

# 10. Public Health and Safety Element

## Introduction

The Public Health and Safety Element provides policy guidance for the provision of quality public safety services, needed to serve the existing and expected future population in Yorba Linda. The Public Health and Safety Element identifies natural and human-caused hazards with potential to impact the population, property, and the natural environment.

Through the investigation of hazard risks and vulnerability, and in coordination with careful land use planning to reduce or restrict development in high-risk areas, the negative impacts from a disaster can be reduced. The Public Health and Safety Element seeks to sustain and improve the City's commitment to safety through comprehensive police, fire, building, and code enforcement services that encourage community outreach and education, maintain local agency partnerships, promote prevention, and enhance the technical, logistical, and technological systems to prepare for and respond to public safety needs.



## Authority and Scope

The Public Health and Safety Element is a required component of the General Plan per Government Code 65302(g). Several recent state senate bills and assembly bills also govern the content and components of the Safety Element. Relevant regulatory requirements and considerations are listed below.

### *Government Code 65302(g)(1)*

A Safety Element for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismically induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunami seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides; subsidence; liquefaction; and other seismic hazards identified pursuant to Chapter 7.8 (commencing with Section 2690) of Division 2 of the Public Resources Code, and other geologic hazards known to the legislative body; flooding; and wildland and urban fires. The safety element shall include mapping of known seismic and other geologic hazards. It shall also address evacuation routes, military installations, peak load water supply requirements, and minimum road widths and clearances around structures, as those items relate to identified fire and geologic hazards.

## *Recent Regulatory Updates Applicable to the Safety Element*

### ***Government Code Sections 8685.9 and 65302.6 (Assembly Bill 2140)***

AB 2140 authorizes local governments to adopt the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) with the General Plan Safety Element, through integration or incorporation by reference. The City maintains an active LHMP to comply with this requirement.

### ***Government Code 65302(g)(3) and 65302.5 (Senate Bill 1241)***

SB 1241 requires communities with fire hazard zones to ensure consistency between the housing and safety elements, to properly address fire risk and vulnerability. Safety Elements must identify and update mapping, information, goals, and policies to address wildfire hazards. Jurisdictions with designated State Responsibility Areas or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ) in the Local Responsibility Areas (as defined by the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection [Cal FIRE]), are required to transmit the updated Safety Element for review and approval. The City has VHFHSZ located within the Local Responsibility Area, and therefore complies with this requirement.

### ***Government Code 65302.15 (Assembly Bill 747, Assembly Bill 1409)***

AB 747 and AB 1409 require jurisdictions to identify evacuation routes, along with capacity, safety, and viability under various emergency scenarios. The City prepared an Evacuation Route Capacity and Viability Study to comply with this requirement.

### ***Government Code 65302(g)(5) (Senate Bill 99)***

SB 99 requires the Safety Element to identify residential developments in any hazard area that do not have at least two evacuation routes. The City prepared an Evacuation Route Capacity and Viability Study to comply with this requirement.

### ***Government Code 65302(g)(4) (Senate Bill 1035 and Senate Bill 379)***

SB 1035 and SB 379 require cities to address climate change adaptation and resilience through the General Plan Safety Element, along with developing strategies to mitigate these hazards. Analysis of climate change adaptation should rely on a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The City maintains an active LHMP to comply with this requirement.

## **Background and Baseline Conditions**

Yorba Linda is vulnerable to several natural hazards, including seismic (earthquake), landslide, flood, dam inundation, and wildfire. Background information regarding risk, vulnerability, and previous occurrences of each natural hazard in Yorba Linda is included below.

Further detail regarding these natural disasters, including relevant mitigation actions to reduce vulnerability, are included in the City of Yorba Linda Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The City of Yorba Linda LHMP was developed in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and followed FEMA's 2023 Local

Hazard Mitigation Plan guidance. The LHMP incorporates a process where hazards are identified and profiled, the people and facilities at risk are analyzed, and mitigation actions are developed to reduce or eliminate hazard risk. The implementation of these mitigation actions, which include both short-term and long-term strategies, involve planning, policy changes, programs, projects, and other activities. The LHMP is on the City's webpage, under Emergency Management linked here: <https://www.yorbalindaca.gov/854/Local-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan>.

## Seismic Hazards

Several faults are mapped in the Southern California region, and are known to be seismically active. Thus, Yorba Linda is vulnerable to seismic-related hazards such as fault rupture, groundshaking, and liquefaction.

### Fault Rupture

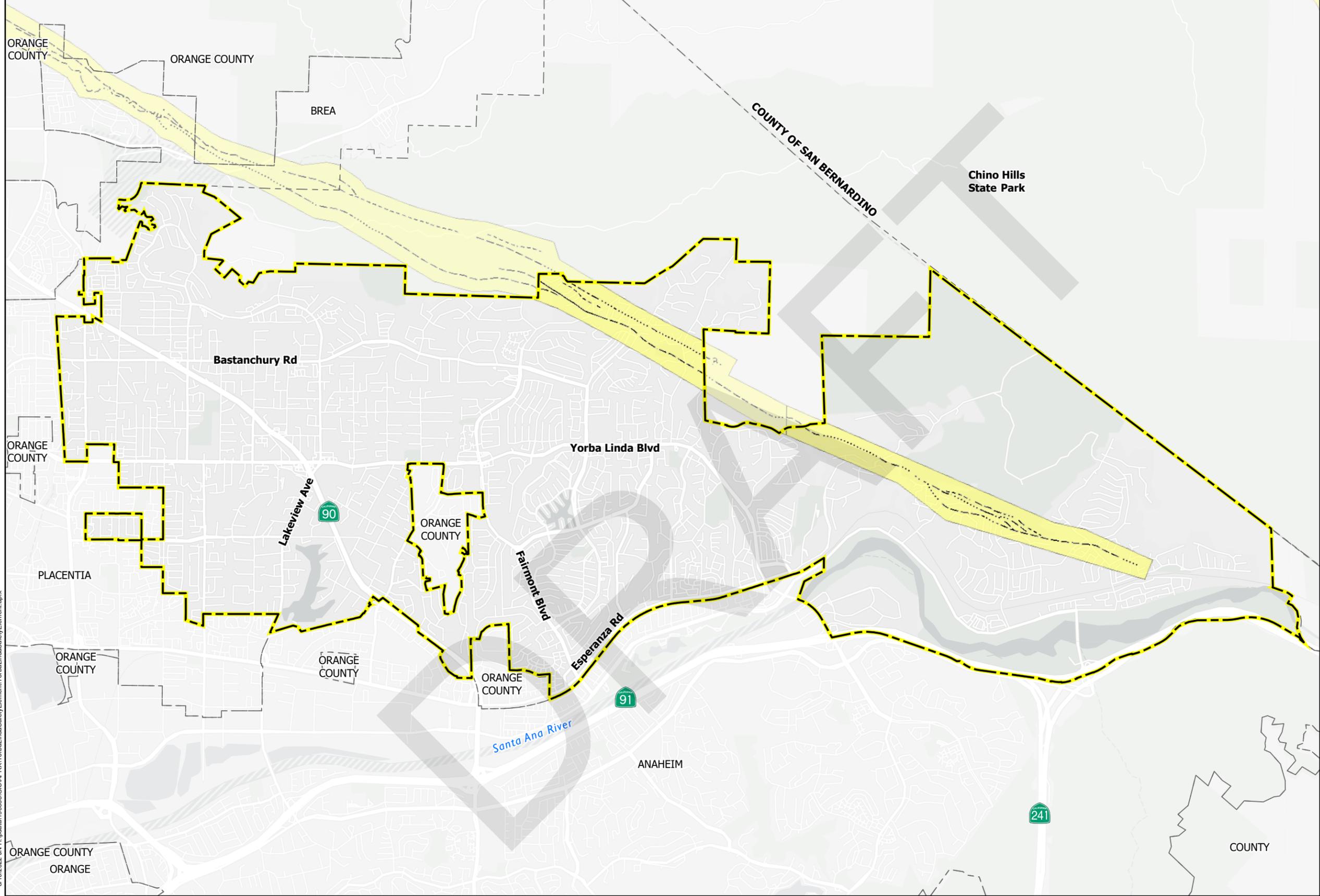
The Whittier Fault is located within the City of Yorba Linda and is considered to be seismically active, as part of the larger Whittier-Elsinore Fault Zone. The Whittier Fault traverses the Planning Area in a northwest to southeast direction. Refer to *Figure PS-1: Alquist Priolo Fault Traces and Fault Zone*, illustrating the mapped traces of the fault zone that could potentially impact the planning area.

The Whittier Fault is the main spur from the larger Elsinore Fault system, and generally follows east of the Santa Ana Mountains into Mexico. The Whittier fault extends over twenty miles from the Whittier Narrows (City of Whittier), southeast to the Santa Ana River, where it merges with the southeasterly trending Elsinore fault. Collectively, both faults combined are known as the Whittier-Elsinore Fault Zone.<sup>1</sup> Because the Whittier Fault Zone within the City is known to be seismically active, the fault traces are mapped as regulatory zones subject to the Alquist Priolo Special Studies Zone Act (defined by the California Department of Conservation). The City of Yorba Linda regulates development within the Alquist Priolo Fault Zone with consideration for seismic risk in accordance with state law, to ensure all construction and land divisions are safe for human occupancy. Fault rupture within the City is most likely to occur within the mapped Alquist Priolo Fault Zone.

### Ground Shaking

There are several active fault zones in the Southern California region, and the City is vulnerable to seismic ground shaking. In addition to the Whittier-Elsinore Fault Zone, the City is vulnerable to ground shaking from the San Jacinto Fault Zone, Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone, San Andreas Fault Zone, and Peralta Hills Fault. Refer to *Table PS-1: Existing Faults*, below for a list of significant faults within and adjacent to Yorba Linda.

<sup>1</sup> Southern California Earthquake Data Center, Earthquake Information, <https://scedc.caltech.edu/earthquake/faults.html>, accessed July 5, 2022.



