Resolution No. 2024-023
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex
Adopted: June 4, 2024

EXHIBIT A

2023

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Prepared by:

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City of La Quinta
12/21/2023

CONTACT INFORMATION

CITY OF LA QUINTA

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PLAN ADOPTION/RESOLUTION

The City of La Quinta will submit plans to Riverside County Emergency Management Department who will forward to California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) for review prior to being submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). In addition, we will wait to receive an "Approval Pending Adoption" letter from FEMA before taking the plan to our local governing bodies for adoption. Upon approval, the City of La Quinta will insert the signed resolution.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this local hazard mitigation plan is to identify the County's hazards, review and assess past disaster occurrences, estimate the probability of future occurrences and set goals to mitigate potential risks to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural and man-made hazards.

The plan was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to achieve eligibility and potentially secure mitigation funding through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Mitigation Assistance, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs.

The City of La Quinta's continual efforts to maintain a disaster-mitigation strategy are-ongoing. Our goal is to develop and maintain an all-inclusive plan to include all jurisdictions, special districts, businesses, and community organizations to promote consistency, continuity, and unification.

The City of La Quinta's planning process followed a methodology presented by FEMA and CaLOES, which included conducting meetings with the Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) coordinated by Riverside County Emergency Management Department (EMD) comprised of participating Federal, State, and local jurisdictions agencies, special districts, school districts, non-profit communities, universities, businesses, tribes, and general public.

The plan identifies vulnerabilities, provides recommendations for prioritized mitigation actions, evaluates resources, identifies mitigation shortcomings, and provides future mitigation planning and maintenance of existing plans.

The plan will be implemented upon FEMA approval.

