

Temescal Valley Municipal Advisory Council

Minutes of the October 10, 2018 Meeting

6:00pm

Trilogy

24503 The Lodge Drive

Temescal Valley, CA 92883

1) Pledge of Allegiance

2) Roll Call

Present: Jerry Sincich (Chair), Bob Hafner, Glen Nelson, Lee Wilson (alternate), Kelli Noss (alternate)

Absent: Eric Werner (Vice Chair), Craig Deleo

3) Approval of Minutes

A. September 12, 2018 meeting minutes were reviewed and approved. Lee Wilson motioned and Kelli Noss seconded the motion, motion carried. Glen Nelson abstained.

4) Reports

A. Update from CHP – Captain Tyler

1. CHP continues to do routine enforcement and strike teams in the Temescal Valley area. Areas of focus include Horsethief Canyon, Temescal Canyon near I-15, Todd, and Campbell Ranch Road. Commercial enforcement units have been out on Temescal Canyon Road doing truck enforcement.

2. Community members are encouraged to call the Riverside office for focused areas of enforcement at (909) 388-8000.

B. Update from Riverside Sheriff Department – Captain Anne

1. There has been a steady but small increase in calls pertaining to property crimes. The community is encouraged to continue to call to make reports for tracking purposes.

C. Update from Riverside County Fire/Cal Fire – Captain Jim Brown

1. The station is has returned to its typical call volume post-Holy Fire. Most of the calls have been medical related. There were 16 traffic collision calls for the month between Lake Street and Weirick Road.

2. The week of October 7th – October 13th is National Fire Prevention Week. This year's campaign focuses on Look, Listen, and Learn. Look for a place that fire hazards may start. Listen for fire alarms and make sure you're checking the batteries monthly and swapping them out when we change our clocks. Most alarms only have a 10 year lifespan and will begin to malfunction or not work properly. Learn two ways out of your house, plan and practice your escape routes as a family.

3. Station 64 will be host an open house and be open to the public on Saturday, October 13th from 9am-1pm as part of National Fire Prevention Week.

D. Update from Assemblywoman Melissa Melendez's Office – Samantha Stillwell

1. Denny has retired, Samantha introduced Joshua as the assemblywoman's newest field rep. He will be available in the office starting this week.

2. Full legislative updates are available on the table outside.

5) New Business

Holy Flooding/Holy Fire Community Meeting

A – Supervisor Kevin Jeffries

1. The supervisor gave a brief overview of how the Municipal Advisory Council works and how they serve the community. The MAC is a volunteer liaison between the supervisor's office and the community.

2. During the evacuations for the Holy Fire their office was already concerned about flooding. Once they were

allowed back in the area, the supervisor and his staff toured the Main Divide. The office has been working in tandem with multiple agencies to make preparations before the winter storm season hits including playing k-rails, digging v-ditches, and informing the community of what steps they need to do to prepare.

B – Emergency Management Department – Bruce Barton (Director)

1. There are multiple pieces to the puzzle in moving forward. First piece is the utilization of law enforcement and the fire departments and the second is flood. The dirt morphology has changed due to the heat of the fire as water is no longer absorbing into the dirt and now can service as a transportation for debris.
2. EMD formed a task force with other county departments and cooperative agencies to help the community prepare themselves and know when to leave.

