provide specific hazard characteristics and mitigation actions for each community.	Community Wildfire Protection Plans are designed to provide a means for a community, usually through the Fire Safe Council, to have input into and actively participate in the planning, strategy, goals, and objectives of creating a fire safe community.	PRV	Seeking additional funding through various sources including Cal FIRE. Total Cost: \$30,000 Approx.	San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	On-Going**	For more information on CWPP see Annex A Section A.6 Fire Protection District Mitigation Project .

County of San Bernardino
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Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
Wildfire	WF Action 8.1: Construct Arrowbear Drive Realignment and Widening.	The Arrowbear community off State Highway 18 has limited access to State Highway 138. The existing bridge/spillway and road needs to be realigned and widened to facilitate access by emergency personnel during wildfires and flooding. Mitigation strategy for this is to remove and replace existing bridge/spillway, realign and widen the road.	SP	Caltrans Total Cost: \$2,000,000	Primary: Public Works Secondary: San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	1-3 Years	
Wildfire	WF Action 8.2: Construct Cedar Glen Fire Access Road.	Lack of paved roads inhibits traffic circulation and the ability to enter and exit the area without backtracking during wildfire emergencies. Strategy is to Construct road and drainage improvements to Little Bear Creek Road and Elder Drive.	SP	U.S. Forest Service, Cal-Fire Grant Total Cost: \$2,500,000	Primary: Public Works Secondary: San Bernardino County Fire Protection District	1-3 Years	

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
Wildfire	WF Action 9.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to wildfire.	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to wildfire in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.	SP	Fire Protection District, HMGP	Special Districts	On-Going**	
Wildfire	WF Action 9.2: Emergency	Purchase emergency water supply or water purification devices to ensure uninterrupted supply of water to	ES	Fire Protection	Roads	On-Going**	

County of San Bernardino
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description/ Background	Mitigation/ Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status/Comments/ Implementation Mechanisms
	Water Supplies	emergency response personal. (completed with continuous fresh of supplies and rotation)		District, DWR			

**On-Going projects are continuous and will last 5+ years.



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12 Annex B Flood Control District

12.1 Introduction

This Annex details the hazard mitigation planning elements specific to the Flood Control District, a previously participating jurisdiction to the 2017 San Bernardino County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This Annex is not intended to be a standalone document but appends to and supplements the information contained in the base plan document. As such, all sections of the base plan, including the planning process and other procedural requirements apply to and were met by the Flood Control District. This Annex provides additional information specific to the Flood Control District, with a focus on providing additional details on mitigation actions and projects.

The Board of Supervisors acts as the Board of Directors for the County Flood Control District, and as part of their responsibilities as an elected member of the County of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors.

12.2 Flood District Profile

Flood Control District Functions:

The Flood Control functions are handled through the San Bernardino County Flood Control District under State legislation enacted in 1939. The District has developed a very extensive system of facilities, including dams, conservation basins, channels, and storm drains. The purpose of these facilities is to intercept and convey flood flows through and away from the major developed areas of the County. The principal functions are:

- Flood protection on major streams.
- Water conservation.
- Storm Drain construction.

Mission:

To enhance the quality of life for our communities by developing and maintaining public infrastructure and providing a variety of municipal services that complements our natural resources and environment.

Vision:

Lead the way to a thriving community through innovation in public works, fiscal responsibility, and environmental stewardship.



The Flood Control District is a special district and does not qualify for the NFIP nor does it have repetitive loss properties.

Over the past five years the Flood Control District expanded to improve operations. The Flood Control District continues to apply for grants to implement hazard mitigation projects. Several disasters including the Ridgecrest Earthquake and Hurricane Kay damaged some buildings that were restored. Overall, the vulnerability of the Flood Control District has not changed since the last MJHMP update.

Some of the Flood Control District’s infrastructure is prone to hazards listed in the plan. These were listed in the base plan.

The Flood Control District adopted the changed into their internal plans and used the new elements for their mitigation projects. The EOP and IIPP are used by the district and influence policy. After the MJHMP is approved the Flood Control District will attend annual meetings to evaluate mitigation hazard actions and projects. The Flood Control District will attend monthly meetings and report the status of projects to OES.

12.3 Planning Process

As described above, the County Flood Control District followed the planning process detailed in Section 3 of the base plan. In addition to providing representation on the San Bernardino County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC), the District formulated their own internal planning team to support the broader planning process requirements. Internal planning participants, their positions, and how they participated in the planning process are shown in Table 47. Additional details on plan participation and District representatives are included in Appendix A.

Table 47: Flood Control District Hazard 1

Name	Title	Role
Brendon Briggs	Director Public Works	Public Works Director
Michael Fam	Manager Flood Control Chief	Manager Flood Control Chief
Noel Castillo	Assistant Director Flood Control Planning	Assistant Director Flood Control Planning
Grant Mann	Deputy Director Flood Control Planning	Deputy Director Flood Control Planning



12.4 Hazard Identification and Prioritization

The Flood Control District Planning Team participated in the County hazard identification and prioritization process described in the base plan. The Flood Control District Planning Team assisted to summarize the extent, probability of future occurrences, potential magnitude/severity, and significance specific to the Flood Control District (See Section 4).

The Planning Team determined that the County and its Special Districts should focus over the next five (5) years on hazards that fell within the HIGH and MEDIUM “Probability” and “Impact” categories. While all the hazards present a potential problem in the County, the Planning Team felt that if they were able to reduce or eliminate the risk from “flood hazards, it would provide a greater service to the people within the jurisdiction. Table B-5 illustrates how the final prioritization of the hazard; the “Green” colored box represents the highest priority hazards; and the “White” colored boxes represent lower (second and third tier) priority hazards.

Table 48 - Prioritized Hazard Assessment Matrix

		Impact		
		High	Medium	Low
Probability	High	Flood ^x		Drought Extreme Heat
	Medium		Wildfire Climate Change Earthquake/ Hazards Terrorism	Geologic Hail Infestation Landslide
	Low		Dam Inundation	Tornado High Winds Winter Storm Lightning Extreme Cold

^x = Flood District Area of Concentration

The hazard priority matrix is different from the base plan due to the services offered by the Fire District. Responding to wildfires is the main responsibility of the Fire District while the other hazards are lower risk.

High Priority

- Flood

Medium Priority

- Earthquake/ Geologic
- Drought
- Climate Change
- Extreme Heat
- Landslide
- Terrorism
- Wildfire

Low Priority

- Hail
- Infestation
- Dam Inundation
- Tornado
- High Winds
- Winter Storm
- Lightning

12.5 Coordination with Existing Flood District Mechanisms

Coordination with other County planning efforts is paramount to the successful implementation of this plan. This Section provides information on how the Flood Control District integrated the previously approved 2017 Plan into existing planning mechanisms and programs. Specifically, the District incorporated into or implemented the 2017 MJHMP through other plans and programs shown below.

The San Bernardino County Flood Control District does not have a population. However, the district owns critical infrastructure that can be impacted by wildfires and floods. Infrastructure impacted was covered in the base plan.

Since the San Bernardino County Flood Control District is a special district, it is not eligible for NFIP and therefore does not have repetitive loss property information.

San Bernardino County is encouraging all departments, special districts, and agencies to share reports and common information. This sharing and exchanging of ideas have led to more coordinated efforts and better planning. The driving document in the County of San Bernardino is the County's General Plan. The County General Plan provides the foundation on which all development and future programs are built upon.

12.6 Current Capabilities

Based on the capability assessment, the Flood Control District has existing regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal mechanisms in place that help to mitigate hazards in the last MJHMP update. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are opportunities for the Flood Control District to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. These are organized below by regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal, and outreach opportunities.

12.6.1 Planning and Policy

The Flood Control District has flood codes and emergency response plans that adhere to hazard mitigation practices. Improved flood codes limit development in flood zones and improved flood control infrastructure mitigates flood damage. Existing flood response plans and EAPs incorporate lessons learned from other disaster responses to avoid the loss of life. The Flood Control District provides training and equipment to keep its workforce healthy and to prevent injury to the workforce.

12.6.2 Regulatory Opportunities

The Flood Control District updates response plans on an annual basis. Response operations maintain industry practices to comply with state and federal regulations. The Flood Control District follow changes in floodplain management and best practices published by state and federal agencies.

12.6.3 Administrative and Technical

Staff are trained on hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness. ICS and NIMS are taught to managerial staff to maintain command and control during responses. Staff attend refresher trainings to stay current on ICS changes. Employees who work in the DOC or EOC take EOC training to maintain emergency management skill sets.

12.6.4 Financial Resources

The Flood Control District receives funding from the County for its budget. HGMP grants are used to train employees and improve emergency preparedness. Grants at the state and federal level help the district purchase new equipment and train employees on best practices.

12.6.5 Community Outreach

The Flood Control District works with OES to alert the public about flood dangers. Different types of flooding occur throughout the County and the district conduct virtual and in person awareness events. Community outreach campaigns highlight the importance of emergency preparedness and hazard mitigation.

12.6.5.1 Opportunities for Enhancement

Based on the capability assessment, the Flood Control District has existing regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal mechanisms in place that help to mitigate hazards. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are opportunities for the Flood Control District to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. These are organized below by regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal, and outreach opportunities.

Planning and Policy

The Flood Control District adopted the changed into their internal plans and used the new elements for their mitigation projects. The EOP and IIPP are used by the district and influence policy. Meeting with the different flood zones will review mitigation actions and best practices to ensure city engineers are aware of hazards in their zones. Future long-range planning will incorporate hazard mitigation projects and determine how completed projects impact vulnerability.

Regulatory Opportunities

Future opportunities for regulatory enhancement should focus on compliance with Assembly Bill 2140. Following standards set by NFIP will keep the County compliant with federal regulations and improve hazard mitigation practices. The Flood Control District will examine if it is beneficial for staff to receive a certified floodplain manager certification.

Administrative and Technical

Other future enhancements may include providing hazard training for staff or hazard mitigation grant funding in partnership with the County and Cal OES. Existing staff are aware of the benefits of participating in training and webinars offered by Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Team related to HMGP opportunities, HMGP Sub application Development support, and other funding programs, such as Prepare California Jumpstart. Other opportunities may be related to coordinating and educating key stakeholders in the Flood Control District. Other stakeholders may be interested in aligning efforts related to hazard mitigation and also supporting HMGP Sub applications and other hazard mitigation trainings.

Financial Resources

The 2021-22 recommended budgets of \$5.4 billion are balanced and consistent with policy and direction received from the Board of Supervisors. The 2021-22 Recommended Budgets address the following key issues:

- Ongoing funding for neglected raises for County employees
- Ongoing funding for maintenance of County roads
- Continues investment in facilities, infrastructure and operating systems.
- Ongoing funding of mental health and medical services for County residents.
- Maintains fiscal responsibility through contributions to the reserves of \$62.8 million.

The budget represents the County General Fund and County restricted general funds. It also presents capitol project funds, special revenue funds, enterprise funds, internal service funds and permanent funds for all entities in the 2021-22. The Flood Control District receives funding from the budget and will use funds to raise awareness of hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness in conjunction with OES.

The Flood Control District can update other plans, such as the EOP to incorporate hazard information and include hazard mitigation actions and climate adaptation strategies that relate to infrastructure systems resiliency associated with the water and wastewater systems. The Flood Control District should also apply for HMGP grants to fund implementation costs associated with key CIP projects, and related projects in the Flood Control District's mitigation strategy. The Flood Control District could look to expand its fiscal capabilities by raising taxes or issuing bonds. These fiscal capabilities may be supported by Flood Control District staff or augmented with consultant staff.

12.6.5.2 Public Alert and Education Programs

The Flood Control District can expand their outreach capabilities related to the implementation of the 2022-2027 County MJHMP. Specific enhancements may include continued public involvement through social media posts and advertisements focused on projects successes related to the Mitigation Strategy as well as focused outreach to under-represented and special-interest groups in the City. The Flood Control District can also develop outreach kits for partner organizations by expanding on the information include in the MJHMP Outreach Strategy.

The San Bernardino County Flood Control District conducts public outreach campaigns to encourage residents to adopt emergency preparedness actions. The Flood Control District will contact communities about the MJHMP and tell residents mitigation actions.