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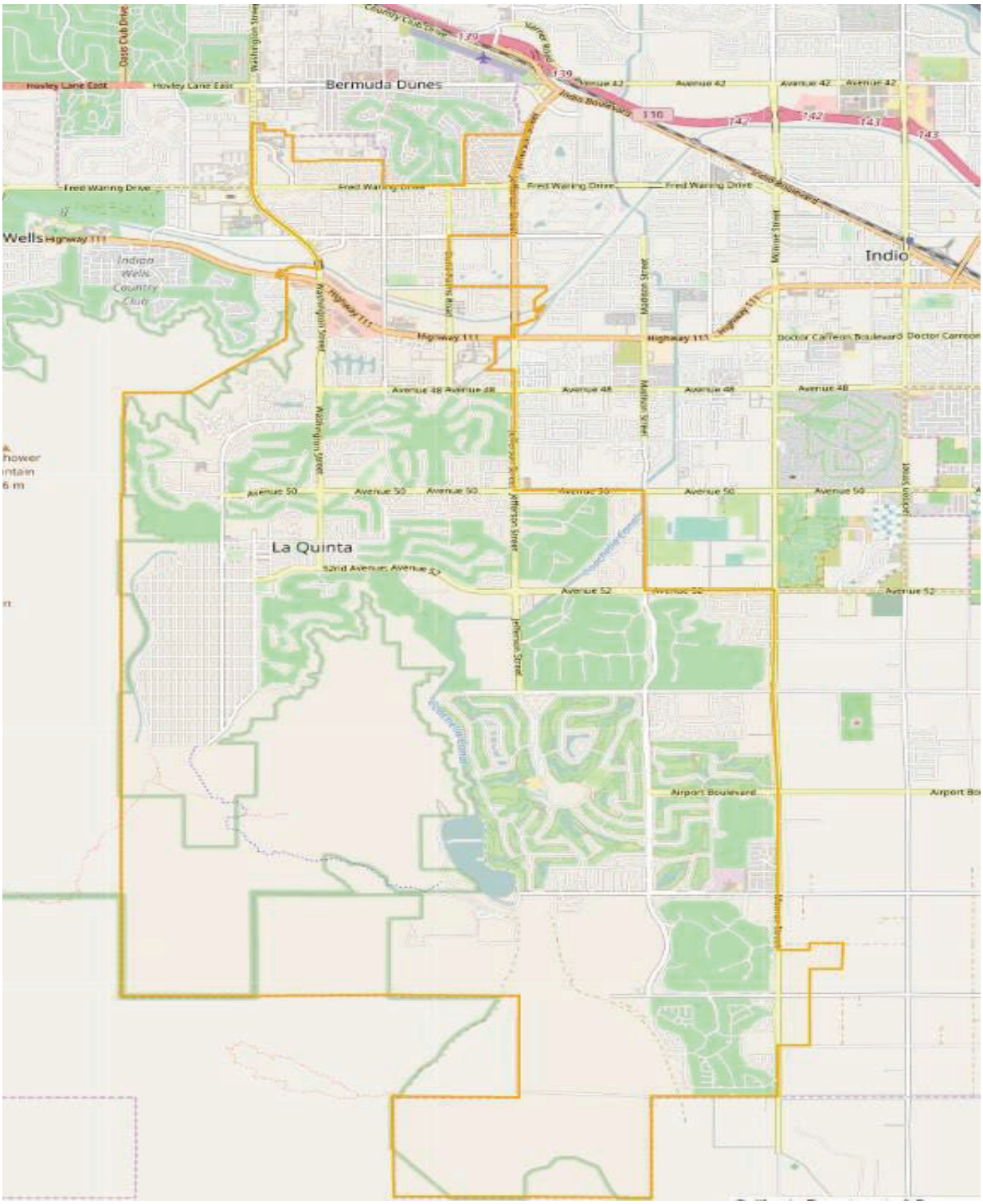