**Legend**

- City Limit
- Fault Traces**
- Accurately Located
- Approximately Located
- Inferred
- Concealed
- Concealed, Queried
- Alquist-Priolo Fault Hazard Zones



October 15, 2023



Source: FEMA, City of Yorba Linda, County of Orange, Esri

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Table PS-1  
Relevant Existing Faults

Fault	Category <sup>1</sup>	Estimated Maximum Magnitude <sup>2</sup>
Whittier	Active	6.0-7.2
Elsinore	Active	6.5-7.5
Peralta Hills	Active	N/A
Newport-Inglewood	Active	6.0-7.4
San Jacinto	Active	6.5-7.5
San Andreas	Active	6.8-8.0

Notes:

1. Active faults are known to have surface displacements within Holocene times (past 11,000 years). Potentially active faults have evidence of surface faulting within Quaternary time (past 2-3 million years).
2. Maximum magnitude based on estimated rupture length and empirical relationships between historical rupture and earthquake magnitude.

Source: Southern California Earthquake Data Center, *Earthquake Information*, <https://scedc.caltech.edu/earthquake/faults.html>, accessed November 30, 2022.

As discussed above, there are several active and potentially active faults in the vicinity of Yorba Linda, which makes the risk of structural damage and loss of life due to ground shaking considerable. The extent of damage caused by ground shaking is related to the magnitude and intensity of the specific earthquake. Earthquake magnitude is determined from the logarithm of the wave amplitude created by seismographs, measured on the Richter Magnitude Scale. Intensity refers to the perceived strength of an earthquake as it affects local residents and development. Intensity depends on magnitude, distance from the epicenter, acceleration, period duration and amplitude of seismic waves, type of ground, water table, type and quality of construction, and the natural fundamental period of structures and their foundations. Intensity scales are a measure of perceived impact based on interviews and observations, and is measured by the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. *Table PS-2: Richter and Modified Mercalli Scale Comparison*, describes the relevant comparisons between the Richter Scale and the Modified Mercalli Scale for earthquake intensities.

Table PS-2  
Richter and Modified Mercalli Scale Comparison

Magnitude on Richter Scale	Effects at Different Levels of Intensity
Below 3.0	I. Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
3.0-3.9 Distance felt: (approx. miles) 15	II. Felt only by few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings. III. Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.
4.0-4.9 Distance felt: (approx. miles) 30	IV. Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably. V. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
5.0-5.9 Distance felt: (approx. miles) 70	VI. Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight. VII. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
6.0-6.9 Distance felt: (approx. miles) 125	VIII. Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned. IX. Damage considerable in specifically designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.
7.0 or higher Distance felt: (approx. miles) 250	X. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.

Source: United States Geological Survey, Earthquake Magnitude, Energy Release, and Shaking Intensity, [https://www.usgs.gov/natural-hazards/earthquake-hazards/science/earthquake-magnitude-energy-release-and-shaking-intensity?qt-science\\_center\\_objects=0#qt-science\\_center\\_objects](https://www.usgs.gov/natural-hazards/earthquake-hazards/science/earthquake-magnitude-energy-release-and-shaking-intensity?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects), accessed July 26, 2021.

United States Geological Survey, The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale, [https://www.usgs.gov/natural-hazards/earthquake-hazards/science/modified-mercalli-intensity-scale?qt-science\\_center\\_objects=0#qt-science\\_center\\_objects](https://www.usgs.gov/natural-hazards/earthquake-hazards/science/modified-mercalli-intensity-scale?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects), accessed July 26, 2021

## Liquefaction

Liquefaction occurs when ground shaking causes saturated soils (primarily clay-free deposits such as sand or silt) to lose strength and act like a viscous fluid. Liquefaction-induced ground failure has historically caused damage in Southern California, when triggered by earthquake ground shaking. Localities most susceptible to liquefaction-induced damage are underlain by loose, water-saturated, granular sediment within 50 feet of the ground surface. These geological and ground-water conditions exist in parts of Yorba Linda, around current or historic rivers or other drainages.

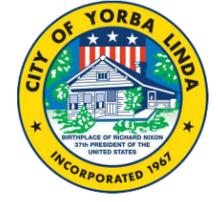
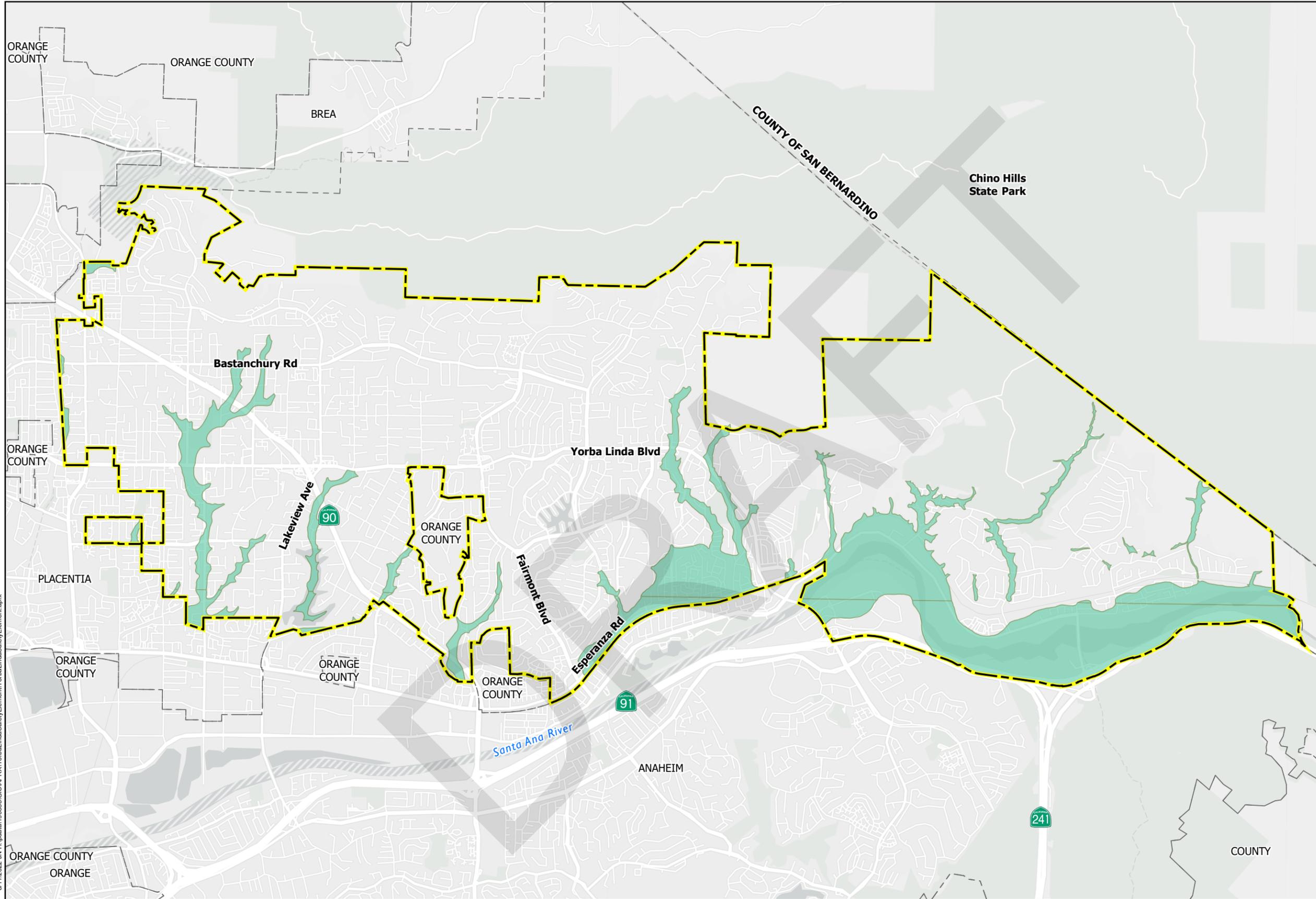
Areas prone to liquefaction due to geological and ground-water conditions are identified as liquefaction hazard zones. In Yorba Linda, the most significant liquefaction hazard zone is primarily located within a mile of the Santa Ana River, in the southern section of the City. The California Geological Survey Seismic Hazard Zonation Program identifies and maps areas prone to liquefaction, refer to *Figure PS-2: Liquefaction Hazard Zones*.

## Vulnerable Buildings

One of the major threats to public safety in an earthquake is structural damage to homes or other critical infrastructure. Advancements in engineering, design, and building code standards have reduced the potential for collapse during an earthquake in most new construction. However, many structures in the City of Yorba Linda were built before earthquake design standards were incorporated into building codes. The specific building types of concern include:

**Unreinforced Masonry Structures** – Following the 1933 Long Beach earthquake, seismic requirements were added to local building codes for the first time, and the Field Act of 1934 instituted statewide standards which applied to existing unreinforced masonry structures. These structures are recognized as the most hazardous type of structure in an earthquake. Because of the development that occurred in Yorba Linda during the 1930s, unreinforced masonry buildings may still exist within the City. Most of the development that took place in the 1930s is concentrated in the downtown area. Senate Bill 547 requires local jurisdictions to enact structural hazard reduction programs by (a) inventorying pre-1934 unreinforced masonry structure, and (b) developing mitigation programs for structural hazards.

**Soft-Story Buildings** – Soft-story buildings are structures that have at least one story (commonly the ground floor) with significantly less rigidity and/or strength than the rest of the structure. This can form a weak link in the structure, unless specific design features are incorporated to give the building adequate structural integrity. Typical examples of soft-story construction are buildings with glass curtain walls on the first floor only, or buildings placed on stilts or columns. In the early 1950s to early 1970s, soft-story structures were a popular construction style for low- and mid-rise concrete frame structures.



