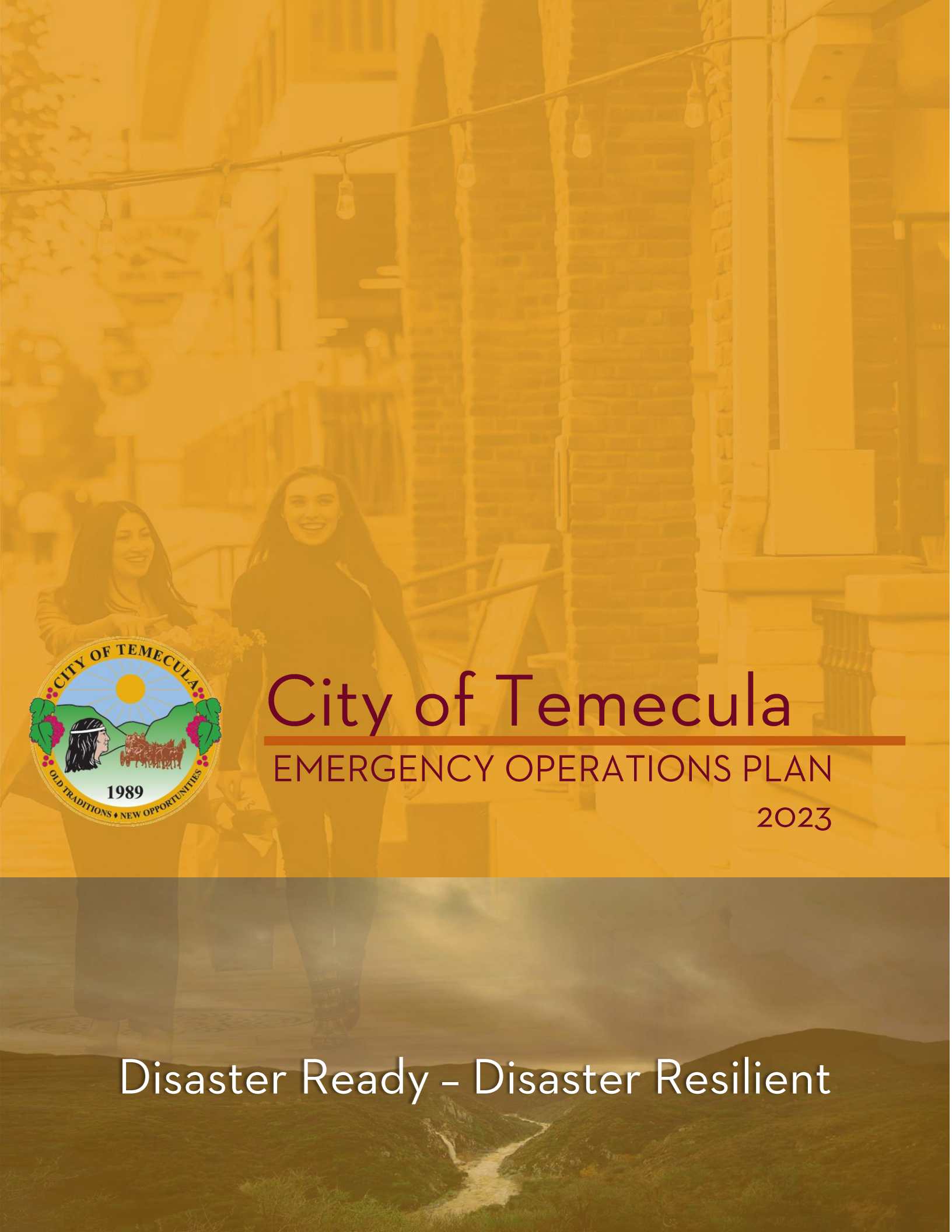

City of Temecula

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

2023

Disaster Ready – Disaster Resilient

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These documents are published separately in support of the Emergency Operations Plan and are for internal use only due to the sensitive nature of their use. They include, but are not limited to:

Appendix C - Essential Contacts

Appendix E - EOC Locations – Primary and Alternate

Appendix F - City of Temecula – Public and Private Schools

Appendix G - Critical Locations within Temecula

Appendix H - Vital Records Storage

SUPPORT PLANS

These documents are published separately in support of the Emergency Operations Plan and are for internal use only. They include, but are not limited to:

Support Plan 1: PSPS and Power Disruption Plan

Support Plan 2: Rapid Needs Assessment

Support Plan 3: Medication Point of Dispensing Plan

Support Plan 4: Alert & Warning Plan

Support Plan 5: City of Temecula Active Assailant Response Plan

Support Plan 6: City Facility Evacuation Plan

Support Plan 7: City of Temecula Mass Care & Shelter Plan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS / CREDITS

The information and processes included in this plan are intended to improve the emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts of the City of Temecula and to satisfy the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) requirements as presented in Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements as outlined in Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5 (HSPD-5).

This plan was prepared and edited by Mikel Alford, Emergency Manager with the City of Temecula with input and support from the City of Temecula's Emergency Management Committee. The committee membership committed significant time and effort to create a plan, which integrates SEMS requirements while meeting FEMA's planning guidance requirements along with the concepts and principles set forth by NIMS. These documents were prepared, reviewed, and finalized by the City of Temecula Emergency Management Committee members including:

Emergency Management Committee

Agency / Department	Name	Agency / Department	Name
City Manager's Office	Betsy Lowrey	City Clerk	Lanny Krage
Human Resources	Courtney Fletcher	Finance Department	Tina Rivera
Information Technology	Oscar Lopez	Community Services	Jeff Lawrence
Fire Department	Capt. Matt Hayes	Sheriff's Department	Dep. J. Kenitzer
Fire Department	Wendy Miller	Facilities	Ryan Mode
Building & Safety	Brian Clements	Facility Operations Center	Rodney Tidwell
Public Works	Ron Moreno	Temecula Community Center	Rishann Clermont
Community Rec Center	Gwen Willcox	Mary Phillips Senior Center	Yvette Martinez
Jefferson Rec Center	Tracy Masters	Old Town Community Theatre	John Deards
Temecula Valley Museum	Trach Frick	TVE2	Christine Damko
Community Development	Brandon Rabidou		

City Management

- ✓ Aaron Adams, City Manager
- ✓ Kevin Hawkins, Assistant City Manager
- ✓ Luke Watson, Deputy City Manager

Temecula City Council

- ✓ Zak Schwank, Mayor
- ✓ James "Stew" Stewart, Mayor Pro-Tem
- ✓ Jessica Alexander
- ✓ Curtis Brown
- ✓ Brendan Kalfus

FOREWARD

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides guidance for the City of Temecula's response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural, man-made and technological disasters. This plan does not address ordinary day-to-day emergencies or the established routing procedures used to cope with such incidents. Rather, this plan concentrates on operational concepts and response procedures relative to large-scale emergencies and disasters.

The EOP is a preparedness document and is designed to be read, understood, and exercised prior to an emergency. The EOP has been developed in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

City departments are responsible for assuring the preparation and maintenance of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), resource lists and checklists that detail how assigned responsibilities are performed and to ensure that they support the implementation of the EOP. These are published separately and for internal use only.

There are three parts to the City of Temecula Emergency Operations Plan. Part One is the basic plan which describes our concept of operations; continuity of government; utilization of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS); emergency operations center; mutual aid; emergency declarations; emergency communications; hazard mitigation; hazard analysis; and threat assessments.

Part Two is published separately and includes our support plans for alert and warning; mass care and shelter; donations management; volunteer management; evacuations; damage assessment; and recovery.

Part Three is published separately for internal use only and includes our EOC Activation and Leadership Guide, EOC SOPs and supporting documents, forms, and checklists. They are intended to be used in conjunction with this plan.

PROMULGATION

INSERT RESOLUTION

CITY OF TEMECULA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

To: Officials, Employees, and Citizens of the City of Temecula, California

The preservation of life, property and the environment are an inherent function of local, state, and the federal government. The City of Temecula, California has prepared this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) to ensure the most effective allocation of resources for protection of people and property in time of an emergency.

While no plan can completely prevent death and destruction, good plans carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can and will minimize losses. This plan establishes the emergency organization, assigns tasks, specifies polices and general procedures, and provides for the coordination of planning efforts of the various emergency staff and service elements utilizing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and, by extension, the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The objective of this plan is to incorporate and coordinate all facilities and personnel of the city staff into an efficient organization capable of responding effectively to any emergency. This EOP is an extension of the State Emergency Plan. It will be reviewed and exercised periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions.

The City of Temecula gives its full support to this plan and urges all officials, employees, and the citizens; individually and collectively, to do their parts in the total emergency effort of the city.

This Emergency Operations Plan has been completely rewritten by the City of Temecula's Office of Emergency Management and is consistent with SEMS/NIMS. The EOP becomes effective upon approval by the Temecula City Council.

Aaron Adams
City Manager

Signed: _____

Date: _____

MAINTENANCE OF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

The City's Emergency Manager is responsible for writing, reviewing, and updating this Emergency Operations Plan on an annual basis with a complete rewrite every three years. Modification to this plan include new information such as the changing of phone numbers and revisions of relevant standard operating procedures or organizational structure. Additionally, modifications may occur as a result of lessons learned from incident or exercise critiques requiring changes to responsibilities, laws, or regulations. A record of changes and revisions will be maintained. All changes to the plan will be distributed as shown on the plan distribution list. Revisions to the plan will be approved by the City of Temecula.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

The City of Temecula's OEM prepares, coordinates, publishes, and distributes this Plan and any revisions made to it. The Plan is distributed to all departments/agencies identified below. The Plan is also available upon request by external organizations, also identified below.

CITY DEPARTMENTS	COUNTY GOVERNMENT / SPECIAL DISTRICTS	OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
City Council Members	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES)
City Manager's Office	Temecula Valley Unified School District	Temecula Valley Hospital
Emergency Operations Center Personnel	Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Southwest Station	Pechanga Tribal Emergency Manager
Office of Emergency Management Website	Rancho Water District	
Temecula Fire Department (Riverside County / CAL Fire)	Eastern Municipal Water District	
Community Services Dept.		
Public Works Department		
Human Resources / Risk Management Department		
Community Development Department		
Finance Department		
Information Technology & Support Services Department		
City Clerk's Office		

RECORD OF REVISIONS

Any approved additions or modifications to this plan will be documented and noted in this section. The date of the change, the title of the person making the change, and a summary and reason for the modifications will be inserted into this section of the plan. If any major or significant changes to this plan need to be made, then the revised plan will be considered an update and the cover page, promulgation page, and approval and implementation page should reflect that it is a new plan.

After any modification to this plan, OEM will ensure that the updated version is distributed to all previously listed departments and agencies, and that the revised plan is uploaded to any share sites and/or webpages where this plan resides. Personnel with a role in executive leadership, coordination and management, and operational implementation of emergency procedures are encouraged to keep a digital and/or printed copy of this plan and to make sure it is always accessible to them.

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	PAGE / SECTION	SUMMARY OF CHANGE	REVISED BY
1				
2				
3				
4				
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12				

CITY OF TEMECULA DEPARTMENT CONCURRENCE

Erica Russo — Date
Director, Community Services

Patrick Thomas — Date
Director, Public Works/City Engineer

Isaac Garibay — Date
Director, Human Resources & Risk Management

Luke Watson — Date
Deputy City Manager

Jennifer Hennessy — Date
Director, Finance

Michael Heslin — Date
Director, Information Technology & Support Services

Randi Johl — Date
Director, Legislative Affairs / City Clerk

Chief John Crater — Date
Division Chief
CAL Fire / Riverside County Fire Dept.

Captain Christapher Durham — Date
Riverside County Sheriff's Department

Kevin Hawkins — Date
Assistant City Manager

Aaron Adams — Date
City Manager

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PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Purpose

The purpose of the City of Temecula Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to establish a comprehensive, all-hazards approach for responding to natural, man-made and technological disasters that affect the city. This plan provides an overview of the operational concepts; identifies the components of the City's Emergency Management Organization; Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) coordination; Mutual Aid; and describes overall responsibilities of federal, state, and local agencies.

The Emergency Operations Plan has been designed to serve the growing needs of the City of Temecula. As population and infrastructure continues to increase and with it, vulnerability to hazards, it's important that the EOP be flexible enough to use in all emergencies. This plan not only meets that need but will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the community's response and short-term recovery activities.

The plan establishes a system for coordinating the five (5) pillars of Emergency Management across the full spectrum of operations. This plan defines the framework for how the prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases of emergency management are to be executed in Temecula. The EOP is intended to be an overview of emergency management and response concepts; it is not intended to be a detailed operational document. Detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), checklists, and support plans are distributed to Emergency Operations staff separately and are for internal use only.

Scope

The City of Temecula Emergency Operations Plan discusses a broad range of large-scale emergencies and disasters that have the potential for impacting the City of Temecula and are derived from the previous and current threat assessment and planning process. They include:

Catastrophic Earthquakes	Hazardous Materials Incidents
Wildfires	Flooding
Local Dam Failure	Transportation Emergencies
Civil Unrest	Power Disruption
Public Health Emergencies	Nuclear Incidents
Terrorism	

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SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

The City of Temecula is nestled within the southwestern portion of Riverside County sharing a border with San Diego County. Temecula is approximately 58 miles north of downtown San Diego, and 68 miles west of Palm Springs. It is surrounded by the City of Murrieta to the north, Temecula Wine Country to the east, the unincorporated areas of DeLuz to the west, as well as the Pechanga Indian Reservation to the south and encompasses 30 square miles with an elevation of 1,017 feet above sea level.

According to the World Population Review, the population of Temecula is 115,202 as of 2022. Temecula is the fifth largest city in Riverside County withy a wide range of housing options: affordable single-family homes, condominiums and ranch style homes, family-oriented lifestyle, good schools, and quality-of-life amenities. Supported by high median and mean income levels, the city is a prominent tourist destination, with the Temecula Valley Wine Country, Old Town Temecula, the Temecula Valley Balloon & Wine Festival, the Temecula Valley International Film Festival, championship golf courses, and resort accommodations attracting a significant number of tourists which appreciably contributes to the city's economic profile. In addition to the tourism sector, the educational, leisure, professional, finance, and retail sectors contribute to the city's overall economy.

Temecula is bifurcated by one major freeway, Interstate 15 (I-15), and connects directly to downtown San Diego and the regional highway system to the south. Interstate 15 forks on the northern end of the city into Interstate 15 and Interstate 215. To the northwest, I-15 connects to Lake Elsinore and Corona. To the northeast, I-215 connects to Menifee, Perris, Moreno Valley and beyond. Interstates 215 and 15 are an important north-south link from San Diego through western Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

The City of Temecula is vulnerable to effects of natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, fires, and winter storms. Temecula is also vulnerable to a variety of man-made hazards such as hazardous materials accidents/incidents, terrorism, nuclear incidents, dam failures, transportation, and public health emergencies.

The following assumptions apply to this plan:

1. A major emergency or disaster may cause numerous injuries, property loss, disruption of normal life-support systems, and may have an impact on economic, physical, and social infrastructures.

2. A major emergency or disaster may overwhelm the capabilities of the City of Temecula to provide prompt and effective emergency response and recovery. Mutual aid will be requested when disaster relief requirements exceed the City's ability to meet them.

3. Transportation infrastructure may be damaged or disrupted. Emergency responders may have difficulty reaching people and evacuation routes may cause traffic backups slowing egress from damaged areas. The movement of emergency supplies and services may be impeded.

4. Communication infrastructure may be damaged or disrupted, thus slowing dissemination of information, and reporting of persons needing assistance.

5. Homes, businesses, public buildings, antennae sites, and other critical facilities may be damaged or destroyed. Public utilities may be damaged and either completely or partially inoperable.

6. Emergency medical services and transport ambulances may be in short supply and unable to respond. Medical and health care facilities that do remain open may be overwhelmed with medical care requests. Additionally, medicines may be in short supply.

7. Damage to facilities that use hazardous or toxic chemicals could result in the release of these hazardous materials into the environment.

8. Businesses in Temecula may not be able to supply the public with necessities such as food, water, blankets, etc. Additionally, businesses may have difficulty remaining open or providing paychecks to their employees.

9. Volunteers may come from other areas to help, causing problems with accountability. Donated goods that are not presently needed may be dropped off.

10. Effective emergency operations require periodic training and exercising.

11. City of Temecula emergency personnel and disaster service workers (DSW) will utilize the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

ADA Considerations for Local Government

Emergency preparedness and response programs must be made accessible to people with disabilities or access and functional needs and is required by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). Disabilities would include but not be limited to mobility, vision, hearing, cognitive disorders, mental illnesses, and language barriers.

Included in the City's planning efforts for those with disabilities are:

- Notification and warning procedures
- Evacuation considerations
- Emergency transportation issues
- Sheltering requirements
- Accessibility to medications, refrigeration, and back-up power
- Accessibility to mobility devices or service animals while in transit or at a shelter
- Accessibility to information.

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CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Emergency management activities during peacetime and national security emergencies are often associated with the one of the five federal emergency management phases, however, not every disaster necessarily includes all indicated phases within the cycle. The Emergency Operations Plan addresses major incidents as well as large-scale disasters, such as an earthquake or nuclear detonation. Some emergencies will be preceded by a warning period, providing sufficient time to warn the public and reduce the loss of life, property damage, and effects on the environment. Other emergencies occur with little or no warning, thus requiring immediate activation of the Emergency Operations Plan.

Figure 1: Disaster Management Cycle

The process of emergency management involves five phases. They are:

- ✓ Prevention & Preparedness
- ✓ Preparedness
- ✓ Response
- ✓ Recovery, and
- ✓ Mitigation.

All City departments and Emergency Operations staff must be prepared to respond to any foreseeable emergency promptly and effectively, taking all appropriate actions.

Prevention Phase

The prevention phase includes actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene and stop and incident from occurring. This involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It also involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as:

- Deterrence operations
- Heightened inspections
- Improved surveillance, and
- Interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals, and wildlife.

Preparedness Phase

The preparedness phase involves activities taken in advance of an emergency. These activities develop operational capabilities and effective responses to a disaster. These actions and activities help to develop the City of Temecula's capabilities and effectiveness to respond to a disaster. The emphasis is on, and may include, mitigation activities, emergency/disaster planning, training and exercises and public education. Emergency planning includes the development of processes and

procedures detailing personnel assignments, checklists, resource lists, notification rosters, and support plans. In the event of an emergency, these plans, policies, and procedures are to be used as a checklist by those who are trained to work a designated position as well as those who are not familiar with a particular emergency operations center (EOC) position. All emergency operations staff should become acquainted with SOPs, policies, notification rosters, and resource lists which are distributed to employees separately.

Increased Readiness

Increased readiness actions will be initiated by the receipt of a warning or the observation that an emergency is imminent or likely to occur soon. Events that may trigger increased readiness activities include:

- Issuance of a credible long-term earthquake prediction
- Receipt of a flood advisory or other special weather statement
- Receipt of a potential dam failure advisory
- Conditions conducive to wildfires, such as the combination of high heat, strong winds, and low humidity
- An expansive hazardous materials incident
- A rapidly deteriorating international situation that could lead to an attack upon the United States, and
- Information or circumstances indicating the potential for acts of violence, terrorism, or civil disturbance.

Examples of increased readiness actions and/or activities to be accomplished include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Briefing of City Manager and key officials or employees on the situation
- Activate the Emergency Operations Center to a Level 3 or Management Watch
- Reviewing of the City of Temecula Emergency Operations Plan and associated Support Plans
- Increasing public information and training efforts
- Inspecting critical facilities and equipment, including testing warning and communication systems
- Recruiting additional staff and Disaster Service Workers (DSWs)
- Warning threatened elements of the population
- Conducting precautionary evacuations in the potentially impacted area(s) and
- Mobilizing personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment.

Training and Exercises

Training and exercising are essential at all levels of government to make emergency operations personnel operationally ready to respond at a moments notice. The objective is to train and educate public officials, emergency/disaster response personnel and volunteers. The City's Office of Emergency Management (OEM) will conduct regular training and exercising of the city staff in

the use of this plan and all support documents. OEM will conduct other specific training as required for compliance with both SEMS and NIMS. OEM is responsible for coordinating, scheduling, and documenting the training and exercises. Training includes classroom instruction and drills. All staff who may participate in emergency response in the EOC or at the field level must receive appropriate SEMS/NIMS/ICS training.

Planning Scenarios

In November of 2003, the Homeland Security Council (HSC) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) convened an interagency scenario working group with the objective of developing a minimum number of representative scenarios to test the range of required prevention, protection, response, and recovery resources. In total there are fifteen (15) all-hazards planning scenarios. Twelve (12) represent terrorist attacks, three represent natural disasters or naturally occurring epidemics. These scenarios were developed for use in national, federal, state, and local homeland security preparedness activities. The City of Temecula will consider these planning scenarios when planning and conducting exercises. The scenarios are:

1. Nuclear Detonation – Improvised Nuclear Device
2. Biological Attack - Aerosol Anthrax
3. Biological Disease Outbreak - Pandemic Influenza
4. Biological Attack - Plague
5. Chemical Attack - Blister Agent
6. Chemical Attack - Toxic Industrial Chemicals
7. Chemical Attack - Nerve Agent
8. Chemical Attack - Chlorine Tank Explosion
9. Natural Disaster – Major Earthquake
10. Natural Disaster – Major Hurricane
11. Radiological Attack - Radiological Dispersal Devices
12. Explosives Attack - Bombing Using Improvised Bomb Device
13. Biological Attack – Food Contamination
14. Biological Attack – Foreign Animal Disease
15. Cyber Attack

Types of Exercises

Regular exercises are necessary to maintain the readiness of emergency personnel. Exercises provide personnel with an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures, facilities and systems that will be utilized in a disaster. Annual and frequent exercises are required by both SEMS and NIMS. There are several forms of exercises:

- Tabletop Exercises (TTX) are designed to evaluate policy, plans and procedures and resolve coordination and responsibilities. Such exercises are a good way to see if policies and procedures exist to handle certain issues.
- Functional Exercises (FE) usually take place in the EOC and simulate an emergency in the most realistic manner possible, without field activities. They are used to test or evaluate

the capabilities of one or more functions, such as evacuation, communications, public information, or overall city response.

- Full-Scale Exercises (FSE) simulate an actual emergency, typically involving personnel in both the field and EOC levels and are designed to evaluate operational capabilities.

City of Temecula TTX (Wildfire)
13 June 2021

Shake Out Evacuation Drill
October 2021

The Office of Emergency Management utilizes the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) building block approach in the development of its exercise program.

Exercises are planned in a cycle that increases in complexity to train and strengthen EOC personnel to specific target capabilities.

Public Awareness and Education

The public's response to any emergency is based on an understanding of the nature of the emergency, the potential hazards, the likely response of emergency services and knowledge of what individuals and groups should do to increase their chances of survival and recovery.

Pre-disaster awareness and education programs must be viewed as equal in importance to all other preparation for emergencies and receive an adequate level of planning. The City of Temecula places public disaster education in the highest category by providing citizens emergency training such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training, emergency preparedness workshops, disaster presentations for schools, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), stop the bleed, and first aid, HAM radio classes and terrorism awareness training. In addition to the public awareness and training programs offered, OEM provides preparedness outreach at several events throughout the year.

The City of Temecula also has several emergency volunteer programs in which the citizens of Temecula may participate. A few examples are:

- Temecula Citizen Corps (TCC) Firefighter Rehab/Incident Response – The TCC Rehab / Incident Response team consists of professionally trained, multi-level volunteer emergency personnel. The TCC assists during emergency and disaster situations, often reporting directly to the incident commander. TCC members also provide first aid during large public events and gatherings such as the 4th of July festivities. Members receive a wide array of emergency and disaster training including Care and Shelter Operations, Damage Assessment, Medical and Triage, Emergency Response to Terrorism, Automated External Defibrillator (AED), Stop-the-Bleed, CPR/First Aid, Search and Rescue, and Evacuation techniques.

Rancho Incident – August 2021

- Temecula Citizen Corps (TCC) Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) – CERT volunteers must attend the FEMA directed 20-hour course to participate as a volunteer. Graduates are trained to help themselves, their families and their neighborhoods during a disaster and are also trained to work effectively with emergency responders. Examples of training provided in the 20-hour FEMA course are: disaster preparedness, triage and rapid treatment techniques, damage assessment, rescuer safety, search and rescue techniques, cribbing and leveraging, terrorism awareness, and disaster fire suppression. Training is accessible to all community members.

CERT Training, May 2022

- Emergency Operations Radio Communications – In an emergency, HAM radio operators who belong to our Temecula Citizen Corps, provide emergency communication for the city, and operate the City's radio room in the Emergency Operations Center. Using special equipment, these volunteers, are also capable of sending live pictures from the incident site to our city's emergency operations center via the HAM radio.

Disaster Animal Care Considerations

The PETS Act (Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006) directs that state and local emergency preparedness plans address the needs of people with pets and service animals after a major disaster, including the rescue, care and sheltering of animals. The needs of animals during a disaster have been incorporated into this plan, especially in the areas of transportation and care and shelter activities.

Response Phase

The response phase includes the initial response and extended response operations and activities. Upon receipt of a warning or the observation that an emergency is imminent or likely to occur, the City of Temecula will initiate actions to increase its readiness. During this phase, the priority is to save lives and minimize the effects of the emergency or disaster on the community.

Initial Response

Temecula's initial response activities and operations are primarily performed at the field response level. Emphasis is placed on minimizing the effect of the emergency or disaster. Field responders will utilize the Incident Command System (ICS), which includes unified command, action planning, span of control, and hierarchy of command.

Examples of initial response activities and operations include:

- Briefing of the City Manager and key city officials or employees on the situation.
- Dissemination of warnings, emergency public information, and instructions to the citizens of the City of Temecula.
- Conducting evacuations and/or rescue operations.
- Caring for displaced persons and treating the injured.
- Conducting initial damage assessments and surveys.
- Assessing the need for mutual aid assistance.
- Restricting movement of traffic/people.
- Establishing Unified Commands.
- Coordinating with state and federal agencies working in the field.
- Developing and implementing Incident Action Plans.

Extended Response

Temecula's extended response activities and operations are primarily conducted in the field and within the City of Temecula's Emergency Operations Center. Extended emergency operations involve the coordination and management of personnel and resources to mitigate an emergency and facilitate the transition to recovery operations.

Examples of extended response activities and operations include:

- Preparing detailed damage assessments.
- Operating Mass Care facilities.
- Conducting coroner operations.
- Procuring required resources to sustain operations.
- Documenting the situation status.
- Protecting, controlling, and allocating resources.
- Restoring vital utility services.
- Documenting expenditures.
- Developing and implementing Action Plans for extended operations.
- Dissemination of Emergency Public Information.
- Declaring a local emergency.

- Requesting Governor and State declarations of emergency, if required.
- Prioritizing resource allocation.
- Inter and multi-agency coordination.