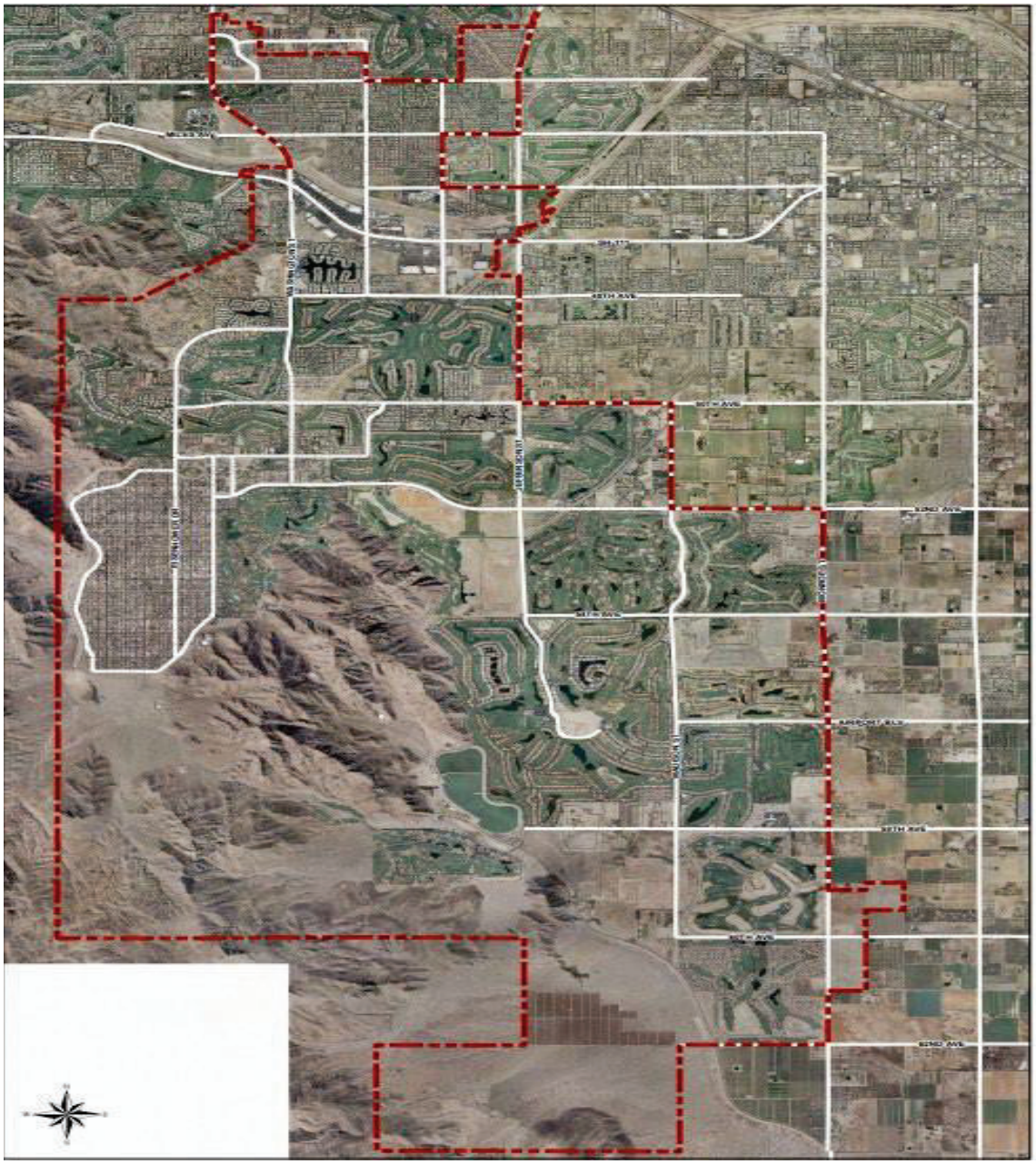
SECTION 1.0 - COMMUNITY PROFILE