12.7 MJHMP Integration

After the MJHMP is approved it will incorporate into the Santa Ana Watershed Plan and emergency response plans for the Flood Control District. The Flood Control District will work with OES to ensure best mitigation practices are included. The Flood Control District will send employees to attend emergency management and hazard mitigation training to better understand hazard mitigation practices.

The previous MJHMP was incorporated into flood planning and SOPs. Emergency response plans were updated with hazard mitigation actions and dam EAPs were improved and reviewed by Flood Control and OES staff. The new MJHMP will focus on meeting annually to review best practices for mitigation.

12.7.1 Flood Area Safety Taskforce (FAST)

During the devastating fires in the fall of 2003, there was great concern of what the ramifications might be for flooding in the burned areas, as well as in the valleys. In response to these concerns, an organization was established that mirrored the Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST), mentioned above, which played a key role in minimizing damage.

While the fires were ravishing the countryside, representatives from multiple agencies met often to address potential issues associated with flood, mud and debris flows develop a strategy and to protect communities from flooding incidents. These agencies united to become the Flood Area Safety Taskforce (FAST). FAST is structured as an ICS/SEMS Organization for managing incident activities both readiness and response. The FAST Organization stresses liaison with the communities, provides for community education and information, and places emphases on Community and city partnerships.

The FAST group includes:

- Elected State officials
- Representatives from all five (5) County Supervisorial Districts
- State Office of Emergency Services
- County Administrative Office
- County Public Works-Flood Control/ Transportation/Solid Waste
- County Fire Protection District
- County Fire Protection District/Office of Emergency Services (OES)
- County Sheriff's Department
- Representatives from the cities of Fontana, Highland Rancho Cucamonga, Rialto, and San Bernardino.
- USFS
- Caltrans
- CHP

The mission of the FAST is to facilitate a coordinated effort by cities, county, state, federal, and non-profit agencies to provide for the protection of property owners, residents, and property subject to the risk of erosion, mudflows, and flooding that could occur in San Bernardino County with an initial emphasis on the threat resulting from the Old and Grand Prix fires in 2003.

The FAST Unified Command identified the following objectives as the focus and direction of the FAST:

- Provide for Community Safety.
- Develop Coordinated Public Information Dissemination between Cities, County, State, Federal and Non-Profit Agencies.
- Develop Immediate, Mid-range and Long-range Coordinated Agency Plans.
- Identify and Secure Potential Funding Resources to Provide Document Task Force Activities Including Mission, Goals and Objectives, Policies, Procedures, and Outcomes.

Prior to any type of flood threat, the following precautionary measures may be taken by FAST members to reduce the impact of impending flooding:

- Review mutual aid agreements
- Define evacuation areas and trigger points
- Review the use of alert and warning systems
- Provide information to the public of potentially susceptible flooding areas and protective measures in progress or planned for those areas
- Educate public on emergency self-help and preparedness
- Develop and maintain emergency notification procedures and checklists.

A FAST Concept of Operations (CONOPS) was developed to provide activity guidelines for pre-flood activities related to National Weather Service (NWS) watches and warnings. Due to the unstable condition of the burned areas, activities and coordination needed to be established and implemented between departments.

The CONOPS is “situation” and “incident” driven and subject to revision by the Unified Command which includes County Flood Control District & Co Roads, County Fire Protection District, United States Forest Service (USFS), California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), California Highway Patrol (CHP), County Sheriff, City of Fontana, City of Highland, City of Rancho Cucamonga, City of Rialto, and City of San Bernardino. The Unified Command

has the ability to modify activities in these guidelines in response to current situations and predicted changes. Currently, the CONOPS includes both summer and Winter Storm Event Readiness.

In addition, the CONOPS includes the San Bernardino County Flood Area Safety Taskforce Paging Network and a draft of the Alert Communication Matrix by Rain Amount/NWS Warning.

Over the past 10 years, the County has used the FAST CONOPS many times, greatly enhancing the County's ability to respond to flash flood in the desert and foothill areas. The CONOPS activity coordination between the agencies has been very successful. Because of the great success of the CONOPS, State Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) is using the CONOPS as a model for other agencies throughout the State.

In addition, San Bernardino County the CONOPS and FAST Plan is updated every two years and has done so since been put in to action the latest update being May of 2015.

12.7.1.1 Alluvial Fan Task Force

In December of 2002, the California Floodplain Management Task Force Report recommended that "The State should convene a task force specifically for alluvial fans, with stakeholder participation, to review the state of knowledge regarding alluvial fan floodplains, determine future research needs, and, if appropriate, develop recommendations relating to alluvial fan floodplain management, with an emphasis on alluvial fan floodplains that are being considered for development."

In September of 2004, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed Assembly Bill 2141, which recommended the creation of the Alluvial Fan Task Force (Task Force). The Director of the Department of Water Resources (DWR) convened the Task Force in December of 2007 after funding to support Task Force activities was secured from a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and a state match was authorized by Assembly Bill 466. Funding supported the tasks charged to the Task Force including:

- Review the state of knowledge regarding alluvial fan floodplains;
- Determine future research needs;
- Develop a voluntary locally adopted model ordinance for communities subject to alluvial fan flooding that supports land use decisions on alluvial fans;
- Develop local planning tools to assist local communities evaluate development on alluvial fans;
- Prepare recommendations relating to alluvial fan floodplain management.

Appointments to the Task Force by DWR Director Lester Snow represented a broad range of interests. Members included elected officials, represented by five Supervisors from Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego and San Bernardino County where future alluvial fan development is projected. Appointments also included representatives of the development and environmental community, local floodplain managers and associated state and federal agencies, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), plus at-large members representing other issues related to future development on alluvial fans. The entire process was coordinated by the Water Resources Institute at California State University San Bernardino.

Primarily, the purpose of the Alluvial Fan Taskforce *Findings and Recommendations Report* (July 2010) and *The Integrated Approach for Sustainable Development on Alluvial Fans* (July 2010) documents are to provide a non-prescriptive and flexible model that local governments can use at their own discretion adapting to local conditions and needs that supports wise future land use decisions associated with development on alluvial fans.

As one of the ten Southern California counties studied by the Task Force, the County may review the development of the suite of local planning tools for pre-project screening for future development proposals on alluvial fans. If funding allows for the review, these planning tools may be useful as an optional database reference for project management. Additionally, the flood management tools designed to analyze alluvial fan flood hazards and formulate flood hazard protection, which were developed to be consistent with FEMA guidelines, may provide an optional data source for project development. Long term funding for updating and maintaining the pre-project screening tools database is a concern regarding the reliability for current data.

If funding exists, for the implementation of the *Integrated Approach for Sustainable Development on Alluvial Fans*, the methods contained therein may be used as some of the approaches for planning and evaluating the suitability of development on alluvial fans. During the analysis and review, if budgets allow, the long term ecological and financial sustainability issues would also be evaluated.

Based on the Findings from the Alluvial Fan Task Force process, recommendations were made for specific future actions that the State and other public agencies should consider regarding alluvial fans. The San Bernardino County Departments of Land Use, Special Districts and the Flood Control District are all coordinating on the below recommendations:

Recommendation 1: *on-going*

In February 2010, a General Plan Amendment (GPA) to the Safety Element of the 2007 General Plan was adopted to amend the Flood Plain Safety Overlay District to incorporate revised FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) Flood Plain data, modifying 47 detail and seven regional General Plan Quad Maps. The GPA also adopted the FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map database as released by FEMA as it currently exists and as updated in the future for the County allowing for automatic map updates as new data are published by FEMA. This action by the County of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors implements the

portion of the first recommendation from the Alluvial Fan Task Force by working with FEMA to continue updating flood insurance rate maps.

In addition, the GPA for the Safety Element in 2010 (a) amended the Generalized Landslide Susceptibility layer, modifying 17 General Plan Quad Maps and one regional Quad Map, to incorporate updated existing landslide data published by the U. S. Geological Survey for the Mountain area; (b) amended the Fire Safety Overlay District, modifying four General Plan Quad Maps to incorporate updated fire safety mapping published by Cal Fire for the Valley area; and (c) amended the Generalized Liquefaction Susceptibility layer, modifying four General Plan Quad Maps to incorporate new liquefaction data in the Big Bear Lake area designated by the County Geologist for the Big Bear Lake area.

Recommendation 2: *on-going*

The County will coordinate with the California Geological Survey (CGS) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to review any newly developed Quaternary geologic maps in alluvial fan areas in order to identify potential hazards in areas projected for future development.

Recommendation 4: *on-going*

Historical, documentation of flooding occurrences is preserved by the County's Flood Control District that would review the recommendation to identify flooding events that were associated with alluvial fans.

Recommendation 6: *on-going*

The increased severity and intensity of wildfires in Southern California increase flood risk because the same structures subject to fire risk are also prone to post-fire debris flows. Many of the debris basins that were constructed some time ago did not anticipate the increased severity and intensity of wildfires or the additional developments that would follow. The CalOES projects that climate change will further increase the severity of storms, wildland fires, flooding, mudslides and landslides in areas of Southern California where existing debris basins are located.

All of San Bernardino County Flood Control District's Debris Basins in the valley area; from the Los Angeles County Line to Yucaipa, were analyzed after the Grand Prix and Old Fires. Flood Control District Safety Assessment Teams utilized the Corps of Engineers' Los Angeles District methodology to determine debris production, the same methodology the Corps uses when designing debris basins. In many cases basins were physically expanded and additional measures such as K-rails and debris racks were installed. The understanding of post-fire debris flows continues to evolve; we work closely with the USGS as they develop Post Wildfire Debris Flow Hazard Assessments. The rainfall "Trigger Points" in our FAST CONOPS is a result of the USGS assessments. All Flood Control Basins are also studied on an annual basis to determine existing capacity.

Any additional funding to support our efforts will meet the intent of recommendation #6 which states that the State and local agencies should conduct assessments of the adequacy of strategically located debris basins under a range of scenarios in urbanized areas in light of increased fire and post-fire debris-flow events.

Recommendation 8: *on-going*

When funding sources become available for the maintenance and further development of the database for the web-based portal; which would be utilized as a pre-project screening and flood management tool for special alluvial fan areas, the County may evaluate the benefits of its use in the planning process.

Recommendation 9: *future proposal*

As financial resources are allocated, the County will consider the analysis of the Integrated Approach tools to be studied for use in land use planning for development on alluvial fans.

Recommendation 10: *future proposal*

If funding is provided, the County will review and propose for adoption a model ordinance tailored for the specific needs of the County.

Recommendation 12: *future proposal*

The County's Office of Legislative Affairs, after consulting with the appropriate departments and staff, may explore supporting the economic strategies recommended in the Integrated Approach regarding future maintenance of flood management infrastructure.

12.7.1.2 StormReady

On July 29, 2009, the National Weather Service recognized San Bernardino County as a "StormReady County". This recognition is valid through 2022 and has been renewed in use (2016) when the National Weather Service will review the County's weather-related planning and notification procedures prior to renewing the "StormReady County" status.

San Bernardino County is the only StormReady jurisdiction in the United States covered by three Weather Forecast Offices. The NWS Offices are:

- San Diego, CA;
- Las Vegas, NV; and
- Phoenix, AZ.

This NWS Recognition may provide the County residents with a discount on their Flood Insurance premiums.