Alert & Warning

Success in saving lives and property depends on the timely dissemination of warnings and emergency information to persons in threatened areas. Local government is response for the warning of the populace of the jurisdiction. A highly effective alert and warning program will use as many delivery methods as possible. The most effective system leverages all opportunity to link delivery systems, such as being able to send a message through text, email, and social media through a single delivery system.

The OEM administers the city Alert and Warning Program. Maintenance, user training, exercises, and testing are coordinated through OEM as the Alert and Warning Program Administrator. The City of Temecula alert and warning program:

- Contains tools for accessing the Mass Notification System platform.
- Contains a variety of tools to communicate with the staff and community during emergencies. Consideration should be made to include tools that allow operators to geo-target alerts to the community in the affected areas of the emergency.
- Coordinates with all Alerting Authorities within our area of influence.
- Contains features for cancelling and revoking accidental alerts, and for rapidly correcting and updating alert details.
- Considers geographic gaps in communication availability within the community and hazards and threats most likely to affect the local community.

Additional information on the City's Alert & Warning Program can be found in the Alert & Warning Plan which is a supplement support plan to this Emergency Operations Plan.

Recovery Phase

The goal of the Recovery Phase is to restore the affected area to its previous state. This phase is concerned with issues and decisions that must be made after immediate needs are addressed. Recovery operations are an extremely important phase in the Emergency Management Plan for citywide operations but also critical from the facilities standpoint. Recovery consists of restoring critical programs and services that the community depends on following an emergency. Recovery actions could vary based on the needs of the facility. Typical recovery actions could include debris cleanup, financial assistance to vulnerable populations and sustained mass care for displaced individuals.

Figure 2: Recovery Spider Chart

As the immediate threat to life, property, and the environment subsides, the rebuilding of Temecula will begin through various recovery activities. Recovery activities may be both short-term and long-term, ranging from restoration of essential utilities such as water and power, to mitigation measures designed to prevent future occurrences of a given threat facing the city.

Examples of recovery activities include:

- Reinstatement of family autonomy
- Restoring utilities
- Applying for state and federal assistance programs
- Providing public assistance information for disaster assistance
- Conducting hazard mitigation analyses
- Identifying residual hazards
- Determining and recovering costs associated with response and recovery.

Short Term Recovery

Recovery occurs in two phases: short-term and long-term. Short-term recovery operations will begin during the response phase of the emergency. The major objectives of short-term recovery operations include rapid debris removal and clean-up, and orderly and coordinated restoration of essential services (electricity, water, and sanitary systems). Short-term recovery operations will include all agencies participating in the city's disaster response. Structures that present public safety threats will be demolished and abated during short-term recovery operations.

Long Term Recovery

The transition to long-term recovery is typically characterized by the completion of emergency programs and the return to daily life. This phase alone can last for several months to even years. The long-term recovery period focuses on restoring economic activity and rebuilding the community. The most important element of this phase is the everyday work completed to reduce the long-term risk to people and property.

Damage Assessment

The City of Temecula and special districts will record a detailed assessment of damage during the recovery phase. This detailed assessment provides the basis for determining the type and amount of state and/or federal financial assistance available for recovery.

Under federal disaster assistance programs, documentation must be obtained regarding damage sustained to:

- Roads
- Water control facilities
- Public buildings and related equipment
- Public utilities
- Facilities under construction
- Recreational and park facilities
- Educational institutions

- Certain private non-profit facilities

The damage assessment documentation information should include the location and extent of the damage, estimates of costs for debris removal, emergency work, and repairing of damaged facilities to pre-disaster condition. The cost of compliance with building codes for new construction, repair, and restoration will also be documented. The cost of improving facilities may be included under federal mitigation programs.

After Action Reporting

Any city or county declaring a local emergency for which the governor proclaims a state of emergency must complete and transmit an After-Action/Corrective Action report to CalOES within ninety (90) days of the close of the incident period.

The After-Action/Corrective Action report will serve as a source for documenting the City of Temecula's response activities, identifying areas of success as well as areas for improvement. It will also be utilized to develop and describe a work plan for implementation of the improvements.

The Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for completion of the report and will forward to CalOES within the 90-day period.

Disaster Assistance Programs

Disaster assistance programs have been developed for the needs of four (4) distinct groups:

- Individuals – may receive loans or grants for such things as real and personal property, dental, funeral, medical, transportation, unemployment, sheltering, and rental assistance, depending on the extent of the damage.
- Businesses – loans for many types of businesses are often made available through the United States Small Business Administration, assisting with physical and economic losses because of a disaster or emergency. Programs for agricultural needs include assistance for physical and economic losses because of a disaster or emergency.
- Governments – funds and grants are available to governments to repair damage because of a disaster or emergency and mitigate the risk of future damage.
- Non-profit organizations – funds and grants are also available to certain non-profit organizations.

At each level of emergency declaration, various disaster assistance programs become available to individuals, businesses, governments, and non-profit organizations.

- Local Emergency Declarations – The City of Temecula may be eligible for assistance under the Natural Disaster assistance Act (with concurrence of the Governor's Office). Businesses and individuals may be eligible for the following disaster assistance programs and services:

- American Red Cross
- Mennonite Disaster Services
- Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA)
- Assistance with Utilities
- Local Government Tax Relief
- US Small Business Administration Disaster Loans
- Salvation Army
- US Department of Agriculture
- Other Community and Volunteer Organizations

- State of Emergency Proclamation – The City of Temecula, special districts, individuals, and businesses may be eligible, in addition to local emergency assistance, for services from the following agencies:
  - Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and the Contractor's License Review Board
  - Department of Insurance
  - Department of Social Services
  - Franchise Tax Board Tax Relief
  - Department of Motor Vehicles
  - Department of Aging
  - State Board of Equalization
  - Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA)
  - Department of Veteran Affairs (CALVET)
  - US Department of Agriculture
  - US Small Business Administration Disaster Assistance Loans
  - Prior Assistance Available with Local Declarations

- Presidential Declaration – Under a Presidential Declaration, the City of Temecula, special districts, individuals, and businesses may be eligible for the following disaster assistance programs and services:
  - Cora C. Brown Fund (Individual Assistance)
  - Crisis Counseling Program
  - Disaster Unemployment
  - Temporary Housing Program
  - Individual and Family Grant Program
  - Internal Revenue Service Tax Relief
  - Public Assistance
  - Legal Aid
  - Hazard Mitigation
  - Veteran's Affairs Assistance (Housing/Medical)
  - Federal Financial Institutions
  - Employment Development Assistance
  - Prior Assistance with Local/State Declarations

Local Assistance Center

The City of Temecula will assist individuals affected by the disaster. A Local Assistance Center (LAC) is a one-stop-shop with critical government services for residents who have been impacted by a disaster. At a LAC you can replace lost or destroyed vial documents such as your ID, financial documents, etc. and get connected with other support services. These support services may also include representatives from differing agencies who can aid with disaster loans, grants, answering questions regarding recovery efforts, administration of FEMA's individual assistance program, housing resources, food, shelters, and debris removal.

The City of Temecula's primary objective is to provide our residents with the necessary information to help themselves recover from a disaster.

Figure 3: Local Assistance Center Graphic

Mitigation Phase

The mitigation phase occurs both before and after emergencies or disasters. This phase includes any activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the likelihood of occurrence, or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable hazards. Mitigation activities should be considered long before an emergency. Mitigation planning is the process used by state and local leaders to understand risks from natural hazards and develop long-term strategies that will reduce the impacts of future events on people, property, and the environment.

Figure 4: Mitigation Process

Pre-disaster mitigation activities include Risk Assessment, Prevention and Preparedness.

- Risk Assessment:
  - Hazard Assessment – mapping and monitoring
  - Vulnerability Assessment – assessment of vulnerability for all elements exposed to the hazard
  - Risk Assessment - calculation of expected losses
- Prevention:
  - Structural Measures - special building codes, dams, flood walls, etc.
  - Non-Structural Measures - land use planning, laws, insurance, public education, etc.
- Preparedness:
  - Contingency Planning – plan of action in case of disaster, training of teams
  - Warning and Evacuation - development of indicators and early warning systems, stimulation exercises.
  - Public education and awareness

Post-disaster mitigation is part of the recovery process, which includes Relief, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction.

- Relief:
  - Immediate Intervention – search and rescue, security, food, water, shelter and sanitation, clothes and blankets, and healthcare, etc. (Duration: short term)
- Rehabilitation:
  - Restoration of basic social functions. (Duration: weeks to months)
- Reconstruction:
  - Full resumption of socio-economic functions, plus preventative measures. (Duration: months to years)

Whole Community Planning

Requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act and California Access and Functional Needs Legislation

Access to emergency services shall not be denied on the grounds of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or handicap. To ensure that this goal is met, Title II of the ADA requires State and local governments to make their programs and services accessible to persons with disabilities. This requirement extends not only to physical access at government facilities, programs, and events -- but also to policy changes governmental entities must make to ensure that all people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs can take part in, and benefit from, the programs and services of State and local governments.

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) signed into law on July 26, 1990, by President George H. W. Bush, is a broad civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, including but not limited to mobility,

vision, hearing, cognitive disorders, mental illnesses, and language barriers. In 2008, President George W. Bush signed an updated version of the ADA, which is known as the ADA Amendments Act (ADAAA). The revised law broadens the scope of the definition of what it means to have a disability. These changes went into effect January 1, 2009. These amendments make it easier for individuals whole require whole community support services to seek protection under the law.

According to a 2010 study, there are almost 11 million people who require access to Whole Community Support Services in California. The lessons documented from the years of assisting individuals who require whole community support services in disasters show three areas that are repeatedly identified as most important to these individuals: communications (alert, warning, notification), evacuation (transportation), and sheltering.

California Assembly Bill 2311 (Brown, Chapter 520, Statutes of 2016) added California Government Code section 8593.3, which requires each county and city to integrate access and functional needs upon the next update to its emergency response plan. The new Government Code reads:

> 8593.3. (a) A county, including cities, shall, upon the next update to its emergency plan, integrate access and functional needs into its emergency plan by addressing, at a minimum, how the access and functional needs population is served by the following:
>
> (1) Emergency communications, including the integration of interpreters, translators, and assistive technology.
>
> (2) Emergency evacuation, including the identification of transportation resources and resources that are compliant with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12101 et seq.) for individuals who are dependent on public transportation.
>
> (3) Emergency sheltering, including ensuring that designated shelters are compliant with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12101 et seq.) or can be made compliant through modification and that showers and bathrooms are fully accessible to all occupants.
>
> (b) For purposes of this section, the “access and functional needs population” consists of individuals who have developmental or intellectual disabilities, physical disabilities, chronic conditions, injuries, limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking, older adults, children, people living in institutionalized settings, or those who are low income, homeless, or transportation disadvantaged, including, but not limited to, those who are dependent on public transit or those who are pregnant.

The city will make every effort to address the needs of individuals who require whole community support services. Initially, priorities are focused on lifesaving operations, evacuations, and stabilization of the incident. The County of Riverside will take into consideration the needs of

individuals such as issues with communications, mobility, and accessibility. Included in the County's planning efforts for individuals who require whole community support services are:

- TTD/TTY contact and captioned cable alert for the hearing-impaired.
- Spanish/English outreach programs identified language skills of City employees for interpretation.
- ADA compliant access to City facilities and Red Cross shelter facilities.
- Identified transportation assistance for those requiring physical assistance.
- Temecula ALERT Reverse 911 telephone system for specific geographic areas.
- Notification and warning procedures.
- Evacuation considerations.
- Emergency transportation issues.
- Sheltering requirements.
- Accessibility to medications, refrigeration, and back-up power.
- Accessibility for mobility devices or service animals while in transit or at shelters and accessibility to emergency information.

The city will plan for and serve those with access and functional needs, ensuring that the most commonly found areas, requiring consistent improvement are included such as:

- Emergency communications.
- Emergency evacuations and
- Emergency sheltering.

Part of any successful planning effort is to understand the impacted population(s). The legal requirements are set forth in Government Code section 8593.3, and define access and functional needs as individuals who have:

- Developmental, intellectual, or physical disabilities.
- Chronic conditions or injuries and
- Limited English proficiency or non-English speaking.

Or individuals who are:

- Older adults, children, or pregnant.
- Living in institutional settings.
- Low-income, homeless, and/or transportation disadvantaged; or
- From diverse cultures.

Lessons documented from years of assisting individuals with access and functional needs in disasters show three areas repeatedly identified as needing improvement: communications, evacuation, and sheltering.

Emergency communications

During a disaster, effective communication becomes especially critical. As such, information delivered at press conferences by public officials and broadcasted on television during a disaster needs to be effective, understood, consumable, and actionable by the whole community. Effective communication considerations include:

- Sign Language interpreters for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- Alternative formats for individuals who are blind/low vision and
- Translation services for persons with limited English proficiency or for non-English speaking individuals.

Emergency evacuation

When local evacuations become necessary, considerations for the whole community include:

- Accessible transportation options.
- Medical needs and
- Keeping individuals connected with their families, personal care providers, essential equipment, technologies, and service animals.

Proper planning is including agreements and partnerships with local public and private accessible transportation providers to ensure individuals with disabilities and persons with access and functional needs can evacuate safely during emergencies.

Emergency evacuation plans should be viewed as living documents because communities change and integrating the needs of individuals with access and functional needs is a dynamic process.
OEM will work and partner with local disability and whole community stakeholders to regularly practice, review, revise, and update plans to reflect changes in technology, personnel, and procedures.

Sheltering

Shelters can be stressful environments and may, without proper planning, exacerbate the physical and emotional impacts that survivors with access and functional needs experience during disasters.

Sheltering needs to be inclusive and integrated not segregated. General population shelters need to be in physically accessible locations and equipped with accessible resources (e.g., bathrooms, cots, showers, etc.) to meet the needs of individuals with access and functional needs in a manner that ensures they can remain with their support systems (e.g., personal care provider, service animal, etc.). Assessing potential sheltering facilities before disasters occur is essential as

designated shelters should comply with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs

The County Operational Area receives guidance from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), Office of Access and Functional Needs. The Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs have made resources available to assist communities as they integrate access and functional needs within their emergency planning. Two such tools are:

- CalOES Access and Functional Needs Web Map
- CalOES Access and Functional Needs Library

The Cal OES Access and Functional Needs Web Map

To empower emergency managers to identify the access and functional needs-related assets and resources needed to support the health and independence of survivors, the Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs partnered with the Cal OES' GIS Division to create the California AFN Web Map – the first-ever searchable, comprehensive, statewide resource for locating AFN-related assets and resources in California.

Using data from the U.S. Census, the web map contains the following information for every county in the State of California:

- **Disability** - Total number of individuals in each county with a disability, listed into four categories: hearing difficulty; vision difficulty; cognitive difficulty; and ambulatory difficulty.
- **Culture** - The ethnicity and primary language(s) spoken at home within each county.
- **Age** - The age (across the life spectrum) of individuals in every county.

The web map outlines where each of the following resources are located:

- **Accessible Hygiene Resources** - Showers, toileting, and hand washing stations that meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards.
- **Accessible Transportation** - Organizations providing public transportation services to seniors and individuals with disabilities that meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards.
- **American Sign Language Interpreting Services** - Organizations providing interpretation services for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- **Assistive Technology** - Organizations providing devices, equipment or technology systems, and services for individuals with disabilities.
- **Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) Programs** - Local programs that educate individuals about disaster preparedness and train them in basic disaster response skills.
- **Independent Living Centers** - Community-based, non-profit organizations designed and operated by individuals with disabilities.

- **Language Translation Services** - Organizations providing written text or interpretation services in a language other than English.
- **Regional Centers** - Non-profit private corporations that contract with the Department of Developmental Services to provide or coordinate services and support for individuals with developmental disabilities.

The Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs Library

In order to ensure that community leaders, state agencies, advocacy organizations, emergency managers and others have the best and most current access and functional needs-related planning resources available in an easy to access, one-stop-shop central repository, we created the OAFN Library. The OAFN Library is a comprehensive clearinghouse for access and functional needs-specific best practices, guidance documents, videos, and more. For additional questions regarding access and functional needs contact the Cal OES Office of Access and Functional needs at: OAFN@caloes.ca.gov

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CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A major disaster or national security emergency could result in the death or injury of key government officials and/or the partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, and public and private records essential to continued operations of government and industry. Government at all levels is responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership, authority and adequate direction of emergency and recovery operations. The California Government Code Section 8643(b) and the Constitution of California provide the authority for state and local government to reconstitute itself in the event incumbents are unable to serve.

Government at all levels is responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership, authority and adequate direction of emergency and recovery operations (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation). Under California's concept of mutual aid, local officials remain in control of their jurisdiction's emergency operations while other jurisdictions may provide additional resources upon request. A key aspect of this control is to be able to communicate official requests, situation reports, and emergency information during any disaster a community might face.

Preservation of Local Government

Article 15 of the California Emergency Services Act (CESA, Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) provides the authority, as well as the procedures to be employed, to ensure continued functioning of political subdivisions within the State of California. Generally, Article 15 permits the appointment of up to three standby officers for each member of the governing body, and up to three standby officers for the chief executive, if not a member of the governing body. Article 15 provides for the succession of officers who head departments responsible for maintaining law and order, or in furnishing public services relating to health and safety.

Article 15 also outlines procedures to assure continued functioning of political subdivisions in the event the governing body, including standby officers, is unavailable to serve.

The CESA provides for the preservation of city government in the event of a peacetime or national security emergency.

Lines of Succession for Officials Charged with Discharging Emergency Responsibilities

The first step in assuring continuity of government is to have personnel who are authorized and prepared to carry out emergency actions for government in the event of a natural, technological, or national security disaster/emergency.

City Council

Article 15, Section 8638 of the CESA authorizes governing bodies to designate and appoint three standby officers for each member of the governing body and for the chief executive, if not a member of the governing body. Standby officers may be residents or officers of a political

subdivision other than that to which they are appointed. Standby officers take the same oath as regular officers and are designated Number 1, 2, or 3.

To this end, the City of Temecula, with concurrence of the City Council, shall designate standby Council Members for line of succession planning as follows:

1. Chair, Planning Commission
2. Vice-Chair, Planning Commission
3. Chair, Public/Traffic Safety Commission
4. Vice-Chair, Public/Traffic Safety Commission
5. Chair, Community Services Commission
6. Vice-Chair, Community Services Commission
7. Chair, Race, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Commission
8. Vice-Chair, Race, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Commission

The standby Council Members shall have the same authority and powers as the regular Council Members. Pursuant to Section 8641 of the Government Code, each standby Council Member shall take the oath of office required for the office of City Council Member. Persons appointed as standby Council Members shall serve in their posts at the pleasure of the City Council appointing them and may be removed and replaced at any time with or without cause. Standby Council Members serve only until the regular Council Member becomes available or until a new Council Member is either elected or appointed. In the event a standby office becomes vacant because of removal, death, resignation, or other cause, the City Council shall have the power to appoint another person to fill said office.

The City of Temecula Municipal Code Section 2.56.040 establishes the position of Director of Emergency Services. The City Manager shall serve as the Director. A successor to the position of Director of Emergency Services shall be appointed by the City Manager. Succession occurs:

- Should the director be unavailable or unable to serve, the positions listed below, in order, shall act as the Director of Emergency Services.
- Should these positions be unavailable or unable to serve, the individuals who hold permanent appointments to the following positions in the city will automatically serve as acting director in the order shown. The individual who serves as acting director shall have the authority and powers of the Director and will serve until the Director is again able to serve, or until a successor has been appointed by the City Council.

  First Alternate: Assistant City Manager
  Second Alternate: Deputy City Manager

Notification of any successor changes shall be made through the established chain of command. Article 15, Section 8637 of the CESA authorizes political subdivisions to provide for the succession of officers (department heads) having duties related to law and order and/or health and safety.

Article 15, Section 8644 of the CESA establishes a method for reconstituting the governing body. It authorizes that, should all members, including all standbys be unavailable, temporary officers shall be appointed as follows:

- By the chairman of the board of the county in which the political subdivision is located.
- By the chairman of the board of any other county within 150 miles (nearest and most populated down to farthest and least populated).
- By the mayor of any city within 150 miles (nearest and most populated down to farthest and least populated).

Article 15, Section 8642 CESA authorizes local governing bodies to convene as soon as possible whenever a State of War Emergency, State of Emergency, or Local Emergency exists, and at a place not necessarily within the political subdivision.

Article 15, Section 8643 CESA describes the duties of a governing body during emergencies as follows:

- Ascertain the damage to the jurisdiction and its personnel and property.
- Reconstitute itself and any subdivisions.
- Perform functions in preserving law and order and furnishing local services.

Departmental

Below is the continuity of government lines of succession plan for departmental emergency functions.

Service/Department	Title/Position	
City Manager (Director, Emergency Services)	1.	Assistant City Manager
	2.	Deputy City Manager
Fire Chief (Battalion 15) (Division 3)	1.	Battalion Chief 15A
	2.	Battalion Chief 15B
Police Chief (Riverside County Sheriff)	1.	Police Lieutenant
	2.	Police Lieutenant
Public Works Director	1.	Principal Management Analyst
	2.	Principal Engineer
Community Services Director	1.	Community Services Superintendent
	2.	Community Services Superintendent
Community Development Director	1.	Principal Management Analyst
	2.	Principal Planner
Finance Director	1.	Assistant Director of Finance
	2.	Fiscal Services Manager
Human Resources Director (HR/Risk)	1.	Senior Human Resources Analyst
	2.	Senior Human Resources Analyst

Service/Department	Title/Position	
City Clerk	1.	Deputy City Clerk
	2.	Records Manager
City Attorney	1.	Assistant City Attorney
	2.	As Appointed
Information Technology Director	1.	Assistant Director of Information Tech.
	2.	GIS Supervisor
Economic Development	1.	Assistant to the City Manager
	2.	Management Analyst

EOC Lines of Succession

Lines of succession for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff are maintained separately in the EOC Activation and Leadership Guide as well as each position specific binder.

Essential facilities: Seat of Government

When emergency conditions arise, the temporary seat of government must be selected by evaluating potential hazards, maximizing safety and security, and understanding the potential for the site to adequately respond to the emergency. Section 8642 of the CESA authorizes the City Council to meet at a place not necessarily within the city in the event of State of War Emergency, State of Emergency, or Local Emergency.

Primary Seat of Government
Temecula Civic Center
41000 Main Street
Temecula, CA 92592
Latitude: 33.49453° N
Longitude: 117.14750° W
What3words: ///fighters.staging.donor

Section 54954 of the Brown Act provides that if a fire, flood, earthquake, or other emergency makes it unsafe to meet in the place designated for holding regular City Council meetings, the presiding officer of the City Council, or his or her designee, can designate the place that regular meetings will be held for the duration of the emergency. The presiding officer's designation of a meeting place under those circumstances must be:

- If City Hall is not usable because of emergency conditions, the temporary office of city government will be as follows:

    - 1st Alternate: Ronald H. Roberts Temecula Public Library
      30600 Pauba Road
      Temecula, CA 92592
      Latitude: 33.49679° N
      Longitude: 117.12365° W

What3words: ///calls.trail.wolf

- 2nd Alternate: Temecula Valley Entrepreneurs Exchange (Old City Hall)
  43200 Business Park Drive
  Temecula, Ca 92590
  Latitude: 33.50285° N
  Longitude: 117.16345° W
  What3words: ///prefer.dissolve.goals

- If the two Alternate locations, as well as any other location in the city are not usable, then the city will reach out to neighboring cities to find a suitable location.

Essential facilities: Emergency Operations Center

An Emergency Operation Center is the center of the City of Temecula's response to emergency conditions. The wide range of potential emergency conditions must consider that the primary Emergency Operations Center may be suspectable to emergency conditions that make specific locations unsafe. When selecting the Emergency Operations Center, potential hazards, maximizing safety and security, and understanding the potential for the site to adequately respond to the emergency must be considered. The primary and Emergency Operations Center locations are listed below and include specific location identifiers for emergency responders, and other outside agencies.

Primary Emergency Operations Center
Temecula Civic Center
41000 Main Street
Temecula, CA 92592
Latitude: 33.49453° N
Longitude: 117.14750° W
What3words: ///fighters.staging.donor

Alternate Emergency Operations Center
Ronald H. Roberts Temecula Public Library
30600 Pauba Road
Temecula, CA 92592
Latitude: 33.49679° N
Longitude: 117.12365° W
What3words: ///calls.trail.wolf

Tertiary Emergency Operations Center
Fire Station 84
30650 Pauba Road
Temecula, CA 92592
Latitude: 33.49710° N
Longitude: 117.12166° W

What3words: ///recital.blinks.ambition

Virtual Operations (Pandemic or other Public Health Emergency)

Meeting virtually on conferencing software such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams, etc. with an authorizing emergency order.

The alternate EOC will be activated only during an event in which the primary EOC is damaged, inaccessible, and/or evacuation of EOC staff members becomes necessary. The operational capabilities of the alternate EOC will be similar to the primary EOC. When the use of an alternate EOC becomes necessary, those occupying the primary EOC will be asked to relocate to the alternate EOC site. If the primary EOC is unusable before its activation, staff members will be asked to report to the alternate EOC site. The Logistics Section will arrange for relocation of EOC staff members to the alternate EOC. Direction and control authority will be transferred from the primary EOC to an alternate EOC when necessary, by the EOC Director. All Section Coordinators will advise their emergency response field forces of the transition to the alternate EOC.

If the primary and alternate EOC are not safe to use, as in an earthquake situation that threatens both facilities, the city will secure an EOC facility outside of the city that is in a safe location and near the city.

Preservation of Vital Records

In the City of Temecula, the City Clerk is responsible for the preservation of vital records. If the City Clerk is unavailable, the Deputy City Clerk will be responsible for the preservation of vital records. Vital or essential records are an important component to the continuity of government during an emergency. The City must be able to access vital records within 12 hours of establishing that there is an emergency. In 2005, after Hurricane Katrina, officials in the federal state archives suggested changing the vital records terminology to essential records to distinguish records that focus on birth and death certificates and similar vital records. (Essential Records Guide August 2018, National Archives and Records Administration).

To remain consistent with the practice of FEMA and the National Archives and to eliminate any potential confusion with vital records maintained by the County-Assessor-Clerk-Recorder's Office, the City of Temecula will adopt the use of essential records to describe emergency records.

There are two main types of essential records, **Emergency Operating Records** - records an organization needs to continue functioning or to reconstitute after an emergency, and **Legal and Financial Rights Records** – records needed to protect the legal and financial rights of the City and of the individuals directly affected by its activities.

