2012: Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Public Review Draft
Adoption Date: August 27, 2013
Updated On: September 19, 2012

City of Rialto, CA
Established 1911
City of Rialto

Mayor
  Deborah Robertson

City Council
  Joe Baca, Jr.
  Edward M. Palmer
  Shawn O’Connell
  Lynn Hirtz

City Clerk
  Barbara McGee

City Treasurer
  Edward Carrillo

City Administrator
  Mike Story
# City of Rialto
## 2012 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Planning Team and Promulgation Authority

This Hazard Mitigation Plan for City of Rialto was prepared by:

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Organization: City of Rialto - Fire Dept

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Title: Administrative Analyst
Organization: City of Rialto – Finance / Human Resources

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Title: Community Services
Organization: City of Rialto - Parks and Recreation

Signature: _______________________________ Date: ___________
Name: Nadeem Syed
Title: Deputy Director Public Works
Organization: City of Rialto - Public Works

Approved by:

Signature: _______________________________ Date: ___________
Name: Deborah Robertson
Title: Mayor
Organization: City of Rialto
Section 1 – Introduction

1.1 General Description

Emergencies and disasters cause death or leave people injured or displaced, cause significant damage to our communities, businesses, public infrastructure and our environment, and cost tremendous amounts in terms of response and recovery dollars and economic loss.

Hazard mitigation reduces or eliminates losses of life and property. After disasters, repairs and reconstruction are often completed in such a way as to simply restore to pre-disaster conditions. Such efforts expedite a return to normalcy; however, the replication of pre-disaster conditions results in a cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. Hazard mitigation ensures that such cycles are broken and that post-disaster repairs and reconstruction result in a reduction in hazard vulnerability.

While we cannot prevent disasters from happening, their effects can be reduced or eliminated through a well-organized public education and awareness effort, preparedness and mitigation. For those hazards which cannot be fully mitigated, the community must be prepared to provide efficient and effective response and recovery.

1.2 Purpose and Authority

The federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), commonly known as the 2000 Stafford Act amendments, was approved by Congress on October 10, 2000. This act required state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal grant assistance. Among other things, this legislation reinforces the importance of pre-disaster infrastructure mitigation planning to reduce disaster losses nationwide. DMA 2000 is aimed primarily at the control and streamlining of the administration of federal disaster relief and programs to promote mitigation activities. Prior to 2000, federal legislation provided funding for disaster relief, recovery, and some hazard mitigation planning. The DMA improves upon the planning process by emphasizing the importance of communities planning for disasters before they occur.

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to permanently eliminate or reduce long-term risks to human life and property from natural hazards. Sustained action means an action that is long term in its impact. This is an essential component of emergency management, along with preparedness,
response and recovery. Disasters can have significant impacts on communities. They can destroy or damage life, property and infrastructure, local economies, and the environment.

A Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is prepared by local governments in response to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390). These plans act as a keyway to federal funding afforded under the Robert T. Stafford Act. These plans meet statutory requirements that include:

- Assessing Risk
- Engaging the public
- Identifying Goals and Objectives
- Identifying actions
- Developing plan maintenance
- Implementation strategies

1.3 Community Information

The following section provides a broad perspective, brief history, and describes the makeup and development of the community.

Description

The City of Rialto is located in the heart of the “Inland Empire” of Southern California. The City is approximately 60 miles east of Los Angeles and 90 miles northeast of San Diego. Rialto is readily accessible from the I-10, I-15 and the new 210 Freeway as well as old Route 66 (Foothill Blvd.).

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 21.9 square miles (56.7 km²). 21.9 square miles (56.6 km²) of it is land and 0.05% is water.

Rialto features a somewhat cooler version of a Mediterranean climate which may be characterized as a Continental Mediterranean climate, which is known for wet, cool to chilly winters (frost is common during this time of the year) with hot, dry summers. Relative to other areas in Southern California, winters are colder with frost and with chilly morning temperatures common.

Also, the particularly arid climate during the summer prevents tropospheric clouds from forming, meaning temperatures rise to what is considered Class Orange by the scientists at NOAA.

The seasonal Santa Ana winds are felt particularly strongly in not only Rialto, but the greater San Bernardino area as warm and dry air is channeled.
through nearby Cajon Pass at times during the autumn months. This phenomenon markedly increases the wildfire danger in the foothill, canyon, and mountain communities that the cycle of cold wet winters and dry summers helps create (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rialto,_California#Climate).

1. Topography:
   Information extracted from the City of Rialto General Plan (1992): The City of Rialto is located on a wide alluvial plain located at the base of the Cajon Pass which separates the San Gabriel Mountains, the San Bernardino Mountains and Lytle Creek. The elevation of the City descends southward from 1,960 feet above sea level (intersection of I-15 and Sierra/Riverside Avenue) at 2% or 117 feet per mile to 900 feet above sea level in the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor area.

2. Climate:
   Rialto gets an average of 16 inches (41 cm) of rain, hail, or light snow showers each year; most of this rainfall precipitates in winter. During winter, Rialto's northern-most neighborhood gets snow, heavily at times due to its elevation of about 3,000 feet (910 m) above sea level. However, most of city lies out of snowfalls' range. During the summer and winter months, temperatures vary from the 30’s to the 60’s in January up the 50’s to high 90’s in July.

3. Major River/Watersheds:
   Rivers:
   - Santa Ana
   - Lytle Creek

   Watershed:
   - Rialto/Colton, Lytle Creek, North Riverside Basin
### Demography: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Rialto City, California</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percent Margin of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total households</td>
<td>24,214</td>
<td>+/-593</td>
<td>24.214</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family households (families)</td>
<td>19,962</td>
<td>+/-405</td>
<td>82.4%</td>
<td>+/-1.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With own children under 18 years</td>
<td>11,300</td>
<td>+/-501</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
<td>+/-2.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married-couple family</td>
<td>13,505</td>
<td>+/-608</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
<td>+/-2.4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>With own children under 18 years</td>
<td>7,724</td>
<td>+/-549</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>+/-2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male householder, no wife present, family</td>
<td>1,848</td>
<td>+/-309</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>+/-1.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>With own children under 18 years</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>+/-209</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>+/-0.9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Female householder, no husband present, family</td>
<td>4,609</td>
<td>+/-476</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>+/-2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With own children under 18 years</td>
<td>2,818</td>
<td>+/-385</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>+/-1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nonfamily households</td>
<td>4,252</td>
<td>+/-483</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>+/-1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Householder living alone</td>
<td>3,478</td>
<td>+/-399</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>+/-1.5</td>
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<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>1,556</td>
<td>+/-262</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>+/-1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Households with one or more people under 18 years</td>
<td>13,985</td>
<td>+/-423</td>
<td>57.8%</td>
<td>+/-2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Households with one or more people 65 years and over</td>
<td>5,256</td>
<td>+/-386</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>+/-1.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Average household size</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>+/-0.10</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>(X)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average family size</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>+/-0.10</td>
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<td>(X)</td>
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<td><strong>RELATIONSHIP</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population in households</td>
<td>98,690</td>
<td>+/-235</td>
<td>98,690</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Householder</td>
<td>24,214</td>
<td>+/-593</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>+/-0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>13,420</td>
<td>+/-626</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>+/-0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>39,257</td>
<td>+/-1,408</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
<td>+/-1.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other relatives</td>
<td>16,816</td>
<td>+/-1,686</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>+/-1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nonrelatives</td>
<td>4,983</td>
<td>+/-700</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>+/-0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unmarried partner</td>
<td>1,688</td>
<td>+/-292</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>+/-0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MARITAL STATUS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males 15 years and over</td>
<td>35,715</td>
<td>+/-1,156</td>
<td>35,715</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>15,069</td>
<td>+/-1,128</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
<td>+/-2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now married, except separated</td>
<td>16,605</td>
<td>+/-681</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
<td>+/-1.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>+/-253</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>+/-0.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>+/-217</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>+/-0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>2,298</td>
<td>+/-382</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>+/-1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females 15 years and over</td>
<td>36,038</td>
<td>+/-906</td>
<td>36,038</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>11,914</td>
<td>+/-904</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>+/-2.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now married, except separated</td>
<td>15,995</td>
<td>+/-639</td>
<td>44.4%</td>
<td>+/-2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>1,572</td>
<td>+/-333</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>+/-0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Widowed
- Number: 2,739
- Margin: +/-363
- Percentage: 7.6%
- Margin: +/-0.9

### Divorced
- Number: 3,818
- Margin: +/-520
- Percentage: 10.6%
- Margin: +/-1.4

## FERTILITY

### Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months
- Number: 2,110
- Margin: +/-374
- Percentage: 2,110
- Margin: (X)

### Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)
- Number: 781
- Margin: +/-218
- Percentage: 37.0%
- Margin: +/-8.4

### Per 1,000 unmarried women
- Widowed: 58
- Margin: +/-16
- Percentage: 24.3%
- Margin: +/-5.9

### Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old
- Widowed: 82
- Margin: +/-14
- Percentage: 5.0%
- Margin: +/-0.9

### Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)
- Number: 781
- Margin: +/-218
- Percentage: 37.0%
- Margin: +/-8.4

## GRANDPARENTS

### Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years
- Number: 5,689
- Margin: +/-678
- Percentage: 5,689
- Margin: (X)

### Responsible for grandchildren
- Less than 1 year: 343
- Margin: +/-174
- Percentage: 6.0%
- Margin: +/-3.1

### Years responsible for grandchildren
- 1 or 2 years: 499
- Margin: +/-230
- Percentage: 8.8%
- Margin: +/-3.9

### Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years
- Number: 1,384
- Margin: +/-335
- Percentage: 1,384
- Margin: (X)

### Who are female
- Number: 793
- Margin: +/-180
- Percentage: 57.3%
- Margin: +/-6.0

### Who are married
- Number: 991
- Margin: +/-315
- Percentage: 71.6%
- Margin: +/-10.5

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

### Population 3 years and over enrolled in school
- Number: 32,099
- Margin: +/-1,527
- Percentage: 32,099
- Margin: (X)