CITY MAP



1.1 GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE DESCRIPTION

The City of La Quinta is a corporate city in Riverside County. La Quinta is situated approximately 150 miles northeast of San Diego and 130 miles east of Los Angeles on the desert floor of the Coachella Valley. The valley is flanked on three sides by the Little San Bernardino, Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto Mountains. The protection afforded by the mountains contributes to the arid climate. Average rainfall per year is less than 5 inches total. Low temperatures rarely drop below freezing, while highs during the summer are usually in the triple digits and can reach 120 F degrees: however, it's a "dry" heat. Visitors from colder climates flock to La Quinta and surrounding cities in the Coachella Valley from November to May because of our extremely mild winters. La Quinta's climate can be described as Lower California desert.

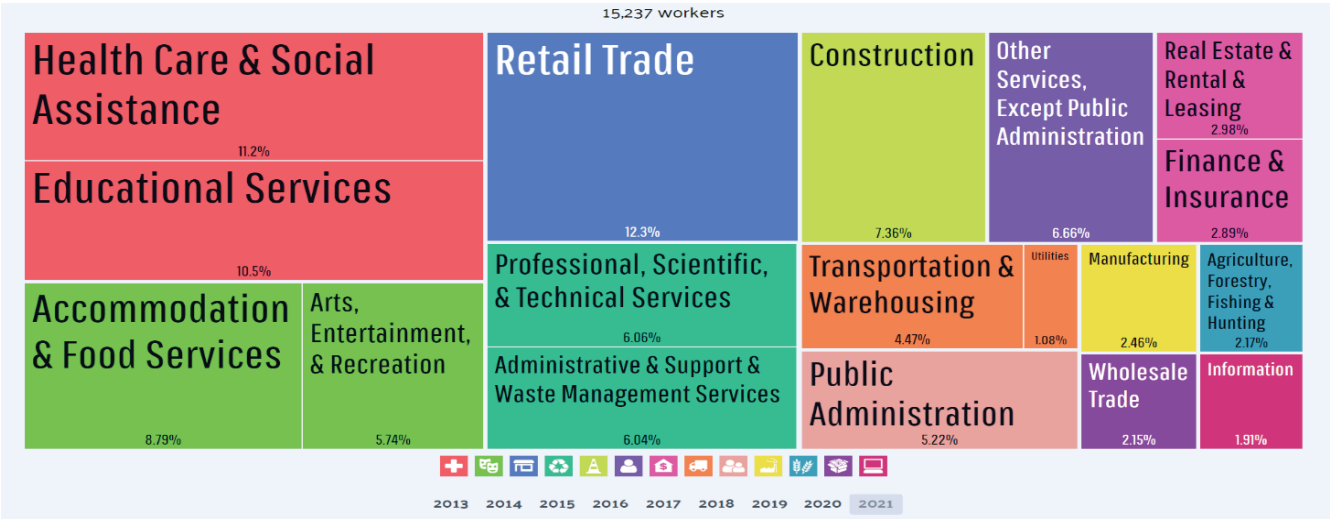


1.2 BRIEF HISTORY

The City of La Quinta was organized, formed, and incorporated under the laws of the State of California on May 1, 1982. In 1996, La Quinta voters passed a measure changing the City's status from a general law city to a charter city having the right of governance over its municipal affairs. It has a "Council-Manager" form of government where the City Manager is appointed by the City Council and is the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Corporation. The Council acts as the board of directors of the municipal corporation and meets in a public forum where citizens may participate in the governmental process. The City Council consists of five members elected at-large, on a non-partisan basis. Residents elect the Mayor and four Council members, making each accountable to the entire citizenry.

1.3 ECONOMY DESCRIPTION

The City of La Quinta, California is a mixed community of residential and businesses with a 2021 population of 37,800 and growing. La Quinta is located about 20 miles east of Palm Springs, California along Highway 111 in the Coachella Valley. The median age of residents is 49.6 years and the median household income is $83,412. La Quinta revenue sources are displayed in the following graphic.



The City of La Quinta has 290+ retail stores in its jurisdiction, which includes general merchandise stores, auto dealers, and others. Retail is an integral component in the sustainability of La Quinta's economy through the generation of sales tax revenue.

La Quinta's portfolio of hotels & lodges is composed of 18 properties. The mild winters, surrounding beauty, and high profile festivals also generate tax revenue, such as Transient Occupancy Tax, which supplements the economy.

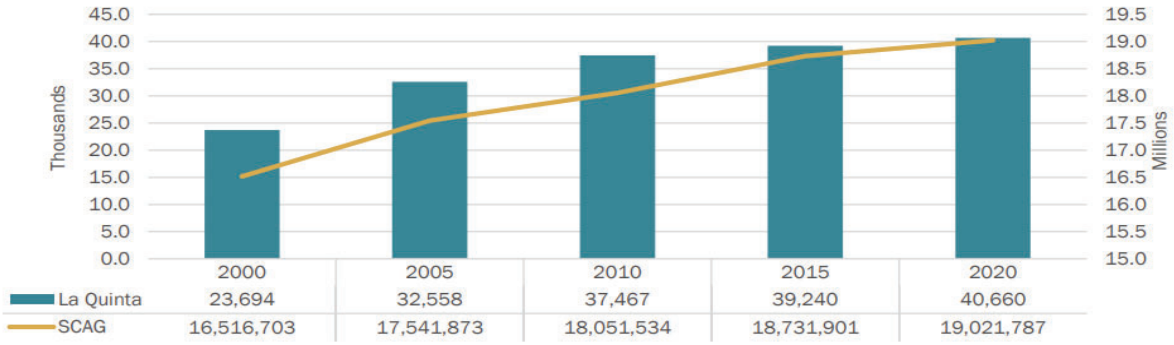
La Quinta's unemployment rate of 3.2% in November of 2022 according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Historically, La Quinta's unemployment rate has stayed below the national average.

1.4 POPULATION AND HOUSING

The population of the City of La Quinta, California is estimated at 37,846 in 2021, according to Data USA and SCAG, a website that pulls its facts from various public US Government datasets. Between 2018 and 2021, the total population of the City of La Quinta declined from 41,650 to 37,846, a −9.13% decrease. Not included in the permanent population estimate of 37,846 are seasonal residents who may spend fall, winter and spring in La Quinta. Major golf tournaments held in La Quinta as well as festivals and sporting events held in neighboring cities can also swell the local population by thousands.

I. POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSEHOLDS

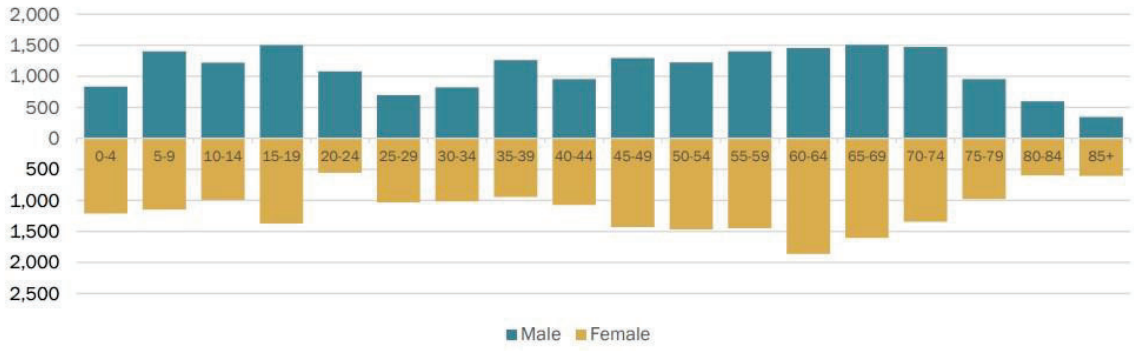
Population Trend, 2000-2020



CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Unit Estimates

La Quinta has a 2020 total population of 40,660 including 57 living in group quarters according to the California Department of Finance. The chart above describes the population trend in La Quinta from 2000 to 2020. Over this period La Quinta had an annual growth rate of 2.7% compared to 0.7% for the region.

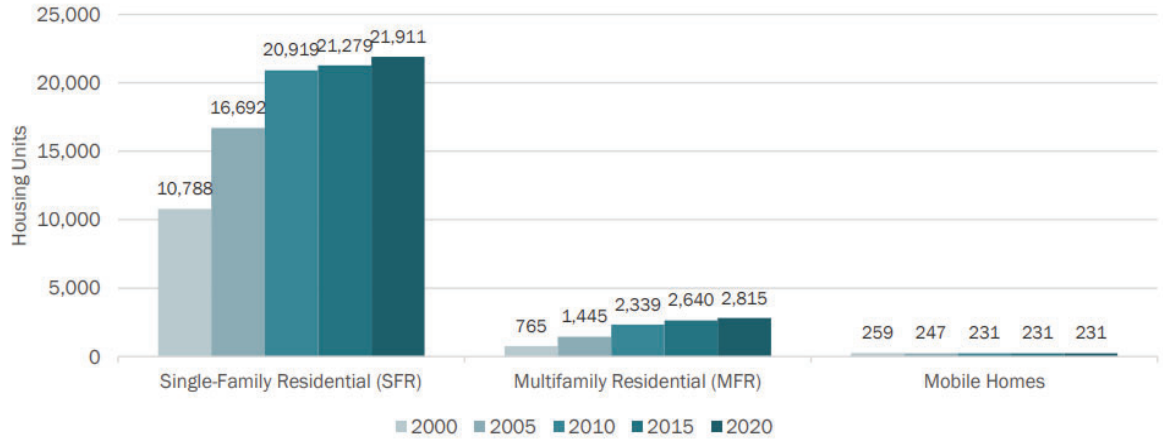
Current Population by Age and Sex



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates

The population of La Quinta is 49.2% male and 50.8% female. The share of the population of La Quinta which is under 18 years of age is 20.8%, which is lower than the regional share of 23.4%. La Quinta's seniors (65 and above) make up 24.6% of the population, which is higher than the regional share of 13%.