Examples of Emergency Operating Records include:

- Emergency plans and directive(s) which specify how an agency will respond to an emergency.
- Electronic records systems that determine which records are essential
- Orders of succession
- Delegations of authority
- Staffing assignments

- Selected program records needed to continue the most critical agency operations under emergency conditions and to resume normal operations after an emergency

Examples of Legal and Financial Rights Records include:

- Accounts receivable records
- Titles, deeds, and contracts
- Licenses and long-term permits
- Payroll records
- Retirement records
- Insurance records

To ensure that the City is able to maintain continuity of government and access to essential records within 12 hours of the establishment of an emergency, the City has established an Essential Records Program. As part of the Essential Records Plan, a program manager will identify a small amount of City records to be considered essential. As part of the Essential Records plan, the city will maintain an Essential Records inventory to track the records series, their locations, media type, employee responsible, and backup dates to ensure that they're continuously prepared for emergencies and ensure that essential records are locatable in an emergency. The program manager will conduct annual essential records risk assessments to guarantee the policy remains relevant and accurate.

The Essential Records Plan includes a Records Disaster Mitigation and Recovery Plan. Given the importance of essential records, the city will maintain an offsite storage of copies in a facility not immediately subject to the same emergency or disaster and that is reasonably accessible to agency staff. The offsite location is environmentally controlled, and the program manager, along with the IT Department, will conduct annual testing of recovery strategies as part of the Records Disaster Mitigation and Recovery Plan.

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STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SEMS)

The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) was developed in 1991 after the devastating Oakland-East Bay Hills Fire. During the mutual aid responses to the fire, it was determined that many problems existed with communications, insufficient information flow and no set organizational structure. As a result, Senator Petris, who also lost his home during the fire, introduced Senate Bill 1841. This bill went into effect on January 1, 1993. It is intended to standardize response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies.

SEMS is required by the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code Section 8607(a)) for managing multiagency and multijurisdictional responses to emergencies in California. The system unifies all elements of California's emergency management community into a single integrated system and standardizes key elements. SEMS incorporates the use of the Incident Command System, California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, the Operational Area concept and multiagency or inter-agency coordination. State agencies are required to use SEMS and local government entities must use SEMS in order to be eligible for any reimbursement of response-related costs under the state's disaster assistance programs. The City of Temecula has adopted Resolution No. 95-07 approving participation in the Standardized Emergency Management System of the State of California.

What sets SEMS apart from ICS is that ICS applies to field operations and SEMS originated at the state level were coordinating multi-agency resources and working together in a coordinated effort for sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents. Unified command is what allows multiple agencies with responsibility for an incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, autonomy, responsibility, or accountability.

Incident Command System (ICS)

ICS is a nationally recognized on-scene emergency management system specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS uses a common organizational structure to effectively accomplish management of the incident by objectives.

The five functions of the ICS organization are command, operations, planning, logistics and finance.

Command is responsible for directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. It includes the incident commander (IC) who is responsible for the overall management of the incident. The command function also includes the Information Officer, Liaison Officer, and Safety Officer.

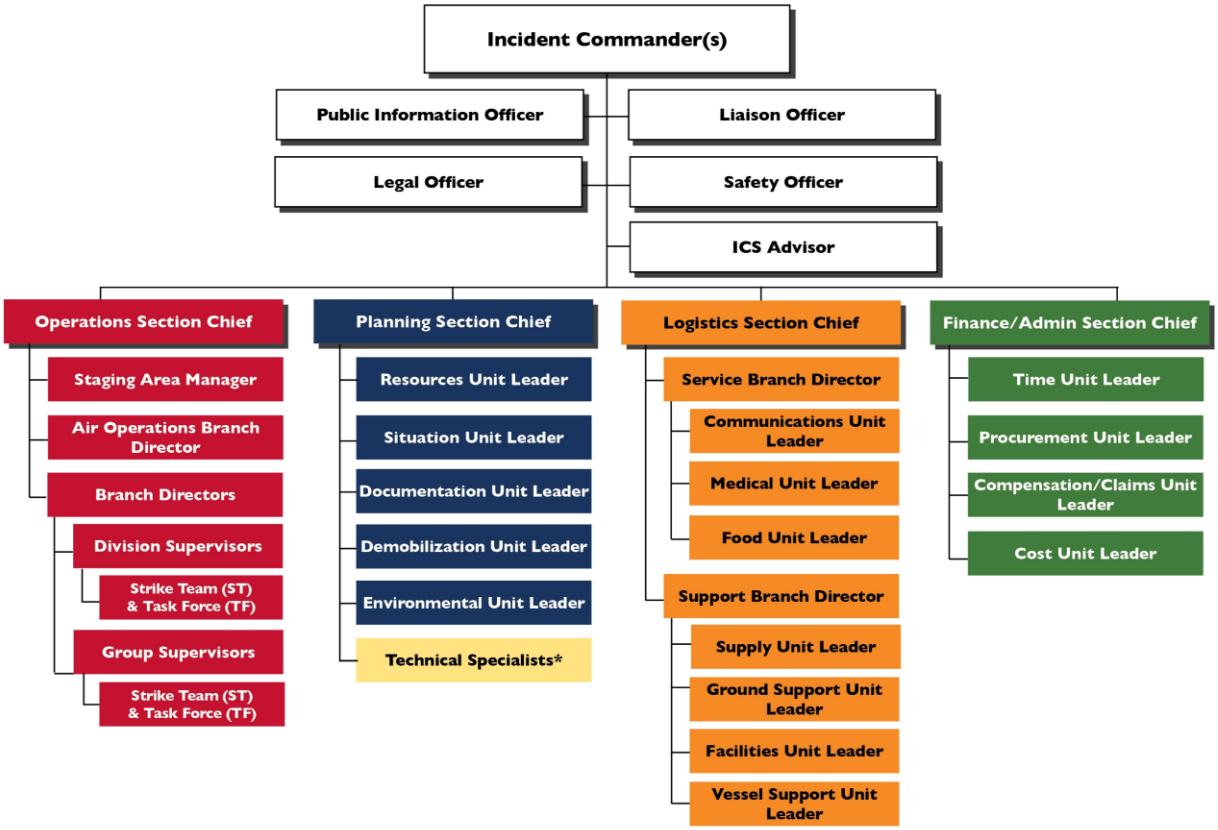
Operations is responsible for the coordinated tactical response of all field operations directly applicable to or in support of the mission(s) in accordance with the Incident Action Plan. Operations develops the operations portion of the Incident Action Plan, requests resources to support tactical operations, maintains close communication with the Incident Commander, and ensures safe tactical operations. The operations function includes branches, divisions, groups, and air operations personnel.

Planning is responsible for the collection, evaluation, documentation, and use of information about the development of the incident. The planning function includes the resource unit, situation unit, documentation unit, and demobilization unit.

Logistics is responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and tracking the status of resources and materials in support of the incident. The logistics function includes the supply unit, facilities unit, ground support unit, communications unit, food unit, and medical unit.

Finance is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident, and/or any administrative aspects not handled by the other functions. The finance function includes the time unit, procurement unit, compensation/claims unit, and the cost unit.

Figure 5: Generic ICS Organizational Chart



Principles of ICS

The system's organizational structure adapts to any emergency or incident to which emergency response agencies would expect to respond.

Components of ICS are:

- Common terminology
- Modular organization
- Unified command structure
- Consolidated action plans
- Manageable span-of-control
- Pre-designed incident facilities
- Comprehensive resource management, and
- Integrated communications

Common titles for organizational functions, resources, and facilities within ICS are utilized.
The organizational structure is developed based upon the type and size of an incident. Staff builds from the top down as the incident grows, with responsibility and performance placed initially with the Incident Commander.

At all incidents there will be five functions: management; operations; planning; logistics; and finance. Initially, the Incident Commander may be performing all five functions. Then, as the incident grows, each function may be established as a section with several units under each section.

Unified command structure is a unified team effort that allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies.

Mutual Aid System

California's emergency planning and response includes a statewide mutual aid system which is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support is provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s). The basis for the system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act. This agreement is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support is provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with an emergency.

Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS)

The multi-agency coordination system (MACS) is the decision-making system used by member jurisdictions of the Riverside County Operational Area. Agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) organization working together to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

Operational Area (OA) Concept

SEMS regulations specify that all local governments within a county geographic area be organized into a single Operational Area. The County of Riverside is the lead agency for the Riverside County Operational Area in accordance with SEMS. The City of Temecula is located within the Riverside County Operational Area.

Operational Area Planning Committee

The County of Riverside Emergency Services Ordinance 533, Section 2.1, establishes the Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) by the Board of Supervisors. The OAPC has the responsibility to oversee the emergency management activities of the Riverside OA. Membership in the committee consists of representatives from certain designated county departments, all cities within Riverside County, and all special districts who have signed the OA Agreement. The OAPC has a set of by-laws governing membership, voting, and grant review and funding policies.

Five Levels of SEMS

There are five designated levels in the SEMS organization: Field Response, Local Government, Operational Area, Regional and State.

Figure 6: SEMS Levels Chart

Field Response Level – The field response level is where emergency response personnel and resources, under the command of an appropriate authority, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat. SEMS regulations require the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) at the field response level of an incident. The ICS field functions are: command, operations, planning/intelligence, logistics, and finance/administration.

Local Government Level - Local governments include cities, counties, and special districts. Local governments manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction. Local governments are required to use SEMS when their emergency operations center is activated, or a local emergency is proclaimed in order to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs. Local governmental levels shall provide the following functions: management, operations, planning/intelligence, logistics, and finance/administration. Local jurisdictions are responsible for overall direction of personnel and equipment provided for emergency operations through mutual aid (Government Code Section 8618).

Cities are responsible for emergency response within their boundaries, although some cities contract for some municipal services from other agencies. *Note: City of Temecula contracts with Riverside County for both fire and law enforcement services.* The city requests all mutual aid (except fire and law) through the Operational Area. Fire and law mutual aid are coordinated through the designated Regional Fire and Law Coordinators.

Special districts are primarily responsible in emergencies for restoration of services that they normally provide. They may also be responsible for safety of people at their facilities or on their property and for warning of hazards from their facilities or operations. Some special districts may assist other local governments in the emergency response.

All local governments are responsible for coordinating with other local governments, the field response level, and the operational area. Local governments are also responsible for providing mutual aid within their capabilities.

Operational Area Level – Under SEMS, the Operational Area serves as an intermediate level of the state's emergency services organization and encompasses the County, including special districts. The Operational Area manages and coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments within the County and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level.

In order to facilitate and coordinate at the operational area level Riverside County has two emergency operation centers (EOCs) to serve Riverside County. They are located at :

Riverside County (West) Primary Emergency Operations Center

- 450 East Alessandro Blvd.
- Riverside, CA 92508

Riverside County (East) Secondary Emergency Operations Center

- 82-695 Dr. Carreon Blvd
- Indio, CA 92201

Regional Level – Because of its size and geography, the state has been divided into six mutual aid regions. The purpose of a mutual aid region is to provide for the more effective application and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency related activities.

Cal OES has also established three Administrative Regions (Coastal, Inland and Southern). These Administrative Regions are how Cal OES maintains day-to-day contact with emergency services organizations at local, county, and private sector organizations.

Figure 7: CalOES Administrative Regions

In SEMS, the regional level manages and coordinates information and resources among operational areas within the mutual aid region and between the operational areas and the state level. The regional level also coordinates overall state agency support for emergency response activities within the region.

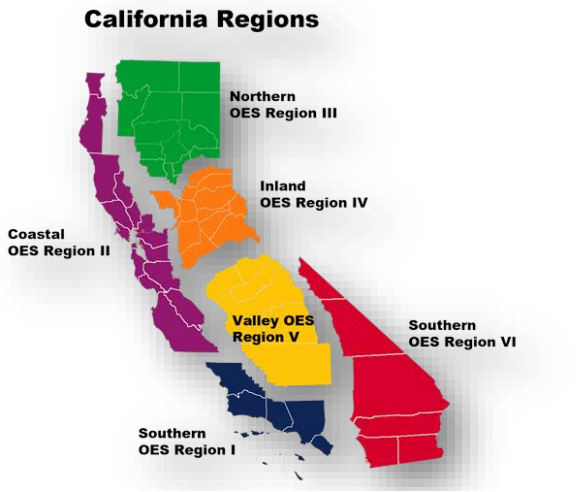


Figure 8: CalOES Mutual Aid Regions

State Level – The state level of SEMS manages state resources in response to the emergency needs of the other levels and coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the regional level and state level. The state level also serves as the coordination and communication link between the state and the federal disaster response system.

The City of Temecula is located within Cal OES's Southern Administrative Region and Region 6 mutual aid region.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

NIMS is a system very similar to the State of California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and is mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-5). The purpose of NIMS is to enhance the ability to manage domestic incidents by establishing a uniform set of processes and procedures that emergency responders at all levels of government will use to conduct response operations.

There are a total of 6 components that make up NIMS. They are Command and Management, Preparedness, Resource Management, Communications and Information Management, Supporting Technologies, and Ongoing Management and Maintenance.

Command and Management

NIMS standard incident command structures are based on three key organizational systems:

- The Incident Command System (ICS) - ICS is a standardized, on-scene, all-hazard incident management concept. Its organizational structure allows its users to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.
- Multi Agency Coordination Systems - Provides coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communication systems integration and information coordination. These systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operation centers (EOCs), personnel, procedures, and communications.
- Public Information Systems - Includes processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely and accurate information to the public during an emergency.

Preparedness

Effective incident management begins with a host of preparedness activities conducted on an ongoing basis, well in advance of any potential incident. Preparedness involves an integrated combination of planning, training, exercises, personnel qualification and certification standards, equipment acquisition and certification standards, and publication management processes and activities.

- Planning - Plans describe how personnel, equipment, and other resources are used to support incident management and emergency response activities. Plans provide mechanisms and systems for setting priorities, integrating multiple entities and functions, and ensuring that communications and other systems are available and integrated in support of a full spectrum of incident management requirements.
- Training - Training includes standard courses on multi agency incident command and management, organizational structure, and operational procedures; discipline-specific and agency-specific incident management courses; and courses on the integration and use of supporting technologies.
- Exercises - Incident management organizations and personnel must participate in realistic exercises—including multi-disciplinary, multi-jurisdictional, and multi-sector interaction—to improve integration and interoperability and optimize resource utilization during incident operations.
- Personnel Qualification and Certification - Qualification and certification activities are undertaken to identify and publish national-level standards and measure performance against these standards to ensure that incident management and emergency responder personnel are appropriately qualified and officially certified to perform NIMS-related functions.

- Equipment Acquisition and Certification - Incident management organizations and emergency responders at all levels rely on various types of equipment to perform mission essential tasks. A critical component of operational preparedness is the acquisition of equipment that will perform to certain standards, including the capability to be interoperable with similar equipment used by other jurisdictions.
- Mutual Aid - Mutual-aid agreements are the means for one jurisdiction to provide resources, facilities, services, and other required support to another jurisdiction during an incident. Each jurisdiction should be party to a mutual-aid agreement with appropriate jurisdictions from which they expect to receive or to which they expect to assist during an incident.
- Publications Management - Publications management refers to forms and forms standardization, developing publication materials, administering publications—including establishing naming and numbering conventions, managing the publication and promulgation of documents, and exercising control over sensitive documents—and revising publications when necessary.

Resource Management

The NIMS defines standardized mechanisms and establishes requirements for processes to describe, inventory, mobilize, dispatch, track, and recover resources over the life cycle of an incident.

Communications and Information Management

The NIMS identifies the requirement for a standardized framework for communications, information management (collection, analysis, and dissemination), and information- sharing at all levels of incident management. These elements are briefly described as follows:

- Incident Management Communications - Incident management organizations must ensure that effective, interoperable communications processes, procedures, and systems exist to support a wide variety of incident management activities across agencies and jurisdictions.
- Information Management - Information management processes, procedures, and systems help ensure that information, including communications and data, flows efficiently through a commonly accepted architecture supporting numerous agencies and jurisdictions responsible for managing or directing domestic incidents, those impacted by the incident, and those contributing resources to the incident management effort. Effective information management enhances incident management and response and helps ensure that crisis decision- making is better informed.

Supporting Technologies

Technology and technological systems provide supporting capabilities essential to implementing and continuously refining the NIMS. These include voice and data communications systems, information management systems (i.e., record keeping and resource tracking), and data display systems. Also included are specialized technologies that facilitate ongoing operations and incident management activities in situations that call for unique technology-based capabilities.

Ongoing Management and Maintenance

This component establishes an activity to provide strategic direction for and oversight of the NIMS, supporting both routine review and the continuous refinement of the system and its components over the long term.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliance Requirements:

1. Adopt NIMS to receive federal preparedness assistance. On September 12, 2006, the City of Temecula adopted NIMS.
2. Adopt the Incident Command System (ICS). The City of Temecula meets this requirement since ICS is a foundational element of Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and is practiced by emergency management on a day-to-day basis.
3. Develop mutual aid agreements. Resolution No. 93-18, the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, was approved and adopted by the City of Temecula City Council on February 23, 1993. The agreement enables the sharing of every type of emergency response resource (firefighting, law enforcement, medical, etc.) between all jurisdictions.
4. Equipment certification and resource management. The State of California has designated a SEMS Resource Management Specialist Committee to address this through the development of templates and/or guidelines consistent with NIMS.

SEMS Requirements for Local Governments

The City of Temecula will comply with SEMS regulations in order to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs and will:

1. Use SEMS when
   - A local emergency is proclaimed, or
   - The City EOC is activated.
2. Establish coordination and communications with Incident Commanders either
   - Through departmental operating centers (DOCs) to the EOC, when activated, or
   - Directly to the EOC, when activated.
3. Use existing mutual aid systems for coordinating fire and law enforcement resources.
4. Establish coordination and communications between the City of Malibu's EOC when activated, and any state or local emergency response agency having jurisdiction at an incident within the city's boundaries.
5. Use multi-agency or inter-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall local government level emergency response activities.

City of Temecula's Responsibilities Under SEMS

The development of SEMS will be a cooperative effort of all departments and agencies within the City of Temecula with an emergency response role. The Emergency Manager has the lead staff responsibility for emergency management compliance with responsibilities for:

- Communicating information within the City of Temecula on emergency management requirements and guidelines.
- Coordinating SEMS development among departments and agencies.
- Incorporating SEMS into the City of Temecula's EOP and procedures.
- Incorporating SEMS into the City of Temecula's emergency ordinances, agreements, memorandum of understandings, etc.
- Identification of special districts that operate or provide services within the boundaries of the City of Temecula. The emergency role of these special districts should be determined, and provisions made for coordination during emergencies.
- Identification of local volunteer and private agencies that have an emergency response role. Contacts should be made to develop arrangements for coordination in emergencies.

CITY OF TEMECULA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

This section establishes policies and procedures and assigns responsibilities to ensure the effective management of emergency operations under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). It provides information on the City of Temecula's emergency management structure and how the emergency management team is activated.

The City of Temecula operates under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which are discussed in detail under **SEMS** and **NIMS** earlier in this plan. The City of Temecula's emergency management organization (including emergency response and recovery) will be directed by the City Manager who serves as the Director of Emergency Services. The Director of Emergency Services is responsible to the City Council and Disaster Council per Chapter No. 2.56.040 of the City of Temecula's Municipal Code.

The Director of Emergency Services is responsible for implementing the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). While serving as the Director of Emergency Services during an actual emergency, this position will be referred to as the Disaster Director. The Director of Emergency Services/Disaster Director is supported by the Office of Emergency Management.

The Emergency Manager position, during an actual emergency or EOC activation, will be referred to as the EOC Director and has overall responsibility for:

- Organizing, staffing, and operating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Operating communications and warning systems.
- Providing information and guidance to the public.
- Maintaining information on the status of resources, services, and operations.
- Directing overall operations as established by the Emergency Services Director.
- Obtaining support for the City of Temecula and providing support to other jurisdictions as required.
- Identifying and analyzing potential hazards and recommending appropriate countermeasures.
- Collecting, evaluating, and disseminating damage assessment and other essential information.
- Providing status and other reports to the Riverside County Operational Area.

The City of Temecula's Emergency Organization is reflected in the EOC Organization Chart below (Figure 9).

SEMS EOC Functions

- The Operations Section is responsible for coordinating all field operations in support of the emergency. The Operations Section includes the following positions: Operations Section Chief; Public Works/Utilities Branch Director and Construction/Engineering, Maintenance/Ops, and Damage Assessment Unit Leaders; Community Services Branch

Director and Medical/Health, Care & Shelter, and Animal Shelter Unit Leaders; Fire & Rescue Branch Director and Hazmat/Search & Rescue Unit Leaders; and Law Enforcement Branch Director and Coroner, and Evacuation Unit Leaders.

- The Planning/Intelligence Section is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information, developing an Action Plan every 12-hour period during activation, and documentation. The Planning/Intelligence Section includes the following positions: Planning/Intelligence Section Chief, Advanced Planning Unit Leader, Documentation/Recovery Unit Leader, Situation Assessment Unit Leader, Message Center Unit Leader, EOC Operators and EOC Runners.
- The Logistics Section is responsible for coordinating and processing requests for additional resources. The Logistics Section includes the following positions: Logistics Section Chief, Communications Unit Leader, Facilities Coordination Unit Leader, Personnel Unit Leader, Supply/Procurement Unit Leader, IT Unit Leader, GIS Unit Leader, Transportation Unit Leader and Donations Management Unit Leader.
- The Finance Section is responsible for financial activities such as tracking emergency hours, compensation and claims, and overall emergency costs. The Finance Section includes the following positions: Finance Section Chief, Time Keeping Unit Leader, Compensation and Claims Unit Leader, Cost Recovery Unit Leader, and Purchasing Unit Leader.

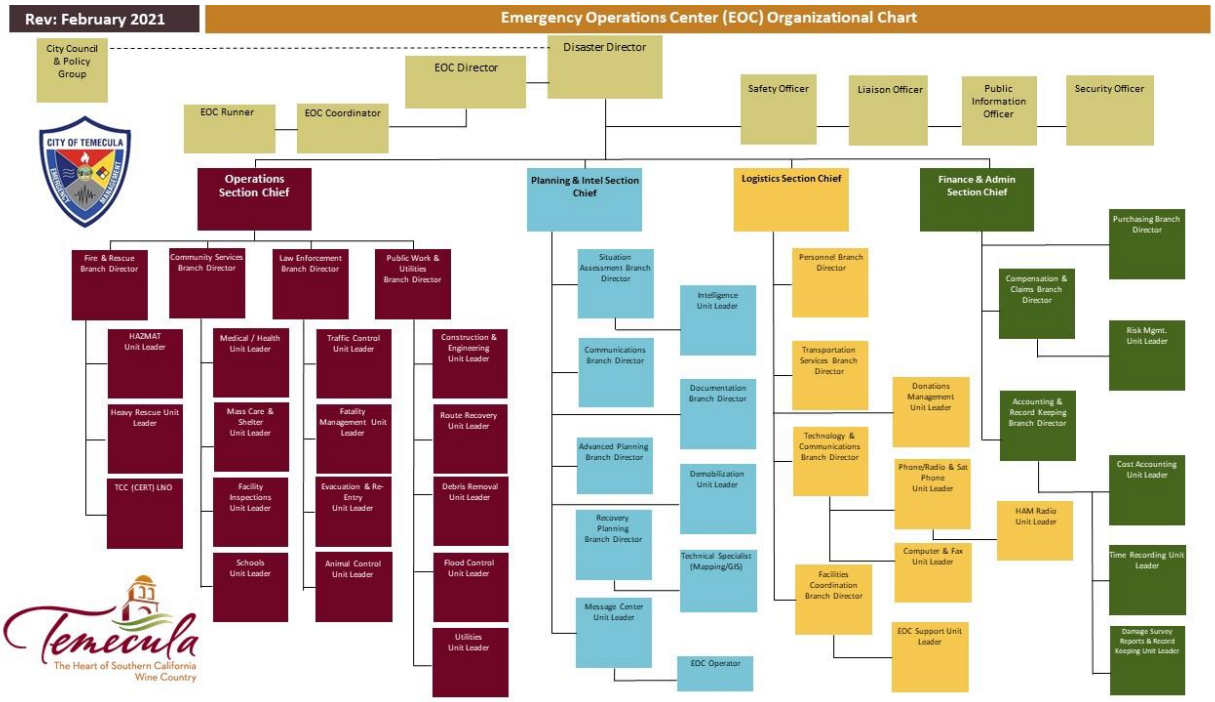
EOC Policy Group

The Policy Group is the policy element of the EOC and consists of the Mayor and City Council, City Manager, EOC Director, and key City of Temecula department directors. The exact combination of Department Directors depends on the type of disaster and which departments have roles in the response and/or recovery. The Policy Group provides advice to the mayor on policy level issues that arise due to an ongoing emergency or disaster. The EOC Director participates in the Policy Group and is responsible for ensuring that its members are provided with up-to-date situation and status information to support their response management and policy decision activities. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Recall of employees
- Identify and communicate the strategic goals for overall management during emergency situations to the Disaster Director
- Establishing curfews
- Preventing price gouging
- Ensure city-wide unity of effort to address the objectives of the incident response and recovery
- Issuing large scale evacuation orders
- Make decisions regarding policies and emergency ordinances, as needed.

The EOC Policy Group and other EOC positions are shown in the EOC Organization Chart.

Figure 9: City of Temecula EOC Organization Chart



EOC Activation Policies

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) maintains the City of Temecula's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and is prepared to activate it during times of emergency or disaster. The mission of the City of Temecula EOC is to minimize the impact of incidents on the community through coordinated planning, information sharing, and resource allocation between all City departments, partnering agencies and the public.

Typically, the Emergency Manager, in consultation with the City Manager or his/her designee, authorizes the activation of the EOC. However, any department director or incident commander may request activation when they see a need to develop plans of action, coordinate resources, gather information, or seek assistance in resolving policy issues during events.

Factors to consider when determining if EOC activation is needed, and to what level, are:

- The nature, scale, and severity of the hazard and immediate known or possible impacts (which may include secondary risks or impacts).
- The potential for the hazard and/or secondary impacts to increase.
- The degree and extent of support needed to achieve response and/or recovery objectives.
- The time of day and day of the week.
- The number of media or public attention garnered by the incident.
- The benefit achieved by coordinating departmental operations from a centralized location.
- Other unrelated incidents underway or planned events scheduled.