12.8 Flood Protection District Mitigation Project Actions

The majority of the flood mitigation projects were carried over from the last plan. The response to multiple disasters and the Covid-19 pandemic slowed down mitigation project progress. Completed actions were taken out of the plan. Previous actions from the 2017 MJHMP were carried over except for completed projects

Table 49: Flood Project Prioritization and Implementation

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description / Background	Mitigation Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status / Comments / Implementation Mechanisms
Earthquake	EQ Action 5.1: Divert runoff to Little Bear Creek.	To reduce the runoff over the cliff(s) in the Rimforest neighborhood, the runoff must be diverted to another path. This will be accomplished over three phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1: Reduce Runoff Tributary Area by 64%- 50.35 AC Phase 2: Reduce Runoff Tributary Area by 30%- 23.79 AC Phase 3: Reduce Runoff Tributary Area by 5%- 3.99 AC 	SP, NRP, PRV	EMPG	Primary: Public Works Secondary: San Bernardino County Flood Control District	5+ Years	
Flood	FL Action 1.1: Update NFIP data and maps with newly identified flood hazard areas in the County, as new information becomes available.	As required by the State of California, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) maps published by FEMA must be included in the HMP or General Plan Safety Element. Keeping this information current is an important mitigation action.	PRV, PPRO	EMPG	San Bernardino County Flood Control District	On-Going	



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description / Background	Mitigation Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status / Comments / Implementation Mechanisms
Flood	FL Action 2.1: Determine whether or not additional amendments to development standards or policies are merited, based on the Alluvial Fan Task Force Recommendations.	This is an on-going mitigation action from the 2011 MJHMP.	PRV	EMPG	Primary: San Bernardino County Flood Control District Secondary: Land Use Services	1-5 Years	
Flood	FL Action 3.1: Amend the Flood Plain Safety Overlay District through automatic map updates as new data is released and published by FEMA.	Current San Bernardino County Hazard Maps can be found at: http://cms.sbcounty.gov/lus/Planning/ZoningOverlayMaps/HazardMaps.aspx .	PRV, NRP	EMPG	Primary: San Bernardino County Flood Control District Secondary: Land Use Services	On-Going	



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description / Background	Mitigation Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status / Comments / Implementation Mechanisms
Flood	FL Action 3.2: Review development plans to ensure compliance with ordinances.	This is an on-going mitigation action from the 2011 and 2017 MJHMP in order to reduce the flood hazards through development standards and policies stated in the General Plan and San Bernardino 2077 Development Code.	PRV	EMPG	Primary: Land Use Services Secondary: San Bernardino County Flood Control District	On-Going**	
Flood	FL Action 3.3: Inspect construction to ensure compliance with approved development plans.	This is an on-going mitigation action from the 2011 and 2017 MJHMP in order to reduce the flood hazards through development standards and policies stated in the General Plan and San Bernardino 2077 Development Code.	PRV, PPRO, SP	EMPG	Primary: Public Works Secondary: San Bernardino County Flood Control District	On-Going**	



Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description / Background	Mitigation Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status / Comments / Implementation Mechanisms
Flood	FL Action 4.1: In each flood control zone, construct facilities identified in those zones by the Flood Control Advisory Committee. See the following pages for a listing of projects.	This is an ongoing mitigation action from the 2011 and 2017 MJHMP to achieve the goal of improving existing facilities and construct new facilities to mitigate flooding within the County.	SP	EMPG	Primary: Public Works Secondary: San Bernardino County Flood Control District	On-Going**	

**On-Going projects are continuous and will last 5+ years.

12.8.1 Flood Project Prioritization and Implementation

The Flood District project rankings utilize the same format as the 2017 MJHMP, and rankings are based on the current project funding status as shown on the County Flood Control District's 10-year Plan. A 'High' Local Priority, or (3), indicates that project funding is expected to be complete within about the next three years, depending on the Flood Zone and its' available revenue. A 'Medium' Local Priority (2) indicates that project funding is expected to be complete within about four to seven years. A 'Low' Local Priority (1) indicates that the project is on the 10-Year Plan, but complete funding is likely eight to ten years or more in the future.

The task of determining local project priority is the responsibility of the County Flood Control District's staff and City Engineers. Each of the six zones of the District is represented by a Citizens Advisory Committee, composed of eleven members and serving by appointment of the Board of Supervisors without compensation. Each committee is formed of spirited citizens and public officials with unselfish and devoted interests, organized to meet annually or on call to afford recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on matters of tax levies, budgets, work programs, priority of projects, ventures and other counsel. The Mayor of each incorporated city in the District is a committee member with full standing for the appropriate zone.

County Flood Control District staff and the City Engineers for each zone meet twice per year to discuss future project needs and current project status. Projects are proposed based on the public safety needs within the particular zone. In addition to public safety, other issues are considered in the prioritization process such as grant funding, environmental reviews and approvals, and other impediments that may cause construction of the project to be delayed. (See Annex 1 for examples of how these prioritization factors are applied to proposed projects.)

Almost without reservation, the recommendations of these organized committees have been accepted by the Board of Supervisors in its administration of County Flood Control District functions.

Each flood control zone constructs facilities identified in those zones by the Flood Control Advisory Committee. The City Engineers for each zone along with the Flood Control District I Advisory Committee establishes Project Priorities based on Benefit Cost Analysis, Community input, and fiscal resources available for the project in addition to any other noted factors. The following three tables illustrate priority rankings based on three key factors: Total Cost, Hazard Assessment, and Potential Fatalities.



Table 50: Priority Flood Control Projects

Project No	Completion Date	Total Cost	Total Funding	Status
1-112	5 Year Plan	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	Priority
1-114	10 Year Plan	\$15,000,000	\$1,000,000	Priority
1-701	5 Year Plan	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	Priority
1-806	10 Year Plan	\$5,000,000	\$1,000,000	Priority
1-809	5 Year Plan	\$8,500,000	\$1,000,000	Priority
1-910	10 Year Plan	\$10,000,000	\$2,000,000	Priority
2-113	10 Year Plan	\$3,100,000	\$500,000	Priority
2-308	10 Year Plan	\$27,000,000	\$500,000	Priority
F01272	10 Year Plan	\$31,600,000	\$600,000	Priority
F01336	2017-2018	\$12,800,000	\$13,740,000	Priority
F01389-2	10 Year Plan	\$2,700,000	\$1,430,000	Priority
F01417	10 Year Plan	\$39,500,000	\$21,150,000	Priority
F01452-2	2017-2018	\$38,400,000	\$1,170,000	Priority
F01473	10 Year Plan	\$8,100,000	\$5,001,000	Priority
F01650	2017-2018	\$5,200,000	\$3,440,000	Priority
F01667	10 Year Plan	\$26,900,000	\$16,000,000	Priority
F01911	2018-2019	\$8,700,000	\$3,140,000	Priority
F02129	10 Year Plan	\$16,700,000	\$1,024,000	Priority
F02228	10 Year Plan	\$8,700,000	\$7,600,000	Priority
F02243	10 Year Plan	\$2,400,000	\$400,000	Priority
Totals:		\$281,400,000	\$91,795,000	

12.8.1.1 Priority Project Descriptions

1-112 West State Storm Drain – Priority

- **Project Description:** Channel Invert Repair
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 5-year plan
- **Total Cost:** 11.4 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

1-114 Carbon Canyon Channel – Priority

- **Project Description:** Channel improvement
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Total Cost:** 15 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

1-701 Etiwanda Channel Invert Repair – Priority

- **Project Description:** Channel Invert Repair
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 5-year plan
- **Total Cost:** 1.1 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

1-806 Hawker Crawford Channel and Rich Basin – Priority

- **Project Description:** Channel / Basin improvement
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Total Cost:** 5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure by reducing peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

1-809 West Fontana Channel (From Banana Basin to Hickory Basin) – Priority

- **Project Description:** Channel Repair

- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 5-year plan
- **Total Cost:** 8.5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

1-910 Grove Basin-Priority

- **Project Description** Basin out improvement
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Total Cost:** 10 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure by reducing peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

2-113 Randal Basin outlet improvement – Priority

- **Project Description:** Outlet improvements D/S of the Basin
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** On 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** \$3.1 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential failure & flooding downstream
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

2-308 Cable Creek Channel – Priority

- **Project Description** Channel improvements
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** On 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** Low

- **Total Cost:** \$27 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Compliance with FEMA Levee Certification program
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Reduction of floodplain; reduction of potential for major flooding
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01272 Rialto Channel, Etiwanda Avenue to Willow Avenue – Priority

- **Project Description:** Construct Rialto channel to ultimate condition
- **Status:** Completed
- **Completion Date:** February 2021
- **Local Priority:** Low
- **Total Cost:** \$31.6 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes, City of Rialto
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety & convenience Hazard Mitigated: Residential area flooding and road closures due to washouts
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01336 Amethyst Detention Basin – Priority

- **Project Description:** Construct a detention basin at Amethyst and Sycamore
- **Status:** Completed
- **Completion Date:** May 2019
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$12.8 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes, City of Victorville
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure by reducing peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** downstream flooding
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01389-2 Mojave River Phase II – Priority

- **Project Description:** Construct earthen levee lined with 1/2-ton rock slope protection between Oro Grande Wash and Mojave River Phase I

- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** On 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** Low
- **Total Cost:** \$2.7million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** To finalize levee improvement construction; protection of Amtrak station
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local flooding, railroad flooding
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01417 Bandicoot Detention Basin (Phase I&II) – Priority

- **Project Description:** Construction of detention basin, inlet/outlet facilities, fencing to attenuate 10-year storm flows adjacent to California Aqueduct and downstream residential and commercial properties developments.
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** On 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** Low
- **Total Cost:** \$39.5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** To protect the State water aqueduct
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flood damage to aqueduct & local area
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01452-2 West Fontana Channel, Phase I – Priority

- **Project Description:** Construction of concrete channel from Juniper to Banana Basin
- **Status:** Completed
- **Completion Date:** April 2021
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** \$38.4 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Taxes, City of Fontana
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety & convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooding of railroad & Metrolink tracks; road damage & closure
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High
-

F01473 Rialto Channel – Priority

- **Project Description:** Construct channel improvements south of Interstate 10
- **Status:** Completed
- **Completion Date:** May 2021
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** \$8.1 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes, City of Rialto
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Existing channel is interim and undersized
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01650 Sand Creek/ Warm Creek Channels – Priority

- **Project Description:** Improve existing confluence of Sand Creek and Warm Creek Channels
- **Status:** Completed
- **Completion Date:** Fall 2019
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** \$5.2 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** channel improvements to interim storm drain system
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential damage to infrastructure
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01667 Cactus Basins #4 & 5 – Priority

- **Project Description:** Construction of detention basins to mitigate downstream flooding of Rialto Channel Work includes inlet/outlet structures
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** Mid 2023
- **Local Priority:** Low
- **Total Cost:** \$26.9 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control, City of Rialto
- **Project Selected for:** Ability to reduce downstream peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** flooding of nearby area

F01911 Elder Gulch – Priority

- **Project Description:** Construct trapezoidal rock-lined channel
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** Estimated FY 18/19
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$8.7 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooding of local area
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Medium

F02129 Wildwood Channel – Priority

- **Project Description:** Channel improvement
- **Status:** In preliminary design process
- **Completion Date:** On 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$16.7 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes, City of Yucaipa
- **Project Selected for:** History of flooding due to high debris flows
- **Hazard Mitigated:** reduction in size of floodplain; minimized flooding
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Low

F02228 Plunge Creek Spillway – Priority

- **Project Description:** Repair of severe damage caused by storms in 2005
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** On 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$3 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Necessary repairs due to previous flood damage
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential failure & flooding downstream
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High



F02243 Rialto Channel Priority Crossings – Priority

- **Project Description:** Channel crossing
- **Completion Date:** On 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** Low
- **Total Cost:** \$2.4 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes, City of Rialto
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety & convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Elimination of flooding at intersections
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

12.8.1.2 Projects with Mitigation Benefits

Table B-5 is a list of the proposed projects to mitigate the Flood hazard within the County Unincorporated Area.