- Legend**
- City Limit
  - Liquefaction Zones



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Source: FEMA, City of Yorba Linda, County of Orange, Esri

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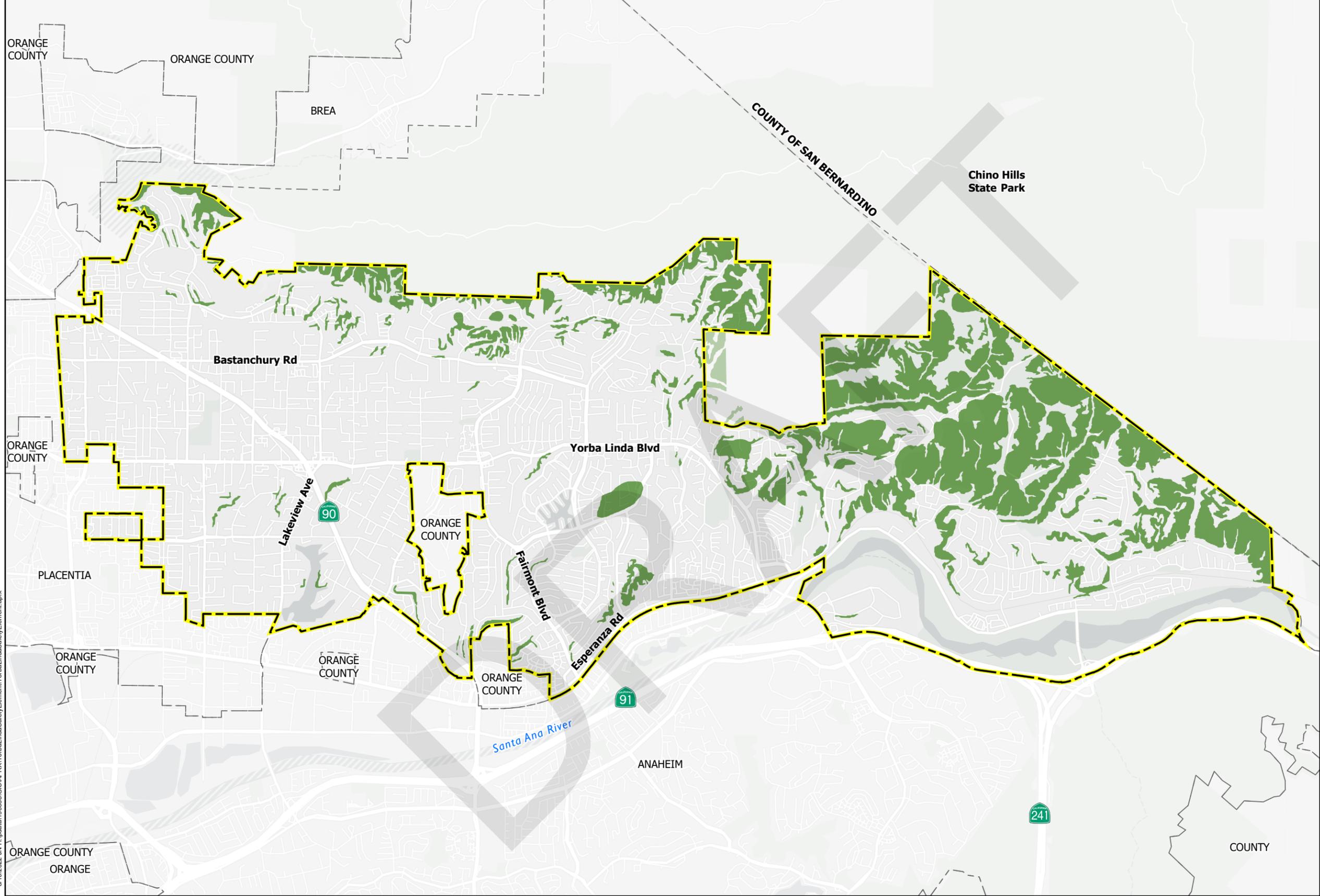
## Landslide Hazards

Landslide is a generalized term for a falling mass of soils or rocks, and are induced by either earthquakes or excessive moisture. Landslides triggered by earthquakes have been a significant cause of earthquake damage. Areas most susceptible to earthquake-induced landslides are steep slopes in poorly cemented or highly fractured rocks, areas underlain by loose, weak soils, and areas on or adjacent to existing landslide deposits.<sup>2</sup> Areas recently burned by wildfires are more susceptible to landslide, because the fire destroys the plant cover that helps stabilize slopes.

Slope stability is a serious geologic problem in the northern and northeastern parts of the City of Yorba Linda. **Figure PS-3: Landslide Hazard Zones**, shows portions of the planning area that are at risk of landslides due to geological conditions. Landslides are more common than on south-facing slopes underlain by thick soil and slope wash, such as Telegraph Canyon and other east-west trending canyons. Soil creep and shallow slope failures also occur more frequently on the east-west trending slopes. Conditions which contribute to the slope failures are evident in the Chino Hills area, particularly in areas of well-bedded siltstone and sandstone within the Puente Formation. The Puente Formation underlies the Puente and Chino hills and is comprised of four members: the Sycamore Canyon, Yorba, Soquel, and La Vida members. Rockfalls and rockslides are also identified as a hazard where resistant, thick-bedded, or massive sandstone is exposed on steep, high-slopes such as in areas underlain by the Soquel Member of the Puente Formation.

In addition to landslides, the City is also vulnerable to debris flow - a type of fast-moving landslide described as a river of rock, earth and other debris that is saturated with water. Wildland fires on hills covered with chaparral are often a precursor to debris flows in burned out canyons. The extreme heat of a wildfire can create impervious soil conditions by forming a waxy layer below the ground surface. Because water cannot be absorbed into the soil, runoff rapidly accumulates on the surface, gathering loose particles of soil into a sheet of mud and debris while traveling down the slope. Debris flows can originate miles away, traveling at high rates of speed with little forewarning. Debris flows are also a significant concern in the northern and northeastern parts of the City where slopes are steeper. Additionally, debris flows are a concern along the Santa Ana River and other drainage channels throughout the eastern portion of the City.

<sup>2</sup> United States Geological Survey, Landslides 101, <https://www.usgs.gov/programs/landslide-hazards/landslides-101>, accessed December 14, 2022.



**Legend**

- City Limit
- Landslide Hazard Zones



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Source: Dept. of Conservation, City of Yorba Linda, County of Orange, Esri

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## Flood Hazards

Flooding occurs when a waterway (either natural or artificial drainage channel) receives more water than capable of conveying, causing the water level in the waterway to rise. Depending on how long these conditions last and the amount of runoff the waterway receives in proportion to its capacity, the rising water level may eventually overtop the waterway's banks or any other boundaries to the drainage area, resulting in flooding. Historic flooding in Orange County has occurred along the Santa Ana River. Flooding has been documented since 1825. The greatest flood in the history of California occurred in 1862; it was estimated water in the Santa Ana River flowed at 315,000 cubic feet per second (cfs). The history of flooding along the Santa Ana River was the impetus behind the Santa Ana River Mainstream Project, which includes several drainage control measures designed to provide flood protection to communities in Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The majority of construction has concluded, but a few elements remain to complete the project. Upon completion, the project will increase levels of flood protection for more than 3.35 million people, including the City of Yorba Linda. Specific project components include the Seven Oaks Dam, Mill Creek Levee, San Timoteo Creek, Oak Street Drain, Prado Dam, Santiago Creek, and the Lower Santa Ana River.<sup>3</sup>

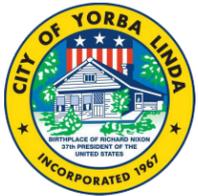
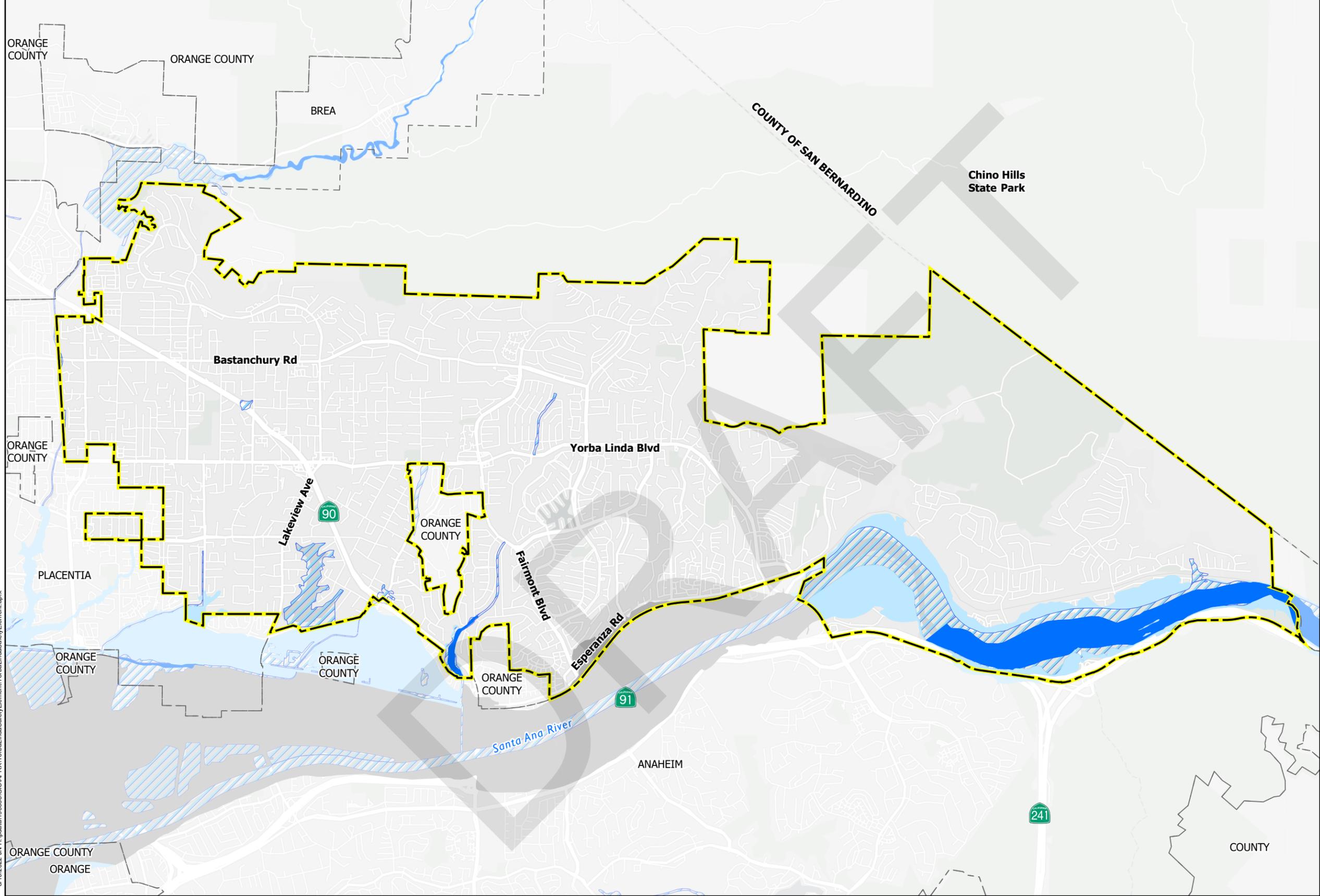
The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has mapped several 100-year floodplains within the City of Yorba Linda. A 100-year floodplain is defined as an area that has a one percent chance of experiencing a flood inundation in any given year. The floodplain areas in Yorba Linda are established by the FEMA and are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS). *Figure PS-4: Flood Hazards*, shows the floodplain areas designated by FIRMS located within the planning area. The designated floodplain within the boundaries of the City of Yorba Linda include two categories – tributaries to the Santa Ana River and the Santa Ana River. The Santa Ana River floodplain in Yorba Linda extends approximately four miles along the southern border of the City and encompasses approximately 690 acres. The floodplains that are tributaries to the river follow the area topography that flows roughly south to southwest. Some drainages have been improved to contain floodwaters, but many are in an unimproved state.