### Nursery school, preschool
- Number: 1,452
- Margin: +/-293
- Percentage: 4.5%
- Margin: +/-0.9

### Kindergarten
- Number: 1,592
- Margin: +/-282
- Percentage: 5.0%
- Margin: +/-0.9

### Elementary school (grades 1-8)
- Number: 14,943
- Margin: +/-1,153
- Percentage: 46.6%
- Margin: +/-2.7

### High school (grades 9-12)
- Number: 8,083
- Margin: +/-810
- Percentage: 25.2%
- Margin: +/-2.2

### College or graduate school
- Number: 6,029
- Margin: +/-729
- Percentage: 18.8%
- Margin: +/-2.0

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

### Population 25 years and over
- Number: 54,351
- Margin: +/-1,167
- Percentage: 54,351
- Margin: (X)

### Less than 9th grade
- Number: 9,438
- Margin: +/-1,164
- Percentage: 17.4%
- Margin: +/-2.0

### 9th to 12th grade, no diploma
- Number: 9,244
- Margin: +/-793
- Percentage: 17.0%
- Margin: +/-1.4

### High school graduate (includes equivalency)
- Number: 16,521
- Margin: +/-1,036
- Percentage: 30.4%
- Margin: +/-1.8

### Some college, no degree
- Number: 11,162
- Margin: +/-789
- Percentage: 20.5%
- Margin: +/-1.5

### Associate's degree
- Number: 3,426
- Margin: +/-442
- Percentage: 6.3%
- Margin: +/-0.8

### Bachelor's degree
- Number: 3,087
- Margin: +/-441
- Percentage: 5.7%
- Margin: +/-0.8

### Graduate or professional degree
- Number: 1,473
- Margin: +/-398
- Percentage: 2.7%
- Margin: +/-0.7

### Percent high school graduate or higher
- Number: 65.6%
- Margin: +/-2.4

### Percent bachelor's degree or higher
- Number: 8.4%
- Margin: +/-1.1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VETERAN STATUS</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civilian population 18 years and over</td>
<td>66,231</td>
<td>+/-1,104</td>
<td>66,231</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian veterans</td>
<td>3,993</td>
<td>+/-421</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>+/-0.6</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 1 year and over</td>
<td>97,931</td>
<td>+/-324</td>
<td>97,931</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same house</td>
<td>80,225</td>
<td>+/-2,063</td>
<td>81.9%</td>
<td>+/-2.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Different house in the U.S.</td>
<td>17,127</td>
<td>+/-2,062</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>+/-2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same county</td>
<td>12,854</td>
<td>+/-2,023</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>+/-2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different county</td>
<td>4,273</td>
<td>+/-1,023</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>+/-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same state</td>
<td>3,541</td>
<td>+/-1,012</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>+/-1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Different state</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>+/-286</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>+/-0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abroad</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>+/-213</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>+/-0.2</td>
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<tr>
<th>PLACE OF BIRTH</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>99,501</td>
<td>+/-78</td>
<td>99,501</td>
<td>(X)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>72,624</td>
<td>+/-1,730</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
<td>+/-1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Born in United States</td>
<td>71,943</td>
<td>+/-1,727</td>
<td>72.3%</td>
<td>+/-1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of residence</td>
<td>59,440</td>
<td>+/-1,711</td>
<td>59.7%</td>
<td>+/-1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different state</td>
<td>12,503</td>
<td>+/-976</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>+/-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>+/-197</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>+/-0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign born</td>
<td>26,877</td>
<td>+/-1,720</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>+/-1.7</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-born population</td>
<td>26,877</td>
<td>+/-1,720</td>
<td>26,877</td>
<td>(X)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naturalized U.S. citizen</td>
<td>9,791</td>
<td>+/-1,034</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>+/-3.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not a U.S. citizen</td>
<td>17,086</td>
<td>+/-1,458</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
<td>+/-3.3</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR OF ENTRY</th>
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<td>Population born outside the United States</td>
<td>27,558</td>
<td>+/-1,716</td>
<td>27,558</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>+/-197</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entered 2000 or later</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>+/-101</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
<td>+/-13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entered before 2000</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>+/-175</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
<td>+/-13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born</td>
<td>26,877</td>
<td>+/-1,720</td>
<td>26,877</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entered 2000 or later</td>
<td>5,409</td>
<td>+/-887</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>+/-2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entered before 2000</td>
<td>21,468</td>
<td>+/-1,362</td>
<td>79.9%</td>
<td>+/-2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea</td>
<td>26,877</td>
<td>+/-1,720</td>
<td>26,877</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>+/-122</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>+/-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>1,559</td>
<td>+/-428</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>+/-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>+/-217</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>+/-0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>+/-92</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>+/-0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>24,606</td>
<td>+/-1,645</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
<td>+/-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern America</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>+/-60</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>+/-0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Economy:
The economy of Rialto is primarily comprised of sales, light & medium manufacturing and storage facilities. Rialto is home to the largest rail yard classification facility in the western United States and a large petroleum
storage and distribution center. Other businesses include distribution centers for Target, Black & Decker, STAPLES and Toys R Us. The statistics below are from the U.S Census Bureau 2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Rialto city, California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 16 years and over</td>
<td>70,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In labor force</td>
<td>45,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>45,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>37,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>8,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Forces</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>24,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>45,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Unemployed</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females 16 years and over</td>
<td>35,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In labor force</td>
<td>21,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>21,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>17,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own children under 6 years</td>
<td>9,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All parents in family in labor force</td>
<td>6,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own children 6 to 17 years</td>
<td>21,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All parents in family in labor force</td>
<td>13,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUTING TO WORK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers 16 years and over</td>
<td>36,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car, truck, or van -- drove alone</td>
<td>28,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car, truck, or van -- carpooled</td>
<td>5,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transportation (excluding taxicab)</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walked</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked at home</td>
<td>1,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean travel time to work (minutes)</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCUPATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</td>
<td>37,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, business, science, and arts occupations</td>
<td>6,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service occupations</td>
<td>8,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office occupations</td>
<td>9,684</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</th>
<th>Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations</th>
<th>Production, transportation, and material moving occupations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining</td>
<td>73 (+/-77)</td>
<td>4,605 (+/-715)</td>
<td>8,914 (+/-895)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>3,290 (+/-641)</td>
<td>5,463 (+/-860)</td>
<td>15.6% (+/-2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,520 (+/-476)</td>
<td>5,702 (+/-919)</td>
<td>23.9% (+/-1.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>3,637 (+/-661)</td>
<td>73 (+/-77)</td>
<td>8.8% (+/-1.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing, and utilities</td>
<td>1,446 (+/-404)</td>
<td>1,446 (+/-404)</td>
<td>23.9% (+/-1.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>288 (+/-220)</td>
<td>288 (+/-220)</td>
<td>77.8% (+/-2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing</td>
<td>2,531 (+/-502)</td>
<td>2,531 (+/-502)</td>
<td>6.8% (+/-1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services</td>
<td>7,221 (+/-934)</td>
<td>7,221 (+/-934)</td>
<td>19.3% (+/-2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services, and health care and social assistance</td>
<td>3,036 (+/-1,039)</td>
<td>3,036 (+/-1,039)</td>
<td>6.0% (+/-2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services</td>
<td>1,763 (+/-432)</td>
<td>1,763 (+/-432)</td>
<td>4.7% (+/-1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services, except public administration</td>
<td>1,393 (+/-494)</td>
<td>1,393 (+/-494)</td>
<td>3.7% (+/-1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Production, transportation, and material moving occupations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</th>
<th>Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations</th>
<th>Production, transportation, and material moving occupations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining</td>
<td>73 (+/-77)</td>
<td>4,605 (+/-715)</td>
<td>8,914 (+/-895)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
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<td>73 (+/-77)</td>
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<td>77.8% (+/-2.3)</td>
</tr>
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<td>6.8% (+/-1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services</td>
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<td>19.3% (+/-2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services, and health care and social assistance</td>
<td>3,036 (+/-1,039)</td>
<td>3,036 (+/-1,039)</td>
<td>6.0% (+/-2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services</td>
<td>1,763 (+/-432)</td>
<td>1,763 (+/-432)</td>
<td>4.7% (+/-1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services, except public administration</td>
<td>1,393 (+/-494)</td>
<td>1,393 (+/-494)</td>
<td>3.7% (+/-1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Class of Worker
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of Worker</th>
<th>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</th>
<th>Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations</th>
<th>Production, transportation, and material moving occupations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private wage and salary workers</td>
<td>29,059 (+/-1,424)</td>
<td>29,059 (+/-1,424)</td>
<td>77.8% (+/-2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government workers</td>
<td>5,602 (+/-833)</td>
<td>5,602 (+/-833)</td>
<td>15.0% (+/-2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers</td>
<td>2,639 (+/-532)</td>
<td>2,639 (+/-532)</td>
<td>7.1% (+/-1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid family workers</td>
<td>63 (+/-80)</td>
<td>63 (+/-80)</td>
<td>0.2% (+/-0.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Income and Benefits (in 2011 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income and Benefits</th>
<th>Total households</th>
<th>Civilian employed population 16 years and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total households</td>
<td>24,389 (+/-863)</td>
<td>24,389 (+/-863)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>1,216 (+/-328)</td>
<td>1,216 (+/-328)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 to $14,999</td>
<td>1,456 (+/-375)</td>
<td>1,456 (+/-375)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 to $24,999</td>
<td>2,927 (+/-585)</td>
<td>2,927 (+/-585)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 to $34,999</td>
<td>2,186 (+/-469)</td>
<td>2,186 (+/-469)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000 to $49,999</td>
<td>4,945 (+/-717)</td>
<td>4,945 (+/-717)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 to $74,999</td>
<td>4,465 (+/-601)</td>
<td>4,465 (+/-601)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 to $99,999</td>
<td>3,555 (+/-658)</td>
<td>3,555 (+/-658)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 to $149,999</td>
<td>2,899 (+/-556)</td>
<td>2,899 (+/-556)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150,000 to $199,999</td>
<td>460 (+/-175)</td>
<td>460 (+/-175)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000 or more</td>
<td>280 (+/-171)</td>
<td>280 (+/-171)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median household income (dollars)</td>
<td>47,962 (+/-2,592)</td>
<td>47,962 (+/-2,592)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean household income (dollars)</td>
<td>58,827</td>
<td>+/-2,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With earnings</td>
<td>20,666</td>
<td>+/-814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean earnings (dollars)</td>
<td>56,519</td>
<td>+/-3,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Social Security</td>
<td>6,261</td>
<td>+/-577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Social Security income (dollars)</td>
<td>13,899</td>
<td>+/-797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With retirement income</td>
<td>3,615</td>
<td>+/-457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean retirement income (dollars)</td>
<td>21,283</td>
<td>+/-3,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Supplemental Security Income</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td>+/-377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)</td>
<td>8,721</td>
<td>+/-929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With cash public assistance income</td>
<td>1,969</td>
<td>+/-443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)</td>
<td>4,846</td>
<td>+/-667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months</td>
<td>4,394</td>
<td>+/-590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Families                      | 19,818 | +/-619  | 19,818 | (X) |
| Less than $10,000             | 1,004  | +/-323  | 5.1%   | +/-1.6 |
| $10,000 to $14,999            | 881    | +/-270  | 4.4%   | +/-1.4 |
| $15,000 to $24,999            | 2,385  | +/-490  | 12.0%  | +/-2.4 |
| $25,000 to $34,999            | 1,488  | +/-371  | 7.5%   | +/-1.8 |
| $35,000 to $49,999            | 3,889  | +/-652  | 19.6%  | +/-3.2 |
| $50,000 to $74,999            | 3,928  | +/-553  | 19.8%  | +/-2.8 |
| $75,000 to $99,999            | 2,907  | +/-573  | 14.7%  | +/-2.9 |
| $100,000 to $149,999          | 2,684  | +/-510  | 13.5%  | +/-2.6 |
| $150,000 to $199,999          | 413    | +/-165  | 2.1%   | +/-0.8 |
| $200,000 or more              | 239    | +/-159  | 1.2%   | +/-0.8 |
| Median family income (dollars) | 51,243 | +/-3,593 | (X) | (X) |
| Mean family income (dollars)  | 61,441 | +/-3,234 | (X) | (X) |
| Per capita income (dollars)   | 15,322 | +/-757  | (X) | (X) |
| Nonfamily households          | 4,571  | +/-696  | 4,571  | (X) |
| Median nonfamily income (dollars) | 30,337 | +/-5,632 | (X) | (X) |
| Mean nonfamily income (dollars) | 37,301 | +/-4,712 | (X) | (X) |
| Median earnings for workers (dollars) | 22,641 | +/-1,595 | (X) | (X) |
| Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars) | 36,670 | +/-2,793 | (X) | (X) |
| Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars) | 30,893 | +/-1,133 | (X) | (X) |

**HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**

| Civilian non-institutionalized population | 99,396 | +/-181  | 99,396 | (X) |
| With health insurance coverage          | 72,128 | +/-2,442 | 72.6% | +/-2.4 |
| With private health insurance           | 42,928 | +/-3,017 | 43.2% | +/-3.0 |
| With public coverage                    | 33,778 | +/-2,402 | 34.0% | +/-2.4 |
| No health insurance coverage            | 27,268 | +/-2,429 | 27.4% | +/-2.4 |
### Civilian non-institutionalized population under 18 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Insurance Coverage</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No health insurance coverage</td>
<td>32,814</td>
<td>+/1,253</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>+/3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Civilian non-institutionalized population 18 to 64 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Insurance Coverage</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In labor force:</td>
<td>59,606</td>
<td>+/1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed:</td>
<td>44,347</td>
<td>+/1,525</td>
<td>44,347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With health insurance coverage</td>
<td>24,278</td>
<td>+/1,564</td>
<td>67.1%</td>
<td>+/3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With private health insurance</td>
<td>22,350</td>
<td>+/1,581</td>
<td>61.8%</td>
<td>+/3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With public coverage</td>
<td>2,409</td>
<td>+/608</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>+/1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No health insurance coverage</td>
<td>11,908</td>
<td>+/1,368</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
<td>+/3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unemployed: | 8,161 | +/1,031 | 8,161 | |
| With health insurance coverage | 4,099 | +/693 | 50.2% | +/7.0 |
| With private health insurance | 2,474 | +/558 | 30.3% | +/7.1 |
| With public coverage | 1,786 | +/570 | 21.9% | +/6.0 |
| No health insurance coverage | 4,062 | +/836 | 49.8% | +/7.0 |

### Not in labor force: | 15,259 | +/1,314 | 15,259 | |
| With health insurance coverage | 9,687 | +/1,42 | 63.5% | +/4.6 |
| With private health insurance | 5,822 | +/73 | 38.2% | +/4.2 |
| With public coverage | 5,572 | +/816 | 36.5% | +/4.6 |

### PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All families</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>+/2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With related children under 18 years</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>+/3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With related children under 5 years only</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>+/9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married couple families</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>+/2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With related children under 18 years</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>+/3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With related children under 5 years only</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>+/8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families with female householder, no husband present</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
<td>+/7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With related children under 18 years</td>
<td>44.5%</td>
<td>+/9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With related children under 5 years only</td>
<td>52.4%</td>
<td>+/23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>+/2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 years</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>+/4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related children under 18 years</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>+/4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related children under 5 years</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td>+/7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related children 5 to 17 years</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>+/4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 years and over</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>+/2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 64 years</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>+/2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>+/2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in families</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>+/3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
<td>+/5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Industry:

Rialto has a diversified mix of manufacturing, distribution, service and retail businesses. Rialto is home to a variety of recognizable manufacturing companies, including Fleetwood Enterprises, Eagle Tile, Tree Top and Biscomerica. Rialto has also become a logistics hub for many national companies such as Fed Ex Ground, Home Depot, Unilever, Target, Staples, and Toys ‘R’ Us. Rialto has a pro-business attitude, lower labor and costs, a superior surface transportation system, rail services from both the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern/Santa Fe, and access to three airports. To encourage industrial development, Rialto has a proactive Redevelopment Agency, as well as a State Enterprise Zone and Recycling Market Development Zone designations.