C – Riverside County Flood Control – Jason Uhley

1. 12 agencies and additional technical experts worked on the reports and mapping for potential debris flows in the Holy Fire burn scar. The maps displayed showed red in the areas with a potential for life-threatening debris flows.
2. Debris flows are very fast moving forms of a mudslide in a burn area. You cannot outwalk, outrun, or outride a debris flow which is why its imperative that the community heed the warnings from public officials.
3. Intense rain will be what triggers an event in the Holy Fire burn scar. Because the area had not burned in 40-70 years, there was lots of fuel for the fire to burn through. That combined with the high heat caused the soil to change its chemistry.
4. Small storms can cause small mudflows like what was seen in Corona after Canyon Fire I.
5. More intense rain storms with 1-2" per hour can move boulders or car sized rocks. With that level of rain large culverts and storm drains can fill up or become blocked, resulting in water and debris moving to new places.
6. Without absorption or vegetation, we can expect 2-5x the amount of rain run off than we have seen in previous winters. This run off can include mud, ash, and small vegetation.
7. Cal-Fire WART and BAER specialists have worked with GIS specialist to predict volume and debris flow. Each canyon burned differently in the area. Coldwater Canyon is considered one of the longest canyons and is one of the most burnt which increases the danger level. Specialists are still study and working in smaller zones for more specialized reporting.
8. Cal-Fire's WART Report looks at down stream flows, the full report can be found on the Rivco Ready website. Indian Canyon, for example, shows past history of flooding events. Most modern developments, including Horsethief Canyon, were planned using flood control information so most structures should fare well. Most communities are most-at risk for being cut off with accessibility due to road closures and potential loss of utilities. Preparations will help.
9. Flood Control has participated in a number of projects within the region as part of those preparations. This includes large scale construction and expansion of storm drains at the top of Horsethief Canyon Road.
10. As a reminder, you cannot as a property owner block a debris flow from entering your property. Sandbags should be used to protect your actual home structure, not to prevent debris from flowing on to your property. Improperly placed k-rails and sandbags can become part of the debris flow.
11. Flood and debris flows are not covered under a standard homeowners policy. It's encouraged that the community contact their insurance company and request information about flood policies as they usually have a 30 day waiting period before coverage goes into effect.

D – National Weather Service – Alex Tardy

1. There are multiple ways to receive alerts pertaining to flood warnings. Public alerts come through the phone, cell phone alerts, and TV. Applications such as FEMA and Alert Rivco will also provide alerts.
2. When a flood watch is called this is known as a planning phase and typically called a few days prior if the weather patterns shows the potential for rain that can affect an area. Flood warnings come in waves but is considered imminent – a warning is the last message that will come.
3. Landslides can happen at any time, rain is not necessary to trigger a landslide.

4. The National Weather Service is a 24/7 operation and now works directly with the county and its partners in monitoring for weather that will affect the burn scar.
5. A “1 in 1 year” rain storm typically will trigger .5” of rain per hour which is enough to move debris in a burn scar area. Slower moving winter storms do not typically bring more rain than that, however our scattered thunderstorms can produce that level of rain. There has to be enough projected rain in an hourly period to trigger the warnings and alert systems. The rain that hit the Montecito Ranch burn scar was nearly 4” of rain per hour. Cranston debris flows were triggered by 1” per hour rain and Valley Fire debris flows were triggered by 1.5-2” per hour rain.
6. Our side of the mountain is considered dry and storms typically weaken when coming over the mountain. This still can trigger flows if it rains up in the mountain and breaks up before hitting the valley and storms can always lay out different amounts of rain in different areas. Predicting those types of storms are difficult.
7. Rainfall rate is a guide and is hard to predict due to variability. That is why it is imperative to follow the watch before the storm hits and make sure if you need to evacuate that you do so before the rain potentially floods routes out of communities. Low lying areas can sweep cars away – turn around, don’t drown.

E – Cal-Fire – Chief Viek

1. It is important to remember that life safety is the number one priority. Alert Rivco is the fastest way to get alerts pertaining to your specific area. It is important when those alerts go out that the community heed those warnings to be able to get out the area safely.
2. 72 hours prior starts the alert process with EMD. Evacuation warnings will go out 24-48 hours prior to the event and 6-12 hours prior to the storm is considered the “must go” timeframe for safety before potential road closures.
3. What is Cal Fire going to do? Cal-Fire will treat the flood as aggressively as they can from the air and the ground. Once the 72 hour clock begins the fire department will enter into Unified Command at Lakeland Village with all cooperating agencies. Depending on the amount of rain, surveillance may begin from the air with clean-up beginning as soon as they can safely get into the area.
4. Free sand and sand bags are available at Station 64 for residents.