Table 51: In Progress Flood Control Mitigation Projects

Project No	Completion Date	Total Cost	Total Funding	Status
F01312	2017/2018	4,400,000	2,200,000	Under Construction
F01666	2017/2018	17,800,000	17,800,000	Under Construction
F02094	2017	4,000,000	4,000,000	Under Construction
F02126	2017/2018	8,300,000	6,180,000	Under Construction
Totals:		34,500,000	30,180,000	

F01312 English Channel/ Peyton Drive (Under Construction)

- **Project Description:** Construct triple RCB and channel upstream and downstream of Peyton Drive
- **Status:** Completed
- **Completion Date:** Spring 2017
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$4.4 million

- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes, 50% and City of Chino Hills 50%
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety & convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooding of roads in residential area
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Medium

F01666 Cactus Basin #3/ Expansion of Basin #3 – (Under Construction)

- **Project Description:** Expansion of Basin #3
- **Completion Date:** June 2017
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$17.8 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes, City of Rialto
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety & improved future development; protection of water filtration plant across the street; reduction of peak Q downstream.
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooding of immediate area and downstream along Rialto Channel
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Medium

F02094 Cucamonga Basin #6, Phase II – (Under Construction)

- **Project Description:** Landscaping improvements
- **Status:** Partial Completed
- **Completion Date:** Mid-2011 – (Landscaping Phase Completion date end of 2017)
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$4.0 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Environmental compliance & aesthetics
- **Hazard Mitigated:** landscape
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Low

F02126 Francis Street Storm Drain (Under Construction)

- **Project Description:** Construct ultimate storm drain improvements from Sultana Avenue east to beyond Grove Avenue
- **Status:** Completed
- **Completion Date:** 2019



- **Local Priority:** Low
- **Total Cost:** \$8.3 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes 75% and City of Ontario 25%
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety & convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Existing storm drain is undersized/interim; local flooding
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

12.8.1.3 Future Year Projects

Table 52: Future Year Projects

Project Number/Name	Completion Date	Total Cost	Status
2-509 Little Sand Creek	10 Year Plan	\$10,500,000	Future
3-501 Mission Channel	10 Year Plan	\$28,800,000	Future
3-601 Wilson Creek (10th St-I-10)	10 Year Plan	\$38,800,000	Future
CSDP Drain Project	10 Year Plan	\$18,500,000	Future
Extension of VV Line E-01	10 Year Plan	\$2,000,000	Future
F01284	10 Year Plan	\$7,200,000	Future
F01582	10 Year Plan	\$19,000,000	Future
F01584	2022	\$11,700,000	Future
F01609	10 Year Plan	\$32,500,000	Future
F02225	10 Year Plan	\$33,100,000	Future
F02475	10 Year Plan	\$9,000,000	Future
F02476	10 Year Plan	\$32,300,000	Future
H1458	2022	\$3,000,000	Future
Institution Road	2022	\$30,000,000	Future
Line C-01 Hesperia	10 Year Plan	\$5,300,000	Future
Line D-01 Hesperia	10 Year Plan	\$32,500,000	Future
Line E-01 Apple Valley	10 Year Plan	\$36,300,000	Future
Lone Pine Canyon Road Culvert	TBD	\$25,000,000	Future
National Trails Hwy Bridge	TBD	\$40,000,000	Future
Old Waterman Canyon Rd Culvert	TBD	\$2,500,000	Future
Pine View Dr. Storm Drain	TBD	\$6,000,000	Future
Piute Wash	2021	\$34,500,000	Future
Rimforest Drainage Project	10 Year Plan	\$6,900,000	Future
Rock Springs Rd Bridge Replacement	TBD	\$32,876,000	Future
Tussing Ranch-Juniper Basin	10 Year Plan	\$6,500,000	Future



Project Number/Name	Completion Date	Total Cost	Status
Yermo Rd/National Trails Hwy Bridge	TBD	\$40,000,000	Future
Totals:		\$544,776,000	

2-509 Little Sand Creek

- **Project Description:** Creek improvements between Date Street and Del Lemon basin
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** \$10.5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety; residential area with school nearby
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooding and pedestrian hazards
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

3-501 Mission Channel

- **Project Description:** Channel Repair, Construct concrete channel improvements
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** \$28.8 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety; residential area with school nearby
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooding and pedestrian hazards
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

3-601 Wilson Creek (from 10st Street to I-10)

- **Project Description:** Channel Repair, between 10st Street to I-10
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** \$38.8 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control

- **Project Selected for:** Public safety; residential area with school nearby
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooding and pedestrian hazards
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

CSDP -- Storm Drain Project – Colton

- **Project Description:** Construction of storm drains from Randall Basin to the Santa Ana River according to Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan (CSDP) 3-5 and 3-8
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** On 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** \$18.5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Existing channel is interim and undersized
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

Extension of Victorville Line E-01

- **Project Description:** Construct Storm Drain line E-01
- **Status:** In preliminary design process
- **Completion Date:** On 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$2.0 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes, City of Victorville
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety of commercial area
- **Hazard Mitigated:** local flooding; road closure/road damage (State Hwy)
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Low

F01284 Donnell Basin (Phase I&II)

- **Project Description:** Construct detention basin
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium

- **Total Cost:** \$7.2 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; roadway protection; Safe Routes to School Program (SR2S)
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flood protection for homes, infrastructure, and pedestrians
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

F01582 Desert Knolls II

- **Project Description:** Construct flood control channel from Apple Valley Road to Tuscola Road
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** On 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$19 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety/future development
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential localized flooding due to increased development
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01584 Desert Knolls

- **Project Description:** Construct channel improvements from the Mojave River to Phase I
Strategy: Construct concrete lined channel to provide for 100-year storm flows and debris flows.
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** Estimated FY 18/19
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$11.7 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Environmental requirements
- **Hazard Mitigated:** This project is the mitigation aspect of Phase II
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Medium

F01609 Rancho Basin

- **Project Description:** Construct detention basin
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$32.5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety and reduction of peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential damage to bridges and roads downstream due to high flows
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F02225 Del Rosa

- **Project Description:** Channel Repair, Construct concrete channel improvements between Pacific Street and Del Rosa Avenue
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** \$33.1 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety; residential area with school nearby
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooding and pedestrian hazards
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F02475 Seneca Basin

- **Project Description:** Construct detention basin
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$9 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety and reduction of peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential damage to bridges and roads downstream due to high flows
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High

- **Time to Implement:** High

F02476 Oak Hills Basin

- **Project Description:** Construct detention basin
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$32.3 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety and reduction of peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential damage to bridges and roads downstream due to high flows
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

H1458 Arrowbear Dr. Bridge Replacement

- **Project Description:** Replacement of bridge crossing on Arrowbear Drive and increase spillway flow capacity to prevent flooding
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 2021
- **Total Cost:** \$3,000,000.00
- **Funding Description:** Major Local Highway Project Funds
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety and convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** flood damage, road closures and road damage
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Institution Road

- **Project Description:** Construction of bridge crossing along Institution Road on Cajon Wash
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 2021
- **Total Cost:** \$30,000,000.00
- **Funding Description:** seeking grant funding
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety and convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** flood damage, road closures and road damage
- **Cost to Implement:** High

- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Line C-01 Hesperia

- **Project Description:** Construction of concrete trapezoidal channel improvements, short reach of levee along the channel, 96-inch RCP and reconstruction of the existing deficient reach as a concrete trapezoidal channel with a portion of riprap channel
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Total Cost:** \$5.3 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County flood Control
- **Project selected for:** Public safety and roadway protection
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooded roads and residential area
- **Resources to implement:** High
- **Cost to implement:** High
- **Time to implement:** High

Line D-01 Hesperia

- **Project Description:** Improve the storm drain facility
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Total Cost:** \$32.5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County flood Control
- **Project selected for:** Public safety and roadway protection
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooded roads and residential area
- **Resources to implement:** High
- **Cost to implement:** High
- **Time to implement:** High

Line E-01 Apple Valley

- **Project Description:** Improve the storm drain facility
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Total Cost:** \$36.3 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County flood Control
- **Project selected for:** Public safety and roadway protection
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooded roads and residential area
- **Resources to implement:** High
- **Cost to implement:** High

- **Time to implement:** High

Lone Pine Canyon Road Culvert

- **Project Description:** Construction of Culvert on Long Pine Canyon Road
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** No date until funding is available
- **Total Cost:** \$2,500,000.00
- **Funding Description:** TBD
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety and convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** flood damage, road closures and road damage
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

National Trails Highway Bridge Replacement

- **Project Description:** Removal of approximately 31 old timber bridges and construction of replacement bridges spanning under 20' on National Trails Highway
- **Status:** Preliminary engineering and environmental study only
- **Completion Date:** No date until funding is available
- **Total Cost:** \$40,000,000.00
- **Funding Description:** TBD
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety and convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** flood damage, road closures and road damage
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Old Waterman Canyon Road Culvert

- **Project Description:** Removal of approximately 31 old timber bridges and construction of replacement bridges spanning less than 20' on National Trails Highway
- **Status:** Preliminary engineering and environmental study only
- **Completion Date:** No date until funding is available
- **Total Cost:** \$2,500,000.00
- **Funding Description:** TBD
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety and convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** flood damage, road closures and road damage
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Pine View Dr. Storm Drain

- **Project Description:** Construction of storm drain on Pine View Drive
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** Shelf ready but no date until funding is available
- **Total Cost:** \$6,000,000.00
- **Funding Description:** TBD
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety and convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** flood damage, road closures and road damage
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Piute Wash

- **Project Description:** Construction of bridge crossing along Needles highway road on Piute washes to prevent flooding and washing the road out
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 2021
- **Total Cost:** \$34,500,000
- **Funding Description:** seeking grant funding
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety and convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** flood damage, road closures and road damage
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Rimforest Drainage Project – Rimforest Area

- **Project Description:** Capture the surface water within Rimforest and convey it to Little Bear Creek, away from the escarpment
- **Status:** In preliminary design process
- **Completion Date:** On 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$6.9 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety of commercial area
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Public safety and reduction of peak Q
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Low

Rock Springs Road Bridge Replacement

- **Project Description:** Construct Replacement Bridge on Glen Helen Parkway over Cajon Wash It will increase flow capacity with a longer span and reduce flooding of the roadway
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** No date until full funding is available
- **Total Cost:** \$32,876,000
- **Funding Description:** Partially funded with General Fund Money
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety and convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** flood damage, road closures and road damage
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Tussing Ranch – Juniper Basin

- **Project Description:** Construct detention basin
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$6.5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety and reduction of peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential damage to bridges and roads downstream due to high flows
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

Yermo Road and National Trails Highway Bridge Replacement

- **Project Description:** Removal of approximately 11 old timber bridges and construction of replacement bridges spanning under 20' on National Trails Highway and Yermo Road. The military is using high load tractors and trailers warranting the need to increase the load capacity of the bridges
- **Status:** Preliminary engineering and environmental study only
- **Completion Date:** No date until funding is available
- **Total Cost:** \$40,000,000.00
- **Funding Description:** TBD
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety and convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** flood damage, road closures and road damage
- **Cost to Implement:** High

- **Time to Implement:** TBD

12.8.1.4 Proposed Flood Projects

Table 53: Flood Projects - Proposed Zone 1

Project Number/Name	Completion Date	Total Cost	Status
F02650 Grove Basin Outlet Storm Drain	Anticipated Mid/Late 2024	\$12,300,000	Proposed
F02646 Hawker Crawford Channel (Beech Ave. to San Sevaine Basin #1)	Anticipated 2025	\$5,000,000	Proposed
F01087 West State Storm Drain Segment III B&C	Anticipated Late 2023/Early 2024	\$24,500,000	Proposed
F02612 West Fontana Channel (Banana Basin to Hickory Basin)	Anticipated Late 2024	\$14,900,000	Proposed
F02651 Carbon Canyon Channel	Anticipated Late 2024	\$27,700,000	Proposed
San Antonio Storm Drain – Ontario and Chino	Anticipated Late 2024	\$27,700,000	Proposed
Euclid Avenue Storm Drain	TBD	\$13,300,000	Proposed
Foothill Boulevard Storm Drain	TBD	\$16,500,000	Proposed
Line M-5 Storm Drain, Beech Ave. to I-10 (Fontana MSDP)	TBD	\$17,300,000	Proposed
Mountain Ave./Boulder Ave. Storm Drain	TBD	\$12,500,000	Proposed
Phillips Blvd. Storm Drain	TBD	\$30,000,000	Proposed
Magnolia Storm Drain	TBD	TBD	Proposed
Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan (CSDP) #1	Estimated 2025	\$1,000,000	Proposed
Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan (CSDP) #2	Estimated 2025	\$1,500,000	Proposed
Totals:		\$204,200,000	

12.8.1.5 Flood Projects—Proposed Zone 1

F02650 Grove Basin Outlet Storm Drain

- **Project Description:** Basin outlet improvement consisting of rerouting the existing Grove outlet storm drain and tying into the existing Riverside Drive Storm Drain #2
- **Status:** In Design
- **Completion Date:** Anticipated Mid/Late 2024
- **Total Cost:** \$12.3 million

- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues, State Waterboards Prop 1 Grant
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure by reducing peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