Unemployment Rate (Bureau of Labor Statistics as of 3/11) 17.5 % 16.9%

Industry Employment for the County of San Bernardino. CA Employment Dev Dept (06/11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Numbers Employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Nonfarm</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Wage and Salary</td>
<td>602,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods Producing</td>
<td>77,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Providing</td>
<td>522,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources and Mining</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Farm</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>27,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>49,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable Goods</td>
<td>31,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable Goods</td>
<td>18,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>153,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>29,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>76,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities</td>
<td>46,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Activities</td>
<td>22,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and Insurance</td>
<td>15,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing 7,700
Professional and Business Services 73,000
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services 18,700

MAJOR RIALTO EMPLOYERS (as of 08/2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Business Type</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Rialto School District</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Fed Ex -Ground</td>
<td>Distribution - Packages</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Target - Rialto Regional Distribution Center</td>
<td>Distribution - Consumer Goods</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Staples Distribution Center</td>
<td>Distribution - Office Supplies</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Wal-Mart</td>
<td>Retail - General Merchandise</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Toys R Us</td>
<td>Distribution - Toys</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Eagle Roofing Products</td>
<td>Manufacturing - Roofing</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Biscomerica Corp.</td>
<td>Manufacturing - Food</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Unilever HPC / Excel, Inc.</td>
<td>Distribution - Consumer Goods</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Home Depot</td>
<td>Retail - Home Improvement</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Monier Lifetile</td>
<td>Manufacturing - Tile</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Black &amp; Decker</td>
<td>Distribution - Power Tools</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Old Dominion Freight</td>
<td>Transportation - Freight Trucking</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Stater Bros.</td>
<td>Retail - Supermarket</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Superior Markets</td>
<td>Retail - Supermarket</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Martinez &amp; Turek</td>
<td>Manufacturing - Machining</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 2 - Jurisdiction Information

2.1 Adoption by local governing body

REQUIREMENT §201.6(c)(5): [The local hazard mitigation plan shall include] documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commissioner, Tribal Council).

Primary Point of Contact
The Point of Contact for information regarding this plan is:

**Frank Bekker**
Battalion Chief  
Rialto Fire Department  
131 S. Willow  
Rialto, CA 92376  
909-820-2511 (Office)  
fbekker@confire.org

**Promulgation Authority Information**

This Hazard Mitigation Plan was reviewed and approved by the following promulgation Authorities:

The honorable Mayor Deborah Robertson and the City of Rialto City Council Members

*Description of Involvement:*  
Mayor Robertson signed the Letter of Adoption after approval of Rialto City Council

*General Inquiries regarding the Hazard Mitigation Plan can be sent to:*

City of Rialto  
150 S Palm, Rialto, Ca 92376  
909-820-2525

---

### 2.2 Multi-Jurisdictional plan adoption

**REQUIREMENT §201.6(c)(5):**

For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan must document that it has been formally adopted.

*Not Applicable*
Section 3 - Planning Process
Documentation and Public Involvement

**REQUIREMENT**

*IFR §201.6(b)*

An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan.

In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process **shall** include:

1. An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;
2. An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and
3. Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

[The plan **shall** document the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.]

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### 3.1 Planning Team Member Information

The Cities planning process is a collaborative and comprehensive approach to reduce both threats and effects of natural disasters on the community. It consists of combined efforts put forth from the cities administrative units and citizen input. This document serves as a plan of action that has strengthened city communications and interactions alike.

Since the mid 1990’s, the City of Rialto has had some type of emergency plan regarding Multi-hazard Disasters. The Cities first Disaster Committee was formed to create a Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Multi-hazard Functional Plan for the Office of Emergency Services. This report acted to identify and properly handle emergencies in a timely and organized manor. Years later, SEMS branched into the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan which consists of members from the Rialto Fire and Rescue, Police Department, Public Works, various Finance Staff, Development Services, and members of the Rialto Unified School District. As such, members are able to use their area of expertise and vast knowledge to answer and compile a City Mitigation Plan. Since then, the mitigation team has met on a regular basis to discuss new items pertinent to the hazard mitigation plan. Citizen input has come from neighborhood groups, individual residents, and other interested parties alike.

The main objective of this plan is to update the City’s 2005 Hazard Mitigation plan to today’s standards and plan ahead for another five years of growth. This Plan is a “living document”
that will be reviewed and updated to reflect new information, goals and projects as they come along. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires that local governments, as a condition of receiving federal disaster mitigation funds, have a mitigation plan that describes the process for identifying hazards, risks and vulnerabilities, identifies and prioritizes mitigation actions, encourage the development of local mitigation and provides technical support for those efforts.

This Hazard Mitigation Plan was compiled and authored by members of the following Planning Team:

**Frank Bekker**  
**Battalion Chief**  
*Description of Involvement:* Assist in preparation of HMP as it relates to the Fire Department.

*Contact Information:*
City of Rialto - Fire Dept  
131 S Willow, Rialto, CA 92376  
(909) 820-2501  
mdarkens@confire.org

**Andy Karol**  
**Police Lt.**  
*Description of Involvement:* Assist in preparation of HMP as it relates to the Police Department.

*Contact Information:*
City of Rialto - Police Dept  
128 N Willow, Rialto, CA 92376  
(909) 820-2578  
bcross@rialtopd.com

**Katie Nickel**  
**Senior Administrative Analyst**  
*Description of Involvement:* Assist in preparation of HMP as it relates to Public Works.

*Contact Information:*
City of Rialto – Public Works  
335 W. Rialto Ave. Rialto, CA 92376  
(909) 820-2608  
knickle@rialtoca.gov

**Paula Mohan**  
**Executive Assistant**  
*Description of Involvement:* Assist in preparation of HMP as it relates to Public Works.

*Contact Information:*
City of Rialto – Admin & Community Services / Human Resources  
290 W. Rialto Ave. Rialto, CA 92376  
(909) 421-4939  
pmohan@rialtoca.gov
3.2 Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Team Information

Not Applicable

3.3 Public Involvement Items

Public Involvement consisted of the following items:

**Rialto Police Department Area Command Program**
Description: The Area Commander Program is responsible for those areas which directly influence the quality of life for the residents and businesses in Rialto. The program utilizes proactive community based policing concepts, problem solving principles, and technology.

**Rialto Fire Department Fire and Life Community Safety Letter**  
**June 2009**  
Topic: Severe Weather Safety
Content: Information regarding local flooding conditions, home flood preparation, and post flooding.

**Rialto Fire Department Fire and Life Community Safety Letter**  
**March 2010**  
Topic: Storm Preparedness Guide for Residents
Content: Information regarding local property storm damage, high wind dangers, and flood control wash areas

**San Bernardino County MHMP Kick-Off Meeting**  
**06/10/2010**  
Description: Discuss HMP Planning and strategy  
Location: Ontario Police Dept, Ontario CA

**SB County HMP - Conference Call**  
**07/01/2010**

**SB County HMP – Web cast**  
**07/08/10**

**RUSD HMP Team Meeting**
07/15/2010
Location: 260 S Willow Safety Security Conf RM

City of Rialto Public Safety Day and National Night Out
August 3, 2010
Description: Rialto Police Department and Rialto Fire Department held their first joint Public Safety Day. The event was an opportunity for citizens to meet their police and fire personnel together and enjoy learning about both departments.

SB County HMP - Conference Call
08/18/2010

Rialto Fire Department Fire and Life Community Safety Letter
December 2010
Winter Safety Tips for Residents

RUSD HMP Team Meeting
12/02/10
Location: 260 S Willow Safety Security Conf RM

Rialto Police Area Command Meeting
6, 13, 20, 27 January, 2010

RUSD HMP Team Meeting
01/13/2011
Location: 260 S Willow Safety Security Conf RM

Rialto Fire Department Response Information Management System (RIMS) training
March 30, 2010

Rialto Police Area Command Meeting
6, 13, 20, 22 April, 2011

Rialto Fire Department Fire and Life Community Safety Letter
May 2011
Topic: Citizen Weed Abatement Prevention for Natural and Home Fire Reduction
Content: Discussion of California Fire, Health and Safety Codes, Citywide spring and fall abatement programs, and the RFD Fire and Life Safety Initiative.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Training
June 2011
Topic: Description of the role of local government and its relationship to other SEMS levels, and coordination between the local government and field level.

RUSD HMP Team Meeting
06/08/2011
Location: 260 S Willow Safety Security Conf RM

City of Rialto HMP Team Meeting
06/21/2011
Description: Frank Bekker discussed the roles of new members in the Rialto HMP team and other participants that will be in the new HMP.
Location: 131 South Willow Avenue

City of Rialto HMP Team Meeting
06/29/2011
Description: Discuss and plan an overall look at new HMP regarding; Fire, Flood, and Earthquake information and City areas of vulnerability.
Location: 335 W. Rialto Ave Rialto

San Bernardino County Operational Area Coordinating Council (OACC) Quarterly Meeting
08/04/2011
Description: Discuss County disaster preparedness efforts and joint preparedness activities between County of San Bernardino and Cities.
Location: Suite 30. East Valley Water District, Highland, CA.

City of Rialto and Rialto Unified School District HMP Meeting
08/18/2011
Location: 335 W. Rialto Ave. Rialto, CA 92376
Description: Discuss new hazards in RUSD area and HMP Grants

Rialto Police Area Command Meeting
7, 14, 21, 28 September, 2011
Section 4 - Risk Assessment

§201.6(c)(2): The plan shall include a risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.

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

A risk assessment is measuring the potential loss from a hazard event by assessing the vulnerability of buildings, infrastructure and people. It identifies the characteristics and potential consequences of hazards, how much of the community could be affected by a hazard, and the impact on community assets. A risk assessment consists of a few basic components: hazard identification, vulnerability analysis, risk analysis, and impact. Technically, these are four different items, but the terms are sometimes used interchangeably to cover various situations.

4.1 Hazard Identification

REQUIREMENT §201.6(c)(2)(i):

[The risk assessment shall include a] description of the ... location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

The following is a table represents the Critical Priority Risk Index for each hazard facing the community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Magnitude/Severity</th>
<th>Warning Time</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Priority Risk Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>High Likely</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Less 6 Hours</td>
<td>Less than 6 hours</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfires</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Less 6 Hours</td>
<td>Less than 6 hours</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>24+ Hours</td>
<td>Less than 6 hours</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following is a list of each hazard/threat confronting the Community of City of Rialto.

**Natural Hazards**

1. **Earthquake**

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

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

Earthquakes strike suddenly, without warning. Earthquakes can occur at any time of the year and at any time of the day or night. On a yearly basis, 70 to 75 damaging earthquakes occur throughout the world. Estimates of losses from a future earthquake in the United States approach $200 billion.

There are 45 states and territories in the United States at moderate to very high risk from earthquakes, and they are located in every region of the country. California experiences the most frequent damaging earthquakes; however, Alaska experiences the greatest number of large earthquakes—most located in uninhabited areas. The largest earthquakes felt in the United States were along the New Madrid Fault in Missouri, where a three-month long series of quakes from 1811 to 1812 included three quakes larger than a magnitude of 8 on the Richter Scale. These earthquakes were felt over the entire Eastern United States, with Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi experiencing the strongest ground shaking.

The USGS database shows that there is a 99.514% chance of a major earthquake within 50 kilometers of Rialto, California within the next 50 years. The largest earthquake in the Rialto, California area was a 7.3 Magnitude in 1992.