The Yorba Linda Municipal Code, Chapter 15.12 Flood Damage Protection, helps to minimize losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. Through these regulations, the City implements the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). All development within designated special flood hazard areas must be in full compliance with Chapter 15.12. Article III, Flood Hazard Reduction discusses specific standards construction, utility, subdivision, and manufactured home standards. These standards are applicable both at the time of initial improvement and would be applicable after any flood event. The majority of land within the 100-year floodplain is designated Open Space, which does not allow for habitable development.

Flood hazards and risk are known to be closely correlated with climate change. According to the Yorba Linda LHMP, California will likely experience extremely wet and extremely dry seasons by the end of the century. Thus, considerations for flood remain a policy and mitigation priority for the City into the future.

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<sup>3</sup> OC Public Works, Santa Ana River Project. <https://ocip.ocpublicworks.com/service-areas/oc-infrastructure-programs/santa-ana-river-project>. Accessed December 7, 2022.



**Legend**

- City Limit
- Flood Zones**
- Floodplain – 100-year Flood Zone (A, AE, AH, AO, VE)
- Floodway – 100-year Flood Zone (AE)
- Zone X - 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk Due to Levee
- Zone X - Area of Minimal Flood Hazard



October 15, 2023

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Source: FEMA, City of Yorba Linda, County of Orange, Esri

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## Dam Inundation

A dam is an artificial barrier preventing the flow of water, or a barrier built across a watercourse for impounding water. Dam failure is the uncontrolled release of impounded water from behind a dam. Flooding, earthquakes, blockages, landslides, lack of maintenance, improper operation, poor construction, vandalism, and terrorism can all cause dam infrastructure to fail. Dam failure causes downstream flooding of varying velocities, that could result in loss of life and property. There are several dams that would potentially impact the City if a failure or dam inundation event were to occur, including dams both within Yorba Linda and immediately outside City boundaries. Dams with mapped inundation zones within the City include Prado Dam, Carbon Canyon Dam, Yorba Linda Reservoir, and the Diemer Water Treatment Plant.

Prado Dam, completed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in 1941, provides flood protection to the Lower Santa Ana River, including the City of Yorba Linda. The earthen dam can control 200-year floods. Since the Prado Dam was built, various modifications have continued to mitigate flood risk, including raising the embankment and installing larger capacity outlets.<sup>4</sup> According to the County of Orange Safety Element, portions of southern Yorba Linda along the Santa Ana River are located within the Prado Dam Inundation Area and could be inundated by a Prado Dam failure.

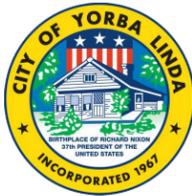
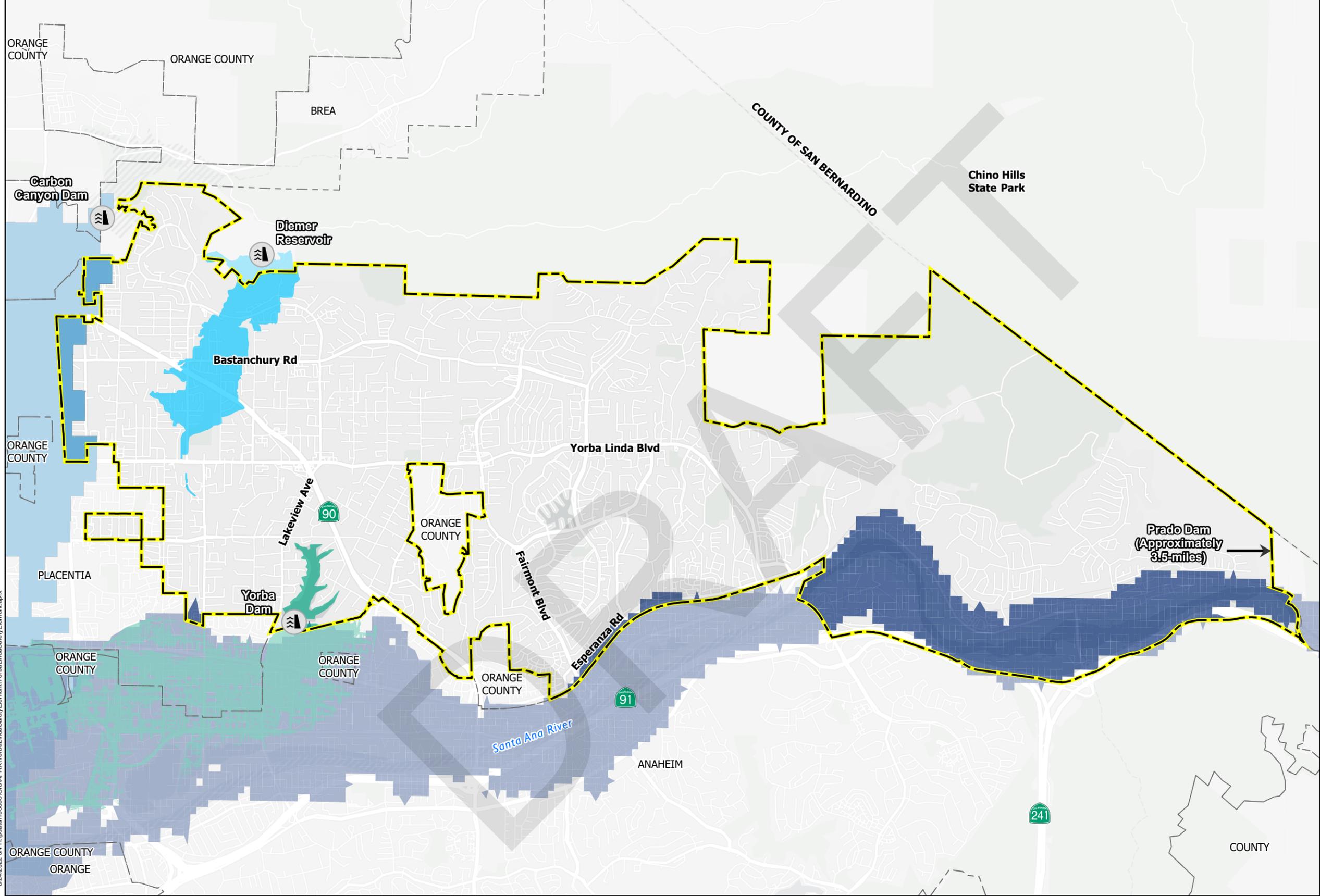
The Robert B. Diemer Water Treatment Plant (Diemer Water Treatment Plant) is owned and operated by Metropolitan Water District. Although this facility is a water treatment plant, it stores enough water during the treatment process to trigger the regulations for a dam/reservoir emergency action plan (EAP). A failure at the Diemer Plant would result in a release of water that flows south into the City. Inundation would occur in the northwest areas of the City and would potentially impact densely developed areas surrounding Bastanchury Road and SR-90.

Carbon Canyon Dam is owned and operated by USACE and is located within an unincorporated area of Orange County at the northwest border of Yorba Linda. The dam is an earthen embankment constructed in 1961 by USACE as a flood control measure for the Carbon Canyon Creek drainage basin. Although the water level behind the dam is typically minimal, a worst-case scenario dam failure would flow southwest. Inundation would potentially impact residential areas along the western border of the City. Yorba Linda Reservoir is a hydraulic fill dam built in 1907 and is the responsibility of Orange County. The reservoir is located in the southwestern area of the City. Yorba Linda Reservoir is considered inactive and remains empty year-round. In the unlikely scenario of a dam failure at both Yorba Linda Reservoir and Carbon Canyon Dam, the volume of water is likely to be minimal and inundation impacts would be non-substantial.

Dam inundation areas are shown on **Figure PS-5: Dam Inundation Areas**. The impacts of any potential dam failure event would depend on the circumstances of the failure (such as partial compared to complete failure), and is largely dependent the amount of water released. Dams and reservoirs are regularly inspected and emergency procedures have been established to mitigate impacts and facilitate the appropriate emergency response in the event of a potential or actual dam failure.

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<sup>4</sup> OC Public Works, Santa Ana River Project. <https://ocip.ocpublicworks.com/service-areas/oc-infrastructure-programs/santa-ana-river-project>. Accessed December 7, 2022.