F02646 Hawker Crawford Channel (Beech Ave. to San Sevaine Basin #1)

- **Project Description:** Realign and improve drainage capacity of Hawker Crawford Channel downstream of Rich Basin
- **Status:** In Design
- **Completion Date:** Anticipated 2025
- **Total Cost:** \$5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure by reducing peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding

F01087 West State Storm Drain Segment III B&C

- **Project Description:** Final phase of channel improvement of the West State Street Storm Drain from Central to Mountain
- **Status:** 95% Design, Construction Anticipated Late 2022
- **Completion Date:** Anticipated Late 2023/Early 2024
- **Total Cost:** \$24.5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

F02612 West Fontana Channel (Banana Basin to Hickory Basin)

- **Project Description:** Channel improvement from Banana Basin to Hickory Basin to the ultimate condition
- **Status:** In Design
- **Completion Date:** Anticipated Late 2024
- **Total Cost:** \$14.9 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues, HMGP FEMA Grant
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure

- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

F02651 Carbon Canyon Channel

- **Project Description:** Improving existing earthen and rip-rap channel to the ultimate channel from Peyton Dr. to Pipeline Ave.
- **Status:** In Design
- **Completion Date:** Anticipated Late 2024
- **Total Cost:** \$27.7 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding, Reduction of floodplain
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

San Antonio Storm Drain – Ontario and Chino

- **Project Description:** Channel improvement from Banana Basin to Hickory Basin to the ultimate condition
- **Status:** In Design
- **Completion Date:** Anticipated Late 2024
- **Total Cost:** \$27.7 million (District Share \$21.9 million)
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues, Cities of Ontario and Chino combined 25% share
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Euclid Avenue Storm Drain

- **Project Description:** Construct a 30-inch to 96-inch RCP approximately 2.6 miles from 19th St. to 9th St. along Euclid Ave. and crossing 10 major east/west streets
- **Status:** Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** TBD
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$13.3 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues and City of Upland
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; Stormwater infrastructure needed; protection of local and downstream infrastructure

- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local Flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Foothill Boulevard Storm Drain

- **Project Description:** Construct approximately 2 miles of reinforced concrete box sections from 2,100 feet east of Mountain Ave. to Campus Ave. and crossing 3 major north/south streets
- **Status:** Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** TBD
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$16.5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues and City of Upland
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; Stormwater infrastructure needed; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local Flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Line M-5 Storm Drain, Beech Ave. to I-10 (Fontana MSDP)

- **Project Description:** Construct a Double 12'x8' RCB to Double 14'x7' RCB from Beech Ave. to the I-10 Freeway along Fontana and Hemlock Ave.
- **Status:** Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** TBD
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$17.3 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; Stormwater infrastructure needed; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local Flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Mountain Ave./Boulder Ave. Storm Drain

- **Project Description:** Construct approximately 1.5 miles of reinforced concrete pipe and box sections from Mountain Ave. and West State Street Channel, then east on Holt Blvd., north on Boulder Ave., west on I St. and then terminate on Mountain Ave.
- **Status:** Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** TBD

- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$12.5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues and City of Ontario
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; Stormwater infrastructure needed; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local Flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Phillips Blvd. Storm Drain

- **Project Description:** Construct a storm drain approximately 2 miles from Central Ave. to San Antonio Channel to drain 1.5 sq. mi. in the southern portion of the City of Montclair and unincorporated San Bernardino County
- **Status:** Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** TBD
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$30 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; Stormwater infrastructure needed; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local Flooding
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** Medium
- **Time to Implement:** High

Magnolia Storm Drain

- **Project Description:** Improve the interim storm drain to the ultimate condition
- **Status:** Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** TBD
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** TBD
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; Stormwater infrastructure needed; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local Flooding
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** Medium
- **Time to Implement:** High



Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan (CSDP) #1

- **Project Description:** Update San Bernardino County Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan (CSDP) #1
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** Estimated 2025
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$1.0 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; planning for flood protection.
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Planning for flood protection of residential homes, and infrastructure.
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** Low
- **Time to Implement:** High

Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan (CSDP) #2

- **Project Description:** Update San Bernardino County Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan (CSDP) #2
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** Estimated 2025
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$1.5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; planning for flood protection.
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Planning for flood protection of residential homes, and infrastructure.
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** Low
- **Time to Implement:** High

Table 54: Flood Projects - Proposed Zone 2

Project Number/Name	Completion Date	Total Cost	Status
F01669 Rialto Channel (Etiwanda Avenue to Willow Avenue)	2027/2028	\$69,000,000	Proposed
F02843 North San Bernardino Channel Crossings (Devil Creek Channel)	2023/2024	\$2,000,000	Proposed
F02814 North San Bernardino Channel (Devil Creek Channel)	2029/2030	\$12,900,000	Proposed
2-309 Cable Creek Channel	Beyond 10 Year Plan	Estimated \$16,500,000	Proposed



2-308 Cable Creek Basin (Upper)	Beyond 10 Year Plan	Estimated \$20,000,000	Proposed
F01647 Del Rosa Channel	Beyond 10 Year Plan	Estimated \$34,100,000	Proposed
F02824 Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan (CSDP) 3-4 Update	TBD	\$637,000	Proposed
CSDP 3-4 Storm Drain Project – Colton/Rialto	Beyond 10 Year Plan	\$76,000,000	Proposed
CSDP 3-5 Storm Drain Project – Colton	Beyond 10 Year Plan	TBD	Proposed
2-113 Randal Basin Outlet Improvement	Beyond 10 Year Plan	\$3,900,000	Proposed
2-603 City Creek Bypass Channel	Beyond 10 Year Plan	\$15,000,000	Proposed
2-601 City Creek Levee Repair	Beyond 10 Year Plan	\$9,100,000	Proposed
2-509 Little San Creek	Beyond 10 Year Plan	TBD	Proposed
2-501 Upper Warm Creek Channel	Beyond 10 Year Plan	TBD	Proposed
2-120 Rialto Channel (Sycamore to Santa Ana River)	Beyond 10 Year Plan	TBD	Proposed
Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan (CSDP) #7	Estimated 2025	1,000,000	Proposed
Totals:		\$260,137,000	

12.8.1.6 Flood Projects—Proposed Zone 2

F01669 Rialto Channel (Etiwanda Avenue to Willow Avenue)

- **Project Description:** Improvement of the existing earthen channel from Etiwanda to Willow Avenue by constructing the ultimate channel to convey Q100
- **Status:** In Design
- **Completion Date:** 2027/2028
- **Local Priority:** Low
- **Total Cost:** \$69.0 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes, City of Rialto
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety & convenience
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Residential area flooding and road closures due to washouts
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High

- **Time to Implement:** High

F02843 North San Bernardino Channel Crossings (Devil Creek Channel)

- **Project Description:** Remove existing dip sections by constructing triple box culvert bridges to convey Q100
- **Status:** In Design & Environmental
- **Completion Date:** 2023/2024
- **Total Cost:** \$2 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; Improvement of infrastructure; protection of local and downstream infrastructure.
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream flooding and road crossing access during storm events
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

F02814 North San Bernardino Channel (Devil Creek Channel)

- **Project Description:** Construction of ultimate channel from Western Ave to Little Mountain Basin
- **Status:** Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** 2029/2030
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$12.9 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; Improvement of infrastructure; protection of local and downstream infrastructure
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Downstream and local flooding during storm events
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

2-309 Cable Creek Channel

- **Project Description:** Construction of ultimate channel from Magnolia Ave. to Palm Ave.
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-Year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Low
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$16.5 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Construct ultimate facility in developing area
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Reduction of floodplain; reduction of potential for major flooding.

- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

2-308 Cable Creek Basin (Upper)

- **Project Description:** Construction of a detention basin to attenuate flows and reduce downstream flooding
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-Year Plan
- Local Priority: Low
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$20 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Compliance with FEMA Levee Certification program
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Reduction of floodplain; reduction of potential for major downstream flooding.
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01647 Del Rosa Channel

- **Project Description:** Improvement of the existing channel by constructing the ultimate channel
- Status: Proposed, Conceptual Design Phase
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$34.1 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety; residential area with school nearby
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooding and pedestrian hazards
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F02824 Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan (CSDP) 3-4 Update

- **Project Description:** Update the hydrology and preliminary hydraulics of CSDP 3-4
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** TBD
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$637 thousand

- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Planning document for future development and stormwater infrastructure improvements
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential future flooding during storm events due to area developing with no local stormwater network
- **Cost to Implement:** Low
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

CSDP 3-4 Storm Drain Project – Colton/Rialto

- **Project Description:** Construction of a regional storm drains within the CSDP study area
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$76.0 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local flooding
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

CSDP 3-5 Storm Drain Project - Colton

- **Project Description:** Construction of a storm drains from Randall Basin to the Santa Ana River.
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** TBD
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

2-113 Randal Basin Outlet Improvement

- **Project Description:** Outlet improvements D/S of the Basin
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** \$3.9 million

- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential failure & flooding downstream
- **Resources to Implement:** Medium
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

2-603 City Creek Bypass Channel

- **Project Description:** Construction of ultimate channel from W. of Palm Ln to Little Tippecanoe Ave.
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$15.0 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

2-601 City Creek Levee Repair

- **Project Description:** Repair approximately 3 miles of the west side of the existing City Creek levee located in the City of Highland
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$9.1 million (Zone 2 Share TBD)
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

2-509 Little San Creek

- **Project Description:** Construction of ultimate channel from Lemon Basin to Del Rosa Channel
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium

- **Total Cost:** TBD
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local flooding
- **Cost to Implement:**
- **Time to Implement:**

2-501 Upper Warm Creek Channel

- **Project Description:** Construction of ultimate channel from Sand Creek to Del Rosa Channel
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** TBD
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

2-120 Rialto Channel (Sycamore to Santa Ana River)

- **Project Description:** Construction of ultimate channel from Sycamore to Santa Ana River
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** TBD
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan (CSDP) #7

- **Project Description:** Update San Bernardino County Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan (CSDP) #7
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** Estimated 2025
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$1.0 million

- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; planning for flood protection.
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Planning for flood protection of residential homes, and infrastructure.
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** Low
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$14.4 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes + \$3 million FEMA Grant Award
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flooding of local area
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Medium

F02576 Wildwood Creek Channel

- **Project Description:** Channel improvements extending from 500 feet east of 5th Street to 1300 feet east of Bryant Street
- **Status:** Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Estimated 2025/2026
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$20.8 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes, City of Yucaipa
- **Project Selected for:** History of flooding due to high debris flows
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Reduction in size of floodplain; minimized flooding
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Low

F02577 San Timoteo Creek Basin Slope Repair

- **Project Description:** Repair and replace eroded bank slopes, damaged by storms, by re-compacting fill dirt and placing large stones to armor basin banks in basins 16, 17 & 18
- **Status:** USACE 404 Permit approved, Anticipate construction in Spring 2023
- **Completion Date:** Expected Summer/Fall 2023
- **Local Priority:** Medium/High
- **Total Cost:** \$410 thousand
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes

- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local and downstream flooding and further erosion
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

F02623 San Timoteo Mitigation Maintenance Project

- **Project Description:** Repair and replace San Timoteo fencing within the basin areas
- **Status:** On-hold
- **Completion Date:** Estimated 2023/2024
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** \$600 thousand
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Fall protection
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

3-301 City Creek Levee Repair

- **Project Description:** Repair approximately 3 miles of the west side of the existing City Creek levee located in the City of Highland. Project Limit is Nona Ave. to Alabama Ave.
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$9.1 million (Zone 3 Share TBD)
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

3-201 Plunge Creek Streambed Restoration

- **Project Description:** Repair/restore streambed of Plunge Creek
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** TBD
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Necessary repairs due to previous flood damage

- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential failure & flooding downstream
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

3-501-1A/B/C Mission Channel Segment 1 & 2

- **Project Description:** Construction of ultimate channel from Santa Ana River to Interstate 10 (Segment 1) and Interstate 10 to Morey Arroyo Confluence (Segment 2)
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 5-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium/High
- **Total Cost:** TBD
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

3-501-1A Mission Channel Segment 3

- **Project Description:** Construction of ultimate channel from Morey Arroyo Confluence to Tennessee St.
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium/High
- **Total Cost:** TBD
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