*Description:*
Rialto is a community that has an extreme proximity to both the San Andreas and San Jacinto Faults. In the event of a significant earthquake along those fault areas, the San Bernardino County Valley will critically impact the City of Rialto and surrounding areas.
SAN JACINTO FAULT ZONE

TYPE OF FAULTING: right-lateral strike-slip; minor right-reverse
LENGTH: 210 km, including Coyote Creek fault
NEARBY COMMUNITIES: Lytle Creek, San Bernardino, Loma Linda, San Jacinto, Hemet, Anza, Borrego Springs, Ocotillo Wells
MOST RECENT SURFACE RUPTURE: within the last few centuries; April 9, 1968, Mw6.5 on Coyote Creek segment
SLIP RATE: typically between 7 and 17 mm/yr
INTERVAL BETWEEN SURFACE RUPTURES: between 100 and 300 years, per segment
PROBABLE MAGNITUDES: Mw6.5 - 7.5

SAN ANDREAS FAULT ZONE

TYPE OF FAULT: right-lateral strike-slip
LENGTH: 1200 km
550 km south from Parkfield; 650km northward
NEARBY COMMUNITY: Parkfield, Frazier Park, Palmdale, Wrightwood, San Bernardino, Banning, Indio
LAST MAJOR RUPTURE: January 9, 1857 (Mojave segment); April 18, 1906 (Northern segment)
SLIP RATE: about 20 to 35 mm per year
INTERVAL BETWEEN MAJOR RUPTURES: average of about 140 years on the Mojave segment; recurrence interval varies greatly -- from under 20 years (at Parkfield only) to over 300 years
PROBABLE MAGNITUDES: MW6.8 - 8.0

San Andreas Fault Zone -- San Gorgonio Pass Area:

The San Gorgonio Pass area is fairly complex, geologically speaking. Here the San Andreas fault interacts with other faults (most notably the San Jacinto fault zone and the Pinto Mountain fault) and thereby becomes somewhat fractured, over the distance extending from just north of San Bernardino to just north of Indio, some 110 kilometers (70 miles). Because this deformation has been going on for well over a million years, ancient and inactive strands of the San Andreas fault can be found here. Other faults in this area are have been "reawakened" recently after being dormant for hundreds of thousands of years. There is even evidence to suggest that there is no active, continuous main trace of the San Andreas fault going all the way through the pass, not even at depth -- implying that the San Andreas fault may currently be in the process of creating a new fault path through this area! This could also mean that a single, continuous rupture from Cajon Pass to the Salton Sea (a stretch of the San Andreas that has not ruptured in historical times) is unlikely to occur. Fault rupture mechanics are still not well understood, however, and the discontinuity could prove to have little effect on tempering a major earthquake on this southern stretch of the San Andreas fault zone.
Southern California Fault Lines

Rialto Fault Lines
2. Flooding

General Definition:

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters--except fire. Most communities in the United States have experienced some kind of flooding, after spring rains, heavy thunderstorms, or winter snow thaws.

A flood, as defined by the National Flood Insurance Program is: "a general and temporary condition where two or more acres of normally dry land or two or more properties are inundated by water or mudflow. Many conditions can result in a flood: hurricanes, broken levees, outdated or clogged drainage systems and rapid accumulation of rainfall. In addition, floods may occur when levees or spillways are intentionally opened to alleviate the impact of a flood event.

Just because one hasn't experienced a flood in the past, doesn't mean one won't in the future. Flood risk isn't just based on history, it's also based on a number of factors: rainfall, river-flow and tidal-surge data, topography, flood-control measures, and changes due to building and development."

Mitigating floods includes activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or lessen the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Investing in mitigation steps now, such as, engaging in floodplain management activities, constructing barriers, such as levees, and purchasing flood insurance will help reduce the amount of structural damage to your home and financial loss from building and crop damage should a flood or flash flood occur.

Flooding tends to occur in the summer and early fall because of the monsoon and is typified by increased humidity and high summer temperatures in the Pacific Ocean Region. The standard for flooding is the so-called "100-year flood," a benchmark used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to establish a standard of flood control in communities throughout the country. Thus, the 100-year flood is also referred to as the "regulatory" or "base" flood. Actually, there is little difference between a 100-year flood and what is known as the 10-year flood. Both terms are really statements of probability that scientists and engineers use to describe how one flood compares to others that are likely to occur. In fact, the 500-year flood and the 10-year flood are only a foot apart on flood elevation—which means that the elevation of the 100-year flood falls somewhere in between. The term 100-year flood is often incorrectly used and can be misleading. It does not mean that only one flood of that size will occur every 100 years. What it actually means is that there is a one percent chance of a flood of that intensity and elevation happening in any given year. In other words, it is the flood elevation that has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded each year. And it could occur more than once in a relatively short period of time. (By comparison, the 10-year flood means that there is a ten percent chance for a flood of its intensity and elevation to happen in any given year.) Rod Bolin, The Ponca City News, July 18, 2002. Page 5-A.

Flash Floods

Flash floods are a common occurrence in the City and typically occur during the rainy seasons of fall and winter. The region's dry soil makes matters worse since water has little chance to absorb the rainfall only adding to the problem. Flash floods occur suddenly, usually within 6 hours of the rain event, and result from heavy localized rainfall or levee
failures. Flash floods can begin before the rain stops. Water level on small streams may rise quickly in heavy rainstorms, especially near the headwaters of river basins. Heavy rains can also cause flash flooding in areas where the floodplain has been urbanized.

Many people are killed by flash floods when driving or walking on roads and bridges that are covered by water. In fact, flash floods are the number one weather-related killer in the United States. Even six inches of fast-moving flood water can knock you off your feet, and a depth of only two feet of water will float many of today’s automobiles. If you are in a car and water starts rising, get out and move to higher ground.

Description:

While the City of Rialto is not in an area that is considered at risk for floods and no significant historical flooding events have occurred, the city still works with San Bernardino County on flood control projects as they become necessary. Furthermore, the City of Rialto and Cal-Trans have constructed storm drain channels in conjunction with the 210 Freeway in order to help mitigate potential flooding possibilities around that location.

Historical Profile:

Overall, the City of Rialto does not have a significant flood history.

- A Pacific storm system moved through Southern California on December 25th and 26th, 2003. Heavy rain fell over much of the mountains and foothills causing flash flooding and debris to wash across several highways and roads. In a few locations, including Lytle Creek, rainfall rates of up to an inch per hour were recorded.
- The first major storm of 2004 occurred October 19-20. The storm was expected to have significant rainfall intensities and large runoff due to recent watershed burns. This same storm was declared an incident and the City was reimbursed by FEMA and the County of San Bernardino due to flooding.

3. Wildfires

General Definition:
There are three different classes of wild land or wildfires. A surface fire is the most common type and burns along the floor of a forest, moving slowly and killing or damaging trees. A ground fire is usually started by lightning and burns on or below the forest floor. Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. Wildfires are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around. Wildfires present a significant potential for disaster in the southwest, a region of relatively high temperatures, low humidity, and low precipitation during the summer, and during the spring, moderately strong daytime winds. Combine these severe burning conditions with people or lightning and the stage is set for the occurrence of large, destructive wildfires.

Description:
This exposure to undeveloped wild land areas creates concern for wild land fires in general and particular concern for wind-driven fires that can threaten developed areas in the north region of the city. These fires occur primarily in the fall when hot and dry Santa Ana Winds occur. Wild land fires under these conditions can rapidly spread to major conflagrations

Historical Profile:
In October 2003, a portion of north Rialto was threatened by the Grand Prix Fire that affected parts of the Fontana, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland, Claremont, as well as parts of
National Forests. The fire spread through wild land area that borders a residential area but was stopped by fire personnel before impacting structures.

A record of historical fires in the San Bernardino County is maintained at the Rialto Fire Dept Headquarters.

4.2 Hazard Profile

**REQUIREMENT**

§201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the ... location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

The CPRI factors the elements of risk: Probability (P), Magnitude/Severity (M), Warning Time (WT) and Duration to create an index which allows for the prioritization of mitigation activities based on the level of risk. The following hazards are listed in order of decreasing CPRI score.

**Natural Hazards**

**Earthquake**

**Historical Events**

The following section lists and describes the historical events associated with this hazard in City of Rialto.

*No Documented Historical Hazard On File*

**Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI)**

Probability: 4 Highly Likely

Magnitude/Severity: 3 Critical

Warning Time: 4 Less 6 Hours

Duration: 1 Less than 6 hours

The CPRI for the Earthquake hazard for City of Rialto is:

\[
\text{Probability} + \text{Magnitude/Severity} + \text{Warning Time} + \text{Duration} = \text{CPRI}
\]

\[
4 \times .45 + 3 \times .30 + 4 \times .15 + 1 \times .10 = 3.4
\]
Flooding

Historical Events

The following section lists and describes the historical events associated with this hazard in City of Rialto.

No Documented Historical Hazard On File

Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI)

Probability: 2 Possible

Magnitude/Severity: 2 Limited

Warning Time: 1 24+ Hours

Duration: 1 Less than 6 hours

The CPRI for the Flooding hazard for City of Rialto is:

\[
\text{CPRI} = (2 \times 0.45) + (2 \times 0.30) + (1 \times 0.15) + (1 \times 0.10) = 1.75
\]

Wildfires

Historical Events

The following section lists and describes the historical events associated with this hazard in City of Rialto.

No Documented Historical Hazard On File

Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI)

Probability: 2 Possible

Magnitude/Severity: 2 Limited

Warning Time: 4 Less 6 Hours

Duration: 1 Less than 6 hours

The CPRI for the Wildfires hazard for City of Rialto is:

\[
\text{CPRI} = (2 \times 0.45) + (2 \times 0.30) + (4 \times 0.15) + (1 \times 0.10) = 2.2
\]
4.2.1 Assessing Vulnerability: Addressing Repetitive Loss Properties

**Technology Hazards**

Human Hazards

4.3 Vulnerability Assessment

4.3.1 Asset Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>(As of October 1, 2008) [The risk assessment] must also address National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) insured structures that have been repetitively damaged floods.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The City of Rialto has no repetitive loss property types or numbers of repetitive loss since the program's inauguration in 1978.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIREMENT</th>
<th>&quot;The plan <strong>should</strong> describe the vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area ...&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The total Population of City of Rialto that is vulnerable is approximately 98,339 people.

4.3.1.1 Community Asset Overview

This section provides an overview of the assets in City of Rialto.

**Critical Facilities:**

Critical facilities in Rialto include 4 Fire Stations, 1 Police Station, City Hall and various city offices, Waste Water Treatment Plant, Public Works Yard, Airport and Water Reservoirs

**Non-Critical Facilities:**

Historical buildings: 1 Church and 1 Adobe building; 1 Library. Community Centers, Senior Center, Fitness Center

The following files are associated with all Assets in the Community:
No associated files.

4.3.1.2 Critical Facility List

This section provides a listing of the Critical Facilities in City of Rialto.