Depending on the nature of the emergency, the Emergency Manager or designee may activate the EOC to one of three levels. They are:

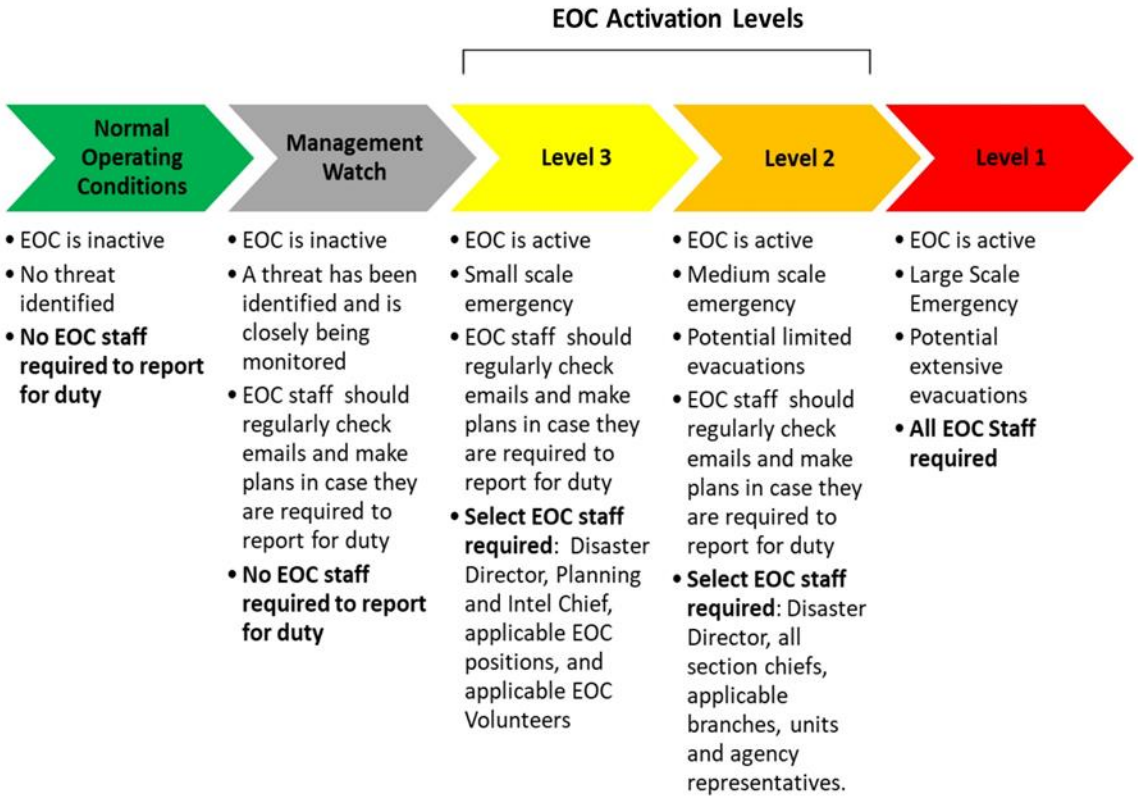


Figure 10: City of Temecula EOC Activation Levels

Employee Response

Ultimately, all employees must be prepared to report to the EOC if requested, provided they are physically able to do so. If the telephone system has failed and no other means of communication is available, employees shall be guided by their respective department response plans. Additionally, employees are encouraged to listen to the radio, as the city may utilize the designated Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio station for the City of Temecula (WQIQ AM 1610) to broadcast information relative to Temecula City employees.

The city will utilize a telephonic system to quickly recall EOC personnel. The system dials home, work, cell, and other numbers until it reaches the person. All city personnel need to realize that as disaster service workers they may need to use good judgment and “self-activate” to their job site if the situation warrants, and all means of communication is down.

EOC Hours of Operation

During the work week of Monday through Friday, the EOC is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. During an activation, the Emergency Manager will set the hours of operation for the EOC. This decision is based on the circumstances of the emergency. Examples of hours of operation based on the EOC activation levels are:

Management Watch

- The initial stage of response activities for the City EOC. Management Watch requires the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) to monitor events and notify the City Manager or Assistant City Manager to recommend/advise if Management Watch is warranted or next level.

Level Three

- Staff may be requested to monitor the situation from the EOC or from their regular workstations during normal or extended hours and periodically meet to discuss the situation status.
- Staff may be requested to monitor the situation from the EOC 24 hours a day, rotating shifts every 12 hours.

Level Two (Limited Activation)

- Staff may be requested to operate the EOC during normal or extended hours.
- Staff may be requested to operate the EOC 24 hours a day, rotating shifts every 12 hours.

Level One (Full Activation)

- Staff will be requested to operate the EOC 24 hours a day, rotating shifts every 12 hours.

EOC Coordination

During EOC activations, coordination will occur at all levels. Field personnel (via the Incident Commander) will coordinate with the Temecula EOC utilizing their department-specific branch representative located in the EOC. *An example is the Incident Commander (IC) for rescue operations will coordinate with the EOC Fire and Rescue Branch Director.*

Depending on the kind of incident, the Temecula EOC may coordinate with special districts, utilities, volunteer organizations and/or private organizations. During EOC activations, special districts, utilities, volunteer organizations and/or private organization responding to Temecula-focused emergencies will coordinate and communicate directly with the Temecula EOC. Ideally, they will provide an agency representative to the EOC to better facilitate coordination.

The Riverside County Operational Area EOC will coordinate with the Temecula EOC and other EOCs within Riverside County. Information from all EOCs within Riverside County will be filtered into the Riverside County Operational Area EOC, who will then disseminate county-wide information back to EOCs within the County. If mutual aid is required, Temecula's EOC will request it through the Riverside County Operational Area EOC.

Riverside County serves as the single point of contact for its jurisdiction to the State's Regional Emergency Operating Center (REOC). Riverside County EOC reports county-wide information to the REOC utilizing the stat version of WebEOC called CALEOC.

EOC Information Tracking

The Temecula EOC utilizes Microsoft TEAMS (MS TEAMS) to track all messages, position logs, situation reports, damage reports, press releases, action plans, and resource requests. This system is networked, allowing users to easily share information while in person or a virtual environment. If the network system is not available, each EOC computer has Wi-Fi capability that will allow them to login remotely to access the EOC management system. If computers are damaged, or the backup generator is not working, all EOC forms are printed and available to utilize manually.

Displays

Visual boards displayed on the EOC Video Wall enable the Operations Section to build a common operating picture of what is transpiring for the incidents. News media outlets, resource needs, logs of actions and mapping are all examples of requirements that may be necessary in order to visually depict what is happening in the field.

Display No.	Display Title (Description)	Display Responsibility
1	Traffic Cameras	Operations Section
2	Media (News Outlets)	Management Section PIO
3	Incident Mapping	Planning Section
4	Weather	Operations Section
5	WebEOC	Operations Section
6	Incident Specific Data / Information	Operations Section

Figure 11: EOC Display Chart

EOC Joint Information Center (JIC)

To facilitate multi-agency public information communications and coordination, Temecula's Public Information Officer (PIO) may activate a Joint Information Center (JIC). A Joint Information Center is activated when multiple agencies need to collaborate to provide timely, useful, and accurate information to the public. The Conference Center at City Hall will serve as the primary location for the JIC.

MUTUAL AID

California participates in a statewide mutual aid system that is designed to ensure adequate support is provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources are exhausted. The basis for the system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

Mutual Aid Agreements

The California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement creates a formal structure wherein each jurisdiction retains control of its own facilities, personnel, and resources, but may also receive or render assistance to other jurisdictions within the state. This Agreement was developed in 1950 and has been adopted by the state, all 58 counties and most incorporated cities in the State of California. State government is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. It is the responsibility of the local jurisdiction to negotiate, coordinate and prepare mutual aid agreements. Mutual aid agreements exist for law enforcement, fire, public works, medical services, and emergency managers.

Mutual aid assistance may be provided under one or more of the following:

- California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
- Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System
- Search and Rescue Mutual Aid System
- Fire Mutual Aid System
- Urban Search & Rescue
- Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement
- Emergency Managers Mutual Aid (EMMA)
- Coroner/Medical Examiner Mutual Aid
- Disaster Medical Mutual Aid System
- Riverside County Operational Area Agreement
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 100-705)

Interstate Mutual Aid

Mutual aid may also be obtained from other states. Interstate mutual aid may be obtained through direct state-to-state contacts, pursuant to interstate agreements and compacts, or may be coordinated through federal agencies. In September of 2005, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed legislation that makes California party to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), already in place in the 47 other contiguous states. This allows states to share emergency response resources immediately during a disaster without having to use valuable time reaching aid agreements.

Progressive Mobilization

Our statewide mutual aid system, operating within the framework of the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, allows for the progressive mobilization of resources to and from emergency response agencies, local governments, operational areas, regions, and state with the intent to provide requesting agencies with adequate resources. The general flow

of mutual aid resource requests and resources within mutual aid systems are depicted in the diagram as follows:

Figure 12: City of Temecula Mutual Aid Flow Chart

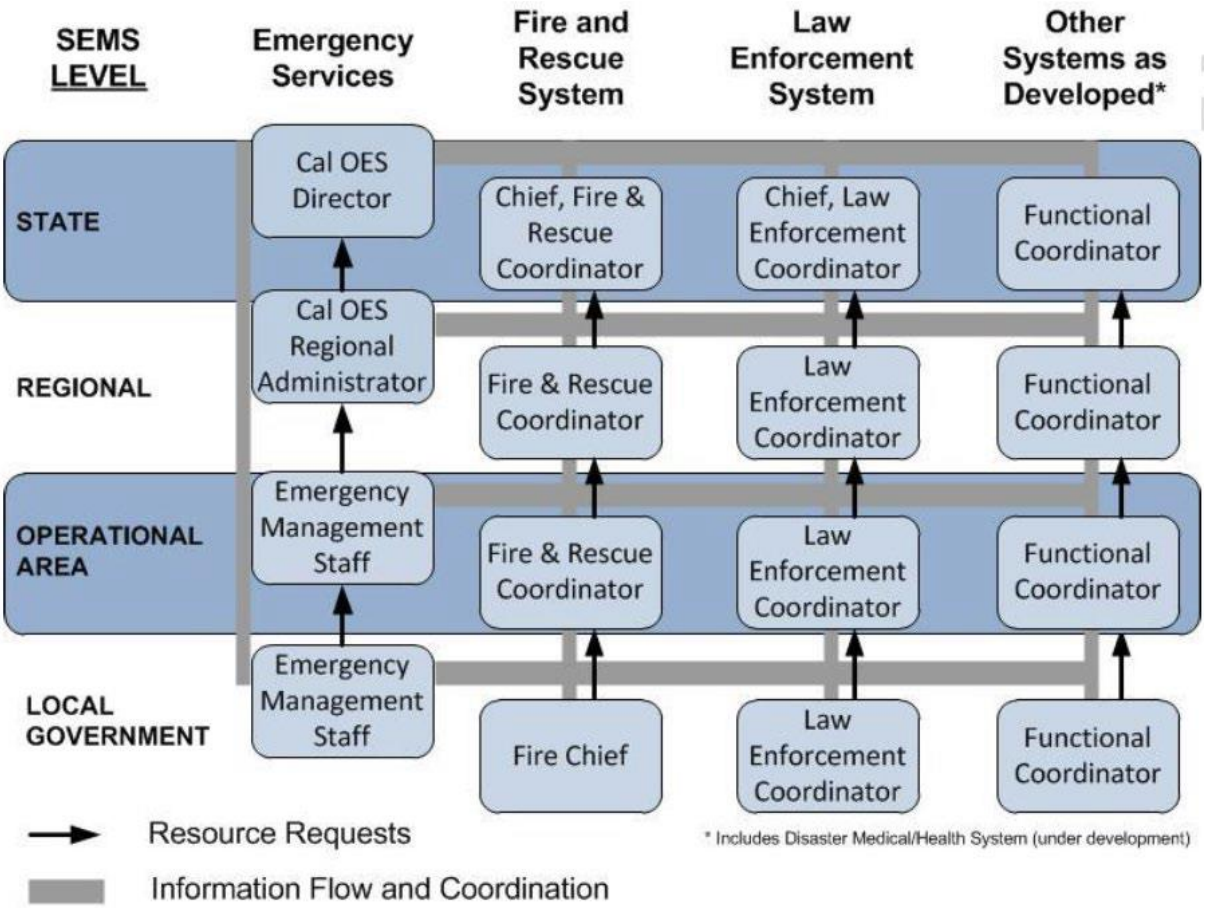
Mutual Aid Coordination

Mutual aid coordination is essential to emergency operations. To help facilitate mutual aid requests, mutual aid coordinators are assigned at the State, Regional and Operational Area levels. The role of a mutual aid coordinator is to receive and coordinate mutual aid requests. All unfilled requests will then move up to the next level. Some incidents do not require the activation of an

Emergency Operations Center (EOC), therefore Mutual aid coordinators may function from either their normal departmental location or from an EOC.

Discipline-specific mutual aid representatives may be in various EOC sections, branches or units or may serve as an agency representative depending on how the EOC is organized and to the extent to which it is activated.

Figure 13: Discipline Specific Mutual Aid Systems



A significant component of our mutual aid system is volunteer and private agencies. These include agencies such as the American Red Cross and Salvation Army who mobilize to aid with mass care and shelter. During large-scale incidents that require mass care and sheltering, these agencies typically provide representatives to the Temecula Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Many private agencies, churches, non-profits, and other organizations offer to provide their assistance during emergencies. If needed, Temecula's EOC may request that the agency provide a liaison to the EOC to help facilitate and coordinate mutual aid.

Mutual Aid Regions

To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the State is divided into six Emergency Mutual Aid Regions by Cal OES numbered I-VI. They are further divided into Coastal Region

(region II), Southern Region (regions I & VI) and Inland Region (regions III, IV & V). The City of Temecula is in Region VI, which is considered the Southern Region. The Southern Region headquarters is located at: 4671 Liberty Avenue, Building 283, Los Alamitos, California.

Figure 14: Cal OES Mutual Aid Regions

Mutual Aid Facilities

Mutual aid resources may be received and processed at several types of facilities. They are:

- Marshalling Areas – An area used for the complete assemblage of personnel and other resources prior to their being sent directly to the disaster area. Marshalling areas may be established in other states for a catastrophic event in California.

- Mobilization Center – An off-site location where emergency services personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment, release, or reassignment.

- Staging Areas – A location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment within a three-minute time frame.

Resource Tracking

Tracking of mutual aid resources occur at several levels. They are:

- Incident Level – Resources are tracked at the incident through the Resources Status Unit. Leaders are assigned to track resources utilizing a check-in process and form ICS 203 (Organizational Assignment List) and form ICS 204 (Division/Group Assignment List).

- EOC Level – During EOC activations, Temecula's EOC will process and track mutual aid resource requests ordered through the Riverside County Operational Area. Regional and State EOCs will process, and track requests utilizing the Response Information Management System (RIMS) and will assign a mission tasking number (for State Agencies & Search & Rescue) or a resource request number (for all other requests).

- Fire Mutual Aid – Fire will track resources by using a resource ordering status system.

EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS

When there is a condition of extreme peril or potential peril to the safety of persons and property, and the condition is beyond the capability of the local forces to control effectively, the local governing body (City Council, Board of Supervisors or a person authorized by ordinance) may proclaim that a local emergency exists. A local emergency may be proclaimed to exist due to a specific situation, such as flood, fire, storm, earthquake, epidemic, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, or other condition. The type of disaster, date of occurrence and area affected are to be identified. A copy of the resolution must be provided to the Riverside County Operational Area for transmission to Cal OES.

As necessary, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated and EOC staff will convene to evaluate the situation and make recommendations for a possible Local Declaration. There are four types of emergency declarations possible: Local, State of Emergency, State of War Emergency, Presidential Declaration.

Local Declaration

A local emergency may be proclaimed by the City Council or by the City's Director of Emergency Services (City Manager) as specified by City of Temecula ordinance 2.56. A local emergency proclaimed by the Director of Emergency Services must be ratified by the City Council within 7 days. The governing body must review the need to continue to proclamation at least every 30 days until the Local Emergency is terminated. The Local Emergency may be terminated by resolution when conditions warrant. Proclamations are normally made when there is an actual incident, threat of disaster, or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the city caused by natural or man-made situations. The proclamation of a Local Emergency provides the governing body with the legal authority to:

- Request to the County that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency
- Promulgate or suspend orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property, including issuing orders or regulations imposing a curfew within designated boundaries
- Exercise full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, or agreements
- Request county agencies and local jurisdictions to provide mutual aid
- Require the emergency services of any local official or employee
- Requisition necessary personnel and materials from any local department or agency
- Obtain vital supplies and equipment and, if required, immediately commandeer the same for public use
- Impose penalties for violation of lawful orders
- Conduct emergency operations without incurring legal liability for performance of failure of performance (see Article 17 of the Emergency Services Act)

State of Emergency

A State of Emergency may be proclaimed by the Governor when:

- Conditions of disaster or extreme peril exist which threaten the safety of persons and property within the state caused by natural or man-made incidents
- The Governor is requested to do so by local authorities
- The Governor finds that local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency
- Mutual aid shall be rendered in accordance with approved emergency plans when the need arises in any county, city and county, or city for outside assistance

When a State of Emergency has been proclaimed:

- The Governor shall, to the extent deemed necessary, have the right to exercise all police power vested in the state by the Constitution and the laws of the State of California within the designated area
- Jurisdictions may command the aid of citizens as deemed necessary to cope with an emergency
- The Governor may suspend the provisions of orders, rules or regulations or any state agency and any regulatory statute or statute prescribing the procedure for conducting state business
- The Governor may commandeer or make use of any private property or personnel (other than the media) in carrying out the responsibility of their office
- The Governor may promulgate, issue, and enforce orders and regulations deemed necessary

State of War Emergency

Whenever the Governor proclaims a State of War Emergency, or if a State of War Emergency exists, all provisions associated with a State of Emergency apply, plus the Director of Emergency Services (City Manager) is empowered:

- (Governor) All state agencies and political subdivisions are required to comply with the lawful orders and regulations of the Governor which are made or given within the limits of his authority as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act
- (Director of Emergency Services) To make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property; provided, however, such rules and regulations must be confirmed at the earliest practicable time by the City Council

- To obtain vital supplies, equipment, and such other properties found lacking and needed for the protection of life and property and to bind the City for the fair value thereof and, if required immediately, to commandeer the same for public use within the confines of the city ordinances and state law

- To require emergency services of any city officer or employee and to command the aid of as many citizens of the City as necessary in the execution of these duties; such persons shall be entitled to all privileges, benefits, and immunities as are provided by state law for registered disaster service workers

- To requisition necessary personnel or material of any City department or agency; and

- To execute all the special powers conferred upon the Director of Emergency Services by ordinance or by resolution or emergency plan adopted by the City Council, all powers conferred upon the Director of Emergency Services by any statute, by any agreement approved by the City Council, and by any other lawful authority

In the event the Director of Emergency Services is unavailable or is otherwise unable to perform the assigned duties during a local emergency, state of emergency, or state of war emergency, individuals listed in the lines of succession automatically serve as Director of Emergency Services.

Presidential Declaration

If an emergency is beyond the ability of local and state government to manage effectively, the City Council may pass a resolution asking the Director of the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) may recommend that the Governor request a Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act which provides the authority for the Federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies.

The Governor's Request to the President is submitted through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Supplementary justification data may be required to accompany the local resolution (certified copy) and Damage Assessment Survey.

Following a Presidential Declaration, federal assistance is available to supplement the efforts and resources of state and local governments to alleviate public and the private sector damage and loss. Financial assistance will be made available to provide support to:

- Individual assistance to the private sector
- Matching fund assistance for cost sharing required under federal disaster assistance programs (subject to state eligible project criteria)
- Local agency overtime costs and the costs of supplies used during eligible disaster response projects
- Assistance to repair, restore, reconstruct, or replace public real property or public facilities belonging to local agencies damaged as a result of natural disasters
- Indirect costs
- Direct costs of grant administration

Local Proclamation – Termination of Local Emergency

The City Council must review the need for continuing the local Emergency Proclamation at least every 60 days and proclaim the termination at the earliest possible date.

Government Code Section No. 8630

"(a) A local emergency may be proclaimed only by the governing body of a county, city and county, city, or port district or by an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body.
(b) Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by an official designated by ordinance, the local emergency shall not remain in effect for a period in excess of seven days unless it has been ratified by the governing body.
(c) The governing body shall review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every 60 days until the governing body terminates the local emergency.
(d) The governing body shall proclaim the termination of the local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant."

When a county proclaims a local emergency pursuant to Section 8630 of the Government Code, based upon conditions which include both incorporated and unincorporated territory of the county, it is not necessary for the cities to also proclaim the existence of a local emergency independently. Further, cities within a county are bound by county rules and regulations adopted by the county pursuant to Section 8634 of the Government Code during a county proclaimed local emergency when the local emergency includes both incorporated and unincorporated territory of the county even if the cities do not independently proclaim the existence of a local emergency.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

To ensure that necessary communications are not disrupted, the City of Temecula has identified alternatives for emergency communications and are described below. These systems are tested regularly to ensure that everything is in good working order and able to transmit and receive in a multitude of conditions.

Emergency Operations Center Communications

The City of Temecula Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has a dedicated communications room that provides the EOC with primary and redundant communications with city staff, police, fire, and county agencies. This capability ensures that the proper coordination can occur during any incident when the EOC is activated. Communications systems include:

- Riverside County Fire VHF
- Riverside County Sheriff 900MHz PSEC
- Temecula Unified School District VHF
- HAM Radio
- Disaster Net Radio
- City 800 MHz Radio

800-Megahertz Radio System

The City of Temecula has an 800 Megahertz (MHz) public safety radio communications system that consists of radio repeaters, mobile units, handheld transceivers (HT) and base stations that operate on the Public Safety band. Two repeated 800 MHz systems are utilized citywide for primary and secondary back up coverage.

The city is licensed under part 90 of the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) rules and regulations to operate. This includes one repeater channel with five tones and one simplex / talk around channel within the public safety 800 MHz band.

Radio channels are assigned into service groups:

- General Services
- City Tactical
- Public Safety

During a declared or identified emergency or incident, emergency communications supersede day-to-day business communications.

Satellite Telephone System

The City of Temecula has a number of dedicated satellite telephones that are issued to designated city staff in the event of an emergency where radio and cellular communications are

inoperable. These systems are tested on a monthly basis and are kept in good working order to ensure availability during an incident.

Amateur Radio

The City of Temecula's Citizen Corps has Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) qualified individuals who operate on HAM radio frequencies in support of governmental emergency communications. The Temecula Citizen Corps (TCC) RACES communicators can augment existing systems and establish communications links with otherwise inaccessible areas and during citywide power disruptions. These members play an important role in emergency communications for the city. Not only do they provide alternate communications in an emergency when needed, they are capable of sending live video and audio from the incident site to our City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) via the HAM radio frequencies.

During emergency incidents and special events, the TCC is activated by the Office of Emergency Management at the request of the city, fire, or police. During an EOC activation, the group is activated through the Operations Section and works within the Communications Unit of the Logistics Section. Additionally, the TCC radio operators are tasked with maintaining and operating the EOC communications room which is outfitted with all necessary and redundant communications systems needed during a disaster or emergency.

Disaster Net Radio

The City of Temecula also utilizes the low band "Disaster Net" radio system to communicate with Riverside County's primary and alternate Emergency Operations Centers along with neighboring jurisdictions and districts during an emergency where all forms of communication have been lost. This system uses a low frequency band and has back-up frequencies in case of an outage of the primary channel.

Mobile Radio Communications

Mobile radio communications are available using the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) vehicle and the Citizen Corps deployable trailers and vehicles. These vehicles and trailers are capable and equipped with the City's 800 MHz (mobile) radio system both in the form of mobile units and handheld radios.

HAZARD MITIGATION AND HAZARD ANALYSIS

Hazard mitigation is defined as any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural or man-made hazards. Section 409 of Public Law 93-288, requires, as a condition of receiving federal disaster aid that repairs and construction be done in accordance with applicable codes, specifications, and standards. It also requires that the state or local government recipient of federal aid evaluate the natural hazards of the area in which the aid is to be used, and take action to mitigate them, including safe land use and construction practices.

To be effective, hazard mitigation actions must be taken in advance of a disaster. After disaster strikes, mitigation opportunities exist only during recovery and even those opportunities can be limited by the absence of advanced planning. Nevertheless, the immediate post-disaster period does present special opportunities for mitigation. Section 409 deals with the opportunities presented in a current disaster to mitigate potential hardship and loss resulting from future disasters. Hazard mitigation is a continuing effort in which all-local communities and state agencies are encouraged to prepare hazard mitigation plans that identify ways to reduce damage caused by disasters.

Local Government Responsibilities

The key responsibilities of local governments are to:

- Participate in the process of evaluating hazards and adoption of appropriate hazard mitigation measures, including land use and construction standards.
- Appoint a Local Hazard Mitigation Officer, if appropriate.
- Participate on Hazard Mitigation Survey Teams and Inter-agency Hazard Mitigation Teams, as appropriate.
- Participate in the development and implementation of Section 409 plans or plan updates, as appropriate.
- Coordinate and monitor the implementation of local hazard mitigation measures.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)

The City of Temecula, in coordination with Riverside County and its jurisdictions, participates in the county-wide multi-jurisdictional local hazard mitigation plan, called the Riverside Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan is pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), signed into law by the President of the United States on October 30, 2000, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1900. This new legislation reinforces the importance of pre-disaster infrastructure mitigation planning to reduce disaster losses nationwide.

The Temecula City Council approved the current LHMP on 23 October 2018 (Resolution 18-69). The LHMP will undergo its required five-year update in 2022 with submission to Riverside County for inclusion into the Operational Area plan in February of 2023.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to states and local governments to implement long-term mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to a natural or man-made disaster and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. The HMGP is authorized under Section 409 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

The HMGP is only available to applicants who reside within a Federally declared disaster area. Eligible applicants are:

- State and local governments
- Indian tribes or other tribal organizations
- Certain non-profit organizations

Although individuals may not apply directly to the state for assistance, local governments may sponsor an application on their behalf.

The amount of funding available for the HMGP under a particular disaster declaration is limited. The program may provide for up to 7.5% of the total disaster grants awarded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). States that meet higher mitigation planning criteria may qualify for a higher percentage under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. FEMA can fund up to 75% of the eligible costs of each project. The grantee must provide a 25% match.

Hazard Analysis

The City of Temecula has identified hazard risks to various natural, technological, and man-made emergencies and disasters. The matrix below identifies these hazards and their likelihood of occurrence within our city. Specific threat assessments are located in the Threat Summary section (following the Hazard Analysis) within this EOP.

Figure 15: Hazard Matrix – Likelihood of Occurrence

Hazard	Infrequent	Sometimes	Frequent	Impact on City (Depending on Severity)		
				Low	Moderate	High
Earthquake < 5.0		X		X		
Earthquake > 5.0 and < 7.0	X				X	X
Earthquake > 7.0	X					X
Hazardous Materials		X		X	X	X
Wildfire		X		X	X	X
Flooding		X		X	X	X
Dam Failure	X				X	X
Transportation Emergencies		X		X	X	X
Civil Unrest	X			X	X	
Power Outage		X		X	X	
Terrorism	X				X	X
Public Health Emergency	X			X	X	X
Nuclear Incident	X			X	X	X

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CITY OF TEMECULA THREAT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

This section of the Emergency Operations Plan consists of a series of threat assessments. The purpose is to describe the area at risk and the anticipated nature of the situation, which could result should the event threaten or occur.