F – Riverside Sheriff Department – Captain Daniel Anne

1. Personal safety is the department’s priority. It is imperative that residents follow the safety instructions given and the warnings to evacuate.
2. It is important for residents to evacuate so that they can allow the department to best use their resources and stay out of the way of staff and supporting agencies.
3. Strike teams are utilized during evacuations to provide additional support along with CHP.
4. While many residents are afraid of looting during evacuations, statistically that has not been the case with low levels of crime overall during evacuations. If you are concerned about valuables, now would be the time to secure them – before a flooding event materializes.
5. The department will allow residents back home as soon as it is safe to do so when evacuation orders are given.

G – Emergency Management Department – Shane Reinhardt

1. The Rivco Alerts are designed to reach everyone when they need the information. The alerts are not a news tool, they are specifically targeted to the area you are in or to where you’ve registered your home to be.
2. For social media updates, EMD has a list of agencies they suggest the community follows for official information. The list is available on their website.
3. Experts from Los Angeles and Santa Barbara have been invited in to give assistance and guidance in the planning and preparations for flooding.
4. Every resident should make a kit and have that available for their use in the event of an evacuation – not just for flooding – to support themselves and their families for 3-7 days. It should include medication, glasses, food, and support items. Don’t forget pets! These kits should be on hand and prepared long before an event. Kits

should also include a communication plan, including an out-of-area contact, and make sure children are also included in the plan.

5. Remember that sandbags are used to protect a residence in preventing water from getting inside, not for diverting water off of your property.

H – Transportation and Land Management – Patty Romo

1. Roads in the areas and the built communities have been designed to carry water. While inlets can be blocked, k-rails have been placed to help move water (not debris).

2. If it comes down to “must go” and it’s already raining, there is a chance that residents may be required to shelter in place if it’s already raining and the roads cannot be safely driven which is why its important to go during a “should go” alert.

3. Several roads in the area are known for flooding including Hostettler and Cold Water Canyon area. Flooding can happen with minimal rain which is why its important to not move or drive around barriers if you come across them in the road.

I – Lake Elsinore Unified School District – Dr. Gregory Bowers

1. Five LEUSD schools are located within or near the Holy Fire burn scar area – Rice Canyon Elementary, Withrow Elementary, Lake Side High School, Terra Cotta Middle School, and Luiseno School.

2. Rice Canyon had the fire burn all the way to the school and up on to the parking lot.

3. Emergency plans have been made for all schools located within LEUSD and safety plans have been in place for each school. The school plans are unique and specific to each school. This is the first time there has been a mandatory evacuation in LEUSD’s district boundaries.

4. The safety plans include sheltering in place, evacuation plans, and reunification plans for each school utilizing the Lake Elsinore Outlets as a reunification site. Each school has safety and emergency supplies to shelter in place for 72 hours.

J – Corona-Norco Unified School District – Sam Buenrostro

1. Two CNUSD schools are in the impacted zone – Todd Academy and Temescal Valley Elementary School. Both location are most at risk of being cut off due to debris flows in the surrounding community areas.

2. Safety and emergency plans are in place. The district has met with the county departments and has made arrangements with safety, facilities, IT, nutrition, and bussing. Cameras are utilized on each campus as well.

3. CNUSD will follow the guidelines of ready, should, and must go protocols as laid out by the county. The district is prepared to evacuate if needed and will be proactive.

4. The district will work with displaced family and will be flexible.

6) **Old Business**

A. None

7) **Public Comments***

A. None

8) **Items for Future Agendas**

1. None

9) **Date of Next Meeting**

A. The next scheduled meeting is Wednesday, November 14, 2018 at 6:00pm.