**Legend**

- City Limit
- Dams Location
- Prado Dam Inundation Area
- Yorba Dam Inundation
- Diemer Water Treatment Plant
- Carbon Canyon Dam Inundation



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Source: USACE, City of Yorba Linda, County of Orange, Esri

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## Fire Hazards

A wildfire is defined as an unplanned and unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fire where the object is to extinguish the fire. Wildfires are a natural part of the California landscape and ecosystem. Historically, much of the state’s forests are adapted to wildfire, and can be a necessary component of various species lifecycles. Lightning is the most common natural cause of wildfire, but majority of wildfires in the United States originate from human-causes such as arson, equipment/vehicle malfunction, campfires, or smoking. Regardless of cause, wildfires within the vicinity of urbanized areas can be extremely destructive.

The City of Yorba Linda is subject to wildfires due to the City’s geographical location adjacent to the Santa Ana Canyon, steep terrain, highly flammable chaparral vegetation, and the Santa Ana winds during seasonal dry periods. Major wildfires have threatened the City in the past, and many of the most significant wildfires in Orange County history have occurred within the vicinity of Yorba Linda. Fire hazards are typically greatest in the late summer and early fall when vegetation is dry and strong Santa Ana winds blow from the north and northeast.

### Wildfire History

The Santa Ana Canyon, located to the east of Yorba Linda, has an extensive wildland fire history. The canyon’s geographical location plays a significant role in directing wildland fire through strong Santa Ana winds into Orange County. Wildfire history in this region dates back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the Yorba Linda LHMP documents wildfire history mapping dating back to the 1940s. **Table PS-3: Significant Wildfires within the Vicinity of Yorba Linda**, below lists the most notable and devastating fire events that have impacted Yorba Linda since 1980.

Table PS-3 Significant Wildfires within the Vicinity of Yorba Linda		
Fire Name	Year	Acres Burnt
Carbon Canyon Fire	1980	14,613
Owl Fire	1980	14,873
Gypsum Fire	1982	20,142
Sierra Peak Fire	2006	10,592
Freeway Complex Fire	2008	30,305
Holy Fire	2018	23,025
Blue Ridge Fire	2020	13,695
Silverado Fire	2020	12,469

Source: CAL FIRE, The Cranston Fire: A Collaborative Wildfire Prevention Success Story, <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/b00b3e79ee7240b6936eced75cd60342>, accessed August 31, 2022.

The 2008 Freeway Complex Fire was the largest wildland fire in recent Orange County history. Two separate wildfires in Corona and Brea merged due to severe weather conditions, and rapidly spread due to winds above 60 mph. Within the first 12 hours, the complex fire consumed over 10,000 acres, equivalent to the length of 14 football fields every minute. The fire consumed over 30,000 acres, impacted six cities in four counties, and destroyed

or damaged over 381 homes, commercial structures, and out-buildings. In Yorba Linda, 177 residences were destroyed, and 77 residences and two commercial buildings were damaged. The calculated loss from the Freeway Complex fire was estimated at \$125 million.<sup>5</sup>

### *Wildfire Hazard Zones and Risk Mapping*

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) prepares wildfire hazard severity maps, including mapping areas of significant fire hazards based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. These zones, referred to as Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ), define the application of various mitigation strategies and influence development. While FHSZ do not predict when or where a wildfire will occur, they do identify areas where wildfire hazards could be more severe and therefore, are of greater concern for mitigation purposes.

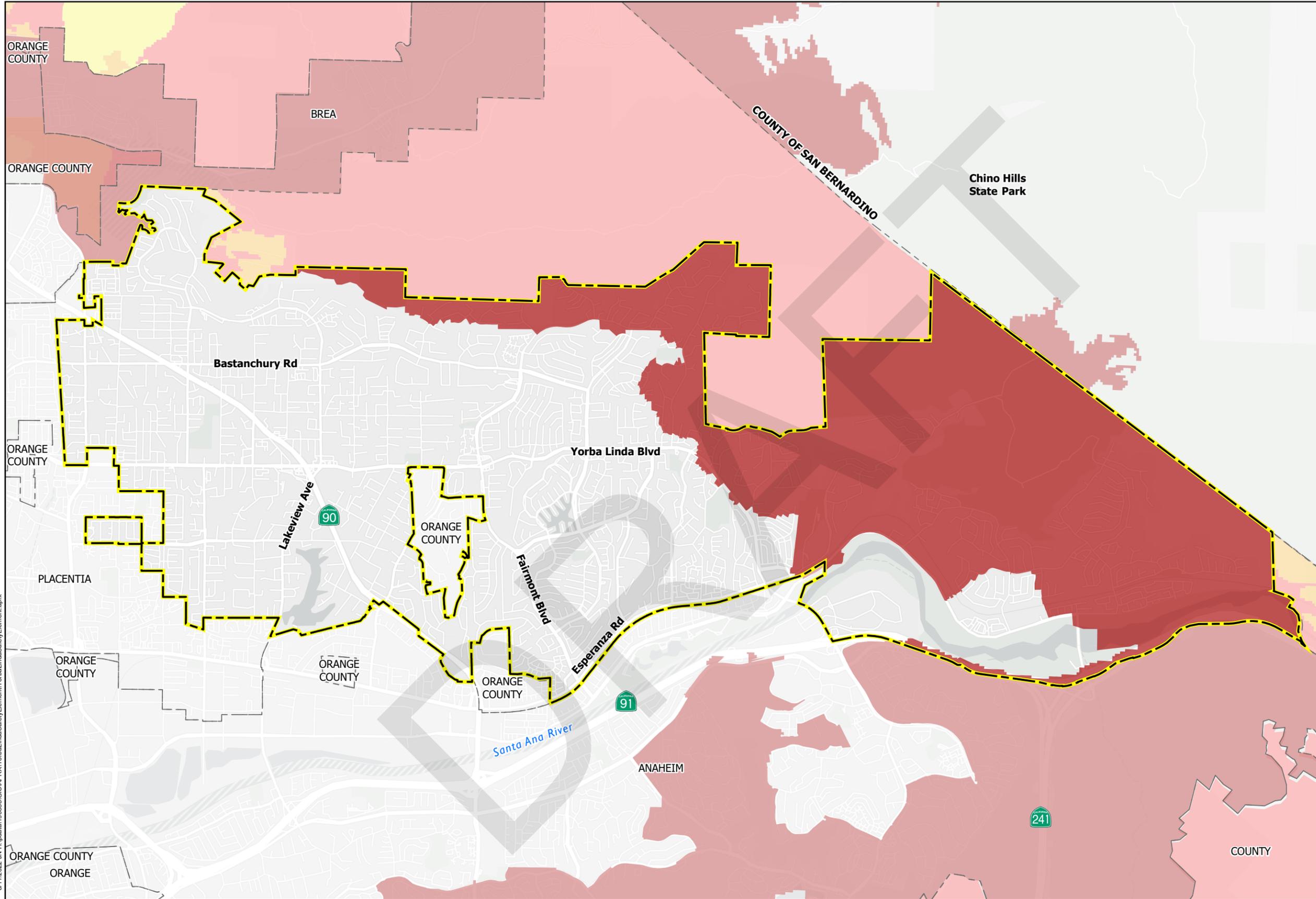
Zones are designated on varying degrees from moderate, high, and very high. There are three types of responsibility areas that FHSZ may fall under: Local Responsibility Area (LRA), State Responsibility Area (SRA), or Federal Responsibility Area (FRA). LRAs are incorporated cities, urban regions, and agriculture lands where the local government is responsible for wildfire protection. SRAs are those which the State of California is financially responsible for the prevention and suppression of wildfires. FRAs are lands on which neither the State nor the local government has legal responsibility for providing fire protection. For LRAs, only very high hazard severity zones are mapped. FHSZs mapped within the City of Yorba Linda are considered LRAs.

A significant portion of the City is located in the wildland-urban interface, specifically in the northern and eastern areas that abut Chino Hills State Park and Carbon Canyon Regional Park. These areas of the City include rugged topography with highly flammable native vegetation, making wildland fires a substantial risk. As such, the northeastern and eastern areas of the City are designed Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ), the highest risk level. Additionally, VHFHSZs are mapped in neighboring jurisdictions adjacent to the City; VHFHSZs are mapped in the City of Brea to the northwest of Yorba Linda and in the City of Anaheim to the southeast. Refer to **Figure PS-6: California Fire Hazard Severity Zones**, below. Mapped land uses within the VHFHSZ primarily consist of single-family residential. Refer to **Figure PS-7: California Fire Hazard Severity Zones with Land Use Overlay** to illustrate development types within the VHFHSZ. Further details on land use types, allowable land uses, and permitted density is included as part of the Land Use Element.

Wildfire hazards and risk are known to be closely correlated with climate change. According to the Yorba Linda LHMP, climate change is expected to cause an increase in temperatures and trigger more frequent drought conditions. Excessive heat and low humidity are known to increase dry plant matter and increase the intensity of wildfire. Thus, considerations for wildfire remain a policy and mitigation priority into the future.

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<sup>5</sup> Orange County Fire Authority, After Action Report Freeway Complex Fire, November 15, 2008.