Station 201
Fire Stations
Size: 0
Facility Description: Fire Station, Emergency Operations Center
Primary Contact:
Pat Villanueva
131 S Willow,
Rialto, CA 91711
Phone: 909-820-2501
Fax: 909-421-0824
E-mail:
Lon:
Lat:

Station 202
Fire Stations
Size: 0
Facility Description:
Primary Contact:
Pat Villanueva
1700 N Riverside,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 909-820-2501
Fax:
E-mail:
Lon:
Lat:

Station 203
Fire Stations
Size: 13000
Facility Description: Fire Station, Community Center
Primary Contact:
Pat Villanueva
1550 N Ayala,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 909-820-2501
Fax:
E-mail:
Lon:
Lat:
Station 204
Fire Stations
Size: 10289
Facility Description: Fire Station, Community Room
Primary Contact:
Pat Villanueva
3288 N Alder,
Rialto, CA 92377
Phone: 909-820-2501
Fax: 909-421-0824
E-mail:
Lon:
Lat:

Rialto Police Headquarters
Police Stations
Size: 0
Facility Description: Police Stations & Jail
Primary Contact:
Chief Tony Fararr
128 N Willow,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 909-820-2550
Fax:
E-mail:
Lon:
Lat:

Rialto City Hall
Government Facilities
Size: 13222
Facility Description: City Hall facilities: Personnel, Finance, Human Resources, Engineering, Developmental Services, Council Chambers
Primary Contact:
Pam Kennedy
150 N Palm,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 909-820-2525
Fax:
E-mail:
Lon:
Lat:
Rialto Airport
Airports
Size: 13242
Facility Description: Airport - Transportation
Primary Contact:
John Walton
1451 N Linden,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 909-820-2622
Fax:
E-mail:
Lon:
Lat:

Public Works Building And City Yard
Government Facilities
Size: 20,000
Facility Description: Public Works Facilities: Field Operations, Public Works and Environmental Administration, Engineering, Conference Room, materials, traffic control and equipment storage.
Primary Contact:
Marcus Fuller, P.E.
335 West Rialto Avenue
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 909-421-7279
Fax: 909-421-7210
E-mail: mfuller@rialtoca.gov
Lon: 34°05′57.77″N
Lat: 117°22′33.89″W

Community Center
Other
Size: 18540
Facility Description: Community Center - Shelter
Primary Contact:
George Harris
214 N Palm,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 909-820-2685
Fax: 909-820-2554
E-mail: senoch@rialtoca.gov
Lon:
Lat:

City Garage
Other
Size: 8000
Facility Description: Repair facility
Primary Contact:
Mike Orona
245 N Willow,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 909-820-2605

Rialto Network
Other
Size: 0
Facility Description: City Television Station
Primary Contact:
Gabe Felton
150 S Palm,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 909-421-7235

Rialto Public Works
Water and Sewer
Size: 0
Facility Description:
Primary Contact:
Michael Greene
325 W Rialto,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 909-503-582-9655

Water Treatment Plant
Water and Sewer
Size: 0
Facility Description: Water treatment and storage facility
Primary Contact:
Michael Greene
501 E Santa Ana,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 503-582-9655

Wastewater Treatment Facility
Water and Sewer
Size: 0
Facility Description: Wastewater Treatment and disposal facility
Primary Contact:
Michael Greene
501 E. Santa Ana,
Bloomington, CA 92316
Phone: 503-582-9655

Highland Reservoir
Energy Related
Size: 0
Facility Description: 5 Million Gallon water reservoir
Primary Contact:
Michael Greene
Easton Reservoir
Energy Related
Size: 0
Facility Description: 5 Million Gallon Water reservoir
Primary Contact:
Michael Greene
140 W Easton,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 503-582-9655

Cedar Reservoir
Energy Related
Size: 0
Facility Description: Two 6 Million Gallon Water Reservoirs and Well
Primary Contact:
Michael Greene
2610 N Cedar,
Rialto, CA 92377
Phone: 503-582-9655

Cactus Reservoir
Energy Related
Size: 0
Facility Description: 6 Million Gallon Water Reservoir
Primary Contact:
Michael Greene
725 W Baseline Rd,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 503-582-9655

Rialto Senior Center
Other
Size: 0
Facility Description: Senior Center, Conference center, Shelter
Primary Contact:
Terre Ermitano
1411 S Riverside,
Rialto, CA 92376
Phone: 877-9706
**Rialto Racquet & Fitness Center**  
Size: 0  
*Facility Description:*  
*Primary Contact:*  
Gary Chaffee  
1243 S Riverside,  
Rialto, CA 92376  
Phone: 820-2611

**Emergency Response Facilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Critical Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Station 201</td>
<td>Fire Stations</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station 202</td>
<td>Fire Stations</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station 203</td>
<td>Fire Stations</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station 204</td>
<td>Fire Stations</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rialto Police Headquarters</td>
<td>Police Stations</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rialto City Hall</td>
<td>Government Facilities</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rialto Airport</td>
<td>Airports</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Center</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Garage</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rialto Network</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rialto Public Works</td>
<td>Water and Sewer</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Water and Sewer</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Facility</td>
<td>Water and Sewer</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Reservoir</td>
<td>Energy Related</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easton Reservoir</td>
<td>Energy Related</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Reservoir</td>
<td>Energy Related</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cactus Reservoir</td>
<td>Energy Related</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rialto Senior Center</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rialto Racquet &amp; Fitness Center</td>
<td>Emergency Response Facilities</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3.1.3 Non-Critical Facility List

This section provides a listing of the Non-Critical Facilities in City of Rialto.

**Rialto**

**High Economic Importance**

Size: 0

*Facility Description:* Library

*Primary Contact:*

251 W First St,
Rialto, CA  92376
Phone:
Fax:
E-mail:
Lon:
Lat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Critical Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rialto</td>
<td>High Economic Importance</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.1.4 Individual Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

This section serves to identify each hazard confronting the community and its vulnerabilities to that hazard.

**Natural Hazards**

1. **Earthquake**
   - a. Population. Approximately **6.42** percent of the community’s population is vulnerable.
   - b. Critical Facilities.
     1. Approximately **100** percent of the community’s critical facilities is vulnerable.
     2. The specific critical facilities vulnerable in City of Rialto are:
        All critical facilities are at varying degrees of risk from earthquakes.
     1. Approximately **100** percent of the community’s Non-Critical Facilities are vulnerable.
     2. The specific Non-Critical Facilities vulnerable in City of Rialto are:
        All non-critical facilities are at varying degrees of risk from earthquakes.

2. **Flooding**
   - a. Population. Approximately **3.0** percent of the community’s population is vulnerable.
b. Critical Facilities.

(1) Approximately **15** percent of the community’s critical facilities is vulnerable.
(2) The specific critical facilities vulnerable in City of Rialto are: Roadways bisecting the Rialto/Cactus Channel from Baseline to Valley Boulevard.
   Sewer and Water delivery systems.

c. Non-Critical Facilities.

(1) Approximately **15** percent of the community’s Non-Critical Facilities are vulnerable.
(2) The specific Non-Critical Facilities vulnerable in City of Rialto are:

3. Wildfires

a. Population. Approximately **0.59** percent of the community’s population is vulnerable.

b. Critical Facilities.

(1) Approximately **5** percent of the community’s critical facilities is vulnerable.
(2) The specific critical facilities vulnerable in City of Rialto are:

c. Non-Critical Facilities.

(1) Approximately **0** percent of the community’s Non-Critical Facilities are vulnerable.
(2) The specific Non-Critical Facilities vulnerable in City of Rialto are:

**Technology Hazards**

**Human Hazards**
4.3.2 Potential Loss Estimation

REQUIREMENT §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(1)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate ...

4.3.2.1 Facility Replacement Cost Estimation

This section describes the replacement costs and economic impacts from lost facilities:

**Rialto**

**High Economic Importance**
Facility Replacement Cost: $0
Estimated Economic Impact: $0
Description of Economic Impact:

**Station 201**
**Fire Stations**
Facility Replacement Cost: $2868282
Estimated Economic Impact: $0
Description of Economic Impact: Destruction of the fire station and administrative offices would both greatly impact the city's ability to provide public safety services and significantly hamper the ability perform administrative functions necessary for continued operations. The Emergency Operations Center is also housed at this location and would be impacted by damage to the building.

**Station 202**
**Fire Stations**
Facility Replacement Cost: $689245
Estimated Economic Impact: $0
Description of Economic Impact: Destruction of the fire station would greatly impact the city's ability to provide public safety services.

**Station 203**
**Fire Stations**
Facility Replacement Cost: $3015005
Estimated Economic Impact: $0
Description of Economic Impact: Destruction of the fire station would greatly impacts the city's ability to provide public safety services.

**Station 204**
**Fire Stations**
Facility Replacement Cost: $1799597
Estimated Economic Impact: $0
Description of Economic Impact: Impact to this facility would lead to the inability to provide critical public safety services.

**Rialto Police Headquarters**
**Police Stations**
Facility Replacement Cost: $4298133
Estimated Economic Impact: $250000
Description of Economic Impact: Complete destruction of this facility would result in having to create a temporary facility to house Police personnel and equipment.

**Rialto City Hall**
**Government Facilities**
Facility Replacement Cost: $2666607  
Estimated Economic Impact: $500000  
Description of Economic Impact: Complete destruction of these facilities would result in having to establish a temporary location to continue to serve the residents of the City.

**Rialto Airport**
**Airports**
Facility Replacement Cost: $2435743  
Estimated Economic Impact: $308000  
Description of Economic Impact: Loss of rental revenue in the event of large scale disaster and damage.

**Community Center**
**Other**
Facility Replacement Cost: $8500000  
Estimated Economic Impact: $500000  
Description of Economic Impact: Loss of this facility would impact the ability to provide recreational opportunities to the community. Since it also acts as a shelter, the loss would impact the City’s ability to respond to disasters.

**City Garage**
**Other**
Facility Replacement Cost: $734687  
Estimated Economic Impact: $500000  
Description of Economic Impact: Complete destruction to the Garage would result in having to outsource the maintenance of all city vehicles.

**Rialto Network**
**Other**
Facility Replacement Cost: $87211  
Estimated Economic Impact: $175000  
Description of Economic Impact: Complete destruction of this facility would result in the outsourcing of its function.

**Rialto Public Works**
**Water and Sewer**
Facility Replacement Cost: $2533614  
Estimated Economic Impact: $0  
Description of Economic Impact:

**Water Treatment Plant**
**Water and Sewer**
Facility Replacement Cost: $45420976  
Estimated Economic Impact: $10000000  
Description of Economic Impact: Complete Destruction of the Water Treatment plant would result in a loss of revenue for the sale of the service as well as a loss in sales tax revenue from businesses that need water to operate.

**Wastewater Treatment Facility**
**Water and Sewer**
Facility Replacement Cost: $13266022  
Estimated Economic Impact: $12000000  
Description of Economic Impact: Complete destruction of this facility would eliminate the ability to receive revenue for the service.

**Highland Reservoir**
**Energy Related**
Facility Replacement Cost: $0
Estimated Economic Impact: $0
Description of Economic Impact: Damage to reservoirs and related facilities can lead to water shortages. Significant water shortages can negatively impact public health and public safety services.

**Easton Reservoir**  
**Energy Related**
Facility Replacement Cost: $0
Estimated Economic Impact: $0
Description of Economic Impact: Damage to reservoirs and related facilities can lead to water shortages. Significant water shortages can negatively impact public health and public safety services.

**Cedar Reservoir**  
**Energy Related**
Facility Replacement Cost: $0
Estimated Economic Impact: $0
Description of Economic Impact: Damage to reservoirs and related facilities can lead to water shortages. Significant water shortages can negatively impact public health and public safety services.

**Cactus Reservoir**  
**Energy Related**
Facility Replacement Cost: $0
Estimated Economic Impact: $0
Description of Economic Impact: Damage to reservoirs and related facilities can lead to water shortages. Significant water shortages can negatively impact public health and public safety services.

**Rialto Senior Center**  
**Other**
Facility Replacement Cost: $5000000
Estimated Economic Impact: $2000
Description of Economic Impact: Loss of this facility would impact the ability to provide recreational opportunities to the community. Since it also acts as a shelter, the loss would impact the City’s ability to respond to disasters.

**Rialto Racquet & Fitness Center**  
**Emergency Response Facilities**
Facility Replacement Cost: $8500000
Estimated Economic Impact: $500000
Description of Economic Impact: Loss of this facility would impact the ability to provide recreational opportunities to the community. Since it also acts as a shelter, the loss would impact the City’s ability to respond to disasters.
4.3.2.2 Individual Hazard Economic Loss Estimation

This section describes the potential losses due to each hazard confronting the community or jurisdiction:

**Natural Hazards**

1. **Earthquake**

Summary of Economic Losses

a. The economic loss resulting from this hazard is approximately $0
b. The loss from damage to structures from this hazard is approximately $101,815,122
c. The following is a description of the estimated losses:
   Estimated losses can range from damage caused by items falling over, items falling from shelves and bookcases to total destruction of building. Losses could include the loss of revenue due to inability to provide water, issue permits, check plans and provide ambulance service; in addition to potential destruction of facilities.

2. **Flooding**

Summary of Economic Losses

The economic loss resulting from this hazard is approximately $1,000.00 per residential structure per day and $100,000.00 per day of damaged and or destroyed arterial roadway. The loss from damage to structures from this hazard is $75,000 per structurally damaged single family residential structure and $25,000 per inundated structure for clean-up.