3-601 Wilson Creek Channel

- **Project Description:** Construction of ultimate channel from Yucaipa Blvd. to Interstate 10 (I-10)
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium/High
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$43.8 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes



- ***Project Selected for:*** Public Safety
- ***Hazard Mitigated:*** Local and downstream flooding
- ***Cost to Implement:*** TBD
- ***Time to Implement:*** TBD

12.8.1.7 Flood Projects - Proposed Zone

Table 55: Flood Projects - Proposed Zone 3

Project Number/Name	Completion Date	Total Cost	Status
F01584 Desert Knolls Wash Phase III	Late 2023	\$12,000,000	Proposed
F02477 Tussing-Juniper Basin	TBD	\$10,300,000	Proposed
F01417 Bandicoot Basin – Phase I (Hesperia Detention Basin)	2023/2024	\$28,300,000	Proposed
F01417 Bandicoot Basin – Phase II (Hesperia Detention Basin)	2029/2030	\$34,600,000	Proposed
F01582 Desert Knolls Wash Phase II & IV	Beyond 10 Year Plan	TBD	Proposed
F0475 Seneca Basin	Beyond 10 Year Plan	Estimated \$16,900,000	Proposed
F01609 Rancho Basin	Beyond 10 Year Plan	Estimated \$32,300,000	Proposed
F02476 Oak Hills Basin (formerly Hesperia Basin #2)	Beyond 10 Year Plan	Estimated \$38,600,000	Proposed
F02201 Extension of Line E-01	10 Year Plan	Estimated \$2,000,000	Proposed
Line C-01, Hesperia	Beyond 10 Year Plan	TBD	Proposed
4-103 Antelope Creek Wash (Line D-01)	Beyond 10 Year Plan	TBD	
Totals:		\$175,000,000	

12.8.1.8 Flood Projects—Proposed Zone 4

F01584 Desert Knolls Wash Phase III

- **Project Description:** Construct channel improvements from the Mojave River to Phase I
- **Status:** 95% Design
- **Completion Date:** Late 2023
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$12.0million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues + \$1.932 million Earmark Grant
- **Project Selected for:** Environmental requirements
- **Hazard Mitigated:** This project is the mitigation aspect of Phase II

- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Medium

F02477 Tussing-Juniper Basin

- **Project Description:** Construction of detention basin to attenuate flows
- **Status:** Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** TBD
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$10.3 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety and reduction of peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential damage to bridges and roads downstream due to high flows and lack of flood control facilities
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01417 Bandicoot Basin - Phase I (Hesperia Detention Basin)

- **Project Description:** Construction of the basin dam, basin inlet/outlet structures, access roads, spillway structures, and embankment
- **Status:** 65% Design, Construction anticipated late 2023
- **Completion Date:** 2023/2024
- **Local Priority:** Low
- **Total Cost:** \$28.3 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes.
- **Project Selected for:** To protect the State water aqueduct
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flood damage to aqueduct & local area
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01417 Bandicoot Basin – Phase II (Hesperia Detention Basin)

- **Project Description:** The project consists of excavating the footprint over time, by others and contouring the bottom and sides to the ultimate design
- **Status:** 35% Design, On-hold
- **Completion Date:** Estimated 2029/2030
- **Local Priority:** Low
- **Total Cost:** \$34.6 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes.

- **Project Selected for:** To protect the State water aqueduct
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flood damage to aqueduct & local area
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01582 Desert Knolls Wash Phase II & IV

- **Project Description:** Construction of ultimate flood control channel from Apple Valley Road to Tuscola Road
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** TBD
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control + \$2 million Federal Grant
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety/future development
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential localized flooding due to increased development
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F02475 Seneca Basin

- **Project Description:** The project is a future detention basin at the NE intersection of Seneca Rd. and Hesperia Rd.
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design, On-hold
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$16.9 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety and reduction of peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential damage to bridges and roads downstream due to high flows.
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F01609 Rancho Basin

- **Project Description:** The project is a detention basin as well as a recharge basin, it includes excavation and construction of spillway, access road, riprap, inlet, and outlet structure, the project is under DSOD jurisdiction
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design, On-hold

- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$32.3 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety and reduction of peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential damage to bridges and roads downstream due to high flows.
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F02476 Oak Hills Basin (formerly Hesperia Basin #2)

- **Project Description:** Construction of detention basin located at the northwest corner of Ranchero Road and Escondido Ave.
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design, On-hold
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$38.6 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety and reduction of peak Q
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Potential damage to bridges and roads downstream due to high flows.
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** High

F02201 Extension of Line E-01

- **Project Description:** Construct Storm Drain line E-01
- **Completion Date:** On 10-year plan
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$2.0 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes, City of Victorville
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety of commercial area
- **Hazard Mitigated:** local flooding; road closure/road damage (State Hwy.)
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Low



Line C-01, Hesperia

- **Project Description:** Improvement of natural channel from Arcadia Ave. to Arrowhead Lake Rd.
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium/High
- **Total Cost:** TBD
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local and downstream flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

4-103 Antelope Creek Wash (Line D-01)

- **Project Description:** Construction of ultimate channel from Ranchero Rd. to I Ave.
- **Status:** Proposed, Conceptual Preliminary Design
- **Completion Date:** Beyond 10-year Plan
- **Local Priority:** Medium/High
- **Total Cost:** TBD
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Local and downstream flooding
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Table 56: Flood Projects - Proposed Zone 5

Project Number/Name	Completion Date	Total Cost	Status
F02377-1 Rimforest Drainage Project (Phase 1 – Segment 1)	Expected Late 2023	\$8,400,000	Proposed
F02377-2 Rimforest Drainage Project (Remainder)	TBD	\$17,200,000	Proposed
Totals:		\$25,600,000	



12.8.1.9 Flood Projects—Proposed Zone 5

F02377-1 Rimforest Drainage Project (Phase 1 – Segment 1)

- **Project Description:** This Project (Phase 1-Segment 1) is from Highway 18 to 975 LF North of Hwy 18. The construction of the proposed storm drain system (Phase 1-Segment 1) is to capture storm and surface runoff along Hwy 18 and convey the flow to the existing natural flow line west of Daley Canyon Road
- **Status:** Design Complete, Bid advertisement expected early 2023
- **Completion Date:** Expected Late 2023
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$8.4 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes.
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety of commercial area
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Public safety and reduction of local flooding
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Low

F02377-2 Rimforest Drainage Project (Remainder)

- **Project Description:** Design of drainage system in Rim Forest area (storm drain in Hwy 18, Detention Basin, and relocation of sewer line) to mitigate slope failure
- **Status:** Design nearly complete, On hold for funding
- **Completion Date:** TBD
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$17.2 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes.
- **Project Selected for:** Public safety of commercial area
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Public safety and reduction of peak Q
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** High
- **Time to Implement:** Low

Table 57: Flood Projects - Proposed Zone 6

Project Number/Name	Completion Date	Total Cost	Status
F02749 29 Palms Channel @ El Rey Ave Crossing	2023	\$2,200,000	Proposed
F01284 Donnell Basin	TBD	\$13,600,000	Proposed
Big Bear (Unincorporated) Master Plan of Drainage (MPD)	Estimated 2025	\$1,500,000	Proposed
Totals:		\$17,300,000	

12.8.1.10 Flood Projects—Proposed Zone 6

F02749 29 Palms Channel @ El Rey Ave Crossing

- **Project Description:** The project includes removing the existing 8'x15' CMP Arch Culvert at the El Rey crossing and constructing a double 8'x20' RCB with cut-off walls, headwall, and concrete slope protection
- **Status:** 95% Design, Bid advertisement expected early 2023
- **Completion Date:** 2023
- **Total Cost:** \$2.2 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes, City of Twentynine Palms (Road, Sidewalk & Surface Drainage Improvements)
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flood protection for homes, infrastructure, and pedestrians
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

F01284 Donnell Basin

- **Project Description:** The proposed project includes reconstructing the Donnell Basin, including constructing a new basin outlet and raising the existing levee height to increase the attenuation of storm flows and increase flood hazard protection of downstream areas
- **Status:** 40% Design
- **Completion Date:** TBD
- **Local Priority:** Medium
- **Total Cost:** Estimated \$13.6 million
- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Property Taxes
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; roadway protection; Safe Routes to School Program (SR2S)
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Flood protection for homes, infrastructure, and pedestrians
- **Resources to Implement:** Low
- **Cost to Implement:** TBD
- **Time to Implement:** TBD

Big Bear (Unincorporated) Master Plan of Drainage (MPD)

- **Project Description:** Develop a Master Plan of Drainage for the unincorporated Big Bear City
- **Status:** Proposed
- **Completion Date:** Estimated 2025
- **Local Priority:** High
- **Total Cost:** \$1.5 million



- **Funding Description:** San Bernardino County Flood Control Tax Revenues
- **Project Selected for:** Public Safety; planning for flood protection.
- **Hazard Mitigated:** Planning for flood protection of residential homes, and infrastructure.
- **Resources to Implement:** High
- **Cost to Implement:** Low
- **Time to Implement:** High



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13 Annex C: Special Districts Department

13.1 Introduction

Special Districts Department, under the direction of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, provides administrative oversight and manages the operation of over 100 special districts throughout San Bernardino County. Through the formation of County Service Areas (CSAs) and Improvement Zones, these special districts provide a variety of municipal-type services to unincorporated areas of the county.

13.2 Special Districts Profile

Special District Functions:

The County Service Areas (CSAs) and Improvement Zones can provide one or all of the following services to meet the individual needs of communities, neighborhoods and new developments depending on needs and financial feasibility:

- Cemetery
- Dam Operation
- Detention Basin
- Engineering and Construction
- Landscaping
- Open Spaces
- Park and Recreation
- Public Financing
- Refuse
- Roads
- Streetlights
- Television Translator
- Water and Sanitation



Mission:

The Special Districts Department works to ensure safe, healthy, and enjoyable communities by providing customizable programs and municipal services for those who work, play and stay in San Bernardino County.

Vision:

To be recognized as the preeminent provider of customized municipal services focusing on improved quality of life for the residents and visitors of San Bernardino County.

Since the Special Districts are special districts there is no NFIP requirement and no repetitive loss properties. Over the past 5 years the Special District did not have any significant changes.

The MJHMP will be integrated with internal planning documents to ensure hazard mitigation is a continuous process. Special District leadership views the MJHMP as a living document. Relevant findings will be reported to OES to be placed in the EOP and IIPP.

After the MJHMP is approved the Special Districts will monitor and evaluate the status of hazard mitigation actions and report their status to OES. The Special Districts will attend annual meetings to evaluate the progress of mitigation projects and report significant findings to OES.

13.3 Planning Process

As described above, the County Flood Control District followed the planning process detailed in Section 3 of the base plan. In addition to providing representation on the San Bernardino County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC), the District formulated their own internal planning team to support the broader planning process requirements. Internal planning participants, their positions, and how they participated in the planning process are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.58**. Additional details on plan participation and District representatives are included in Appendix A

Table 58: Special District Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Name	Title
Moe Yousif	Deputy Director of Special Districts

The Special Districts Department has attended the following planning meetings:



Meeting Date	Meeting Type	Attendees	Additional Details
9/23/22	LHMP Update - Kickoff Meeting	Steve Samaras, Erin Opliger	
9/30/22	LHMP Risk Assessment Meeting	Erin Opliger	
10/12/22	LHMP Draft Review Meeting	Erin Opliger	

The County of San Bernardino Special Districts Department (Department) has historically identified goals, objectives, and projects to mitigate the negative effects of hazards. The Department continues to work with various Advisory Commissions and the public to identify and mitigate the impacts of hazards to the various services that the Department provides, including: cemetery operations, dam operations, detention basin operations, landscaping services, open space, parks and recreation, refuse services, roads, streetlights, television translator, water distribution and treatment system operations, sewer collection system operations, and wastewater treatment plant operations.

The Department diligently identifies the hazards that each service district or County Service Area (CSA) and its zones face and has assessed the vulnerability according to the potential event. Hazards, whether they are technological or natural, affect CSAs with varying frequency and can cause injury, impose monetary losses, and the disruption of services, affecting the Department’s mission as a public agency service provider. Losses can be substantially reduced or eliminated through comprehensive pre- disaster planning and mitigation actions.