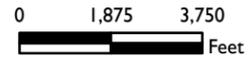


**Legend**

-  City Limit
- Fire Hazard Severity Zones
- State Responsibility Area (SRA)
-  Moderate
-  High
-  Very High
- Local Responsibility Area (LRA)
-  Very High Fire Hazard Zone



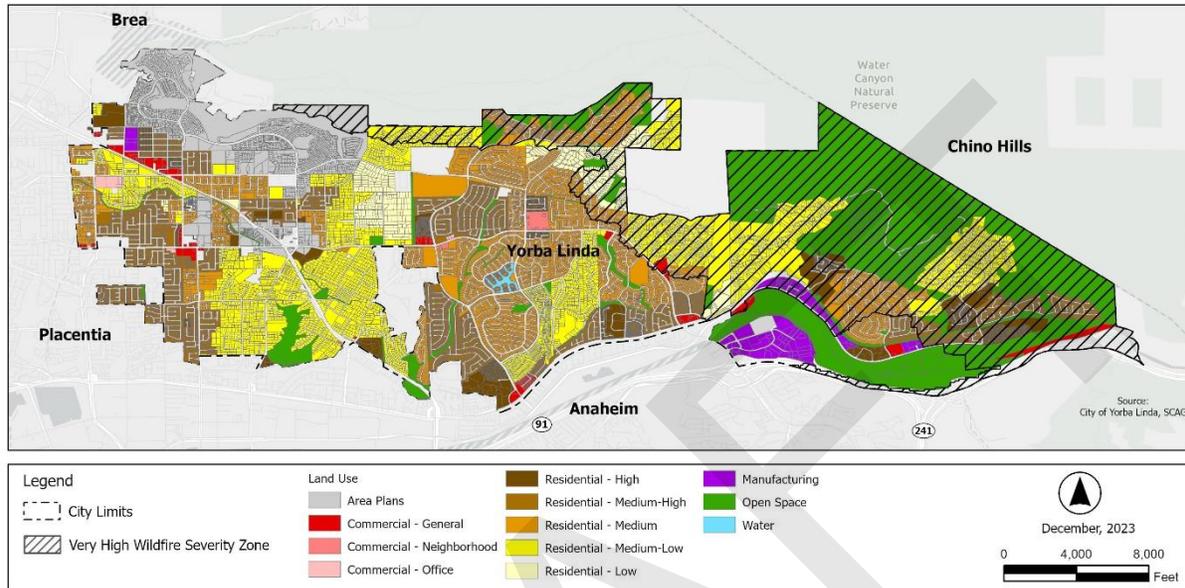
October 15, 2023



Source: CalFire, City of Yorba Linda, County of Orange, Esri

8/11/2022 10:06:38 AM H:\data\190638\GIS\APRXX\YorbaLindaSafetyElement\YorbaLindaSafetyElement.aprx

Figure PS-7, California Fire Hazard Severity Zones with Land Use Overlay



### Wildfire Suppression and Public Safety

The City of Yorba Linda contracts with Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) to provide wildfire prevention and suppression services within the City jurisdiction. OCFA is a regional fire service agency that serves 23 cities in Orange County and all unincorporated areas. The OCFA protects over 1.68 million residents from its 71 fire stations located throughout Orange County. OCFA Reserve Firefighters work 10 stations throughout Orange County. **Table PS-4: OCFA Fire Stations in Yorba Linda**, lists the three fire stations located within the City, along with staffing and apparatus capabilities.

The City contracts with Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD) for public safety services. OCSD responds to all local emergencies or natural disasters within the City, in coordination with OCFA. In addition, OCSD would provide coordination to the Emergency Management Division and support emergency response efforts within the through Orange County Operational Area organizational resources. One OCSD station is located within the City, at 20994 Yorba Linda Boulevard. Refer to **Figure PS-8: OCFA and OCSD Facilities** for the mapped location of each fire and police station located within the City of Yorba Linda.

Yorba Linda Water District (YLWD) supplies water to the planning area for firefighting and fire suppression purposes. The City works closely with OCFA and YLWD to ensure new and existing development have adequate infrastructure to transport water for fire suppression purposes. Further discussion regarding the location and long-term integrity of water supplies is included in the Public Services and Utilities Element.



Yorba Linda General Plan

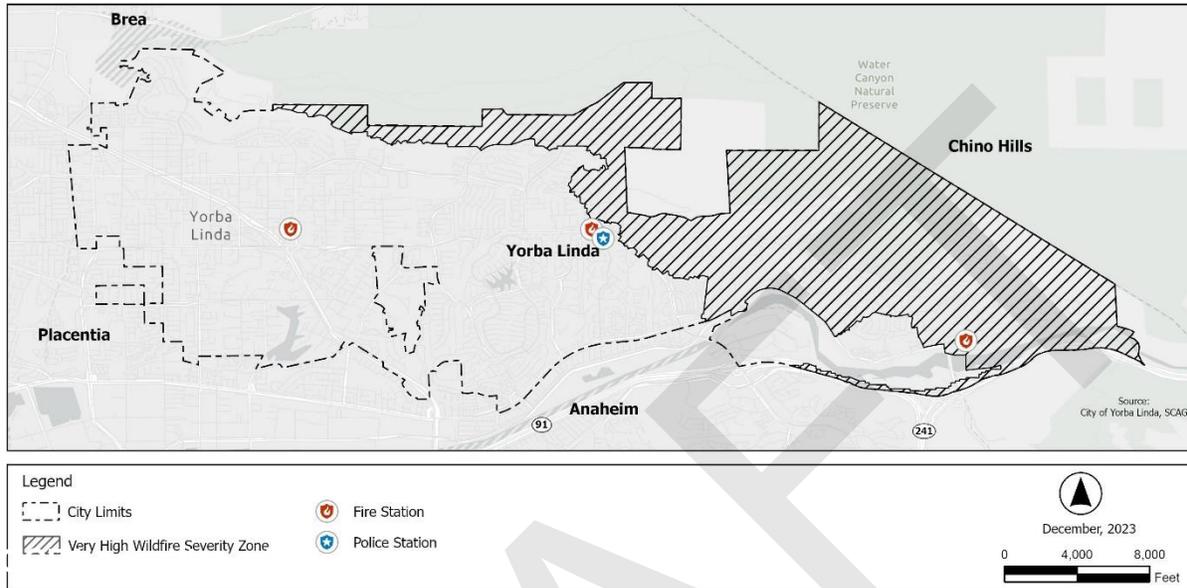
Table PS-4 OCFA Fire Stations in Yorba Linda			
Fire Station	Address	Staffing	Apparatus
Station 53	25415 La Palma Avenue	3 fire captains 3 fire apparatus engineers 3 firefighters	Dozer 2 Engine 353 PAU Engine 53
Station 10	18422 East Lemon Drive	3 fire captains 3 fire apparatus engineers 6 firefighters	Medic Engine 10 Patrol 10
Station 32	20990 Yorba Linda Boulevard	3 fire captains 3 fire apparatus engineers 6 firefighters Reserve firefighters	Medic Engine 32 Patrol 32 Water Tender 32

No special districts, state, or federal entities are responsible for wildfire prevention and suppression services within the City jurisdiction. However, OCFA, OCSD, and the City of Yorba Linda collaborate with neighboring jurisdictions such as the City of Anaheim, Brea, or Chino Hills to respond to active incidents. In addition, the City of Yorba Linda is adjacent to SRA jurisdiction immediately north of the planning area. Similarly, OCFA, OCSD, and the City would collaborate with Cal FIRE and other state agencies to respond to active incidents that have the potential to affect Yorba Linda.

The City proactively mitigates wildfire hazard and risk through vegetation management and weed abatement. The City enforces the California Government Code Weed and Rubbish Abatement Chapter, and requires private property owners to remove hazardous vegetation (grasses, brush, trees) and rubbish (debris, trash, litter) that constitute a fire hazard. If hazardous vegetation and/or rubbish is not removed in a timely manner, the City acts through Code Enforcement or other relevant legal proceedings. The City engages regularly with property owners in VHFHZ regarding the importance of vegetation management as a means of wildfire risk reduction.

In addition, the City conducts vegetation management and weed abatement on City-owned properties and easements. Working closely with OCFA and Cal FIRE, the City regularly removes invasive species, hazardous grasses/brush, and other debris. The City will continually pursue grant funding for ongoing vegetation management and restoration programs that broadly mitigate wildfire risk in the community.

Figure PS-8, OCFA and OCSD Facilities



## Oil Well Hazards

Yorba Linda has a long history of oil production, dating back to the 1930s. There are several active wells in Yorba Linda; however, oil extraction in the City has been declining over the past several decades as resources are depleted. Several sites previously used for oil extraction have been redeveloped into residential, recreational, or commercial uses. For example, the historical Shell oil field was redeveloped into the Black Gold Golf Course (municipal course).

Hazards exist for both active and abandoned oil wells. Hazards from active oil wells include potential soil and groundwater contamination, as well as release of methane gas. The abandonment of oil wells falls within the jurisdiction of the California Department of Conservation, Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR). Oil wells are subject to regulations and oversight by DOGGR. Additionally, DOGGR provides regulations regarding the placement of structures on abandoned oil well sites. Abandoned wells must be vented into the atmosphere and plugged. A well is plugged by placing cement in the well-bore or casing at certain intervals as specified in California laws or regulations.

## Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are substances that may pose a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety and/or to the environment if released into the community. Hazardous materials are found in household cleaners, industrial solvents, paint, etc. Storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials requires careful and sound management practices.

## *Hazardous Waste Management*

Hazard waste management in the City of Yorba Linda is regulated by the County of Orange. The Orange County Environmental Health Division is designated as the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for the County of Orange. The CUPA is the local administrative agency that coordinates the regulation of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes in Orange County through the following six programs:

- Hazardous Materials Disclosure (HMD)
- Business Emergency Plan (BEP)
- Hazardous Waste (HW)
- Underground Storage Tank (UST)
- Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank (APST)
- California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP)

Additionally, the Orange County Environmental Health Division has a specialized Health Hazardous Materials Team (Health HazMat Team). The Health HazMat Team responds to incidents County-wide that involve a release or potential threat of hazardous materials and wastes that pose a physical, chemical, biological, or radiological hazard to the community. The Health HazMat Team responds to:

- Hazardous materials spills
- Clandestine drug lab operations
- Terrorism incidents
- Hazardous materials complaints

The City of Yorba Linda is responsible for informing the emergency service personnel in the County of the use and dangers of hazardous materials in the community in order to plan for and respond to potential emergencies and exposure to such materials; provide a system of disclosure to allow firefighters, health officials, planners, elected officials, and other emergency service personnel to meet their responsibilities for the health and welfare of the community while respecting trade secrecy; and to keep the community informed on the use and disposal of hazardous materials in the County.

## *Transportation of Hazardous Materials*

The Federal Department of Transportation (DOT) is the primary regulatory authority for the interstate transport of hazardous materials. The DOT establishes regulations for safe handling procedures, such as the packaging, marking, and routing of hazardous materials. The California Highway Patrol locally enforces the interstate transport of hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

In Yorba Linda, trucks are the primary mode of transportation for the movement of hazardous materials. The City of Yorba Linda has instituted truck restrictions on all streets within the City limits except for Imperial Highway. Local and collector roads can only be used for local deliveries. Trucks must use the shortest route to the delivery site possible from Imperial Highway. There are no other designated routes or travel time restrictions for hazardous waste haulers who transport hazardous materials on City roads to access the State Route 91 Freeway (SR-91).