City Overview

The City of Temecula is an incorporated city within Riverside County in the Southwestern portion of the County. The Temecula of today encompasses both Old Town Temecula and a portion of the planned community of Rancho California. Since its incorporation, Temecula has improved upon the original blueprint and created a desirable community with exceptional public safety, community services, recreational amenities, and a robust economy. In 2021, the city had an estimated population of 110,846. The population breakdown is as follows:

- Population under age 5: 7%
- Population between the ages of 5-18: 29.1%
- Population between the ages of 19-64: 46.6%
- Population ages 65 and older: 10.5%
- Population of Temecula that is Female: 51%

The City's development is a mixed combination of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. It is a moderate and densely populated community with 3.24 persons per occupied dwelling unit. Here, it ranks in the lower half of the inland region's major cities. Temecula's rapid retail sales growth has placed it the top 5 highest volume of the 48 Inland Empire cities and ranked in the top 13% of the State of California. Numerous large and highly technical operations have already chosen to locate within the city. They are sectors like medical instruments, semiconductors, measuring and control devices, communication equipment, specialty machining and programming. The mean property value in Temecula is $464,900 with a median household income of $98,631 per year.

Temecula is 37.27 square miles in size and is located 30 miles south of the County seat, the City of Riverside. Temecula sits north of and adjacent to San Diego County with the County line just to the south. The City's eastern and western boundaries are with Riverside County jurisdictions and to the north is the City of Murrieta.

Murrieta Creek, which is a pathway from the Lake Skinner Reservoir, is on the western portion of the city and runs north/south. Temecula Creek, which is a pathway from the Vail Lake Reservoir, is on the southern portion of the city and runs east/west. The two creeks combine to form the Santa Margarita River in the extreme southwest portion of the jurisdiction and runs through the mountains into Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton ending at the Pacific Ocean. The Santa Margarita Mountains run along the western portion of the jurisdictions.

Temecula enjoys welcoming weather year-round, often characterized as a Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers, and cool winters with relatively low rainfall. Also significant is the valley's general weather pattern of morning mist, warm midday sun, cooling afternoon ocean breezes, and cooler nights. The City of Temecula has a mean yearly temperature of 62.6 degrees with an average high temperature of 87.4 degrees and an average low temperature of 43.3 degrees. The warmest month of the year is August while the coldest is December. These weather factors combined with the perfect balance of great geography create an ideal environment for experiencing a variety of outdoor activities. Temecula experiences an average annual rainfall of 9.36 inches.

The Temecula Valley Unified School District (TVUSD) covers 213 square miles (north to French Valley, south to the San Diego County line, east to Vail Lake, and, west to the Temecula city limit. TVUSD began operations as a unified school district in 1989. Currently, there are seventeen elementary schools, six middle schools, three comprehensive high schools, one continuation high school, one independent study high school, one virtual school, two charter schools, and one adult school in the district for a total of thirty-two schools. TVUSD has a total number of 2,800 employees of which 1,300 are teachers and 1,500 are in non-teaching positions.

Infrastructure and Facilities

The primary transportation route through Temecula consists of a single multi-lane State Freeway (Interstate 15 [I-15]) traversing Temecula from the San Diego County line to the south and the City of Murrieta to the north and is maintained by Caltrans. Supplementing the I-15 are three east-west routes which bifurcate the freeway and span the entire length of the city. These roads are city maintained with two being share by Caltrans due to being State Highways 79 North and 79 South. Numerous lesser roads and drives, some private, make up the balance of the thoroughfares throughout the city. These north-south routes include Ynez Road, Margarita Road, and Butterfield Stage Road.

City traffic is compounded twice daily Monday through Friday by the traffic of over 177,000 commuters, who travel through to areas beyond Temecula’s city limits. During summer months and holidays, it is estimated that over 150,000 beach goers from across the county use the City’s network of roadways each day. The Riverside Transit Agency maintains five bus routes through the city. Utilities are provided by Frontier Communications, Spectrum Communications, Southern California Edison, Southern California Gas Company, Rancho California Water District, Metropolitan Water District, Eastern Municipal Water District with supporting facilities for these services located in various areas within Temecula’s City limits.

Business, Recreation, and Services

There are several commercial and business corridors within the Temecula area that reside on both the east and west sides of the I-15 freeway. The largest commercial district is on the west side of the freeway along Diaz Road and Jefferson Road known as the Uptown District. On the eastern side there are multiple areas of business and services. The Promenade Mall off Winchester Road (Hwy 79N) is a large area comprised of shopping and other food and

commercial businesses. In addition to these locations, Rancho California Road and Temecula Parkway (Hwy 79S) include other small businesses, commercial areas, and service stations.

Medical facilities are limited to Temecula Valley Hospital, numerous urgent care facilities, and several physician's offices; most located along the Highway 79S corridor. Emergency medical service including ambulances and paramedic support is provided by a contract with American Medical Response (AMR) through Riverside County's Emergency Medical Services Agency (REMSA). Additional medical supplies as well as other disaster supplies are in storage containers at locations across Temecula. These disaster supplies can be accessed by the City of Temecula Fire Department (Riverside County / CALFire), City staff or Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers. Numerous medical professionals reside in Temecula and represent a valuable resource as a volunteer medical team to assist paramedics during an incident. The City of Temecula Fire Department (under contract with CALFire / Riverside County Fire) will respond to any Hazmat incident with a specialized HAZMAT unit from Riverside County Fire Department. Minimum response time is approximately 30 minutes.

Temecula has over 39 parks, 22 miles of trails and 11 major community facilities. Temecula has also been names a Bronze Level Bicycle Friendly Community and was names a Playful City. The Pennypickle's Workshop was a winner of Nickelodeon's Parent's Pick Award for Best Museum and Best Kids Party Place. Temecula's Sports Parks include the Ronald Reagan Sports Park, the Patricia H. Birdsall Sports Park, and the Somers Bend Sports Complex.

Notification Systems

The City of Temecula currently employs an emergency mass notification system, Motorola Command Central Notify, that is used in the event of major disasters, emergencies, or evacuations to send urgent, critical, and actionable information. The system includes multiple methods in which to notify the community depending upon the information provided during enrollment. Landline phone numbers, cellular phone numbers, e-mail addresses and street addresses can all be entered into the system and used to geo target a specific location during an event which enables the city to target their notifications.

The system is also capable of sending Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), which alerts all cell phone users within reach of activated cell phone towers and does not require that people subscribe. The City also maintains a telephone Hotline, (951-506-5111) for traffic hazard advisories, incident updates and for evacuation and other emergency instructions.

Incident Consequences

In the event of a major earthquake, the possibility of Temecula becoming isolated and completely without services of any kind is very real. The potential for disaster is always present; therefore, planning for local emergencies must include water, food, clothing, and shelter for a prolonged period. Temecula's infrastructure of critical services is fragile and vulnerable even during minor incidents. A typical minor accident on the I-15 Freeway results in a substantial amount of back up and forces drivers onto local roads resulting in major congestion across the city.

The City of Temecula does not have its own police or fire department but relies on the County of Riverside and the State of California for provision of these services. The city also relies on local volunteer organizations for assistance in emergency communications and other necessary emergency services.

During the response phase of any major incident or emergency, the Riverside County Sheriff's Southwest Station Watch Commander is the coordination and communication point as well as the access point to the Riverside County Operational Area for law enforcement and the Riverside County Fire Department / CALFire Division Chief for Temecula will be the coordination and communication point for fire and emergency medical response. The Emergency Manager will be the coordination and communication point to the Riverside County Operational Area for all matters related to Emergency Management.

Temecula city staff have been designated to coordinate EOC functions in the event of an activation however, city staff may be insufficient to conduct the tasks for more than one operational period or due to the inability to report. Should the need to augment the EOC with additional personnel arise, the city will rely on assistance from its trained and registered volunteers, sister city EOC staff and Riverside County Emergency Management.

The City of Temecula is vulnerable to a wide range of threats and hazards. In the past, Temecula has experienced major emergencies such as earthquakes, floods, wildfires, and transportation related incidents. These, and other emergency incidents, could occur at any time and without warning. Consider the following:

- A major earthquake occurring in Temecula could have a catastrophic impact and effects on the population
- A major earthquake could result in major flooding from a local dam breach
- A transportation incident could affect areas within the city. Interstate 15 bifurcates the city and is a major source of congestion daily. A major aviation accident from the surrounding French Valley Airport has occurred within the city limits.
- Temecula has many industrial businesses that have hazardous materials on site posing a serious threat during an incident such as an accident, fire, earthquake, or a terrorist incident.
- A civil unrest incident, as well as a terrorist incident, could affect areas within the city or the entire city.

Any single incident as well as a combination of events could require evacuation and/or sheltering of the population. The Riverside County Sheriff's Office is the lead agency to execute evacuations. The American Red Cross will be notified if shelter assistance is needed beyond the capabilities of the city to handle. During a large-scale disaster whereby, the American Red Cross is inundated with requests, City of Temecula Mass Care and Shelter Team personnel will continue to manage the shelter if possible. Temecula has on hand two Mass Care and Shelter Trailers with cots and supplies needed to activate a shelter.

The following threat assessments identify and summarize the hazards that could affect the City of Temecula:

Threat Assessment 1: Major Earthquakes

The City of Temecula is located near several known active and potentially active earthquake faults including the Elsinore Fault, San Jacinto Fault, San Andreas Fault, and the Rose Canyon Fault. The major potential for earthquake damage to Temecula is from activity along the San Jacinto Fault. The San Jacinto fault line is located approximately 50 miles to the East of Temecula.

In the event of an earthquake, the location of the epicenter as well as the time of day could have a profound effect on the potential number of deaths and casualties. An earthquake occurring in or near this area could result in property damage, environmental damage, and disruption of normal government and community services and activities. The effects could be exacerbated by collateral damage such as fires, flooding, hazardous materials spills, utility disruptions, landslides, transportation failures and possible dam failures.

Significant damage to buildings and infrastructure could occur due to severe ground shaking. The community needs could quickly exceed the response capability of the City of Temecula's emergency management organization, requiring mutual aid from across the county and/or region. Response and disaster relief support could be required from the county, state, and federal government.

The primary consideration during an earthquake is the preservation of life. Emergency response will include providing shelter to displaced citizens and restoring basic needs and services. A major effort will be made to remove debris and clearing of roadways, demolition of unsafe structures, assisting in the reestablishment of public services and utilities while providing care for affected citizens. After any earthquake, there could be a loss of income. Individuals could lose wages due to business closure or damage to goods. Economic recovery is critical to our community.

Types of Faults

A fault is a fracture in the earth's crust whereby two blocks of the crust have slipped with respect to each other. Faults are divided into three main groups, depending on how they move.

- **A:** Strike-slip (lateral) Faults – These occur in response to either type of stress. The blocks move horizontally past one another.
- **B:** Normal Faults – These occur in response to pulling or tension. The overlying block moves down the dip of the fault plane.

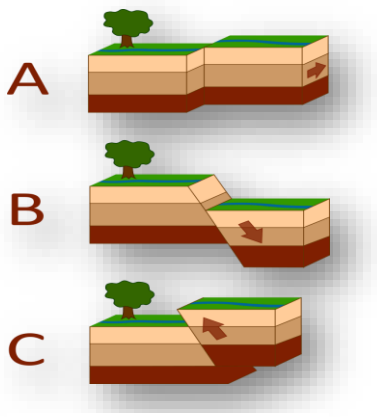


Figure 16: Types of Faults

- **C:** Thrust (reverse) Faults – These occur in response to squeezing or compression. The overlying block moves up the dip of the fault plane.

Local Faults

There are several fault lines that pass through or are near the City of Temecula. The fault of most interest is the Elsinore Fault. The Elsinore Fault line passes through the western portion of the city and spans both sides of the I-15 Freeway. The fault is a right-lateral strike slip fault and is about 180km in length with a slip rate of roughly 4.0 mm/year. The Elsinore fault has the capability of producing a temblor of a 6.5 to 7.5 magnitude. The most recent rupture on record was recorded on the 15th of May of 1910 and was a magnitude 6.0.

The Elsinore fault zone is one of the largest in southern California, and in historical times, has been one of the quietest. The southeastern extension of the Elsinore fault zone, the Laguna Salada fault, ruptured in 1892 in a magnitude 7 quake, but the main trace of the Elsinore fault zone has only seen one historical event greater than magnitude 5.2 -- the earthquake of 1910, a magnitude 6 shock near Temescal Valley, which produced no known surface rupture and did little damage.

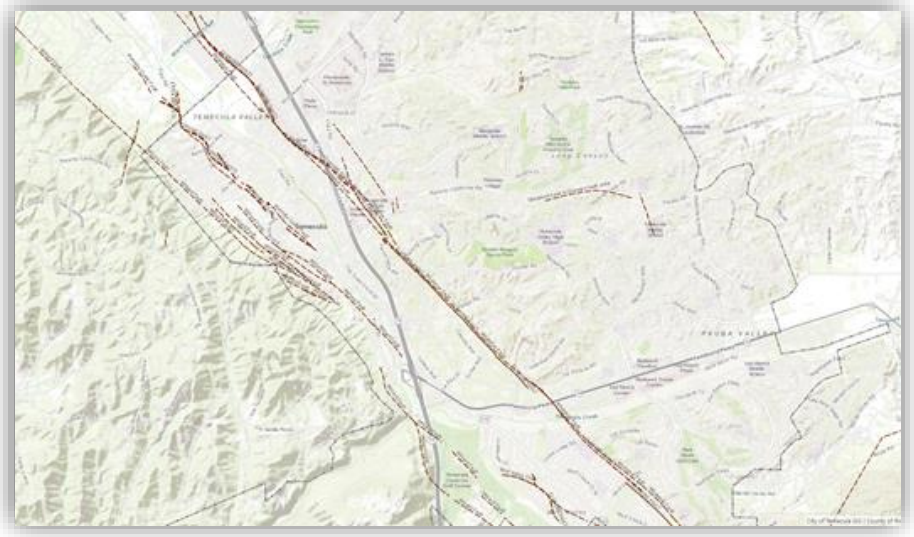


Figure 17: Elsinore Fault Line – City of Temecula

The San Jacinto Fault extends 125 miles from near El Centro to near San Bernardino intersecting freeways 10, 215, and 60. This fault is a right-lateral strike-slip and minor right-reverse fault. The slip rate is typically between 7 and 17mm/year and capable of producing an earthquake between 6.5M and 7.5M. The last known quake on this fault line was on the 9th of April 1968 and registered a magnitude 6.5 on the Coyote Creek segment of the fault line.

Figure 18: Temecula Fault Lines

The San Andreas Fault passes between 80-100 miles to the east of Temecula. There are only two large known historic earthquakes on the San Andreas Fault in Southern CA, the most recent in 1857, and before that one in 1812. With about 45 years between the historic earthquakes but about 160 years since the last one, it is clear that the fault does not behave like a clock with a regular beat. Historic information doesn't provide enough data to establish whether or not there is a pattern in the timing of earthquakes, but paleoseismology has provided an abundance of data.

Along the southernmost San Andreas, from Palm Springs to the Salton Sea, earthquakes happen infrequently, about every 200-300 years. The most recent earthquake occurred during the time of Spanish exploration, about 300 years ago, but there is no historic record of the event. Instead, radiocarbon dating provides the age of the most recent earthquake and six more that occurred since about 800 A.D. In total, the fault stretches from Northern California to the Mexican border and is over 600 miles long. The San Andreas Fault has the potential for producing an 8.3 magnitude earthquake.

Figure 19: San Andreas Fault – Historical Timeline

The western portion of the county can expect strong to severe ground shaking generated by movement along these active faults. The cities most at risk for damage from close proximity to faults include Banning, Calimesa, Cathedral City, Coachella, Corona, Desert Hot Springs, Hemet, Indio, Lake Elsinore, Moreno Valley, Murrieta, Palm Springs, San Jacinto, and Temecula.

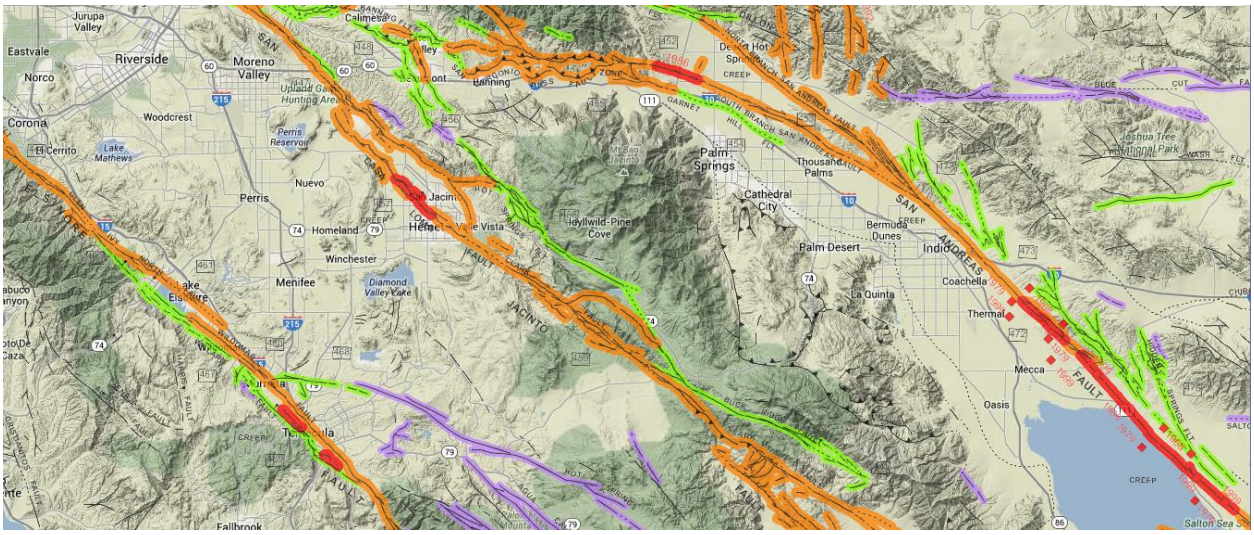


Figure 20: Riverside County Fault Zones / Lines

Community needs would likely require emergency management mutual aid from other counties, states, or federal agencies plus coordinating support from volunteer and private agencies. Individuals should also plan to provide for themselves and their families in the aftermath of an earthquake.

Earthquake Strength

The strength of an earthquake is generally expressed in two ways: magnitude (Richter scale) and intensity (modified Mercalli intensity scale). The magnitude is a measure that depends on the seismic energy radiated by the earthquake as recorded on seismographs. An earthquake's magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimals (e.g., 6.8). The intensity at a specific location is a measure that depends on the effects of the earthquake on people or buildings. Intensity is expressed in Roman numerals or whole numbers (e.g., VI or 6). Although there is only one magnitude for a specific earthquake, there may be many values of intensity (damage) for that earthquake at different sites. A comparison of both the Richter Scale and Modified Mercalli Scale is as follows:

Figure 21: Comparison of Richter Magnitude and Modified Mercalli Intensity		
Richter Magnitude	**Expected Modified Mercalli Maximum Intensity (at Epicenter)**	
2	I – II	Usually detected only by instruments
3	III	Felt indoors
4	IV – V	Felt by most people; slight damage
5	VI – VII	Felt by all; many potentially frightened and could run outdoors; damage moderate to major
6	VII – VIII	People running outdoors more frequent; damage moderate to major
7	IX – X	Major Damage
8+	X - XII	Total and major Damage

California Earthquakes

California has many active earthquake faults. In 2014, California saw more than 191 earthquakes that registered more than a Magnitude 3 (M3) on the Richter Scale. In 2015, there were a total of 130 earthquakes of M3 or greater that were registered. So far in 2022, there have been 32 quakes measuring 2.5+ on the Richter scale.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon involving the loss of shear strength of a soil. This happens when soil that is loosely packed, waterlogged sediments lose their strength in response to strong shaking and can cause major damage during earthquakes. During the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, liquefaction of the soils and debris used to fill in a lagoon caused major subsidence, fracturing, and horizontal sliding of the ground surface in the Marina district of San Francisco.

Although Temecula has not seen evidence of liquefaction events occurring in the community, the City of Temecula has identified areas of liquefaction susceptibility from very low with deep groundwater to very high with shallow groundwater. In the adjacent graphic, liquefaction areas are identified in yellow.

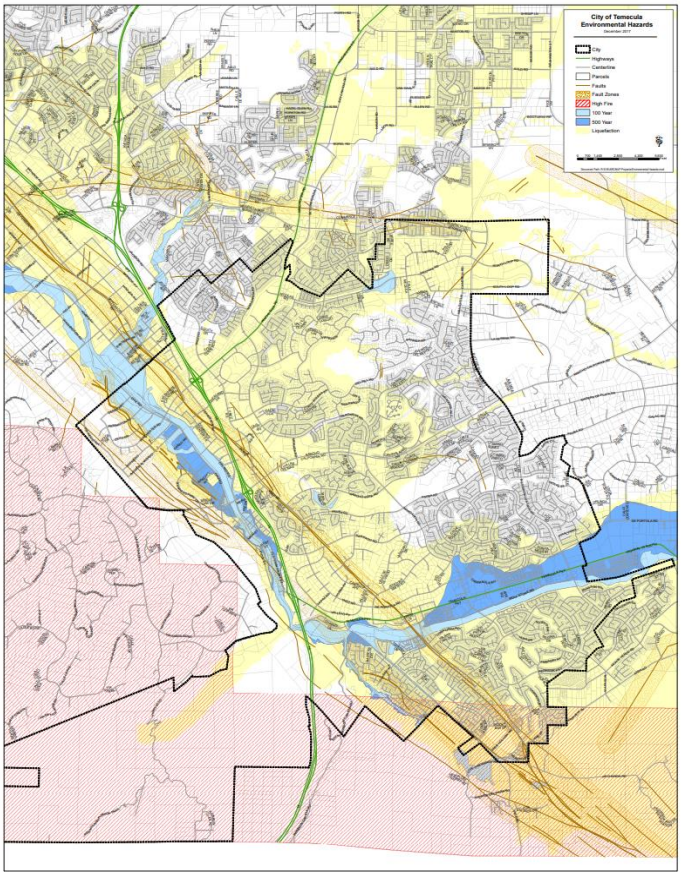


Figure 22: Temecula Liquefaction Zones

Expected Damage from a Major Earthquake

Damage to public services may include disruption of communications, water, sanitation, electrical power, natural gas, petroleum fuels; damage to highways and bridges, hospitals; and disruption of public safety operations.

Fires

Numerous fires due to disruption of power and natural gas networks can be expected. Electrical shorting, gas explosions, unsecured water heaters and chemical fires. Fire caused 90% of the damage during the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. Damage to water supply lines will significantly reduce the effectiveness of conventional firefighting methods. Fire involving hazardous materials will require additional resources to mitigate.

Communication

System failure, overloading and loss of electrical power will most likely affect local telephone systems. The 9-1-1 system may be overloaded immediately following a major earthquake. Radio systems are expected to operate at 40% effectiveness within the first 12 hours following a major quake. Loss of redundant systems and potential loss of repeater towers will significantly impact this capability.

Electrical Power

Transmission lines are the most vulnerable during an earthquake. They are subject to extensive earthquake induced land movement and slides, especially during the wet months. Transmission lines can be put out of service by conductors swinging together short circuiting the system and taking them out of service, and also by broken lines due to increased tension from the surface fault movement. Damage to substations may cause outages. Repairs to electrical equipment requires physically clearing the roadways, and movement of specialized equipment. Restoration of local electrical power will be coordinated with regional and local utility representatives. Up to 60% of the system load could be interrupted immediately following the initial earthquake shock wave. Much of the affected area may have service disrupted for days and severely damaged areas could take much longer to repair.

Natural Gas

Damage to natural gas facilities may consist primarily of isolated in major transmission lines. Breaks in mains and individual service connections within the distribution system may be significant, particularly near the fault zones and/or the epicenter. Two (2) 30-inch diameter lines cross the San Andreas in the San Gorgonio Pass. These transmission lines, running the entire width of Riverside County and crossing all three major faults, provide 40% of the natural gas distributed throughout all Southern California. There is a risk of fire at various rupture sites.

Water

Water availability is a major concern as well within the City of Temecula. Water is necessary in the performance of work that supports life and the treating of the sick and injured as well as for fire suppression. If damage occurs to water reservoirs, potable water will have to come from

surrounding areas. Water wells may not be functioning due to damage, loss of electricity and a lack of back-up power systems.

Sanitation Systems

Overflow of sewage through manholes and ponds can be expected due to breakage in mains as well as from a loss of power. As a result, there could be a danger of excessive collection of explosive gas in sewer main and flow of untreated sewage into some street gutters. May household sewer connections will break and plug, causing them to be inoperative.

Petroleum Fuels

Many pipelines cross the San Andreas and San Jacinto faults. Additionally, there are major transmission and high-pressure distribution lines that run through the city and adjacent to the Elsinore fault. Pipeline breakage is expected and there is a possibility of fire and explosion where the failures occur.

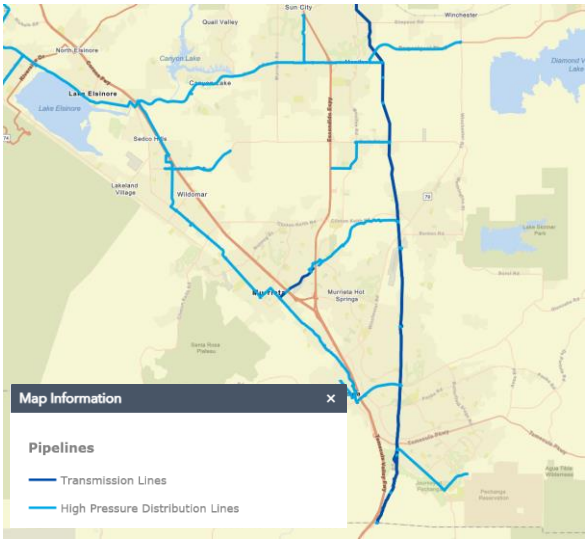


Figure 23: Gas Transmission Lines

Highways & Bridges

Temecula has one freeway and two major highways that run through the city. They are Interstate 15 and Highway 79 North and South. There are also several bridges that cross two major creeks (Temecula & Murrieta) with the possibility of collapse or significant damage that would isolate citizens and certain parts of the city from first responder aid. This will also make it difficult to transport rescue equipment into and out of the affected areas. Significant damage is expected on surface streets. Debris, falling electrical wires and poles, and pavement damage will block many of the streets.

Dam Rupture

Temecula is located within the vicinity of three (3) dams that could affect thousands of residents. There is some potential of dam rupture during an earthquake. From the time of complete failure to inundation there could be as little as 15 minutes which would not be enough time to issue a warning to the public and initiate evacuations. Failure of the dam at Vail Lake would result in extensive flooding along the downstream watercourse. Failure of the dams at Lake Skinner and Diamond Valley Lake would affect the city on the northern end however, the lead time for warning the public is much greater.