The following is a description of the estimated losses:

i. Each residential structure that is occupied may suffer approximately $1,000 per day of economic loss due to lost wages, loss of possessions and displacement. This could result in an estimated economic loss of $18,000,000.00. ($1000 per day times 90 days times 200 structures).

ii. Each arterial roadway that is damaged will result in the loss of $100,000 per day of business losses due to delays in transport of goods and delivery of services within the community, businesses closures and business losses. This could result in an estimated loss of $6,000,000.00. ($100,000.00 per day times 60 days of disruption.)

iii. Each single family residential structure may suffer up to the replacement cost for rebuilding due to collapse during a flooding event. It is estimated that up to 200 structures may be damaged at a total estimated loss of $40,000,000 if all structures were destroyed. (200 structures at a replacement cost of $200,000 per structure.)

iv. Each single family residential structure may suffer up to $25,000 of physical damage to the structure and contents of the structure due to inundation and resulting cleanup and abatement of water, mud, debris and molds. Total economic loss could be $5,000,000.00. ($25,000 per structure for clean-up times 200 structures)
3. Wildfires

Summary of Economic Losses

a. The economic loss resulting from this hazard is approximately $0
b. The loss from damage to structures from this hazard is approximately $0
c. The following is a description of the estimated losses:

**Technology Hazards**

**Human Hazards**

4.3.2.3 Individual Hazard Human Loss Estimation

**Natural Hazards**

1. Earthquake

Summary of Human Losses

a. The estimated number of fatalities resulting from this hazard is approximately 100
b. The estimated number of injuries resulting from this hazard is approximately 1000
c. The estimated number of displaces resulting from this hazard is approximately 5000
d. Total number of people affected: 6100
e. Percent of community’s population at risk: 6.42%

2. Flooding

Summary of Human Losses

a. The estimated number of fatalities resulting from this hazard is approximately 0
b. The estimated number of injuries resulting from this hazard is approximately 100
c. The estimated number of displaces resulting from this hazard is approximately 500
d. Total number of people affected: 600
e. Percent of community’s population at risk: 0.63%

3. Wildfires

Summary of Human Losses

a. The estimated number of fatalities resulting from this hazard is approximately 10
b. The estimated number of injuries resulting from this hazard is approximately 50
c. The estimated number of displaces resulting from this hazard is approximately 500
d. Total number of people affected: 560  
e. Percent of community's population at risk: 0.59%

Technology Hazards

Human Hazards

4.3.3 Analysis of Community Development Trends

**REQUIREMENT**  
§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

4.3.3.1 Development History

This section describes the development history for City of Rialto.

*Development History:*

All development in the City of Rialto is done in accordance with the Rialto Municipal Code. The purpose of Code 18.02.010 is as follows:

"The zoning regulations and districts as herein set forth are made in accordance with a comprehensive plan and are designed to lessen congestion in the streets; to secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers; to promote health and the general welfare; to provide adequate light and air; to prevent the overcrowding of land; to avoid undue concentration of population; to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks and other public requirements. They are made with reasonable consideration, among other things, as to the character of the district and its peculiar suitability for particular uses, and with a view to conserving the value of buildings and encouraging the most appropriate use of land throughout the city. (1965 code Title XII, Ol. 2, § 1)"

Also in the Municipal Code
18.75.040 Methods of reducing flood losses. "In order to accomplish its purposes, this chapter includes methods and provisions to y A. Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or flood heights or velocities; B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters; D. Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and E. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas. COrd. 1318 § I, 2001)"

Future Development:

Future development consists of the following:

1. The continued project of the I-210 freeway extension through Rialto that will offer freeway oriented commercial development opportunities. The estimated completion of this project is 2008.

2. A residential community in north Rialto consisting of 157 homes.

3. Industrial projects approved thus far consist of warehouses for FedEx, Black & Decker, Target, Prologis; a Wal-Mart Supercenter and several others to be finalized. It is projected that these projects will bring approximately 3500 jobs to the city.

4.4 Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

REQUIREMENT §201.6(c)(2)(iii): For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment section must assess each jurisdiction’s risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.

Not Applicable
Section 5 – Mitigation Strategy

5.1 Community Capability Assessment

Storm Water Management Ordinances: Yes
Stream Management Ordinances: No
Zoning Management Ordinances: Yes
Subdivision Management Ordinances: Yes
Erosion Management Ordinances: Yes
Floodplain Management Ordinances: No
Floodplain Management Plan Published Date:
Floodplain Management Last Delineation Date: 1/1/1996
Elevation Certificates Maintained: Yes
National Flood Insurance Program Community: Yes
National Flood Insurance Join Date:
NFPI Number:
NFPI Rating:
NFPI Rating Date:
Land Use Plan: Yes
Land Use Plan Last Update: December, 2010
Community Zoned: Yes
Zoned Date: 4/1/2004
Established Building Codes: Yes
Building Codes Last Updated: January, 2010
Type of Building Codes: California Building Codes
Local Electric Utilities: Southern California Edison
Local Water Utilities: City of Rialto Utility Billing
Local Sewage Treatment Utilities: City of Rialto Utility Billing
Local Natural Gas Utilities: Southern California Gas Company
Local Telephone Utilities: Verizon, SBC, AT&T
Fire Insurance Rating: ISO rating is 3
Flood Insurance Claims:

5.1.1 Existing Plans, Policies, and Ordinances

This section describes the existing plans, policies, and ordinances for City of Rialto.

Existing Community Plans/Documents Include:

Rialto General Plan
Rialto Multi-Hazard Plan
Rialto Municipal Code
Rialto Municipal Codes

18.75.030 Statement of Purpose

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

A. Protect human life and health;
B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains; electric, telephone and sewer lines; and streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
F. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future blighted areas caused by flood damage;
G. Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

18.75.130 Establishment of Development Permit

A development permit shall be obtained before any construction or other development begins within any area of special flood hazard established in Section 18.75.070. Application for a development permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Floodplain Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevation of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required.

A. Site plan, including but not limited to:
   1. For all proposed structures, spot ground elevations at building corners and twenty-foot or smaller intervals along the foundation footprint, or one foot contour elevations throughout the building site; and
   2. Proposed locations of water supply, sanitary sewer, and utilities; and
   3. If available, the base flood elevation from the Flood Insurance Study and/or Flood Insurance Rate Map; and
   4. If applicable, the location of the regulatory floodway; and
B. Foundation design detail, including but not limited to:
   1. Proposed elevation in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement) of all structures; and
   2. For a crawl-space foundation, location and total net area of foundation openings as required in Section 18.75.170 of this chapter and FEMA Technical Bulletins 1-93 and 7-93; and
   3. For foundations placed on fill, the location and height of fill, and compaction requirements (compacted to ninety-five (95) percent using the Standard Proctor Test method); and
C. Proposed elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure will be flood proofed, as required in Section 18.75.170 of this chapter and FEMA Technical Bulletin TB 3-93; and
D. All appropriate certifications listed in Section 18.75-150 of this chapter; and
E. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. (Ord. 1318 § 1, 2001)

18.75.170 Standards of Construction

In all areas of special flood hazards the following standards are required:

A. Anchoring
1. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
2. All manufactured homes shall meet the anchoring standards of Section 18.75.200.

B. Construction materials and methods. All new construction and substantial improvement shall be constructed
1. With flood resistant materials as specified in FEMA Technical Bulletin TB 2-93, and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;
2. Using methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
3. With electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding; and if
4. Within Zones AH or AO, so that there are adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

C. Elevation and flood proofing. (See Section 18.75.050 definitions for “basement,” “lowest floor,” “new construction,” “substantial damage” and “substantial improvement”.
1. Residential construction, new or substantial improvement, shall have the lowest floor, including basement,
2. In an AO zone, elevated above the highest adjacent grade to a height equal to or exceeding the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM, or elevated at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade if no depth number is specified. (The State of California recommends that in AO zones without velocity the lowest floor be elevated above the highest adjacent grade to a height exceeding the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM by at least two feet, or elevated at least four feet above the highest adjacent grade if no depth number is specified in feet on the FIRM by at least two feet, or elevated at least four feet above the highest adjacent grade if no depth number is specified.)
3. In an A zone, elevated to or above the base flood elevation; said base flood elevation shall be determined by one of the methods in Section 18.75.150 B of this chapter. (The State of California recommends the lowest floor be elevated at least two feet above the base flood elevation, as determined by the community)
4. In all other Zones, elevated to or above the base flood elevation. (The State of California recommends the lowest floor be elevated at least two feet above the base flood elevation.)

Upon the completion of the structure, the elevation of the lowest floor including basement shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or surveyor, and verified by the community building inspector to be properly elevated. Such certification and verification shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.
2. Nonresidential construction, new or substantial improvement, shall either be elevated to conform with Section 18.75.170 C.1 or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities
a. Be flood proofed below the elevation recommended under Section 18.75.170 C.1 so that the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
b. Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and
3. Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the standards of this section are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.
3. All new construction and substantial improvement with fully enclosed areas below the
lowest floor (excluding basements) that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, and which are subject to flooding, shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwater. Designs for meeting this requirement shall follow the guidelines in FEMA Technical Bulletins TB 1-93 and TB 7-93, and must exceed the following minimum criteria:

a. Have a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwater; or

b. Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect.

4. Manufactured homes shall also meet the standards in Section 18.75.200.
(Ord. 1318 § 1, 2001)

18.75.220 Floodways

Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Section 18.75.070 are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters, which carry debris, potential projectiles, and erosion potential, the following provisions apply.

A. Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvement, and other new development unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in the base flood elevation during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

B. If Section 18.75.220 A is satisfied, all new construction, substantial improvement, and other proposed new development shall comply with all other applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Sections 18.75.170 through 18.75.240 of this chapter. (Ord. 1318 § 1, 2001)

18.75.240 Flood Related Erosion Prone Areas

A. The Floodplain Administrator shall require permits for proposed construction and other development within all flood-related erosion-prone areas as known to the community.

B. Permit applications shall be reviewed to determine whether the proposed site alterations and improvements will be reasonably safe from flood-related erosion and will not cause flood-related erosion hazards or otherwise aggravate the existing hazard.

C. If a proposed improvement is found to be in the path of flood-related erosion or would increase the erosion hazard, such improvement shall be relocated or adequate protective measures shall be taken to avoid aggravating the existing erosion hazard.

D. Within Zone E on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, a setback is required for all new development from the ocean, lake, bay, riverfront or other body of water to create a safety buffer consisting of a natural vegetative or contour strip. This buffer shall be designated according to the flood-related erosion hazard and erosion rate, in relation to the anticipated useful life of structures, and depending upon the geologic, hydrologic, topographic, and climatic characteristics of the land. The buffer may be used for suitable open space purposes, such as for agricultural, forestry, outdoor recreation and wildlife habitat areas, and for other activities using temporary and portable structures only. (Ord. 1318 § 1, 2001)
5.1.2 Prior Mitigation Actions and Projects

This section serves to identify the Previous Mitigation Plans, Projects and Actions:

_Previous Mitigation Plans, Projects and Actions not including Municipal Codes:_

The Fire Department has engaged in a rigorous spring (May) and fall (October) Weed Abatement Program for the past 20 years. The Weed Abatement Program reduces the potential for vegetation fires during the annual windy season and also reduces blight caused by tumbleweeds, recurrent growth and/or debris.

Extensive Flood Control Projects have been completed in conjunction with the recent I-210 freeway that divides Rialto. These projects have been and are managed by Cal-Trans and the County of San Bernardino.

The City of Rialto has completed various storm drain projects in various parts of the City as both Capital Improvement Projects and as infrastructure improvements as part of new development. In 2009, the City initiated an update of the Storm Drain Master Plan and Fee Study prepared by Hall and Foreman/David Taussig and Associates, Inc., to update the needed storm drain facilities and costs associated with the storm drain facilities throughout the city. As a result of that study, it was determined that the City would need $229,024,956.00 in order to fully mitigate all potential flooding within the City at the level of an 85% percentile or greater storm. A copy of the Storm Drain Master Plan is available for review at the City of Rialto’s Public Works Department, 335 West Rialto Avenue, Rialto, California 92376.”

As part of the Airport Master Plan expansion of the airfield and construction of Runway 6/24, a substantial storm-water system was installed to channel water away from know flood areas. It was designed to handle a 100-year storm runoff from the Airport as well as flow originating from above the field. Since then, as part of the 210 Freeway construction project just north of the Airport, substantial flood control systems have been placed such that they will protect the new freeway, and the Airport located to the south. If this system were to fail, presumably the depressed freeway would become the storm channel that would protect the Airport. No storm event has been deemed likely to occur that would threaten substantial
5.1.2.1 Completed and On-Going Mitigation Projects
This section serves to identify the Completed and On-Going Projects in the community.