Many groups and individuals have contributed to the Department’s planning for Disasters and the necessary hazard mitigation efforts. Advisory Committees, located in the Department’s various CSAs, provide on-going input and support for the various aspects of hazard mitigation, including identifying persistent hazards that develop after storm events and options for mitigation. Department staff participates in the hazard mitigation process by completing semi-annual audits of various CSAs, recommending temporary fixes and/or permanent solutions. CSA customers and the public have also participated in hazard mitigation planning by approaching staff in the field, contacting the office, and/or attending public meetings to identify temporary and ongoing hazards that need to be addressed. These resources have proved valuable to the Department in identifying and mitigating potential hazards. The Department also uses the following process to prepare hazard mitigation plans:

- Identify and prioritize disaster events that are most probable and destructive;
- Identify critical facilities;
- Identify areas within communities that are most vulnerable;
- Develop goals and objectives for reducing the effects of a disaster event;
- Develop specific projects to be implemented for each goal;



- Identify funding sources;
- Develop procedures for monitoring progress;
- Mitigate identified potential hazards.

The Department has identified areas for mitigation projects within the Special Districts of San Bernardino County as a result of their internal planning processes. These projects, shown below, are organized by type of special district these proposed projects are in the conceptual stage and detailed planning will be done in the future as funding becomes available. Prioritization of projects will be done in the planning stages, based on the risk prioritizations developed for the current Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The previous version of the MJHMP was incorporated into different departments across the Special District. Roads and streetlights, water and sanitation and parks and recreation incorporated hazard mitigation practices. Infrastructure was strengthened against earthquakes; parks were built along rivers to serve as insulation and pipelines were hardened against seismic events. Hazard mitigation was incorporated into the standard operating procedure of the Special District and mentioned in emergency response plans. The Special District sent members to attend annual OES meetings and will continue to attend OES functions.

13.4 Hazard Identification and Prioritization

The Special Districts Planning Team participated in the County hazard identification and prioritization process described in the base plan. The Special Districts Planning Team assisted to summarize the extent, probability of future occurrences, potential magnitude/severity, and significance specific to the Special Districts (See Section 4).

Table 59: Prioritized Hazard Assessment Matrix

		Impact		
		High	Medium	Low
Probability	High	Flood Wildfire	Drought	Extreme Heat
	Medium	Earthquake/ Geologic Hazards Terrorism	Wildfire Climate Change Earthquake/ Geologic Hazards	Hail Infestation Landslide



			Terrorism	
	Low		Dam Inundation	Tornado High Winds Winter Storm Lightning Extreme Cold

The hazard priority matrix is different from the base plan due to the services offered by the Fire District. Responding to wildfires is the main responsibility of the Fire District while the other hazards are lower risk.

High Priority

- Flood
- Wildfire

Medium Priority

- Earthquake/ Geologic
- Drought
- Climate Change
- Extreme Heat
- Landslide
- Terrorism

Low Priority

- Hail
- Infestation
- Dam Inundation
- Tornado
- High Winds
- Winter Storm
- Lightning

13.4.1 Coordination with Existing Flood District Mechanisms

Coordination with other County planning efforts is paramount to the successful implementation of this plan. This Section provides information on how the Flood Control District integrated the previously approved 2017 Plan into existing planning mechanisms and programs. Specifically, the District incorporated into or implemented the 2017 MJHMP through other plans and programs shown below.

The San Bernardino County Special District does not have a population. However, the district owns critical infrastructure that can be impacted by wildfires and floods. Infrastructure impacted was covered in the base plan.

Since the San Bernardino County Special District is a special district, it is not eligible for NFIP and therefore does not have repetitive loss property information.

San Bernardino County is encouraging all departments, special districts, and agencies to share reports and common information. This sharing and exchanging of ideas have led to more coordinated efforts and better planning. The driving document in the County of San Bernardino is the County's General Plan. The County General Plan provides the foundation on which all development and future programs are built upon.

13.4.2 Current Capabilities

Based on the capability assessment, the Special District has existing regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal mechanisms in place that help to mitigate hazards. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are opportunities for the Special District to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. These are organized below by regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal, and outreach opportunities.

13.4.3 Planning and Policy

The Special Districts has codes and emergency response plans that adhere to hazard mitigation practices. Improved fire codes limit development in flood and fire zones. Existing response plans and lessons learned from other disaster responses to avoid the loss of life. The Special District provides training and equipment to keep its workforce healthy and to prevent injury to the workforce.

13.4.4 Regulatory Opportunities

The Special District updates response plans on an annual basis. Response operations maintain industry practices to comply with state and federal regulations. The Special District follow changes in planning policies and emergency management best practices published by state and federal agencies.

13.4.5 Administrative and Technical

Staff are trained on hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness. ICS and NIMS are taught to managerial staff to maintain command and control during responses. Staff attend refresher trainings to stay current on ICS changes. Employees who work in the DOC or EOC take EOC training to maintain emergency management skill sets.

13.4.6 Financial Resources

The Special District receives funding from the County for its budget. HGMP grants are used to train employees and improve emergency preparedness. Grants at the state and federal level help the district purchase new equipment and train employees on best practices.

13.4.7 Community Outreach

The Special District works with OES to alert the public about flood dangers. Different types of flooding occur throughout the County and the district conduct virtual and in person awareness events. Community outreach campaigns highlight the importance of emergency preparedness and hazard mitigation.

13.5 MJHMP Integration

After the MJHMP is approved it will incorporate into the Santa Ana Watershed Plan and emergency response plans and recovery plans for the Special District. The Special District will work with OES to ensure best mitigation practices are included. The Special District will send employees to attend emergency management and hazard mitigation training to better understand hazard mitigation practices.

The previous MJHMP was incorporated into flood planning and SOPs. Emergency response plans were updated with hazard mitigation actions and continuity of government plans were improved and reviewed by Special District and OES staff. The new MJHMP will focus on meeting annually to review best practices for mitigation.

There were not significant changes to the County's development over the past five years. The Special District has not had changes to vulnerability and will continue to implement the current hazard mitigation actions and projects.

13.5.1 Opportunities for Improvement

Based on the capability assessment, the Special District has existing regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal mechanisms in place that help to mitigate hazards. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are opportunities for the Special District to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. These are organized below by regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal, and outreach opportunities.

13.5.1.1 Planning and Policy

Based on the capability assessment, the Special District has existing regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal mechanisms in place that help to mitigate hazards. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are opportunities for the Special District to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. These are organized below by regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal, and outreach opportunities.

13.5.1.2 Regulatory Opportunities

Future opportunities for regulatory enhancement should focus on compliance with Assembly Bill 2140. New County legislation will be adopted to ensure the Special District remains compliant.

13.5.1.3 Administrative and Technical

Other future enhancements may include providing hazard training for staff or hazard mitigation grant funding in partnership with the County and Cal OES. Existing City staff are aware of the benefits of participating in training and webinars offered by Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Team related to HMGP opportunities, HMGP Sub application Development support, and other funding programs, such as Prepare California Jumpstart. Other opportunities may be related to coordinating and educating key stakeholders in the Flood Control District. Other stakeholders may be interested in aligning efforts related to hazard mitigation and also supporting HMGP Sub applications and other hazard mitigation trainings.

13.5.1.4 Financial Resources

The 2021-22 recommended budgets of \$5.4 billion are balanced and consistent with policy and direction received from the Board of Supervisors. The 2021-22 Recommended Budgets address the following key issues:

- Ongoing funding for neglected raises for County employees
- Ongoing funding for maintenance of County roads
- Continues investment in facilities, infrastructure and operating systems.
- Ongoing funding of mental health and medical services for County residents.
- Maintains fiscal responsibility through contributions to the reserves of \$62.8 million.

The budget represents the County General Fund and County restricted general funds. It also presents capitol project funds, special revenue funds, enterprise funds, internal service funds and permanent funds for all entities in the 2021-22. The Special District receives funding from the budget and will use funds to raise awareness of hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness in conjunction with OES.

The Special District can update other plans, such as the EOP to incorporate hazard information and include hazard mitigation actions and climate adaptation strategies that relate to infrastructure systems resiliency associated with the water and wastewater systems. The Special District should also apply for HMGP grants to fund implementation costs associated with key CIP projects, and related projects in the Special District's mitigation strategy. The Special District could look to expand its fiscal capabilities by raising taxes or issuing bonds. These fiscal capabilities may be supported by Special District staff or augmented with consultant staff.

13.5.2 Public Alert and Education Programs

The Special District can expand their outreach capabilities related to the implementation of the 2022-2027 County MJHMP. Specific enhancements may include continued public involvement through social media posts and advertisements focused on projects successes related to the Mitigation Strategy as well as focused outreach to under-represented and special-interest groups in the City. The Special District can also develop outreach kits for partner organizations by expanding on the information include in the MJHMP Outreach Strategy.

The San Bernardino County Special District conducts public outreach campaigns to encourage residents to adopt emergency preparedness actions. The Special District will contact communities about the MJHMP and tell residents mitigation actions.

13.6 Coordination with County Planning Efforts

Coordination with other County planning efforts is paramount to the successful implementation of this plan. This Section provides information on how the Special Districts integrated the previously approved 2017 Plan into existing planning mechanisms and programs. Specifically, the District incorporated into or implemented the 2017 MJHMP through other plans and programs shown below.

13.6.1 Water Systems (Distribution Systems)

13.6.1.1 Fire

- Rockscape or paved property grounds which have structures located in wilderness and or areas prone to wildfires. Double the width of external fire breaks.
- Re-roof buildings and structures with tile, metal or fire-resistant material.

13.6.1.2 Flood

- Add drainage, elevate facilities and adjust sloping for facilities in low-lying areas and in natural waterways or floodplains. (Recent Completion)
- Conduct hydrologic and hydraulic studies for all facilities located near flood plains/natural waterways.

- Encase water pipelines with specific sized rock, gravel, and road base in natural waterways to prevent continual washout or exposure during heavy storm events/floods.

13.6.1.3 Earthquake

- Retrofit structures to higher seismic standards.
- Purchase portable containers (Conex containers) to stage emergency supplies and equipment for the first responders (i.e., water, food, small off-road vehicles, fuel, cots, toiletries, communication devices, blankets, wet weather gear, etc.) at strategic water system locations throughout County of San Bernardino. Conex containers can be relocated if necessary to assist field staff during a disaster to maintain the operations of water systems. (Recent Completion and in implementation phase)

13.6.1.4 General Hazard (Fire/Flood/Earthquake)

- Retrofit existing buildings and facilities with connectors/ATS for emergency generators and/or install permanent emergency generators at critical facilities, including wells and booster station locations.
- Develop a plan for speeding the repair of and functional restoration of water and wastewater systems through stockpiling of shoring materials, temporary pumps, surface pipelines, portable hydrants, and other supplies.
- Develop a plan for areas subject to high ground shaking, earthquake-induced ground failure, and surface fault rupture to determine a replacement schedule for pipelines (along with importance, age, type of construction material, size, condition, and maintenance or repair history). (Project now in effect)
- Develop a plan for short-term and intermediate term sheltering of employees.
- Develop a plan to work with local agencies that handle hazardous materials to coordinate mitigation efforts for the possible release of these materials due to a natural disaster such as an earthquake, flood, fire, or landslide.
- Utilization of SCADA and Smart Water Meters to get real time data on problems with the system and reduce drive time emissions as a result of traditional meter reading.
- Provide emergency supplies of food, water, and portable generators for employees at office and field locations.
- Install emergency generators at district facilities

13.6.2 Sewer Systems (Collection Systems)

13.6.2.1 Fire:

- Rockscape or pave property grounds which have structures located in wilderness and or areas prone to wildfires. Double the width of external fire breaks. (Completion and program implementation by January 2017 estimated)
- Re-roof buildings and structures with tile or fire-resistant material.

13.6.2.2 Flood

- Add drainage, elevate facilities and adjust sloping for facilities in low-lying areas and in natural waterways or floodplains.
- Encase sewer pipelines with specific sized rock, gravel, and road base in natural waterways to prevent continual washout or exposure during heavy storm events/floods.

13.6.2.3 Earthquake

- Develop a plan for short-term and intermediate term sheltering of employees.
- Retrofit structures to higher seismic standards.