Airport

The French Valley Airport, a general aviation field, is in Southwest Riverside County, adjacent to the communities of Temecula, Murrieta, and Winchester. It is located on Highway 79, and it is only minutes away from Interstate 15 and the 215 Corridor which are distinguished by a proliferation of high-tech and manufacturing businesses. The airport covers an area of 261 acres

and contains one asphalt paved runway and is 6,000 feet long. French Valley Airport may be utilized to ferry in aid as a small transfer site from the larger location, March Air Reserve Base, located in Moreno Valley. There is a potential for the control tower to be damaged and the air traffic might have to be controlled by an alternate command center or mobile unit.

Critical Facility Damage

There is one hospital located within the City of Temecula, Temecula Valley Hospital (TVH). TVH is located approximately 5 miles east of the I-15 freeway on highway 79S. This could present a major problem depending on the type of damage and road blockages. The hospital is located within a few miles of the Elsinore Fault. If the earthquake damaged our local hospital, patients would be transported to nearby hospitals or field hospitals.

Expected Structure Damage

Depending on the location of the earthquake, we can predict what types of damage might occur to certain types of structures.

- Single-family homes – might suffer some structural damage and loss of contents. Wood frame homes should sustain light damage.
- Mobile homes – these types of homes would be subject to shifting off their foundation supports. Attached awnings, porches and skirting could be subject to separation along with utilities possible being sheared off.

Threat Assessment 2: Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are any substance or combination of substances that may pose a risk to human health and safety or the environment. Hazardous materials include toxic, corrosive, infectious, flammable, explosive and radioactive substances. Federal, state, and local governments have enacted a variety of laws and established programs to deal with the transport, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials to reduce the risks to the public health and environment.

Hazardous materials incidents can happen anywhere and at any time, however, there are certain areas within the city that are at a higher risk than others. Roadways and railways that are used to transport hazardous materials have increasing potential as well as industrial facilities that use, store, and dispose of such materials. Releases of explosive, caustic, and flammable materials can cause many injuries and deaths as well as large-scale evacuations to sheltering-in-place.

Transportation Accidents

Using the Riverside County Hazardous Materials Response Program and Response Plan, hazardous materials response is provided to the City of Temecula by Riverside County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Response Team. A hazardous situation in the City of Temecula would most likely involve either transportation hazards by truck, storage of hazardous materials within a business or illegal dumping of hazardous waste.

Transportation trucks heavily travel the I-15 freeway corridor through the city limits. An accident involving hazardous materials could require major evacuations of the surrounding areas as well as the rerouting of traffic or complete closure of the freeway. Extensive decontamination of affected areas would need to occur. Of concern are the numerous transportation vehicles that transit the city with hazardous substances that are not known. From chlorine gas to anhydrous ammonia, many differing types of hazardous materials transit our area on a daily basis.

Illegal Dumping

Although there are many rules and regulations in place regarding the disposal of hazardous waste, illegal dumping does occur. It is anticipated that as the costs and restrictions increase for the legitimate hazardous waste disposal sites, illegal dumping will increase proportionately. The Hazardous Material Branch of the Environmental Health Services Division of the Riverside County Health Department operates a hazardous waste program. The Hazardous Materials Branch inspects those involved in generating, hauling, storage, treating and disposing of these wastes. The branch also operates mobile household hazardous waste events and checks loads at local landfills for hazardous waste materials.

Threat Assessment 3: Wildfire

The City of Temecula contract with the Riverside County Fire Department through CALFire for fire services. CALFire is an all-risk fire protection agency with primary responsibility for protection of approximately 33 million acres from wildfires in the State of California. The Headquarters for the CALFire Riverside Unit is in the City of Perris.

Based on geographical makeup and climactic conditions, Riverside County is statistically one of the most active wildfire counties in the state. In previous years, June to October were the primary months of the typical fire season. In 2022, there is no true fire season anymore, wildfires occur across the state and county year around. Cities and unincorporated areas face a serious threat from wildfires. Dry seasons and flammable brush coupled with record setting drought contribute to this serious threat, as well as high temperatures, low humidity, and high winds. Below average rainfall is an ever-evolving concern for fire agencies.

In May of 2014, San Diego County experienced a swarm of 20 wildfires driven by Santa Ana conditions, a heat wave, and historic drought conditions. At the height of the event, there were 8 major named fires that were burning simultaneously as well as other small unnamed brush fires. By the time the final fire was extinguished, approximately 26,001 acres had been burned and an estimated 65 structures has been destroyed. Resultingly, CALFire actively promotes and requires homeowners to do their part by clearing vegetation from around their homes creating a 30-to-100-foot area of clearance.

Figure 24: San Diego Firestorm Map 2014

Temecula has several areas of concern locally for wildfires. They are: De Luz and De Luz Canyon which are located to the west of Temecula and along Rancho California Road; Rainbow Canyon, located to the southeast of the I-15 freeway and adjacent to the Pechanga Casino; Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve, located to the southwest of Temecula at the end of Highway 79S; the Agua Tibia Wilderness located adjacent to and behind the Pechanga Indian Reservation and the Santa Rosa Plateau located northwest in the mountains and behind the City of Murrieta.

Threat Assessment 4: Flooding

The City of Temecula has had a long history with heavy rains. The possibility of flood for the city stems from its location between two major drainage channels: the Murrieta Creek to the north and west of the city and the Temecula Creek on the south end. Both channels come together to form the Santa Margarita River in the southwest corner of the city. The last major flood experienced from these two creeks was in 1993. The city has taken steps to control flooding through vegetation reduction, creek maintenance, and bridge upkeep.

Floods are normally classified as slow-rise floods or flash floods. Generally, a warning may be issued for a slow-rise flood allowing time to conduct evacuations and promote sand bagging. Flash floods happen very quickly, thus allowing very little, if any, time to warn and prepare the public. Flash flood warnings usually require immediate life saving evacuations within the hour.

Emergency response personnel will need to assist in rescue efforts, sand bagging of flooded areas, evacuations, and the controlling of traffic. These actions may require additional personnel and equipment resources from adjacent jurisdictions or though existing mutual aid agreements.

Four types of actual and potential flooding conditions exist within the City of Temecula. These types are flooding in defined watercourses, ponding, sheet flow, and dam inundation. Flooding within defined watercourses occurs within drainage channels and immediately adjacent to floodplains. Ponding occurs when water flow is obstructed due to manmade obstacles such as embankments and other roadways where they cross watercourses. Sheet flow occurs when capacities of defined watercourses are exceeded, and water flows over broad areas.

The southern portion of the city along highway 79 south (Temecula Parkway) is subject to a 100-year flood, meaning that a flood of that intensity might occur once in one hundred years (1% chance of occurring in any given year). See the map on the following page.

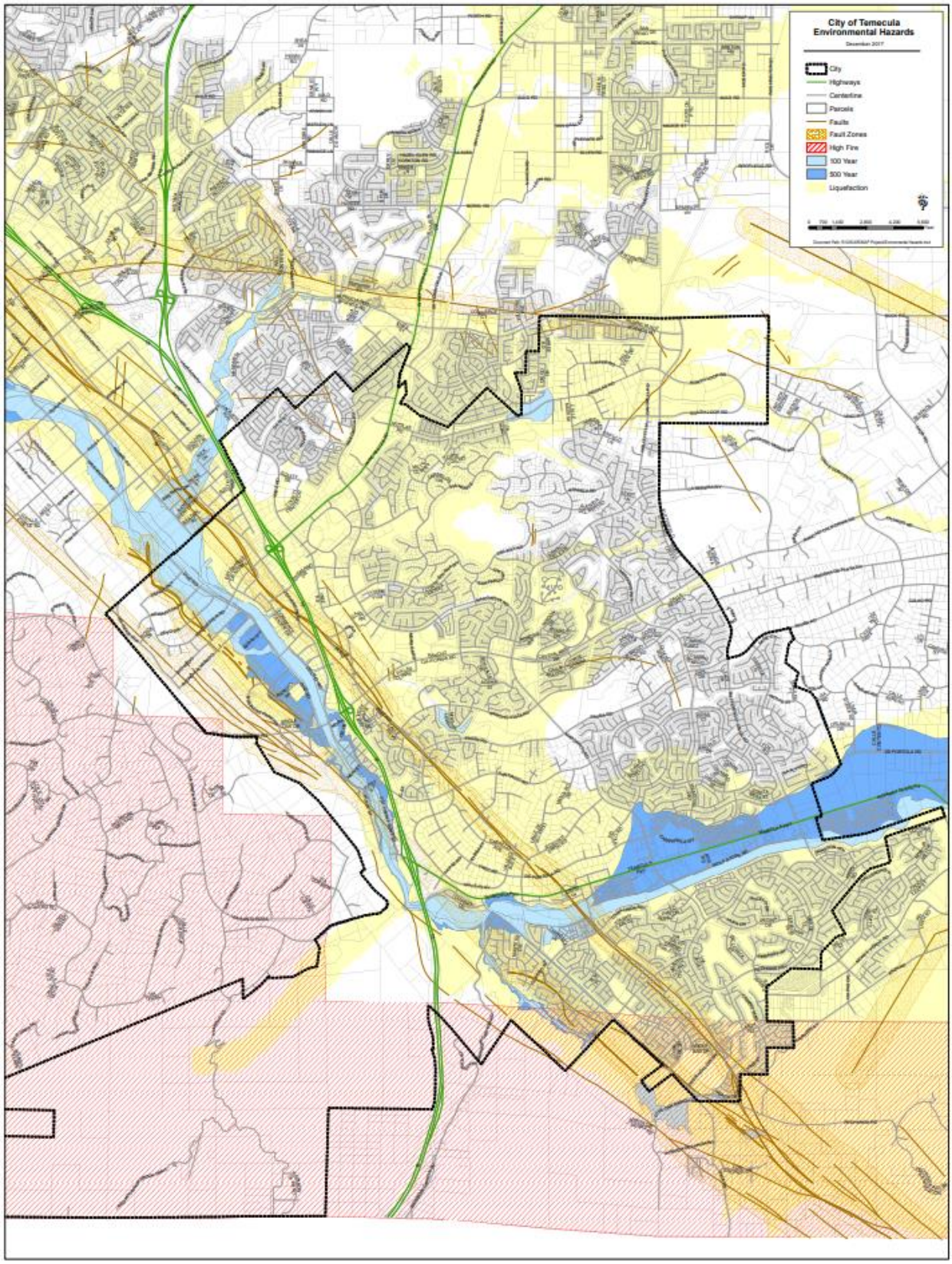


Figure 25: City of Temecula Flood Hazard Map

Threat Assessment 5: Dam Failure

Dam failure is the collapse or failure that causes significant downstream flooding. Dam failure may be caused by a severe storm, earthquakes, erosion or piping or foundation, loss of structural integrity, or landslides flowing into the dam. The main consequences of dam failure are injury, loss of life, and significant downstream property damage. Evacuations and extensive rescue efforts would be necessary to save the lives of those in or around the downstream areas. A major dam failure would require mutual aid from other local, state, and federal governments and agencies.

Dam inundation is a potential flood hazard in several portions of the Temecula Valley. There are four specific locations of concern in Temecula, and they are:

Vail Lake Dam – Failure at this dam could result in extensive and catastrophic flooding along the downstream watercourse. Dam failure is limited to times during and immediately following major storms, however, seismic activity on any of the local fault lines have the potential to cause the dam to fail. The Vail Lake Dam, built in 1949, is a water storage reservoir that is located east of Temecula on the Temecula Creek. The reservoir has a storage capacity of approximately 45,000 acre-feet (AF); however, due to the long-term drought effects, there is approximately 15,000 AF currently stored at the lake. The reservoir itself covers and estimated 1,078 acres and if in failure, the water contained within will cover a drainage area of approximately 306 square miles. Its crest elevation is 1,482.60 feet with a crest length of 788 feet and width of 4 feet.

In 2013, the dam was found to be seismically insufficient and vulnerable to failure. The Vail Dam Seismic and Hydrologic Remediation Project will construct a new straight-axis concrete dam located downstream of the existing arch dam. The current spillway is insufficient to pass the probable maximum flood without overtopping the dam, and the existing concrete arch dam would not resist the stresses induced by the maximum credible earthquake. The project purpose is to replace aging infrastructure, provide flood control from a major earthquake, and provide a locally water supply.

For flood inundation maps, please see the figures on the following pages.

Figure 26: Vail Dam Flood Inundation Map 1

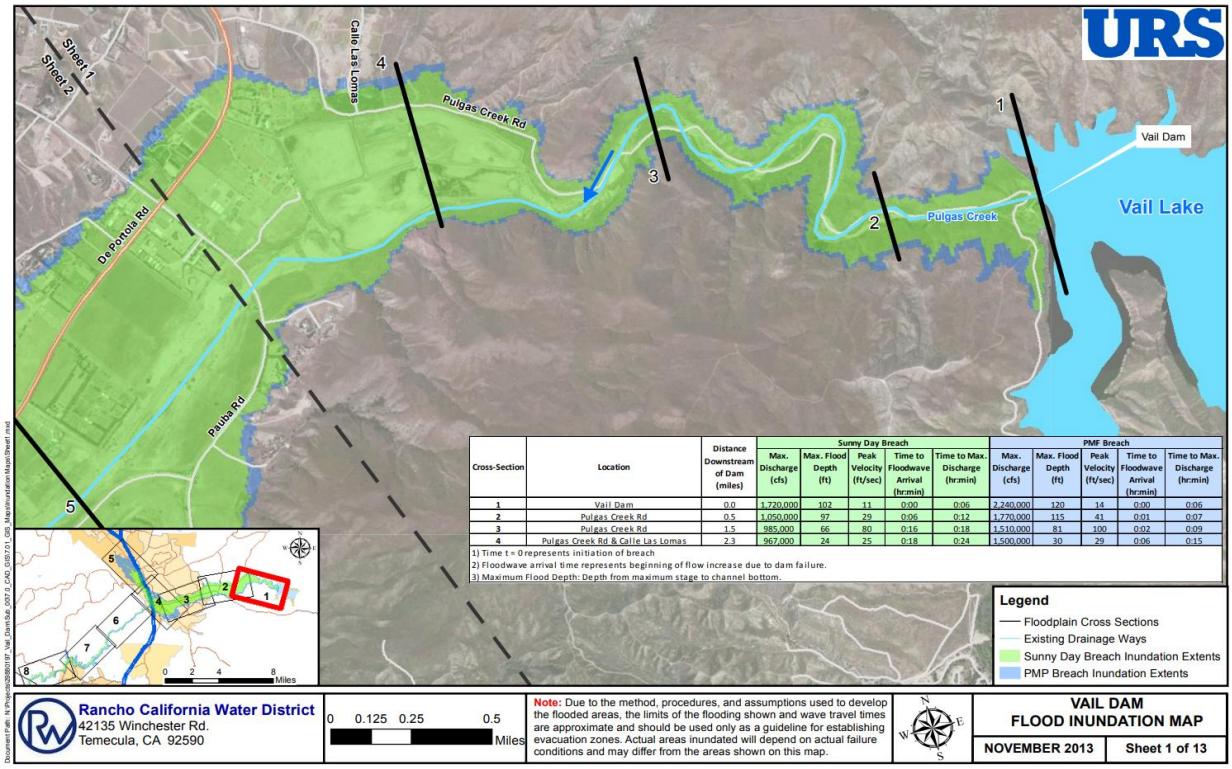


Figure 27: Vail Dam Flood Inundation Map 2

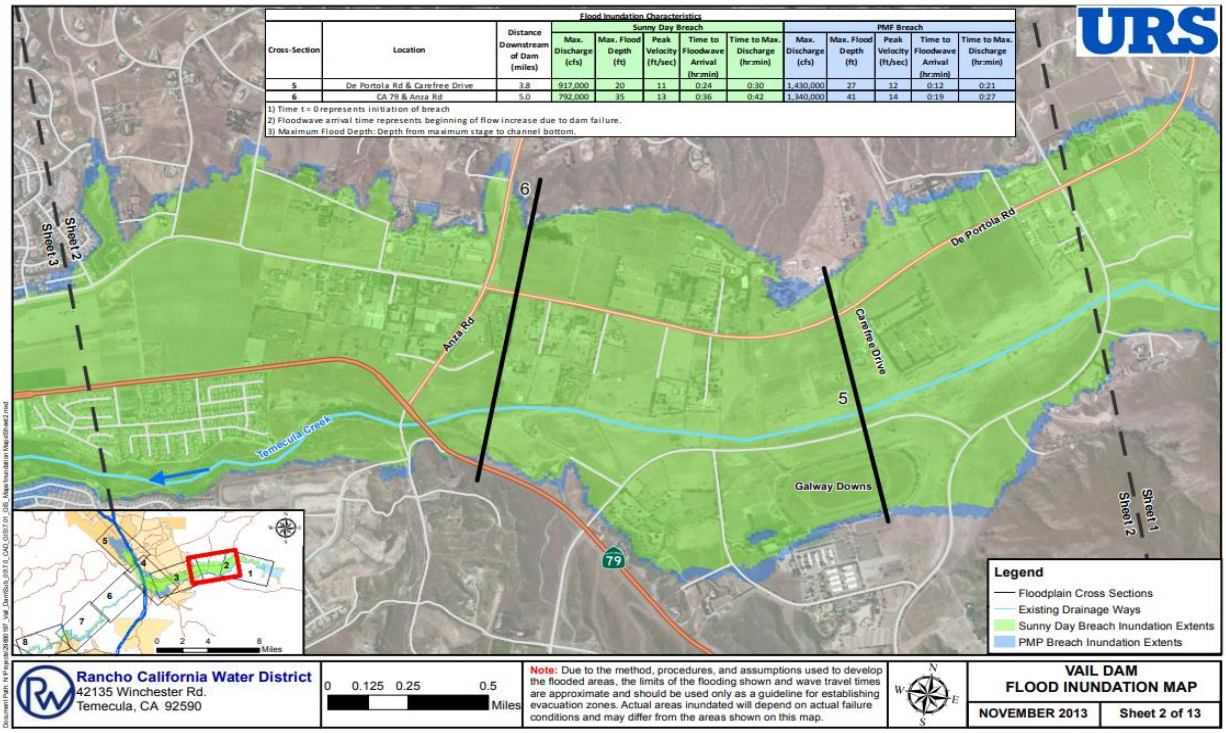


Figure 28: Vail Dam Flood Inundation Map 3

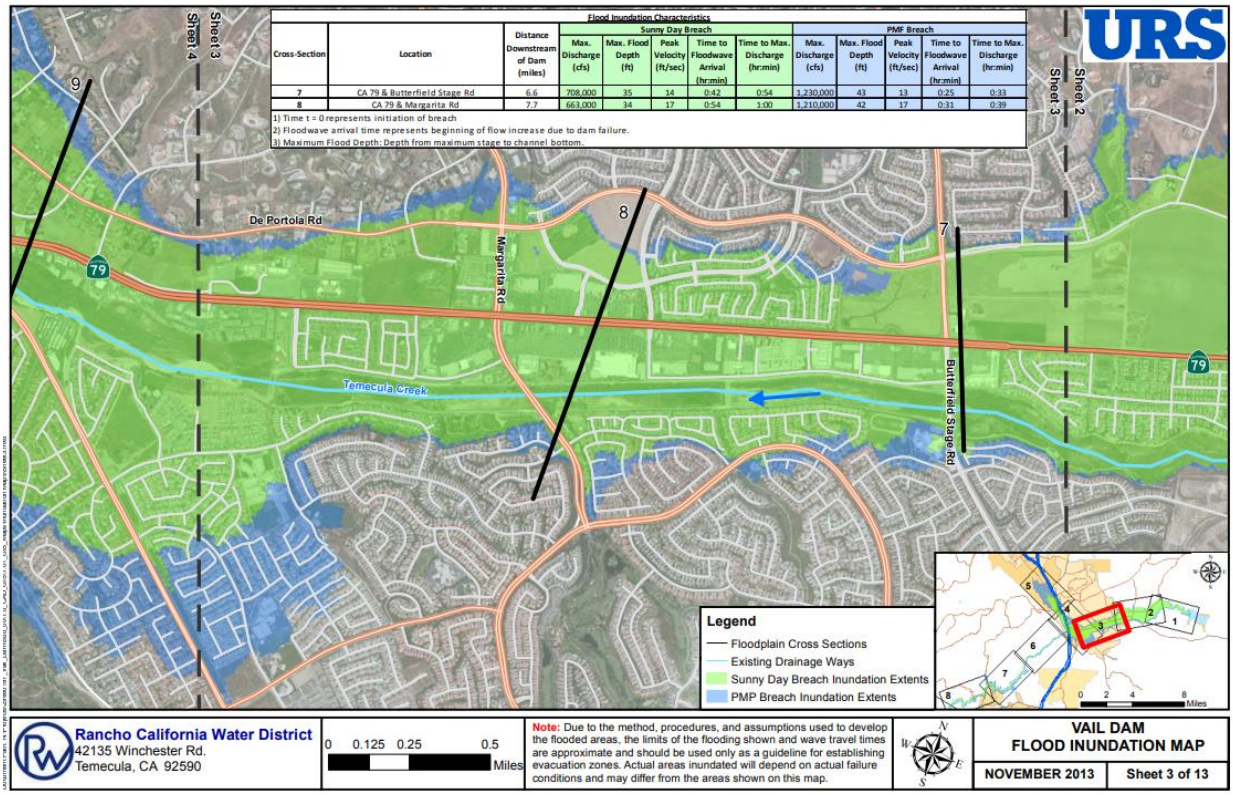


Figure 29: Vail Dam Flood Inundation Map 4

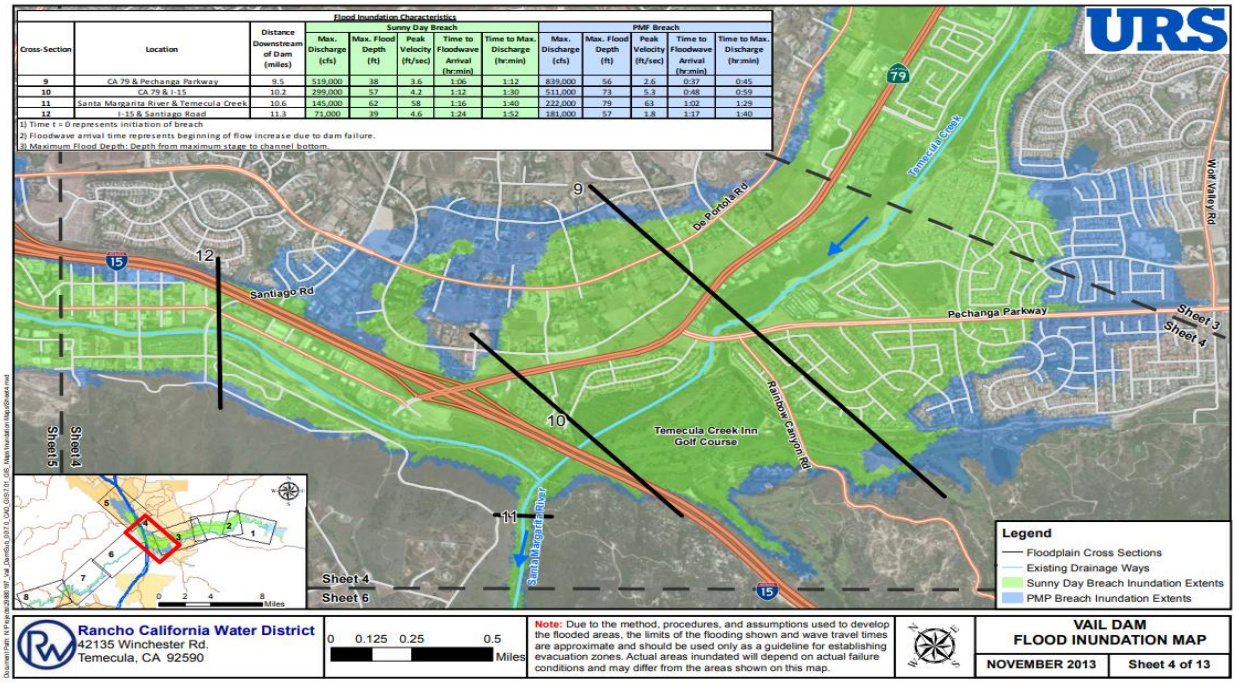
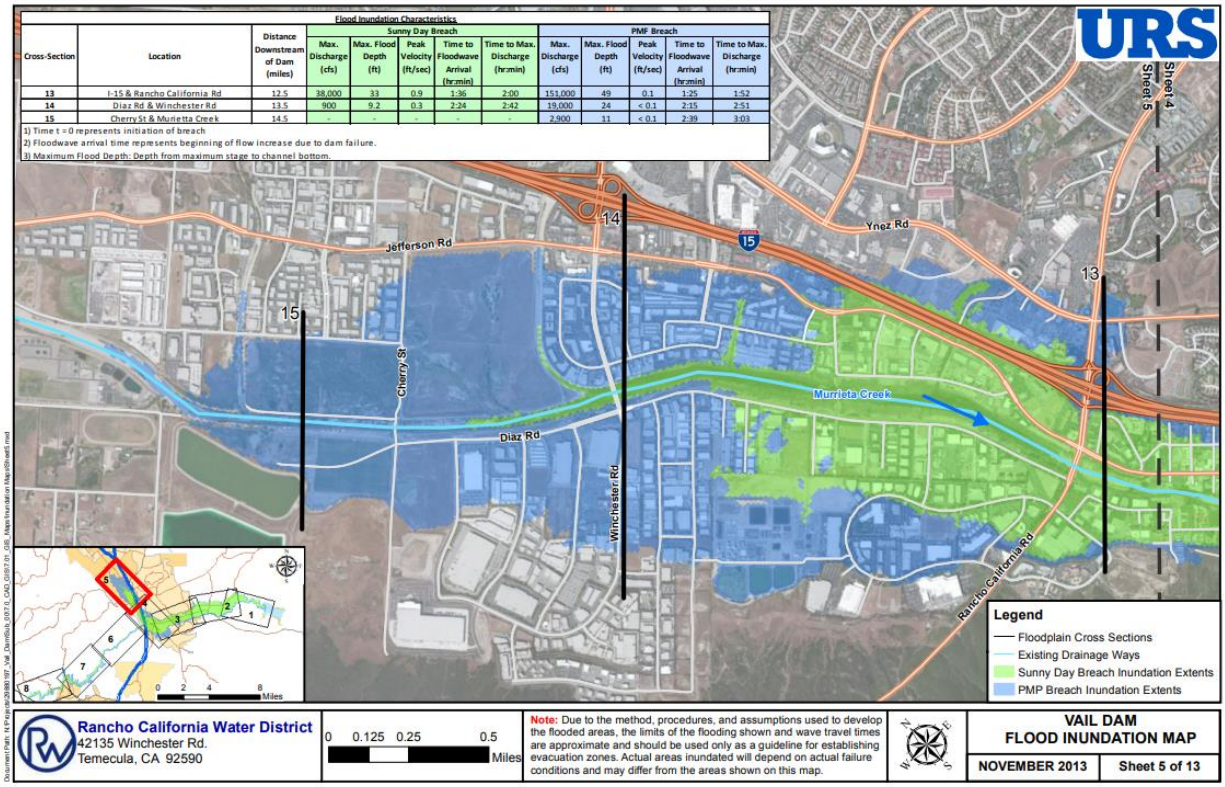


Figure 30: Vail Dam Flood Inundation Map 5



Skinner Lake Dam – The Skinner Reservoir, also known as Lake Skinner, is a reservoir that is situated approximately 10 miles northeast of Temecula. Originally constructed in 1973 and expanded in 1991, the lake has a current capacity of 43,800 acre-feet of water (14,274,420,000 gallons). The reservoir surface area is 860 acres with a drainage capability of 51 square miles. The crest elevation is 1,493 feet with a width of 30 feet. The dam's height sits at 109 feet.