**Emergency Ops Center**

**Name:** EOC Maintenance  
**Description:** Maintain the Emergency Operations Center with required communications equipment in order to provide effective response to areas impacted by disasters  
**Alternatives:**  
**Strategy:** Utilize general fund, local and federal grants to purchase equipment and to provide training of EOC personnel  
**Status:** On-Going  
**Completion Date:**  
**Local Priority:** Medium  
**Longitude:**  
**Latitude:**  
**Hazards Mitigated:**

Total Cost: 1  
Calculated BC Ratio:  
Custom BC Ratio:  
Description of Custom BC Ratio:  
Funding Description:  

**Building & Safety**

**Name:**  
**Description:** Mitigation of unreinforced masonry buildings  
**Alternatives:**  
**Strategy:** There is an ongoing mitigation of unreinforced masonry buildings. A few still remain within our city. The Building Division is actively monitoring and encouraging building owners to retrofit their buildings per current state law. Two such buildings are currently vacant and Building Division is not allowing occupancy of those two buildings until they have been retrofitted.

The city has a business license ordinance that requires a new certificate of occupancy inspection for any new business or change of business ownership or partnership. This inspection process brings about compliance of existing buildings that have been modified without permit or have serious maintenance issues.

**Status:** On-Going  
**Completion Date:**  
**Local Priority:** Medium  
**Longitude:**  
**Latitude:**  
**Hazards Mitigated:**
**Flood Mitigation**

**Name:** Storm Drain Installation  
**Description:** Provide for installation of new storm drains and the increase in capacity of existing storm drains and catch basins in accordance with the City of Rialto Storm Drain Master Plan. These projects will be funded by the collection of Development Impact Fees that are collected for all new development within the City. It is estimated that up to $62,778,238.00 of new storm drain facilities will be constructed as part of the development of new residential and commercial tracts within the City. An additional $166,246,718.00 of additional facilities in existing residential, commercial and industrial areas throughout the City will be required to adequately mitigate future flooding.  
**Alternatives:** No alternatives.  
**Strategy:** For new development, the City will collect development impact fees for the construction of storm drain fees necessary to support flood flows resulting from new development on a pay-as-you-go basis or by in-lieu construction by developers. For existing development, each drainage area identified within the Rialto Storm Drain Master Plan will be evaluated annually for severity of flooding and potential. Projects will be evaluated annual for placement on the City’s Capital Improvement Program, and funding sources, such as general fund revenues, bonds, Infrastructure loans or grants will be identified and sought in order to accumulate funding for each prioritized segment.  
**Status:** On-going.  
**Completion Date:** 2025.  
**Local Priority:** Medium.  
**Longitude:** N/A  
**Latitude:** N/A  
**Hazards Mitigated:** Flooding resulting from unchannelized storm water flows.

**Total Cost:** $229,024,956.00  
**Calculated BC Ratio:** 0  
**Custom BC Ratio:** 0  
**Description of Custom BC Ratio:**

**Funding Description:** Development impact fees, General Funds, Infrastructure Loans, Hazard Mitigation Grants, Other Grants.

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This section lists Completed and On-Going Projects in the community by hazard.

**Natural Hazards**
1. **Earthquake**

The following table identifies “Completed and On-Going Projects” to mitigate the Earthquake hazard.

*No Mitigation Projects have been linked to this hazard.*

2. **Flooding**

The following table identifies “Completed and On-Going Projects” to mitigate the Flooding hazard.

*No Mitigation Projects have been linked to this hazard.*

3. **Wildfires**

The following table identifies “Completed and On-Going Projects” to mitigate the Wildfires hazard.

*No Mitigation Projects have been linked to this hazard.*

## 5.1.3 Technical and Fiscal Resources

The following section describes the technical and fiscal resources for City of Rialto.

*Technical and Fiscal Resources:*

### Fiscal Resources

The City of Rialto's General Fund receives revenues from property, sales and other various taxes, along with enterprise accounts that provide some of the resources required for mitigation projects. Long term capital improvement programs also provide a map for future financial requirements for long term projects. The Annual Fall Weed Abatement generates revenue to cover the cost of the abatement activities. In addition to these local resources, state and federal resources are also available. The following is a listing of some of those resources as listed in the State of California’s Hazard Mitigation Handbook.

### Pre-Disaster Programs

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM), authorized by DMA 2000, can provide funding to states, communities, and tribes for cost-effective hazard mitigation planning activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program and reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction of property before a disaster strikes. Check with your FEMA regional office on the status of funding. The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA) provides funding to assist states and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long—term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other insurable structures. The three types of grants available through FMA are planning, project, and technical assistance grants. Only communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) can apply for project and technical assistance grants. Planning grants are to he used by states and communities to prepare flood mitigation plans, with a
focus on repetitive loss properties. Currently, funding for FMA is provided through the NFIP and is funded at $20 million annually.

**Post-Disaster Program**

The Stafford Act (Public Law 100-107, as amended) authorizes funding for all federal disaster-related assistance in place today. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), authorized by Section 404 of the Stafford Act, provides grants to state, local, and tribal governments (up to 15% of the FEMA disaster funds they receive) to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The Assistance to individuals and Households Grant Program is authorized by Section 411 of the Stafford Act and authorizes grants to be used for mitigation measures to cover serious unmet, disaster-related real property losses. The Public Assistance Program (PA) is authorized under Section 406 of the Stafford Act. This program provides funding, following a disaster declaration, for the repair, restoration, or replacement of damaged facilities belonging to governments and to private nonprofit entities, and for other associated expenses, including emergency protective measures and debris removal. The program also funds mitigation measures related to the repair of damaged public facilities.

**Technical Resources**

The City of Rialto employs the services of various technical professionals for planning. Members of Engineering, Planning and Building & Safety have achieved varying degrees of technical competence that are used on a daily basis. Additionally each department adheres to various technical codes to guide them in their activities. Various members of these departments provided their expertise in the preparation of this plan.

Technical guidance is also provided by the Rialto Municipal Code. Title 18 of the Municipal code provides codes as they relate to zoning for Faults and Floods; the code outlines methods to reduce losses from these disasters. The Municipal Code can be referenced at Rialto City Hall, 150 S Palm, Rialto California

The following is an example of the technical resources used; it refers to the codes adhered to by the Building and Safety Division:

Those certain rules and regulations which regulate the erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, conversion, demolition, occupancy, equipment, use, height, area and maintenance of buildings or structures and the installation and maintenance of electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating, refrigeration and related systems in the city, and which provide for uniform building code standards for such buildings or structures and minimum housing requirements for the protection of life, limb, health and property and for the safety and welfare of the general public and the owners and occupants of these buildings in this city, all as set forth in those certain codes and specified appendices, entitled “Uniform Building Code,” Volumes 1, 2, and 3, 1997 Edition, as amended and/or modified by the provisions of the 2001 California Building Code of the California Building Standards Code including Appendix Chapter 12, Division IIA, Appendix Chapter 15, Appendix Chapter 31, Division III, Appendix Chapter 34, Division III (hereinafter the “building code”), is hereby adopted by reference; the “Uniform Plumbing Code,” 2000 Edition, as amended and/or modified by the provisions of the 2001 California Plumbing Code of the California Building Standards Code including Appendix Chapters C, D, H and K (hereinafter the “plumbing code”), is hereby adopted by reference; the “Uniform Mechanical Code,” 2000 Edition, as amended and/or modified by the provisions of the 2001
California Mechanical Code of the California Building Standards Code including Appendix Chapters A, B and C (hereinafter the “mechanical code”), is hereby adopted by reference; the “National Electrical Code,” 1999 Edition, as amended and/or modified by the provisions of the 2001 California Electrical Code of the California Building Standards Code (hereinafter the “electrical code”), is hereby adopted by reference; the 1997 Uniform Housing Code; the 1997 Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings; the 1997 Uniform Sign Code; the 1997 Uniform Building Security Code; the 1997 Uniform Solar Energy Code; the 1997 Uniform Swimming Pool, Spa and Hot Tub Code; the 1997 Uniform Code for Building Conservation; the supplements to the Uniform Building Codes, published by the International Conference of Building Officials; the 2001 California Fire Code as amended and adopted elsewhere in this code; except for the administrative chapters of all of the above codes; and the 1997 Uniform Administrative Code, all of which are on file in the building division of the department of development services, are hereby referred to, adopted by reference, and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this title. (Ord. 1337 § 1 (part), 2002: Ord. 1295 § 1 (part), 1999)

**CodeRED Emergency Communications System**

The CodeRED emergency system is a fast communication service allowing Rialto to notify residents of an emergency or critical situation, what actions need to be taken, and notification that the issue has been resolved. The system enables the City to provide mass notification quickly and easily. To receive CodeRED and weather messages residents must sign up. CodeRED will be used for significant incidents and events.
5.2 Mitigation Goals

REQUIREMENT §201.6(c)(3)(i): [The hazard mitigation strategy shall include: a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

The following section provides an overview of the Mitigation Goals and Objectives:

1. Fire Prevention

Description:

The summary below provides a quick reference of mitigation goals pertinent to fire prevention. Some items, such as the Spring/Fall weed abatement program, are continuous to ensure repetitive and complacent fire prevention standards are maintained, while others are Rialto law.

City Ordinances: City Ordinances will continue to prevail as the law of the land regarding business and resident houses. The City’s Development Services Office is in the midst of updating City zoning areas. Once in place, the new zoning will be reviewed and incorporated upon availability in to the HMP.

Continue Fall Weed Abatement: The Weed Abatement program has been put in place to minimize and control noxious weeds, rubbish, refuse and dirt/filth that accumulates on empty parcels throughout the City. The City plans to continue this semi-annual program in order to emphasize the importance of clearing brush around homes and businesses.

Maintain public education programs: In a continuous effort to promote fire safety, the City Fire Department sends out monthly “Fire and Life Safety Tips” newsletter. This simple newsletter, found on the Rialto Fire Department website, will cover a variety of topics and subject matter that pertain to fire, earthquake, and flooding. It is available for reference anytime.

Juvenile Fire Setter program: In continuing efforts to promote fire safety, the Juvenile Fire Setter program is aimed at teaching youth about fire and fire safety. This nationally recognized program will continue to inform and reach out to the community. Objectives: To reduce the incidents of fire through education and prevention programs

Fire Investigation Program: The fire investigation program ensures the thorough investigation of fires within the City. Major fire losses are methodically investigated and, when possible, the City tracks down and prosecutes arsonists.
2. Hazard Response

Description:
Ensure that the City of Rialto is prepared to respond to meet the needs of the community after a natural disaster.

Objectives:
Provide on-going hazard response training to public safety departments and develop SOPS that emphasize proactive disaster operations. Emphasize community emergency preparedness through community education programs. Standardized Emergency Management Systems training for all city employees is planned for the fall of 2004. Update the Emergency Operations Center as needed to include up-to-date communications systems. A Community Emergency Response Teams (C.E.R.T.) program was implemented in the summer of 2003 and remains part of the preparedness component. The overall goal is to minimize deaths and injuries that could be caused by a disaster.

3. Limit Impacts of Natural Hazards

Description:
Avoid and/or reduce the damages to critical facilities from the effects of natural disasters.

Objectives:
Enforce all applicable and current building & land use codes and ordinances. Adopt and develop new codes and standards that provide protection beyond minimum standards. Develop partnerships with business community to develop and maintain businesses with emphasis on pre-mitigation practices. Continue efforts to replace non-reinforced masonry buildings through safety inspections and business licensing process. Continue efforts to ensure that Critical facilities meet minimum building code standards for seismic and critical events. The overall goal is to minimize deaths and injuries that could be caused by the impact from a disaster.

4. Mitigation Awareness

Description:
Enhance the awareness and emphasize the importance of mitigation.

Objectives:
Integrate HMP into the General Plan. Promote mitigation concepts to the business community through planning process and to the public through disaster preparedness and community education programs. Update the City of Rialto's Disaster Plan to reflect a higher priority of planning and prevention. Provide the public with an open opportunity to participate in Hazard Awareness by sponsoring community volunteer groups and maintaining open lines of communication via web sites and phone hotlines.
5.3 Mitigation Actions/Projects

**REQUIREMENT**

§201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy shall include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

This section serves to identify proposed projects in the community.