While trucks are the primary mode of transportation, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad travels through the southeast portion of Yorba Linda and is used to transport hazardous materials among other freight. A hazardous materials release during transportation along the BNSF railroad could potentially impacts residents, businesses, and environmental resources in the southeastern area of the City.

## Climate Adaptation

Climate change has the potential to affect and exacerbate the natural hazards considered in previous sections. It is acknowledged that climate change is not a stand-alone hazard, but is likely to change the frequency and intensity of other natural hazards. The Yorba Linda LHMP includes a vulnerability assessment, considering impacts and correlation with climate change. The vulnerability assessment has considered climate change as a contributing factor for each hazard identified in the LHMP. It was determined that Yorba Linda will be most vulnerable to the following natural hazards:

- Drought
- Flood
- Severe Weather (including heavy rains, Santa Ana winds, and extreme heat)
- Wildfire

Climate change concerns related to flood and wildfire are encapsulated in the previous sections relating to these natural hazards. Drought and severe weather considerations are discussed in more depth, below.

Drought conditions would affect the entirety of Yorba Linda; therefore, all critical facilities, infrastructure systems, structures, and residents and businesses within the City are considered vulnerable to drought hazards. According to the 2018 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, climate scientists studying California found that drought conditions are likely to become more frequent and persistent over the twenty-first century due to more frequent and extended periods of high temperature conditions. Drought conditions are closely correlated with other natural hazards and can enhance vulnerabilities and potential impacts. Drought can dry out vegetation and soils, increasing vulnerability of wildfire by creating additional fuels. Dry soils can be more susceptible to flooding, as infiltration capacity decreases after expended periods without precipitation. Droughts are often accompanied by extreme heat, exposing people to the risk of sunstroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion. Environmental losses can be significant.

Severe weather includes heavy rains, windstorms (Santa Ana winds) and extreme heat. These natural hazards could impact the entire City; therefore, all critical facilities and the entirety of the City is located within a severe weather hazard area. Climate change is known to affect the frequency and intensity of heavy rain events, Santa Ana winds and extreme heat.

Cal-Adapt data tools estimate changing climate impacts related to heavy rains and extreme heat within the planning area. It is estimated under a medium emissions scenario, the planning area could experience an increase in extreme precipitation events per water year, defined as successive days in which the two-day rainfall is above 1.25 inches. Mid-century projections (2035 – 2064) predict a range of zero to ten events per year, and end-century projects predict as many as 13 events per year. Similarly, an increase in extreme heat events is also projected. According to

Cal-Adapt, as estimated under a medium emissions scenario, the planning area could experience an average of 11 extreme heat days per year between 2035 – 2046, with a range of up to 33 heat days in a given year. Future projections estimate that by the end of the century (2070-2099), the annual average number of heat days could be as high as 17 with a range of 3-43 extreme heat days in a given year. Correlation to secondary hazards such as flood and wildfire are discussed in previous sections.

## Emergency Operations Planning and Evacuation

The City of Yorba Linda Emergency Operations Plan guides emergency management response and recovery. A major component of emergency management response is evacuation. Evacuation is defined as the organized movement of persons or assets from a dangerous place or disaster area for safety and protection reasons. For the City of Yorba Linda, emergency evacuation zones were developed as part of the City's "Know Your Way" Program, accessible on the City's website, here: <https://www.yorbalindaca.gov/861/Know-Your-Way>. Emergency evacuation zones were developed in coordination with Orange County Sheriff Department (OCSD) and Orange County Fire Department (OCFA). Refer to *Figure PS-9, Evacuation Zones*.

Evacuation routes include all improved or paved roads within the community, including local roads. For the purposes of evacuation planning, the designated evacuation route network includes:

- Freeways, Highways
- Regional Arterials
- Arterials
- Collectors (in select areas)

Primary evacuation routes are illustrated in *Figure PS-10*. The City prepared an Evacuation Route Capacity and Viability Study to evaluate evacuation routes and capacity, safety, and viability under a range of emergency scenarios. Wildfire evacuation is a primary focus of this study due to known vulnerability in the community and previous evacuation orders affecting the planning area. In addition, the study identifies at-risk neighborhoods without two evacuation routes, including three neighborhoods within the Very High Fire Hazard Zone; refer to the Evacuation Route Capacity and Viability Study for further detail.

The City works in cooperation with law enforcement and public safety agencies regarding evacuation coordination and orders. The ultimate evacuation routes used during any specific emergency scenario will depend on both the type of hazard and the geographic area affected. Law enforcement is responsible for identifying the appropriate evacuation routes and notifying residents of relevant evacuation orders.

Figure PS-9, Evacuation Zones

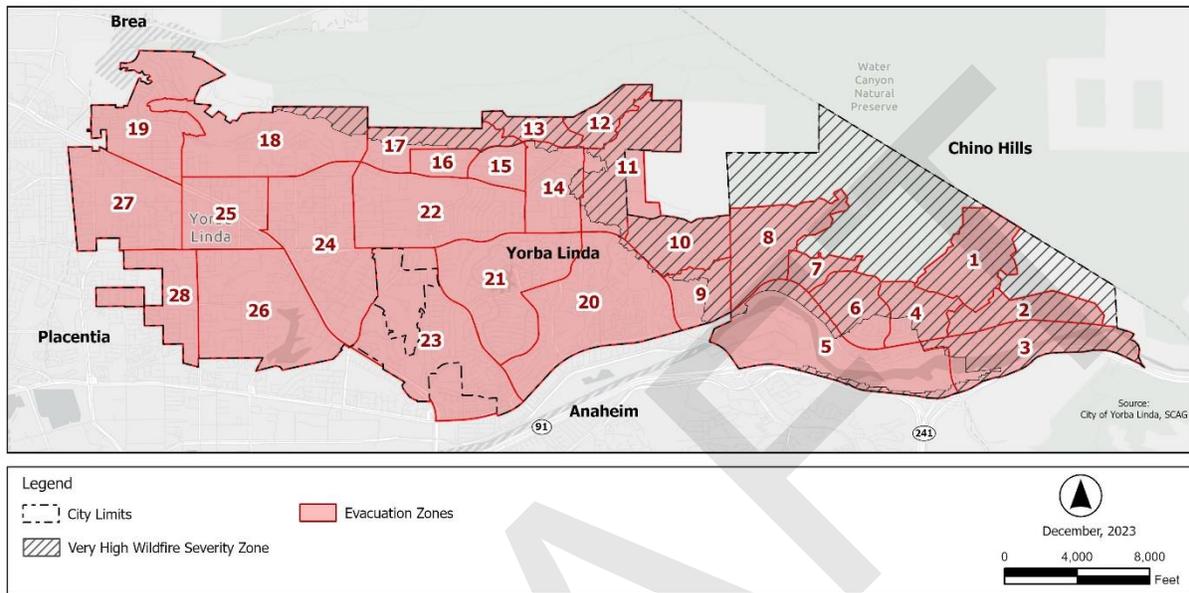
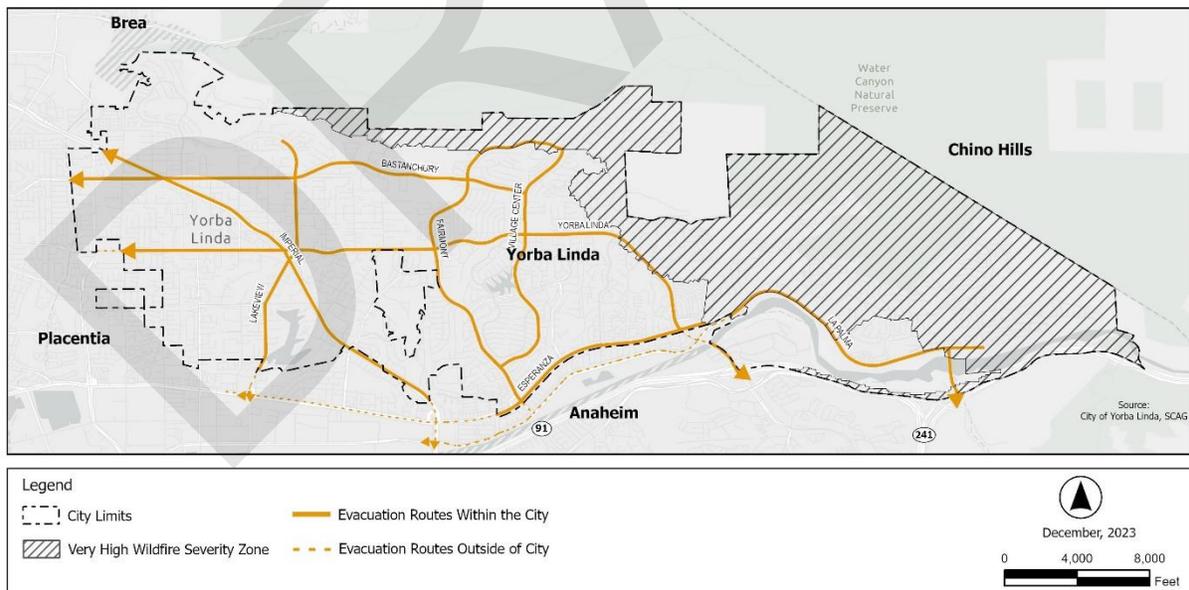


Figure PS-10, Primary Evacuation Routes



## Related Plans and Programs

### *California Division of Mines and Geology*

The California Division of Mines and Geology identifies and evaluates specific geologic and seismologic hazards with respect to their impact on land use planning and makes this information available to the public.



### *California Fire Plan*

The California Fire plan is the state's road map for reducing the risk of wildfire. The Fire Plan is a cooperative effort between the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protections and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The objectives of the Fire Plan are to reduce fire costs and property losses, increase firefighter safety, and contribute to ecosystem health. The Fire Plan is structured to allow individual fire

departments to establish plans and policies for land within their respective jurisdiction.