A large seismic event occurring on one of the two fault lines located in southwest Riverside County is capable of causing the dam infrastructure to fail thus creating catastrophic flooding downstream from the dam. While flooding from a failure of this dam in comparison to the Vail dam is minimal, there will still be a significant enough of an impact to place the community at risk down the Highway 79 corridor leading to the Temecula/Murrieta Creek as it descends into Old Town and out to the Pacific Ocean.

For flood inundation maps regarding the Skinner Dam, please see the figures on the following page.

Figure 31: Skinner Dam Flood Inundation Map 1

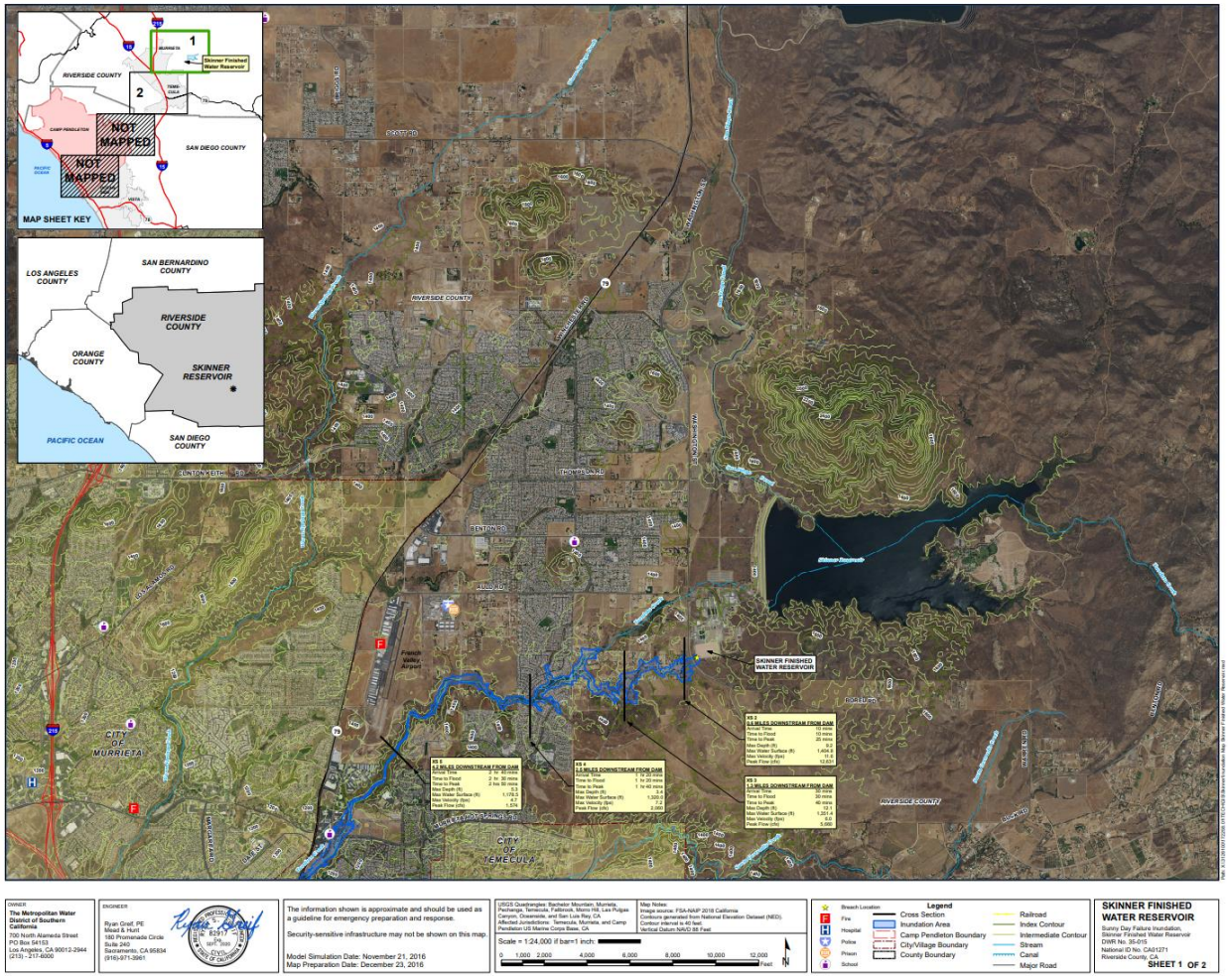
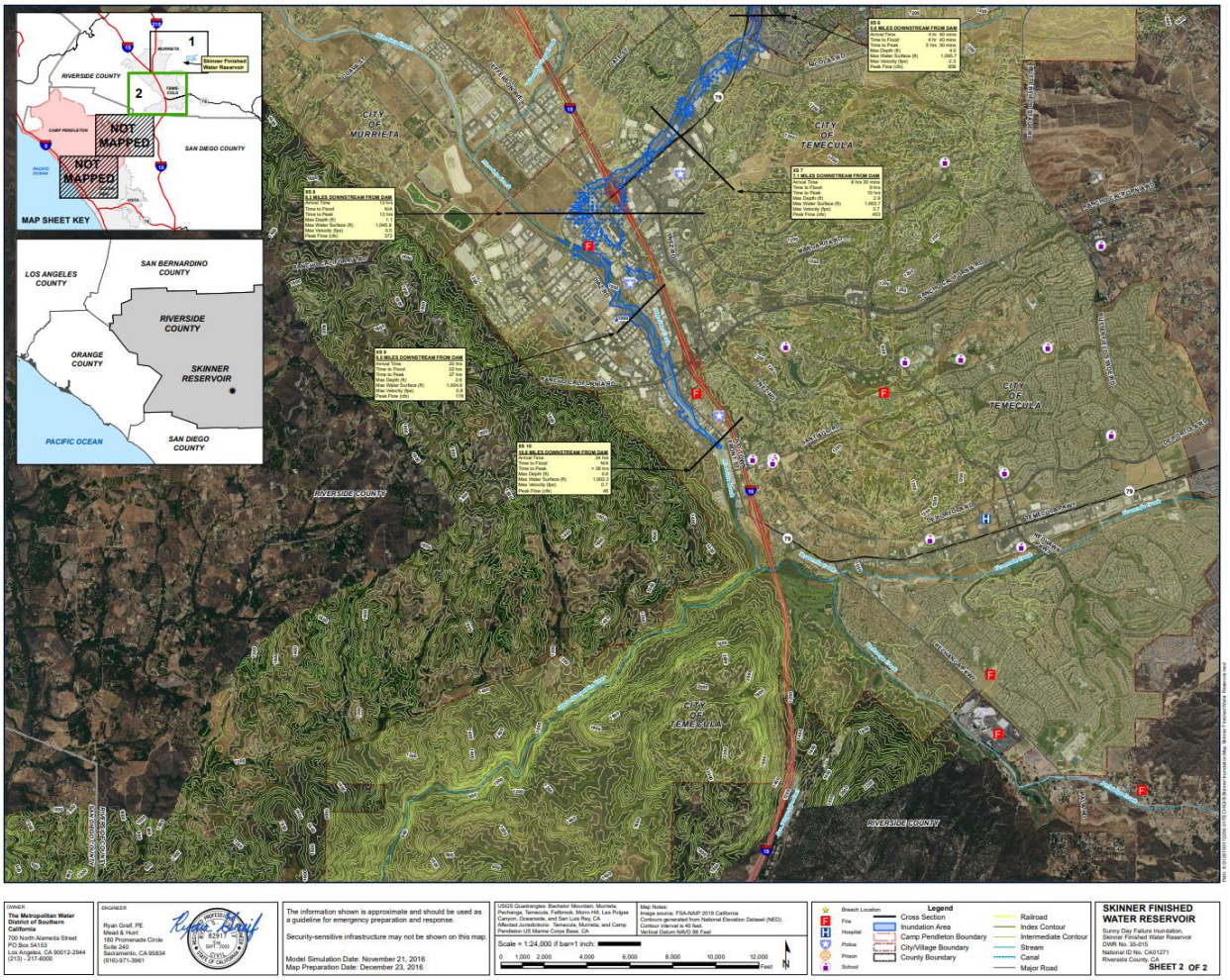


Figure 32: Skinner Dam Flood Inundation Map 2



Diamond Valley Lake -

The Diamond Valley Lake is a man-made off-stream reservoir that is located near Hemet, California. Diamond Valley Lake (DVL) is one of the largest reservoirs in Southern California with a capacity of 800,000-acre feet of water. With this capacity, the lake nearly doubled the area's surface water storage capacity and provides additional water supplies for drought, peak summer, and emergency needs. DVL features three earth fill dams, two located on either side of the valley and one along the north rim.

While this lake and its dams are 24 miles away from Temecula, the hazard it poses to the Temecula Valley during a catastrophic seismic event is worth noting. The design and construction of the dams took into consideration the threat of earthquakes with the San Jacinto Fault Zone, located approximately 4 miles from the reservoir, and the San Andreas Fault located about 19 miles from the reservoir.

Diamond Valley Lake (Saddle Dam)

The saddle dam rises 130 feet above the lowest point in the Domenigoni Mountains ridgeline of the north rim and is around ½ mile long. The dam was built to increase the storage capacity of the lake, which would have been limited dur to the low ridge in this area.

Figure 33: DVL Saddle Dam

Diamond Valley Lake (West Dam)

The west dam rises to 285 feet above the valley floor. It spans 1.5 miles in length and its foundation was extended 90 feet below the original ground surface to remove liquefaction soils that would have made the dam unstable in an earthquake.

Figure 34: DVL West Dam

As depicted in the map to the right, the Inundation from the Saddle and West side dams will result in heavy flooding across the region. Flooding from a catastrophic failure will impact the City of Temecula primarily along the 79N (Winchester Road) through French Valley and the Warm Springs Creek before ending at the Murrieta Creek and dumping into the Uptown District of Temecula, Old Town, and across the I-15 freeway impacting the Promenade Mall and businesses along Ynez Road. The sunny day failure scenario places Temecula at approximately 3 hours from failure to the receipt of water in our area.

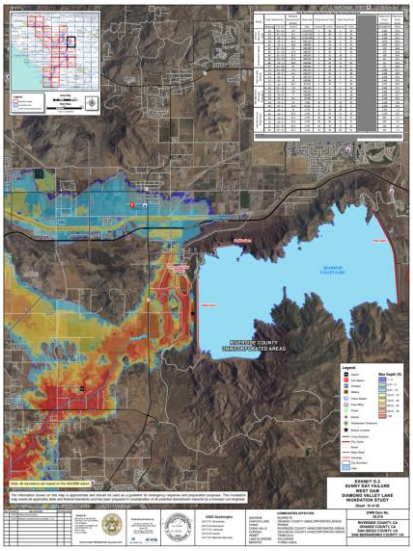


Figure 35: Inundation Map

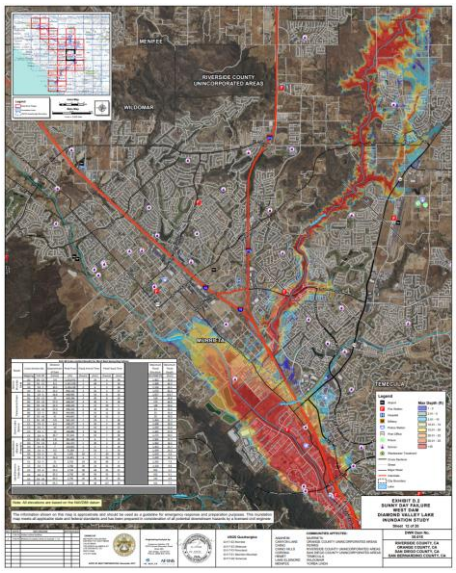


Figure 36: Inundation Map - Temecula

Threat Assessment 6: Transportation Emergencies

Transportation systems in or near Temecula include airways and roadways. These systems provide services on a regional and local level. A major accident is possible with these two methods of transportation through the city. Large accidents are investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), which is an independent Federal agency charged by Congress with investigating every civil aviation accident in the United States and significant accidents in the other modes of transportation – railroad, highway, marine and pipeline – and issuing safety recommendations aimed at preventing future accidents. The Safety Board determines the probable cause of:

- All U.S. civil aviation accidents and certain public-use aircraft accidents
- Selected highway accidents
- Railroad accidents involving passenger trains or any train accident that results in at least one fatality or major property damage
- Major marine accidents and any marine accident involving a public and nonpublic vessel
- Pipeline accidents involving a fatality or substantial property damage
- Releases of hazardous materials in all forms of transportation
- Selected transportation accidents that involve problems of a recurring nature

Since its inception in 1967, the NTSB has investigated more than 132,000 aviation accidents and thousands of surface transportation accidents.

Trucking Incident – The trucking industry has consistently increased in size over the last century. Today, there are more trucks on the road than 20 years ago. "In 2000, one out of every eight fatal car accidents involved a large truck. This can be attributed not only to the size and weight of these trucks but also to significant blind spots in the field of view of truck drivers (Trucking Accident Info Center, 2003)." According to the U.S. Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), on average in the country and as of 2020, large trucks made up 9 percent of all vehicles involved in fatal crashes. The NHTSA says that large trucks were much more likely to be involved in a fatal multiple-vehicle crash.

In 2020, The NHTSA reported that there were 4,965 people killed in crashes involving large trucks. This was a 1 percent decrease from 5,032 in 2019. 71 percent of all people killed in large truck crashes in 2020 were occupants of other vehicles. 17 percent were occupants of large trucks and 13 percent were non-occupants (pedestrians, cyclists, or other non-occupants). Since 2002, 13,966 fatalities were attributed to large trucks.

Over a 10-year period, there was an unfortunate increase in the total number of people killed in large truck crashes, from 3,781 fatalities in 2011 to 4,965 fatalities in 2020. Of the fatalities in 2020:

- 71 percent (3,512) were occupants of other vehicles
- 17 percent (831) were occupants of large trucks

- 13 percent (622) were non-occupants (pedestrians, pedal cyclists, etc.)

From 2019 to 2020, there was a 7-percent decrease in the number of occupants of other vehicles killed in crashes involving large trucks. This is the first decrease in large-truck occupants killed, and occupants of other vehicles killed since 2013 to 2014. From 2019 to 2020 there was a 9-percent increase in the number of non-occupants killed. The 622 killed is large truck crashes in 2020 is the highest number of non-occupants killed in the most recent 10-year period.

The chart below shows 2020 Data collected by NHTSA's National Center for Statistics and Analysis.

People Killed and Injured in Crashes Involving Large Trucks, by Person Type and Crash Type, 2011–2020

	Truck Occupants by Crash Type						Other People						
	Single Vehicle		Multiple Vehicle		Total		Occupants of Other Vehicles		Nonoccupants		Total		
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total
Killed													
2011	408	11%	232	6%	640	17%	2,713	72%	428	11%	3,141	83%	3,781
2012	423	11%	274	7%	697	18%	2,857	72%	390	10%	3,247	82%	3,944
2013	431	11%	264	7%	695	17%	2,845	71%	441	11%	3,286	83%	3,981
2014	405	10%	251	6%	656	17%	2,859	73%	393	10%	3,252	83%	3,908
2015	395	10%	270	7%	665	16%	3,017	74%	413	10%	3,430	84%	4,095
2016	520	11%	295	6%	815	17%	3,351	72%	512	11%	3,863	83%	4,678
2017	525	11%	353	7%	878	18%	3,535	72%	493	10%	4,028	82%	4,906
2018	538	11%	352	7%	890	18%	3,563	71%	553	11%	4,116	82%	5,006
2019	494	10%	399	8%	893	18%	3,569	71%	570	11%	4,139	82%	5,032
2020	508	10%	323	7%	831	17%	3,512	71%	622	13%	4,134	83%	4,965
Injured													
2011	7,425	8%	15,511	17%	22,936	26%	64,412	72%	1,674	2%	66,085	74%	89,021
2012	8,893	9%	16,478	16%	25,372	24%	76,342	73%	2,740	3%	79,082	76%	104,454
2013	8,949	9%	15,673	16%	24,621	26%	69,221	72%	2,254	2%	71,476	74%	96,097
2014	10,280	9%	16,865	15%	27,146	24%	82,282	74%	2,389	2%	84,671	76%	111,817
2015	10,175	9%	19,927	17%	30,102	26%	85,172	72%	2,561	2%	87,733	74%	117,835
2016†	12,941	10%	23,241	17%	36,183	27%	94,958	70%	3,587	3%	98,545	73%	134,727
2017†	14,550	10%	25,442	17%	39,992	27%	105,509	71%	2,808	2%	108,317	73%	148,309
2018†	13,480	9%	25,719	17%	39,200	26%	108,490	72%	3,480	2%	111,970	74%	151,170
2019†	15,199	10%	30,490	19%	45,688	29%	109,515	69%	4,156	3%	113,670	71%	159,359
2020†	15,816	11%	29,118	20%	44,934	31%	99,501	68%	2,496	2%	101,997	69%	146,930

Sources: FARS 2011–2019 Final File, 2020 Annual Report File (ARF); NASS GES 2011–2015; CRSS 2016–2020
†CRSS estimates and NASS GES estimates are not comparable due to different sample designs. Refer to end of document for more information about CRSS.
Note: Injury totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

The City of Temecula is located within Riverside County and is served by one major freeway from the south, Interstate 15, and splits at the north end of the city into Interstate 15 and Interstate 215. All freeways run north and south through Temecula and serves as a major corridor from San Diego County to Los Angeles and Las Vegas.

In June of 2018, a major crash involving a large truck, resulted in a 10-hour closure creating chaos on the freeway with traffic backing up for miles. The driver attempted to bring his truck to a stop when vehicles in front of him collided, but he could not and clipped the car causing his truck to

veer across all lanes of traffic and drove through a guardrail and partially plunged down an embankment at the Temecula Creek. Fortunately, there were no deaths as a result of the crash. (Temecula Patch, 2022)

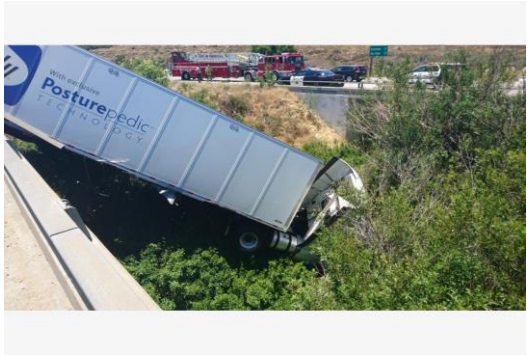


Figure 37: Freeway Crash (Source: Temecula Patch)

Major Airplane Accident – The concern for an airplane crash in the City of Temecula is the potential for human casualties. A disabled aircraft striking the ground could result in explosions and fire. Temecula would need to address the medical needs as well as the mental health needs of victims and their families.

The closest airfield to Temecula is operated by the French Valley Airport Economic Development Agency. The French Valley Airport is located in Southwest Riverside County adjacent to the communities of Temecula, Murrieta, and Winchester. The airport is located on Highway 79 and is only minutes away from Interstates 15 and 215 which is Northeast of Temecula. The flight operations present a potential risk for air crashes. The greatest risk is immediately under the takeoff and landing zone located at the south end of the airfield which is adjacent to the Somers Bend development.

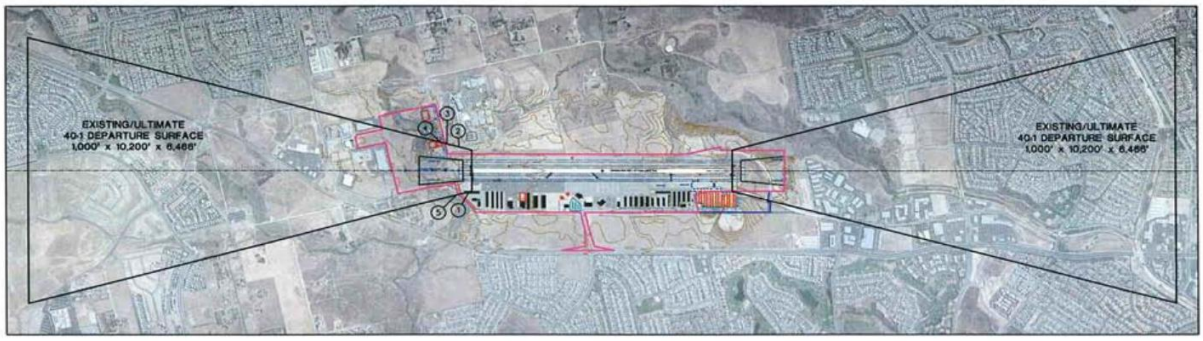


Figure 38: French Valley Departure Zones (Source: French Valley Master Plan)

In November of 2021, a small privately owned aircraft enroute to the French Valley Airport crashed in a field just yards from a major housing development resulting in the death of the pilot. There was no damage to property beside the plan itself (Press Enterprise, 2022).

Figure 39: Plane Crash at Somers Bend (Source: Press Enterprise)

Threat Assessment 7: Civil Unrest

History shows that civil unrest dates as far back as the Roman days with divisions between the rich and the poor, corrupt Roman officials stealing from poor landowners, and unemployment in the city. Nearby Los Angeles has a long history of civil unrest and in 1992, was heavily impacted by the Rodney King verdict. The impact of that verdict was felt all over the United States and caused civil unrest in other areas such as Las Vegas and San Francisco. There was massive destruction throughout the city that left more than 1,200 businesses destroyed.

In the last decade there has been a significant trend, almost doubling, towards civil unrest at universities, political rallies, and across American cities resulting from law enforcement shootings resulting in deaths. In 2020, the George Floyd protests were a series of protests and civil unrest aimed against police brutality and racism that began in Minnesota on May 26th of 2020 due to the death of George Floyd at the hand of a Minneapolis Police Officer who knelt on his neck for 9 minutes and 29 seconds. While the majority of the protests were peaceful, demonstrations in some cities escalated to riots, looting and street skirmishes with police and counter-protestors. At least 200 cities in the U.S. had imposed curfews while more than 30 states activated over 96,000 military and national guard service members. By November of 2020 a total of 9 people had died as a result of civil unrest. However, arson, vandalism and looting that occurred caused approximately $1-2 billion in damages nationally, the highest recorded damage from civil disorder in U.S. history surpassing the record set by the 1992 Los Angeles Riots.

Figure 40: George Floyd Riots (Source: CNN)

The effects of civil unrest are based upon the scope of the disturbance. They could include illegal assemblies, blocking of routes of transportation, disruption to public utilities, property damage, looting, injuries, and loss of life. The City of Temecula does not have a prior history of major civil unrest but is also not excluded from medium-sized events, however, Temecula is vulnerable. A major civil unrest could have a major impact on our transportation routes, our residential and commercial properties, as well as disruption to the conduct of normal city business.

Threat Assessment 8: Power Outage

The citizens of Temecula are serviced by Southern California Edison for power.

California Independent System Operator (Cal ISO) manages the flow of electricity along the long-distance, high voltage power lines that make up the bulk of California's transmission system. The non-for-profit public-benefit corporation assumed the responsibility in March of 1998, when California opened its energy markets to competition and the state's investor-owned utilities turn their private transmission power lines over to Cal ISO to manage. Cal ISO maintains reliability on one of the largest and most modern power grids in the world (Cal ISO, 2022).

The ISO is charged with ensuring the safe and reliable transportation of electricity on the power grid serving 80 percent of California. As the impartial grid operator, it has no financial interest in any individual segment ensuring fair and transparent access to the transmission network and market transactions.

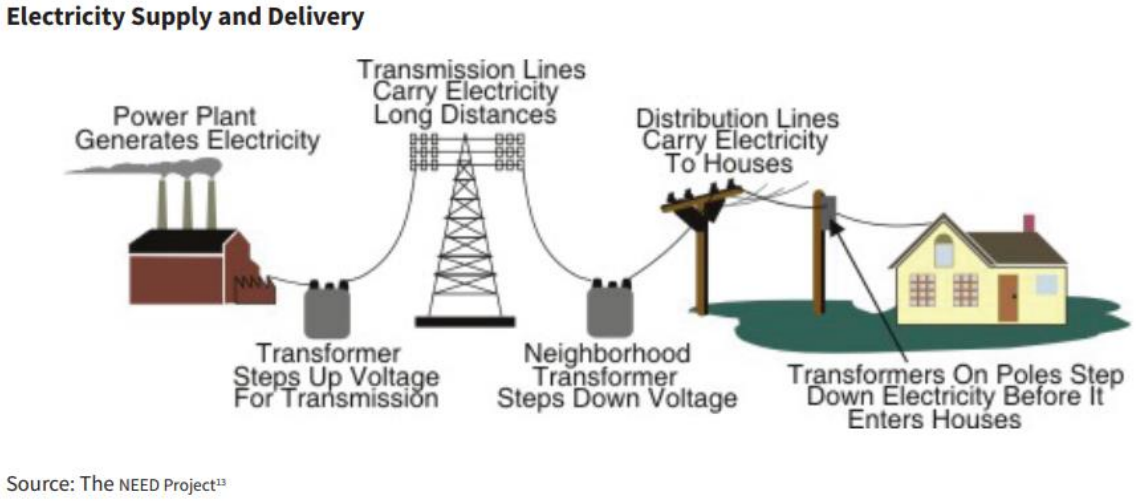


Figure 41: Cal ISO Electricity Supply & Delivery (Source: Cal ISO)

California ISO Rolling Blackouts – When there is a problem such as a blackout, there are four factors which can affect electricity – generation, transmission, distribution, and load. During normal conditions, there is enough generation to satisfy the load and enough transmission capacity to get the electricity from the generator to the load. In most cases, system deficiencies are caused by a combination of factors. That is, there may be insufficient generation (supply) combined with transmission congestion, which will cause more severe problems in some parts of the state than others will. This is the reason why northern California has been more affected by problems than Southern California (Cal ISO, 2022)

The primary task of the Cal ISO is to maintain the integrity of the grid and keep the lights on. However, the situation is complex. The process of implementing firm load reduction (e.g., rolling

blackouts) is a complex and dynamic minute-to-minutes decision making process. Cal ISO is in constant contact with all involved parties during this process.