**Project #1**

Name: Alternate EOC  
Description: Reduce severity of disasters in the event of failure of primary EOC. Maintain ability to manage city operations and provide services  
Alternatives: None at this time  
Strategy: Develop plan to determine optimum location for alternate EOC; locate/plan financial resources within budget to fund project  
Status: Proposed  
Completion Date:  
Local Priority: None  
Longitude:  
Latitude:  
Hazards Mitigated:  
1. Earthquake : 80%  
2. Flooding : 10%  
3. Wildfires : 10%  
Total Cost: 1  
Calculated BC Ratio: 8.14521E+07  
Custom BC Ratio:  
Description of Custom BC Ratio:  
Funding Description:  

*Associated Files*

*No associated files.*

**Project #2**

Name: Disaster Preparedness Training  
Description: Improve ability of all city personnel to respond to a disaster in order to provide both emergency and non-emergency services to citizens
Alternatives:
Strategy: Create Disaster Preparedness Committee that will plan disaster training, develop annual disaster drills and maintain EOC.
Status: Proposed
Completion Date: 6/1/2005
Local Priority: High
Longitude:
Latitude:
Hazards Mitigated:

1. Earthquake: 80%
2. Flooding: 10%
3. Wildfires: 10%

Total Cost: 1
Calculated BC Ratio: 8.14521E+07
Custom BC Ratio:
Description of Custom BC Ratio:

Funding Description:

Associated Files

No associated files.

This following section serves to identify the proposed projects in the community by hazard.

Natural Hazards

1. Earthquake

The following table identifies “Proposed Projects” to mitigate the Earthquake hazard.

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project No.</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
<th>B/C Ratio</th>
<th>Custom B/C Ratio</th>
<th>Percent Mitigation</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Available Financing</th>
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2. Flooding
City of Rialto Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)

The following table identifies “Proposed Projects” to mitigate the Flooding hazard.

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project No.</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
<th>B/C Ratio</th>
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3. Wildfires

The following table identifies “Proposed Projects” to mitigate the Wildfires hazard.

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Technology Hazards

Human Hazards

REQUIREMENT §201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The Mitigation strategy] must also address the jurisdiction’s participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.

5.3.1 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance
Participation in the National Flood Mitigation Program is based on agreements between communities and FEMA. The City of Rialto has been part of the National Flood Insurance Program since 1979. As such, Rialto must adhere to the following three requirements to be in the program;

1. Identify and map floodplains. Creating broad-based awareness of flood hazards.
2. Manage floodplains in order to regulate the effects of flooding.
3. Hold flood insurance so property owners can regulate and reduce flood damage.

Adoption and floodplain management for the cities north eastern floodplain is taken care of by the County of San Bernardino Flood Control District (SBCFCD). The County has the authority over the majority of flood plain areas that affect the city. Areas such as the Lytle Creek runoff, interstate I-210 Channel, and the Rialto channel south of the I-10 are opened only when the County deems fit. Thorough analysis of these areas has been mitigated by the California Department of Transportation.

"Flooding is not a common occurrence to the City, due to the City’s construction along the western bench of Lytle Creek. The most immediate source of potential flooding within the City is the Rialto Channel. The Rialto Channel is a 6.79 mile storm drain channel that bisects the City from north to south. The channel commences at the outfall of a series of five large storm water catch basins that are located between the 210 Freeway and Etiwanda Road, west of Cactus Avenue. The Channel proceeds southerly along the west alignment of Cactus Channel to a point south of west Rialto Avenue, where it makes a 45-degree turn to the southeast before it continues south approximately mid-block between Cactus Avenue and Lilac. South of Bloomington Avenue, the Channel makes a 45-degree turn and continues in a southeasterly direction, where it crosses under Valley Boulevard, Interstate 10 Freeway and Riverside Avenue. It continues in a alternating concrete-lined and natural channel until it empties into the Santa Ana River south of its crossing at Agua Mansa Road. The Rialto Channel is dry for most of the year except during heavy rain events above the Rialto Water Treatment Plan. Below the Rialto Water Treatment Plan, the channel carries treated effluent released from the Treatment Plant year round.

**POTENTIAL HAZARD:** During major storm events, there is a possibility of the channel overtopping at several locations located generally north of the channel’s intersection with Willow Street, between Valley Boulevard and San Bernardino Road. There are eleven locations where the channel crosses a major roadway by either a box culvert or bridge. These locations from south to north include:

1. Willow Avenue between Valley Boulevard and San Bernardino Road.
2. San Bernardino Road and Lilac
3. Bloomington Avenue
4. Randall Avenue
5. Merrill Avenue
6. Metrolink Railroad Right of Way
7. Cactus Avenue between Metrolink Right of Way and Rialto Avenue
8. Rialto Avenue west of Cactus Avenue.
9. 2nd Street West of Cactus Avenue.
10. Foothill Boulevard west of Cactus Avenue.
11. Etiwanda Avenue west of Cactus Avenue.

The major hazard at each of these locations is that excessive storm debris may build up at the upstream culvert, blocking the water flow and permitting the water to become un-channelized and overtopping the roadway at each location. The most immediate hazard at each location is that the waters may overtop each roadway preventing the ingress and egress of emergency vehicles, between the east and west sides of the channel. In severe storm events there is the possibility that the flow may be excessive: expected results would include possible undercutting and failure of roadway surfaces, washout of stream banks or embankments adjacent to the channel, or sheet flooding in adjacent residential neighborhoods with some levels of inundation depending on the location of individual properties. It is expected that most sheet flows within residential areas may be more nuisance type flows but are generally not expected to cause damage other than interior mudflows.

Additional hazards may include vehicles that may attempt to cross these flooded locations and may stall or be swept away into the channel with possible resulting injury or loss of life due to vehicle entrapment.

In 2011, Rialto adopted a new 2011-2015 Capital Improvement Program (CIP). In 2011, the City completed an update of the Storm Drain Master Plan which identified $229,024,000 in needed Storm Drain System improvements. This Master Plan will be used to prioritize drainage systems based on hazard, and to allow inclusion on future Capital Improvement Programs. Several changes in land use, development and improvements have alternated the drainage patterns within the City during the last ten years. The construction of Interstate 210 along the northern edge of the City, construction of the Target Center, development of the Renaissance Specific Plan and the Lytle Creek Specific Plan have or will potentially alter the drainage pattern and interception points with the City. The San Bernardino County Flood Control District assisted in the update and drainage areas that flow from San Bernardino County and Fontana into and through the City were considered during the development of the Storm Drain Master Plan.

The capacity of the Rialto/Cactus Channel, especially above the Metrolink Right of Way is shallow and may not be adequate to handle storm volumes that have been identified in the City’s Master Plan of Drainage. It may be necessary in order to mitigate more increased flows within the channel by increasing the depth of the channel and increasing the capacity of the channel. Current estimates of infrastructure improvements along the channel are up to $23.0 million. Because the channel is primarily owned by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, any effort to increase the channel capacity would need to be performed by the County Flood Control District, with some level of funding from the City as a result of new development.

The new CIP plan accounted for several new areas to Rialto that had developed in the past 20 years. The plan provides guidance to the development community on which drains are needed and what areas they serve and any improvements on existing drains.

**Rialto Channel Improvement South of the I-10 to Cameron**

Priority to the Rialto interstate I-10 Channel has been identified, analyzed, and prioritized as a major renovation. As it stands, the existing channel is a trapezoidal earth channel and will be replaced with a concrete channel and box culvert under Riverside Avenue.
Rialto Channel Improvement from North of the I-10
The San Bernardino County Flood Control District (SBCFCD) has prepared the plans and specifications for the improvement of the Rialto Channel along Cactus Avenue. The SBCFCD will begin working to obtain environmental clearance once funding is secured. The existing channel is a trapezoidal earth channel and will be replaced with a concrete channel. Plans will improve the capacity of the existing channel to eliminate flooding adjacent to this channel.

Cactus Basin #3
The San Bernardino County Flood Control District (SBCFCD) has prepared the plans and specifications for the improvement of Cactus Basin # 3, which is immediately north of Baseline and west of Cactus Avenue. The plan will improve the capacity of the existing basin to eliminate flooding adjacent to the downstream channel. Unfortunately, the current channel lacks sufficient capacity to meet the master storm drain plan needs. Due to this, the development below the basins and tributary to Rialto Channel exceed pre-development flows in to the channel.

Three Box Culverts on Rialto Channel
The San Bernardino County Flood Control District (SBCFCD) has prepared the plans and specifications for the improvement of three box culverts along Rialto Channel at Foothill, Etiwanda, and Merrill Avenues. Construction of the box culverts will improve the street section to the ultimate design width and avoid traffic disruption in the future.

Mitigation efforts will continue to increase Rialto’s capability of handling flooded areas and keep the City well within the requirements set by NFIP. Furthermore, the City’s designated Flood Mitigation Analyst will continue to work with SBCFCD in order to identify future problems that may pose a flooding issue or potential risk.
5.4 Implementation Strategy and Analysis of Mitigation Projects

REQUIREMENT
§201.6(c)(3)(iii): [The mitigation strategy section shall include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.

This section serves to identify the Proposed Projects in the community.

The following tables represent the summation of all mitigation projects related to all hazards threatening the community of City of Rialto

Table 1. The projects are prioritized purely on the basis of the Calculated B/C Ratio.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project No.</th>
<th>Local Priority</th>
<th>B/C Ratio</th>
<th>Custom B/C Ratio</th>
<th>Primary Hazard</th>
<th>CPRI Deaths</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>City/Town</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
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</table>

Table 2. The projects are prioritized purely on the basis of Local Priority.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project No.</th>
<th>Local Priority</th>
<th>B/C Ratio</th>
<th>Custom B/C Ratio</th>
<th>Primary Hazard</th>
<th>CPRI Deaths</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
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</thead>
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<td>City/Town</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
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<td></td>
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Table 3. The projects are prioritized purely on the basis of Total Cost.
### Table 4.
The projects are prioritized purely on the basis of The CPRI of the Primary Hazard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project No.</th>
<th>Local Priority</th>
<th>B/C Ratio</th>
<th>Custom B/C Ratio</th>
<th>Primary Hazard</th>
<th>CPRI</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Available Financing</th>
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<td>$0</td>
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<td>#3</td>
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<td>$81,452,100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$0</td>
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</table>

**Totals:** $0 $0 $0 $0 $0 $0 $0

### Table 5.
The projects are prioritized purely on the basis of the potential fatalities from the Primary Hazard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project No.</th>
<th>Local Priority</th>
<th>B/C Ratio</th>
<th>Custom B/C Ratio</th>
<th>Primary Hazard</th>
<th>CPRI</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Available Financing</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$0 $0 $0 $0 $0 $0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Earthquake</td>
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<td>Earthquake</td>
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<td>$0</td>
<td>$0 $0 $0 $0 $0 $0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0 $0 $0 $0 $0 $0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals:** $0 $0 $0 $0 $0 $0 $0

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)
5.5 Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Strategy

**REQUIREMENT**

§201.6(c)(3)(iv): For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.

*Not Applicable*
Section 6 – Plan Maintenance

6.1 Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan

**REQUIREMENT**

§201.6(c)(4)(i): [The plan maintenance process shall include a section describing the] method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

**Description of Plan Maintenance Procedures:**

A. Initial Review

The planning team that assisted with the development of the Hazard Mitigation plan will be asked to participate with the reviews, and make recommendations within their respective agencies.

B. Evaluating the Plan

The team will review each mitigation action to determine its continued relevance to changing situations and land developments in the City, as well as changes in State or Federal policy, and to ensure that each action is addressing current and expected conditions. The team will also review the risk assessment portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified. The parties responsible for the various implementation actions will report on:

- The status of these actions, and, where applicable, will report on which actions worked well.
- Whether difficulties have been encountered.
- How coordination efforts have been proceeding, and which actions should be revised.

C. Monitoring the Plan

Based on review, the plan shall be continuously revised every four years and given to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer in order to comply with regulations. Any updates will reflect changes in land development and additional hazards that may require mitigation projects. The committee will make changes to the plan relevant to changes in policies, ordinances and/or conditions that have changed.

Public input will be encouraged, and to that end, the public will be invited to directly comment on and provide feedback about the plan. Furthermore, public input can always be given at any time through the City of Rialto website. If no changes have occurs, the City will provide written justification as to why there were no changes to the State and FEMA.
6.2 Implementation through Existing Programs

**REQUIREMENT**

§201.6(c)(4)(ii): [The plan shall include a] process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans when appropriate.

The City of Rialto employs mitigation strategies by regularly reviewing through the City’s existing programs. This includes the General Plan, Building and Safety codes, Municipal Code, Capital Improvement Plan and emergency plan updates.
## 6.3 Continued Public Involvement

**REQUIREMENT**

§201.6(c)(4)(iii):

[The plan maintenance process shall include a] discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

Public involvement will be encouraged at the following future events:

- **The Great California Shakeout 2011** - October 20, 2011 at 10:20am
- **National Fire Protection Association Fire Week 2011** - October 9-15
- **City of Rialto Police: Area Command Meetings 2011** - Various dates throughout year