13.6.2.4 General Hazard Retrofitting (Fire/Flood/Earthquake)

- Retrofit existing buildings and facilities with connectors/ATS for emergency generators and/or install permanent emergency generators.
- Develop a plan for speeding the repair and functional restoration of water and wastewater systems through stockpiling of shoring materials, temporary pumps, surface pipelines, portable hydrants, and other supplies.
- Develop a plan for areas subject to high ground shaking, earthquake-induced ground failure, and surface fault rupture to determine a replacement schedule for pipelines (along with importance, age, type of construction material, size, condition, and maintenance or repair history).
- Install emergency power generators at district facilities.

13.6.3 Wastewater Treatment Plant

13.6.3.1 Fire

- Rockscape or pave property grounds which have structures located in wilderness and or areas prone to wildfires. Double the width of external fire breaks.
- Purchase and store water pumps capable of suppressing fire.

13.6.3.2 Flood

- Add drainage, elevate facilities and adjust sloping for facilities in low-lying areas and in natural waterways or floodplains.

Earthquake:

- Develop a plan for short-term and intermediate term sheltering of employees.

13.6.4 Roads

13.6.4.1 Fire

- Install generators at all road facilities. This will allow uninterrupted communications and provide power to refuel critical emergency response equipment.
- Purchase emergency water supply or water purification devices to ensure uninterrupted supply of water to emergency response personal. (completed with continuous fresh of supplies and rotation)
- Clear vegetation from Road District facilities/yards

13.6.4.2 Flood

- Upgrade culverts in all flood-prone areas. Most existing culvert sizes were never designed for high water volume. Upgrading will prevent roadway washouts caused by water bypassing existing culverts. (Complete and continuous maintenance)
- Upgrade culvert sizes in Main Channels and replace old culverts in Main Channels as required. (complete and continuous maintenance)
- Slope stabilization at water crossing areas along roadways. This will prevent the loss of the roadways at these areas by preventing undermining by the water.
- Install generators at all road facilities. This will allow uninterrupted communications and provide power to refuel critical emergency response equipment.
- Purchase emergency water supply or water purification devices to ensure uninterrupted supply of water to emergency response personal.
- Soil stabilization on roadway shoulders. This will prevent erosion caused by flood conditions.
- Soil stabilization of dirt roadways. This will help mitigate the loss of material from the roadway during flooding conditions.
- Employ on call contractors to assist in emergency situations.

13.6.4.3 Earthquake

Install generators at all road facilities. This will allow uninterrupted communications and provide power to refuel critical emergency response equipment.

Purchase emergency water supply or water purification devices to ensure uninterrupted supply of water to emergency response personal. (Completed and refresh of supplies as needed)

13.6.5 Television Translator Districts

13.6.5.1 General Hazard (Fire, Flooding, Earthquake)

- Install and maintain emergency generators at all TV Translator sites. Newberry Springs, Lucerne Valley, and Morongo Valley TV Transmitter sites are in need emergency generators. Pinto and Elephant Mountain sites have existing generators. Installing emergency generators at these sites will enable emergency information to be disseminated to the residents living in these remote locations. (Complete and maintenance of upgrades)
- Establish a centralized communications network to monitor channel output for TV Districts and provide emergency information by way of character generator tied to channel transmissions.
- Conduct annual tower and guide wire inspections to mitigate storm/wind/earthquake hazards from knocking out communications.
- Install poly insulators on power poles with high voltage power lines for Pinto Mountain. Establish an open purchase order for a High Voltage Electrician to provide annual inspections of power poles and service lines. (Completed and continuous maintenance)
- Maintain roadways on mountaintops and within washes leading to remote tower sites. Earthquakes and flash floods can block roadways, making them impassable to restore emergency communications.
- Maintain lights on all tower locations.

13.6.6 Parks Districts

- Trim large trees in parks to avert limb breakage and toppling during storm events.
- Establish emergency centers to ration drinking water at various County Park Community Centers.
- Establish community garden plots in designated County Park areas as an ongoing and emergency food source, including planting fruit bearing trees.

- Conduct an inventory or list of County Park Facilities and Community Centers to establish a list of pre-designated emergency operations or disaster relief sites. Not all Community Centers are an appropriate size to accommodate large numbers of evacuees and may only serve as command-and-control centers or distribution centers.
- Establish small solar energy fields or other forms of renewable power at County Community Centers to facilitate stand-alone emergency operations for the community.
- Conduct repair and replacement of old roofs and clearing of gutters and roof drains to minimize potential damage from major storm events. (Completed and continuous maintenance)
- Conduct an evaluation or study of County Park and Community Center facilities to install curbs, retaining walls, and drains to carry or divert water away from buildings.
- Connect water systems to generators to ensure delivery even in disaster situations.
- Provide emergency supply of food and water for employees in disaster situations.

13.7 Special Districts Mitigation Project Prioritizing

Cost effectiveness of each measure was a primary consideration when developing mitigation actions. Because mitigation is an investment to reduce future damages, it is important to select measures for which the reduced damages over the life of the measure are likely to be greater than the project cost. For structural projects, the level of cost effectiveness is primarily based on the likelihood of damages occurring in the future, the severity of the damages when they occur, and the level of effectiveness of the selected measure. While detailed analysis was not conducted during the mitigation action development process, these factors were of primary concern when selecting measures. For measures that do not result in a quantifiable reduction of damages, such as public education and outreach, the relationship of the probable future benefits and the cost of each measure was considered when developing the mitigation actions.

Based upon the Special Districts capabilities,

Table 60 shows primary actions selected for further implementation and development during the next planning cycle. **Error! Reference source not found.** 60 provides details for each mitigation action with mitigation action descriptions, FEMA mitigation category, responsible party, and timeframe.

The majority of the mitigation projects were carried over from the last plan. The response to multiple disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic slowed down mitigation project progress. Completed actions were taken out of the plan. Previous actions from the 2017 MJHMP were carried over except for completed projects. Special Districts Mitigation Action

Table 60: Mitigation Project Prioritization and Implementation

Hazard	Mitigation Action	Description / Background	Mitigation Strategy Type	Funding	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Status / Comments / Implementation Mechanisms
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to all hazards.	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District for all hazards. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.	PRV	EMPG	OES	On-Going**	
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.2: Install Generators at Critical Facilities	Retrofit existing buildings and facilities with connectors/ ATS for emergency generators and/or install permanent emergency generators at critical facilities, including wells and booster station locations.	ES, SP	EMPG	Water Systems	1-5 Years	Critical sites are already set up for connection or has a permanently installed generator
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.3: Water Systems Repair Plan	Develop a plan for speeding the repair of and functional restoration of water and wastewater systems through stockpiling of shoring materials, temporary pumps, surface pipelines, portable hydrants, and other supplies.	PRV	SDD WAS	Water Systems	1-5 Years	We have a warehouse and inventory. Additional inventory would need to be purchased from local wholesaler

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All-Hazard	AH Action 2.4: Smart Water Meters and SCADA	Utilization of SCADA and Smart Water Meters to get real time data on problems with the system and reduce drive time emissions as a result of traditional meter reading.	PRV	Individual CSAs	Water Systems	On-Going**	Both SCADA and Smart Meters have been installed and continue to be installed
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.5: Provide Employees with Emergency Supplies	Provide emergency supplies of food, water, and portable generators for employees at office and field locations.	ES	SDD/WAS	Water Systems	On-Going**	WAS has a stock of emergency food supplies, water, and generators.
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.6: Annual Tower and Guide Wire Inspections	Conduct annual tower and guide wire inspections to mitigate storm/wind/earthquake hazards from knocking out communications.	PRV	EMPG	TV Districts	1-5 Years	All Districts
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.7: Maintain Tower Lighting	Maintain lights on all tower locations.	SP	EMPG	TV Districts	1-5 Years	
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.8: Designate Emergency Operations Sites	Conduct an inventory or list of County Park Facilities and Community Centers to establish a list of pre-designated emergency operations or disaster relief sites. Not all Community Centers are an appropriate size to accommodate large numbers of evacuees and may only serve as command-and-control centers or distribution centers.	PRV	EMPG	Park Districts	1-5 Years	All Districts
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.9: Establish Power Sources for	Establish small solar energy fields or other forms of renewable power at County Community Centers to facilitate stand-	PRV, SP	EMPG	Park Districts	12/1/2016-7/1/2023	Lucerne Valley Joshua Tree

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	Emergency Operations Sites	alone emergency operations for the community.					
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.10: Connect Water Systems to Generators	Connect water systems to generators to ensure delivery even in disaster situations.	PRV, SP	EMPG, General Fund	Park Districts	1-5 Years	
All-Hazard	AH Action 2.11: Establish a Centralized Communications Network	Establish a centralized communications network to monitor channel output for TV Districts and provide emergency information by way of character generator tied to channel transmissions.	PRV	EMPG	TV Districts	1-5 Years	All districts
Wildfire	WF Action 3.3: Vegetation Removal	Clear vegetation from Road District facilities/yards	PRV	EMPG	Roads	1-5 Years	
Wildfire	WF Action 6.3: Protect Property in Wilderness Areas	Rockscape or pave property grounds which have structures located in wilderness and or areas prone to wildfires. Double the width of external fire breaks.	PPRO, PRV, SP	EMPG	Sewer Systems	January-17	All sewer pump stations have paving
Wildfire	WF Action 8.3: Structural Fire Breaks Widening	Double the width of external fire breaks on grounds which have structures located in wilderness and or areas prone to wildfires.	SP, PRV	Individual CSAs	Water Systems	1-5 Years	
Wildfire	WF Action 9.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to wildfire.	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to wildfire in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District. For more	PPRO	EMPG	OES	Ongoing**	

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		information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.					
Wildfire	WF Action 9.2: Emergency Water Supplies	Purchase emergency water supply or water purification devices to ensure uninterrupted supply of water to emergency response personal. (completed with continuous fresh of supplies and rotation)	ES	EMPG	Roads	1-5 Years	
Earthquake	EQ Action 2.2: Seismic Strapping	Seismic strapping for existing water tanks and future construction.	SP, PRV	CSA 64	Water Systems	On-Going**	Ongoing currently
Earthquake	EQ Action 2.3: Employee Emergency Sheltering	Develop a plan for short-term and intermediate term sheltering of employees.	PRV	WAS	Sewer Systems	On-Going**	To purchase cots, small portable generators, tents, etc.
Earthquake	EQ Action 4.2: Generator Installation	Install generators at all road facilities. This will allow uninterrupted communications and provide power to refuel critical emergency response equipment.	SP, PPRO	EMPG	Roads	1-5 Years	
Earthquake	EQ Action 6.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to earthquake hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District. For more information	SP, PRV	EMPG	OES	Ongoing**	

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	to earthquake hazards.	regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.					
Flood	FL Action 3.4: Soil Stabilization on Roadways and Along Roadway Shoulders	Soil stabilization on roadway shoulders and dirt roads. This will prevent erosion caused by flood conditions.	SP, PRV	EMPG	Roads	1-5 Years	
Flood	FL Action 3.5: Encasing Pipelines	Encase water pipelines with specific sized rock, gravel, and road base in natural waterways to prevent continual washout or exposure during heavy storm events/floods.	SP, PRV	CSA 70 J	Water Systems	7/17/2017-7/1/2027	
Flood	FL Action 6.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to flood hazards.	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to flood hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.	PRV	EMPG	OES	On-Going**	
Flood	FL Action 6.2: On Call Contractors	Employ on call contractors to assist in emergency situations.	PRV, ES	General Fund	Roads	1-5 Years	

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Drought	DR Action 3.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to drought hazards.	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to drought hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.	SP, PRV	EMPG	OES	On-Going**	
Anti-Terrorism	AT Action 2.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to terrorism hazards.	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to terrorism hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.	PRV	EMPG	OES	On-Going**	
Climate Change	CC Action 3.1: Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to climate change hazards.	Continue funding and support for Special Districts Projects relating to climate change hazards in the categories of water systems, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, roads, TV districts, park districts, Big Bear Valley Recreation Park District and Bloomington Recreation and Park District. For more information regarding these projects, see Annex C Section C.7.	PRV	EMPG	OES	On-Going**	

**On-Going projects are continuous and will last 5+ years.



END