Public Safety Power Shutoff – The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), in an ongoing effort to hold utilities accountable for executing safe and appropriate Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) events, is requiring the state's electric utilities to public present on their preparedness efforts for PSPS events annually. Utilities will provide updates on the status of preparation efforts and coordination with public safety partners, critical infrastructure and facilities, and customers, including those most vulnerable or with access and functional needs. The utilities are required to present on efforts to mitigate customer impacts and will identify any changes to their processes or operations for the coming year based on the previous year's lessons learned from true PSPS events. The City of Temecula has taken extraordinary efforts to develop a PSPS plan that supports the community and continues to keep the business operations of the city available and operating to support the community's needs.

The City of Temecula has been affected by power outages and PSPS events over the years for reasons such as high winds, storms, and damaged power poles and lines. When a power outage occurs, every effort is made to contact affected residents and ensure that those with special needs equipment (such as oxygen generators, ventilators) have a contingency plan.

Threat Assessment 9: Terrorism

Terrorism, as defined by the FBI is "the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives". The act of terrorism could involve biological agents, nuclear technology, incendiary devices, chemicals, or explosives.

The public does not perceive that terrorism is thriving in the United States because few incidents have been spectacular, a high violence rate makes terrorist actions routine, and terrorist actions are typically against property (bombings) rather than people. U.S. terrorist incidents have included the joint effort of the Black Liberation Army and the Weather Underground to rob an armored car in Nyack, N.Y., on October 20, 1981; the 1983 bombing in the Capitol building; and bombings of abortion centers.

A likely target category of future terrorist attacks is the nuclear power plant, given the number of demonstrations against them. Transnational terrorists funded by foreign governments could easily enter the United States and mount attacks. There are 6,000 miles of border that can be easily crossed and many ethnic populations which enable foreign terrorists to move about without suspicion.

In 2018, most ideologically motivated murders in the United States were linked to right-wing extremism. As of 2020, right-wing terrorism accounted for the majority of terrorist attacks and plots in the U.S. and has killed more people in the continental U.S. since the September 11 attacks than Islamic terrorism (Antidefamation League, 2022). The Department of Homeland Security reported in October of 2020 that white supremacists posed the top domestic terrorism threat (Washington Post, 2021).

Homeland Security Presidential Policy Directive (HSPD) 3 - The Homeland Security Presidential Directive-3 states that the Nation requires a Homeland Security Advisory System to provide a comprehensive and effective means to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist acts to Federal, State, and local authorities and to the American people. Such a system would provide warnings in the form of a set of graduated "Threat Conditions" that would increase as the risk of the threat increases. At each Threat Condition, Federal departments and agencies would implement a corresponding set of "Protective Measures" to further reduce vulnerability or increase response capability during a period of heightened alert.

This system is intended to create a common vocabulary, context, and structure for an ongoing national discussion about the nature of the threats that confront the homeland and the appropriate measures that should be taken in response. It seeks to inform and facilitate decisions appropriate to different levels of government and to private citizens at home and at work.

National Terrorism Alert System (NTAS) - The NTAS is designed to communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the American public. All Americans share responsibility for the nation's security and should always be aware of the

heightened risk of terrorist attack in the United States and what they should do. DHS replaced the color-coded alerts of the Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS) with the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) in 2011.

Announcing Threat Conditions - After reviewing the available information, the Secretary of Homeland Security will decide, in coordination with other Federal entities, whether an NTAS Alert should be issued. NTAS Alerts will only be issued when credible information is available.

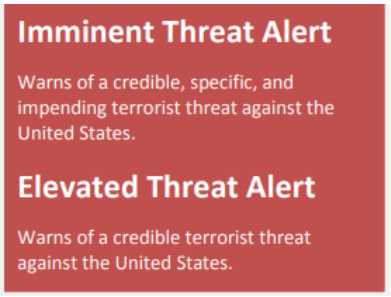


Figure 42: NTAS Alert Graphic

These alerts will include a clear statement that there is an imminent threat or elevated threat. Using available information, the alerts will provide a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses, and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat.

Threat Assessment 10: Public Health Emergencies

Since well before 430 BC, public health emergencies have made an impact on civilization. In the year 541 there was an outbreak of the bubonic plague which destroyed up to one quarter of the population of the eastern Mediterranean. The Black Death (bubonic plague) returned in the 1300's killing twenty million Europeans in six years. Cholera was another public health emergency to spread across the world, causing millions to die. In 1918 the Spanish Flu spread, killing 25 million in the course of six months. During wartime, the epidemic disease was typhus, sometimes called "camp fever", killing over 68,000. (Wikipedia, 2022).

In a Press Enterprise article written by Malcom Ritter on December 14, 2003, Dr. Greg Poland of the Mayo Clinic announced that a world-wide pandemic is coming, it's just a question of when. Dr. Poland said by historical pattern, it's about time for another one. According to the World Health Organization, they predict the next pandemic is likely to send one million to 2.3 million people to the hospital and kill 280,000 to 650,000 (Ritter, 1998).

As predicted, a world-wide pandemic did come and in comparison, the COVID-19 pandemic, while still ongoing, hit the United States hard in 2020 and is still ongoing. From March of 2020 until September of 2022 a total of 1,058,523 U.S. citizen died from COVID-19 and over 6.5 million world-wide (Johns Hopkins, 2022).

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). We (U.S.) knew in the early 2000's that during a public health emergency, state, local, and private stocks of medical supplies would be depleted quickly. Any public health emergency or large-scale natural disaster would require rapid access to large quantities of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies. Such quantities may not be readily available unless special stockpiles were created. Therefore, a national stockpile was created as a resource for all.

In 1999 Congress charged the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) with the establishment of the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS). The mission was to provide a re-supply of large quantities of essential medical material to states and communities during an emergency within twelve hours of the federal decision to deploy.

Figure 43: Strategic National Stockpile

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 tasked the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with defining the goals and performance requirements of the Program as well as managing the actual deployment of assets. Effective March 1, 2003, the NPS became the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) managed jointly by DHS and HHS. The SNS Program works with governmental and non-governmental partners to upgrade the nation's public health capacity to respond to a national emergency. Critical to the success of this initiative is ensuring capacity is developed at federal,

state, and local levels to receive, stage, and dispense SNS assets. (CDC, 2022). Since its inception, the SNS has supported more than 60 public health responses (Global Biodefense, 2019).

Figure 44: Strategic National Stockpile Response History

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). COVID-19 is a contagious disease caused by a virus, the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first known case of this virus was identified and reported in Wuhan, China in December of 2019. The disease quickly spread and rapidly became a global pandemic. This virus is transmitted when people breathe air contaminated by droplets and small airborne particles that contain the virus. The risk is higher when breathing in air from contaminated people while in close proximity to them, however, they can still be breathed in over long distances, particularly while indoors. Transmission can also occur if splashed or sprayed with contaminated fluids in the eyes, nose, or mouth. People have been reported to remain contagious for up to 20 days and can spread the virus even if they do not have symptoms (Wikipedia, 2022).

Figure 45: Temecula COVID Graphic

The impact to the City of Temecula was felt city-wide. Nation-wide masking mandates and stay-at-home orders blanketed the city resulting in the closure of all schools, local government facilities, restaurants, and support businesses. Those businesses and personnel deemed as 'essential' were permitted to return to work, drive on streets, and be out in public. Over time, and as more information about the virus was learned, restrictions were relaxed, and communities were allowed to begin returning to a new normal. Teleworking and home-schooling virtually became the requirement for businesses and schools to continue. In Temecula, 19.5% of the community is reported to have been diagnosed with COVID-19 resulting in the death of 136 community members.

Over the years, the County of Riverside has issued several public health alerts regarding Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), West Nile Virus, a multi-state Monkeypox Outbreak, Mosquito Borne Encephalitis, Influenza, and COVID-19. Of those health alerts issued, excluding COVID-19, in 2003 Riverside County was the first state confirmed case of the West Nile Virus. There were many suspected cases; however, only two were confirmed within the State of California. The first confirmed case was in Riverside County and the second cases was located further southeast in Imperial County.

The City of Temecula does not have a history of large-scale public health emergencies nor does the County of Riverside. However, the possibility and capability of such an emergency does exist. In order to prepare for such an emergency, the City of Temecula works very closely with Riverside County Public Health and the Temecula Valley Hospital. Temecula Valley Hospital has a plan in place to respond locally to a large-scale public health emergency and have utilized appropriate funding sources to procure additional supplies to support an emergency response. This plan, coupled with the capabilities of the Strategic National Stockpile will increase the City's ability to respond in a large-scale public health emergency.

Threat Assessment 11: Nuclear

Radioactive materials are routinely transported in California, whether the materials are for medical or industrial use. Nuclear incidents can occur wherever radioactive materials are used, stored, or transported. In addition to nuclear plants, hospitals, universities, research laboratories, industry, highway transportation, railroads, and shipping yards could be the site of a nuclear transportation incident. Nuclear incidents might involve a nuclear power generating plant, a nuclear weapon, nuclear waste, or a 'dirty bomb'.

Nuclear Power Plants – In California, there are two nuclear power plants: Diablo Canyon, which is located in San Luis Obispo County and San Onofre, which is located in the northwestern corner of San Diego County along Interstate 5. For purposes of this plan, San Onofre will be discussed. The San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) is a three-unit site, 10 miles south of San Clemente. Unit 1, which operated for 25 years, was shut down in 1992. Units 2 and 3 were pressured water reactor designs that were capable of producing enough power to serve the needs of the 2.75 million households. Unit 2 was started in 1983 and Unit 3 was started in 1984. Upgrades had been made that would increase their life of use to 20 years and was completed in 2010. However, both reactors were shut down in January of 2012 after premature wear was identified on more than 3 thousand tubes in replacement steam generators that were installed in 2010-2011 (Wikipedia, 2022).

In 2013, Southern California Edison (SCE) announced the permanent retirement of San Onofre Units 2 and 3. Today, SONGS is in the process of decommissioning which will take up to 20 years to complete. All spent radioactive fuel would be held on-site indefinitely in dry casks while low-level radiation would be transported and disposed of in Texas and Utah. The threat of sabotage or terrorism is real and multiple scenarios have been discussed. However, while the potential and reality exist, the probability of an attack at this location are low (The Orange County Register, 2010).

Figure 46: San Onofre Nuclear Plant

Because of the potential health hazard associated with this type of fuel, power plants are built with multiple physical barriers to prevent the escape of radioactive material. Still, the possibility exists for an accidental release of radiation into the atmosphere. People could breathe contaminated air and radioactive particles could be deposited on the ground, in water, on property and on agricultural crops. Food and dairy animals could graze on contaminated pasture, passing on the contamination to consumers through milk and meat.

The Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan establishes the State of California's emergency response organization and defines the roles of Office of Emergency Services as the coordinating agency for utility, local, state, federal and volunteer agency response to a nuclear

power plant incident. A series of zones has been established around each plant to detail required activities in the event of an accident.

Emergency Planning Zone - The basic Emergency Planning Zone is the inner zone and is approximately a 10-mile radius around the plant and is defined as the plume exposure pathway. Plans are in place to protect people, property, and the environment in that zone from the effects of radioactive contamination. Nearly three million Americans live within 10 miles of an operating nuclear power plant (FEMA Ready.gov, 2021).

Public Education Zone - The Public Education Zone is the middle zone and is approximately a 35-mile radius around the plant. In this zone, educational materials are distributed to inform the public about nuclear power plant operations, what to expect in the event of an accident, and what plans are in place for public protection.

Ingestion Pathway Zone - The Ingestion Pathway Zone is the outer zone and is approximately a 50-mile radius around the plant and plans are in place to mitigate the effects on agriculture, and food processing and distribution. People can be affected if they eat or drink contaminated food. Mitigation calls for removal of lactating dairy cows from contaminated pastures and substituting uncontaminated feed. For milk, a mitigation effort is to withhold contaminated milk from the market. For fruits and vegetables, washing, brushing, scrubbing, or peeling to remove surface contamination. For grains, mitigation includes milling and polishing. For drinking water, avoid use of surface water for human and animal consumption. Use bottled water and canned juices as water sources. For other food products, process to remove surface contamination. For meat and meat products, action is on a case-by-case basis. Mitigation efforts for fish and shellfish are to suspend fishing operations of commercial fish firms and charter fishing boats until resumption is recommended. The Department of Agriculture will isolate food containing radioactive material to prevent its introduction into commerce.

The City of Temecula is located within the 50-mile Ingestion Pathway Zone (outer zone – see map below) for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating System (SONGS).

Figure 47: San Onofre Nuclear Zone Map (Source: SONGS Safety)

Following an incident at San Onofre Nuclear Generating System (SONGS), the public will be notified of precautions to take with food and water. Home grown or commercial fruits and vegetables should be washed, scrubbed, and peeled to avoid contamination. For drinking water, bottled water or juices should

be consumed. Avoid drinking water from the surface of lakes, streams, and water wells. As of September 2022, there are no known commercial dairy farms located in Temecula. There are other livestock ranches within our sphere of influence located within the Temecula Valley Wine Country. In order to avoid contamination, livestock owners will be notified to take precautions. Lactating cows should be removed from pastures and fed substituted, uncontaminated feed.

Nuclear Weapon. The danger of a nuclear attack on the United States has been significantly reduced with the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union. Over the years the concern had shifted to other parts of the world, such as India, Pakistan, Kashmir, Iran, Peoples Republic of China, and North Korea. As of early 2022, nine countries possessed roughly 12,700 nuclear warheads (Federation of American Scientists, 2022). Approximately 90 percent of all nuclear warheads are owned by Russia and the United States who have around 4,000 warheads in their military stockpiles. In the early 2000's, North Korea withdrew from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and since has been threatening use and continued growth of the nuclear weapons program. Today, the war in Ukraine, launched by Russia, has brought about threats of nuclear weapons use once more by the Russian government.

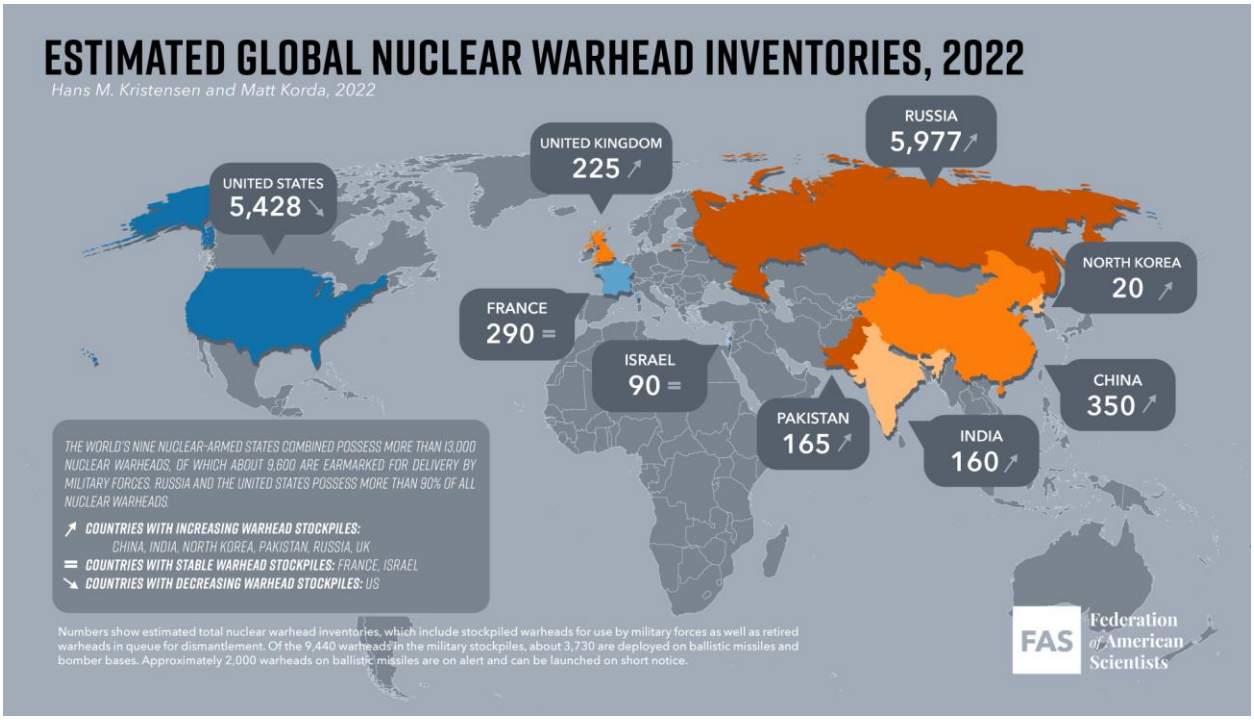


Figure 48: Estimated Global Nuclear Warhead Inventory 2022 (Source: Federation of American Scientists)

An explosion from a nuclear weapon can cause deadly affects such as blinding light, intense heat (thermal radiation), initial nuclear radiation, blast, and firestorms with gale force winds. Nuclear weapons emit thermal radiation in large amounts and can cause burns and eye injuries. On a clear day, these types of injuries can occur well beyond the blast ranges. The ultraviolet light from the thermal radiation is so powerful; it can start fires that spread rapidly in the debris left by a blast, such as what happened in Hiroshima where a tremendous firestorm developed within 20 minutes after detonation.

When the blast occurs, an electromagnetic pulse moves throughout the air. The pulse is so powerful that most long metal objects act as antennas, generating high voltages. These high voltages could destroy unshielded electronics and many wires. The ionized air also disrupts radio traffic. You can shield ordinary radios and car ignition parts by wrapping them completely in aluminum foil to protect them from damage; however, the radios cannot operate when shielded, because broadcast waves cannot reach them.

Radiation from a nuclear blast consists of 15% as nuclear radiation. About 5% of that is in the form of neutron and gamma radiation. About 10% of that is residual nuclear radiation. Residual nuclear radiation is the hazard in fallout. Fallout may occur miles from the point of detonation. With larger weapons, blast and thermal effects are so much greater in importance that radiation effects can be ignored.

Figure 49: 23 Kiloton Tower Shot (Badger) April 1953 Nevada Nuclear Test Site (Source: Wikipedia, 2022)

Strategic nuclear weapons are large weapons that could be used to destroy large targets, such as cities. Tactical nuclear weapons are smaller weapons used to destroy specific targets such as military, communications and infrastructure. Basic methods of delivery are bombers, ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, artillery shells and hand-held devices.

The chances of an attack from a nuclear weapon have significantly decreased due to the end of the cold war. However, one cannot discount the shifting concern from Russia to other countries such as Korea, who backed out of the proliferation treaty and admitted that they are producing nuclear weapons again. The City of Temecula does not have sufficient fallout spaces for its residents. Therefore, residents will most likely be directed to shelter-in-place, and if necessary, evacuate and relocate to a safe area. The State of California no longer maintains a fallout shelter-identification program.

Dirty Bomb. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the term “dirty bomb” commonly refers to a device that spreads radioactive material by exploding a conventional (non-nuclear) explosive, such as dynamite. Dirty bombs are sometimes called radiological dispersal devices. Dirty bombs are not traditional nuclear weapons and cannot cause mass devastation like a nuclear weapon or device. The use of a dirty bomb is considered far more likely than a conventional nuclear weapon. These types of devices are appealing because they require little technical knowledge to build and deploy compared to conventional nuclear weapons.

Dirty bombs are usually constructed using radioactive materials from medicine, agriculture, industry, and research. These types of materials are readily available and easy to obtain compared to weapons grade uranium or plutonium. According to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, there are over 21,000 organizations licensed to use such materials.

The chances of a dirty bomb being dispensed in the City of Temecula is very small. However, Temecula continues to train and prepare its employees and emergency responders to recognize and respond to these types of incidents.

Nuclear Waste. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, nuclear fuel is only good for about three or four years in a reactor. Therefore, the nuclear fuel is removed from the reactor and is now considered spent fuel. All nuclear reactors produce spent fuel. Currently, there are reactors at commercial power plants, at government research facilities, and on about 40 percent of the U.S. Navy's submarines and ships. With the end of the Cold War, the United States has been working to close and clean up obsolete weapons plants and dispose of the nuclear weapons materials. This has created a need to dispose of highly radioactive material associated with weapons production. This material is called high-level radioactive waste (U.S. Dept of Energy, 2022).

Since the mid-1940's, spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste have accumulated throughout the country. "Spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste are materials from nuclear power plants and government defense programs. These materials contain highly radioactive elements. Some of these elements will remain radioactive for a few years, while others will be radioactive for millions of years (U.S. Dept of Energy, 2020)." Scientists worldwide agree that the safest way to manage these materials is to dispose of them deep underground in what is called a geologic repository. When spent fuel is first removed from a reactor, it is placed in a special pool of water contained in a steel-lined concrete basin. The water cools the spent fuel and protects workers and the public from radiation. After it has cooled considerably, some commercial power plants and government facilities move the fuel to dry-storage containers made of steel and/or concrete to shield radiation.

Nuclear waste must be properly managed to minimize risk to the environment and to the health and safety of future generations. Spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste have accumulated throughout the country. Currently, they are stored in temporary facilities at some 131 sites in 39 states. Low-level radioactive waste is generated by facilities such as hospitals, labs, dental facilities, manufacturing plants, medical testing facilities, colleges, and universities. Low-level waste is shipped in containers designed to meet stringent Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Department of Transportation standards. Department of Transportation requires that these types of waste be transported using the safest routes and in Type A containers, which are able to withstand ordinary transportation conditions.

To properly dispose of nuclear waste, Federal officials have selected a permanent storage site at Yucca Mountain in southern Nevada, which should begin accepting shipments in 2010 or 2011. The Yucca Mountain facility was met with heavy resistance and as of May of 2021, the facility has not been funded and would not be part of President Biden's plans for nuclear-waste disposal.

The City of Temecula has several facilities, such as hospitals, labs, and dental offices that have on-site radiological materials. These facilities will require shipment of radiological materials and will generate radioactive waste. At this time, we have no low-level radiological waste storage

facilities. The transportation of spent fuel and highly radioactive nuclear waste to a permanent site outside of our area or California might have an effect on the City of Temecula in that Interstate 15, a highly traveled freeway by commercial carries, might be utilized to transport nuclear material outside of the area. All carriers of nuclear waste receive special training. In the event of a radiological emergency involving the transportation of nuclear waste, nuclear utilities have signed a nationwide agreement providing that the closest facility offer equipment and technical assistance regardless of who shipped the radioactive material. Emergency responders within the City of Temecula are trained on a regular basis to respond to these types of emergencies.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

Action Plan	A plan prepared for response and recovery to large emergencies that contains strategic objectives and goals to enable the jurisdiction(s) to work towards getting back to normal operations. Typically, an Action Plan is developed for each operational period (12 hours).
American Red Cross	A federally chartered volunteer agency that provides relief to individuals and families. Responsibilities include providing lodging, food, clothing, and registration and inquiry service.
Care and Shelter	A function that provides food, clothing, and housing needs for people on a mass care basis.
Concept of Operations	Methods that agencies use to organize their response to disasters.
Contamination	Deposits of radioactive or other toxic materials that occur on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects, people, flora, and fauna.
Contingency Plan	A supporting plan which deals with one specific type of emergency, its probable effect on the jurisdiction, and the actions necessary to offset these efforts.
Disaster Service Worker	Any persons registered with a disaster council to provide disaster services without pay. Disaster service workers include public employees, registered volunteers, and persons pressed into service during an emergency by persons authorized to command such services.
Egress	The act of coming or going out from or of leaving a place.
Emergency Operations Center	A centralized location from which emergency operations can be directed and coordinated.
Federal Assistance	Aid to disaster victims or state or local governments by federal agencies under the provisions of the Federal Disaster Relief Act and other statutory authorities of federal agencies.
Hazardous Material	A substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentrations, physical, chemical, radiological, explosive, or infectious characteristics, poses a substantial present or potential danger to humans or the environment. Generally, such materials are classified as explosives and blasting agents, flammable and nonflammable gases, combustible liquids, flammable liquids and solids, oxidizers, poisons, disease-causing agents, radioactive materials, corrosive materials, and other materials including hazardous wastes.
Hazardous Materials Incident	Any release of material is capable of posing a risk to health, safety, and property. Areas at risk include facilities that produce, process, transport, or store hazardous material, as well as sites that treat, store, and dispose of hazardous material.

Incident Command System (ICS)	The nationally used standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.
Joint Information Center	A Joint Information Center is a center that is activated when multiple agencies need to collaborate to provide timely, useful, and accurate information to the public.
Local Emergency	The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of person and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city which are, or likely to be, beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that jurisdiction.
Mitigation	Pre-event planning and other actions which lessen the effects of potential disasters.
Mutual Aid Region	A subdivision of the State of California emergency services organization established to coordinate mutual aid and other emergency operations.
Operational Area	An intermediate level of the State of California emergency services organization consisting of a county and all its political subdivisions.
Political Subdivision	For California: Any city, city and county, county, district, or other local government agency or public agency authorized by law.
Public Information Officer	An official responsible for releasing information to the public through news media.
Standard Operating Procedures	A set of instructions covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure. Standard operating procedures support an annex by indicating in detail how a particular task will be carried out.
Unified Command	A command structure which provides for all agencies or individuals who have jurisdictional responsibility (geographical or functional) to jointly manage an incident through a common set of objectives.

Appendix B – List of Acronyms

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AED	Automated External Defibrillator
Cal OES	California Office of Emergency Services
Cal ISO	California Independent System Operations
CALFIRE	California Fire
CALVET	California Veterans Affairs
CALTRANS	California Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CESA	California Emergency Services Act
CHP	California Highway Patrol
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease-19
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOE	Department of Energy
DSW	Disaster Service Worker
DVL	Diamond Valley Lake
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMMA	Emergency Managers Mutual Aid
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERF	Emergency Response Force
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FE	Functional Exercise
FSE	Full-Scale Exercise
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HHS	Department of Human Health Services
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMB	Hazardous Materials Branch
HSAS	Homeland Security Advisory System
HSC	Homeland Security Council
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HT	Handheld Transceiver
IA	Individual Assistance
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post

ICS	Incident Command System
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LAC	Local Assistance Center
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MHz	Megahertz
NDAA	Natural Disaster Assistance Act
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPS	National Pharmaceutical System
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NTAS	National Terrorism Alert System
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
OA	Operational Area
OAPC	Operational Area Planning Committee
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
PA	Public Assistance
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSEC	Public Safety Enterprise Communications
PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoff
RACES	Radio Amateur Emergency Services
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
RIMS	Response Information Management System
SCE	Southern California Edison
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SONGS	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TCC	Temecula Citizen Corps
TTX	Table-Top Exercise
TVH	Temecula Valley Hospital
VHF	Very-High Frequency
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alert

List of Figures