### *Orange County Hazardous Waste Management Program*

Developed pursuant to the Tanner Act (1986), the Orange County Hazardous Waste Management Plan identifies current and projected future hazardous waste generation and management needs in Orange County. The plan provides the framework for the development of facilities to manage hazardous wastes and also sets in motion policy directives towards developing county-wide programs in areas such as waste reduction, and collection of hazardous wastes from households and small quantity businesses.

### *County Hazardous Waste Material Incident Response Plan*

The County of Orange has developed a comprehensive plan which establishes the County's response organization, command authority, responsibilities, functions, and interactions required to mitigate hazardous substance emergency incidents affecting Orange County. The plan identifies local, state, and federal responsibilities designed to minimize damage to human health, natural systems, and property caused by the release of hazardous substances.

### *Orange County's Household Hazardous Waste Element*

The City of Yorba Linda participates in Orange County's Household Hazardous Waste Element. Participation includes working with the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) office. The goals for the plan include education, places for disposal, monitoring of regulation requirements and to significantly reduce disposal of household hazardous waste in solid waste landfills. The City of Yorba Linda supports these goals and assists the County with implementation.

### *Yorba Linda Source Reduction/Recycle Element*

In compliance with AB 939, the City of Yorba Linda adopted a Source Reduction and Recycle Element, which is a separate document and not included in the General Plan. The Source Reduction component of the Element identifies specific objectives that are achievable, and, when possible, measurable and time specific. The objective of this component is to minimize the quantity of solid waste generated by targeting specific waste types.

The Recycling component of the Element identifies several programs that are aimed at increasing the recycling of waste. In addition to developing the programs, this Element describes programs to reduce waste, special disposal methods, and who is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the programs.

### *Yorba Linda Emergency Operations Plan*

The Emergency Operations Plan addresses the City's planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense operations. The plan does not apply to normal day-to-day emergencies. The Emergency Operations Plan focuses on potentially large-scale disasters which can generate unique situations requiring unusual responses. Specifically, this includes emergencies which threaten life and property, and potentially impact the well-being of large numbers of people.

### *Yorba Linda Local Hazard Mitigation Plan*

The Yorba Linda Local Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies natural and human-induced hazards that could occur within or impact the City. These are hazards that would threaten infrastructure, critical operations, and the health of people. The plan focuses on providing a clear direction for hazard mitigation action planning through resources, information, and strategies to reduce the risk and impacts of such threats. Hazards discussed in the plan include seismic activity, drought, wildfire, and hazardous materials.





# Public Health and Safety Element Policy Program

## Goal PS-1

**The City's highest priority shall be the protection of human life.**

- Policy PS-1.1 Prioritize the protection of residents of the City, workers at businesses within the City, and invited guests of residents or businesses within the City, over the protection of other persons in the event of a conflict of goals and resources.
- Policy PS-1.2 Coordinate all available resources, including regularly contracted services, City employees, and organized volunteer groups in the event of a disaster.
- Policy PS-1.3 Ensure appropriate response to recognized natural and human-caused disasters with a high probability of occurrence.

## Goal PS-2

**The protection of property shall be the second highest priority.**

- Policy PS-2.1 Prioritize the protection of private property within the City in the event of a conflict of goals and resources.

- Policy PS-2.2 Ensure all new development pays its share of costs and/or completes necessary improvements to mitigate impacts on existing infrastructure.
- Policy PS-2.3 Review and evaluate existing traffic mitigation fees and develop new fees, if necessary, to fund the improvements identified in the General Plan in cooperation with other jurisdictions.
- Policy PS-2.4 Proactively seek best practices in engineering and construction of structures to enhance occupant safety with particular emphasis on hazards identified by the City's disaster response plans.
- Policy PS-2.5 Ensure that structures within very high fire zones include adequate fire sprinkler systems.

## Goal PS-3

**A community protected from hazards associated with geologic instability and seismic events.**

- Policy PS-3.1 Ensure stable soil and geologic conditions in the review of development decisions, especially in regard to type of use, size of facility, and ease of evacuation for occupants.
- Policy PS-3.2 Monitor known and potential geologic hazards in the City.



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- Policy PS-3.3 Mitigate the potential for landslides and seismic hazards in the engineering and construction of structures within the City.
- Policy PS-3.4 Promote high standards for seismic performance of structures.
- Policy PS-3.5 Promote the collection of relevant data on groundwater levels and soil types in regard to liquefaction susceptibility, landslide potential, and subsidence risks.
- Policy PS-3.6 Discourage locating habitable facilities and structures close to an active or potentially active fault.
- Policy PS-3.7 Promote the use of earthquake survival and efficient post-disaster functioning in the siting, design and construction standards for structures and facilities.
- Policy PS-5.1 Reduce wildfire risk within the City through land use planning and wildfire prevention measures.
- Policy PS-5.2 Coordinate with the U.S. Forest Service, Orange County Fire Authority, and private landowners to maintain landscape and provide buffers which will reduce the risk of wildfires.
- Policy PS-5.3 Promote and support City programs aimed at reducing the risk of wildfires.
- Policy PS-5.4 Educate the public on risks associated with wildfire hazards and promote wildfire reduction activities by residents.
- Policy PS-5.5 Prohibit new residential development sited within very high fire hazard severity zones (VHFHSZ) to the maximum extent feasible.

### Goal PS-4

#### Protect the lives and property of residents and visitors of the City from flood hazards.

- Policy PS-4.1 Provide appropriate land use designations and regulations for areas subject to flooding.
- Policy PS-4.2 Maintain natural drainage courses and keep them free of obstructions.

### Goal PS-5

#### Protect the lives and property of residents and visitors of the City from wildfire hazards through preventative measures.

- Policy PS-5.6 Require that new essential public facilities be sited outside high fire risk areas, including VHFHSZs.
- Policy PS-5.7 Establish and implement fire safe design standards that all future development will be required to comply with. Fire safe development standards for new development in state responsibility areas (SRA) or VHFHSZs shall meet or exceed the statewide minimums identified in the SRA Fire Safe Regulations.



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- Policy PS-5.8 Identify and remediate existing development that does not conform to fire safe standards, specifically related to road standards and landscape management. including procedures related to residential developments in VHFHSZs that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes and/or are located on streets less than 20 feet in width.
- Policy PS-5.9 Evaluate the potential for re-development after large fires by ensuring that measures are taken to mitigate fire hazards to the maximum extent feasible.
- Policy PS-5.10 Require new development in SRAs and VHFHSZs implement an approved fuel modification plan around homes and subdivisions.
- Policy PS-5.11 Require fire protection plans for new development in VHFHSZs.
- Policy PS-5.12 Develop a long-term maintenance plan for fire mitigation projects, including community fire breaks and private/public road clearance.
- Policy PS-5.13 Identify areas that exist with inadequate access/evacuation routes, including areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes and/or are located on streets less than 20 feet in width. Develop and implement improvement plans that ensure the minimum standards for evacuation are met.
- Policy PS-5.14 Maintain and update evacuation plans for areas potentially affected by hazards as part of the Emergency Operations Plan,
- Policy PS-5.15 Provide outreach and education on topics including fire resilient landscaping, defensible space, and evacuation procedures with an emphasis on reaching at-risk communities.
- Policy PS-5.16 Require visible home and street addressing, and signage for new and existing development.
- Policy PS-5.17 Coordinate with OCFA and Yorba Linda Water District (YLWD) to ensure adequate water supply for fire suppression needs, including adequate water flow and pressure.

### Goal PS-6

#### Community protection from hazards associated with and crime.

- Policy PS-6.1 Minimize the loss of life, damage to property, and the economic and social dislocations resulting from structural fires.
- Policy PS-6.2 Consult with the responsible agencies to ensure that fire, police, and emergency services concerns are considered in the review of planning and development proposals.



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Policy PS-6.3 Ensure that adequate police, fire, and emergency service facilities and personnel are maintained to provide service at sufficient levels.

inter-agency communication system.

Policy PS-6.4 Promote public safety education programs in the City.

Policy PS-6.5 Ensure that local streets and transportation corridors are sufficient in the event of fires within the City for safe evacuation.

Policy PS-6.6 Ensure that local streets and transportation corridors have adequate capacity for safe evacuation when new development is constructed.

### Goal PS-7

#### Availability and effective response of emergency services following a disastrous event within the City.

Policy PS-7.1 Maintain the Emergency Response Plan that identifies all available resources and funds for use in the event of a disaster.

Policy PS-7.2 Establish procedures, training and implementation actions for rescue efforts, medical efforts, emergency shelters, and provision of supplies.

Policy PS-7.3 Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies to reduce community risks in the event of a disaster.

Policy PS-7.4 Provide for an Emergency Operations Center for use in the event of a disaster, based on an

### Goal PS-8

#### Protect public health, safety, and welfare and the environment from exposure to hazardous materials and waste.

Policy PS-8.1 Establish planning procedures which consider the handling and transportation of hazardous materials and ensure that they are in accordance with applicable County, State and Federal regulations.

Policy PS-8.2 Discourage transportation of hazardous materials on residential streets and establish transportation routes for the conveyance of hazardous materials.

Policy PS-8.3 Support implementation of and continue with participation in the Orange County's Household Hazardous Waste Plan.

### Goal PS-9

#### A community with opportunities for healthy living and wellness.

Policy PS-9.1 Explore opportunities to address public health concerns through City policies, projects, programs, and regulations.

Policy PS-9.2 Support programs to coordinate regional, county, and local agencies, including schools, medical facilities, and community



## Yorba Linda General Plan

centers to improve public health and well-being.

### Goal PS-10

#### Support plans, policies and programs that promote climate change readiness.

Policy PS-10.1 Regularly update the City vulnerability assessment on a 5-year cycle, as part of the regular Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update process.

Policy PS-10.2 Encourage the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by promoting targets outlined in SB 1383.

Policy PS-10.3 Consider climate change vulnerability in planning decisions, including those involving new public facilities and private development.

Policy PS-10.4 Monitor climate change patterns with local, regional, State and/or federal partners to evaluate the effectiveness of existing infrastructure and programs.