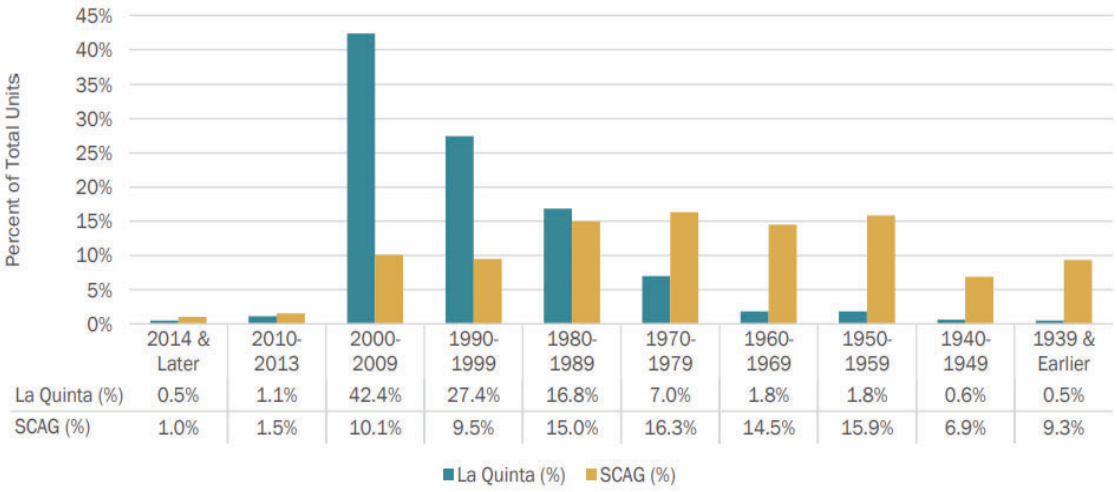
Housing Type Trend



CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Unit Estimates

Over the past two decades (2000-2020), there has been more construction of single-family residential units than multi-family residential units in La Quinta. When comparing 2000 to 2020, SFR units increased by 11,123, MFR units increased by 2,050, and mobile homes decreased by -28.

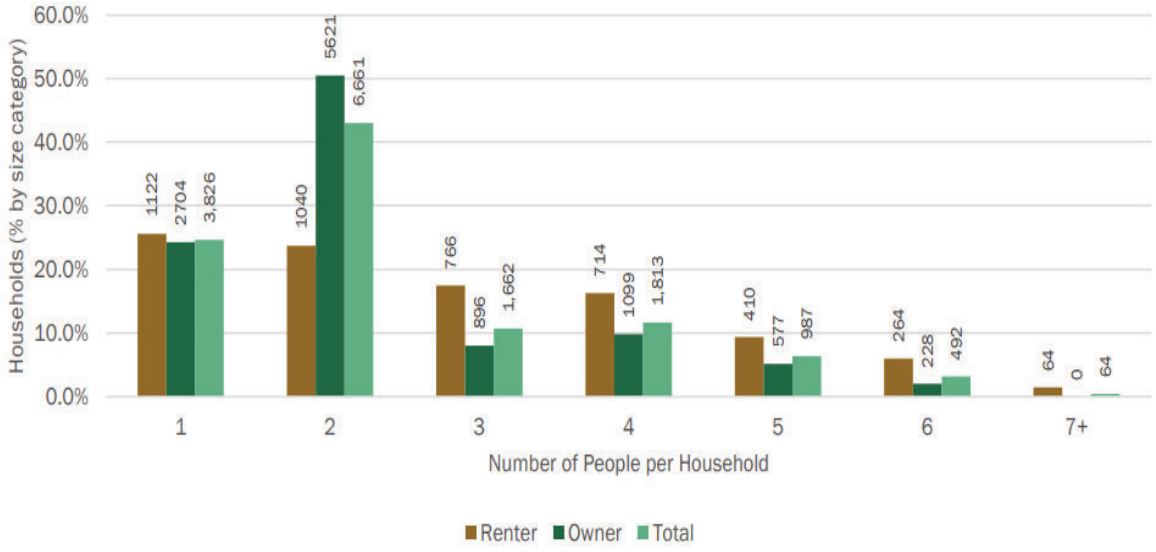
Housing Units by Year Structure Built



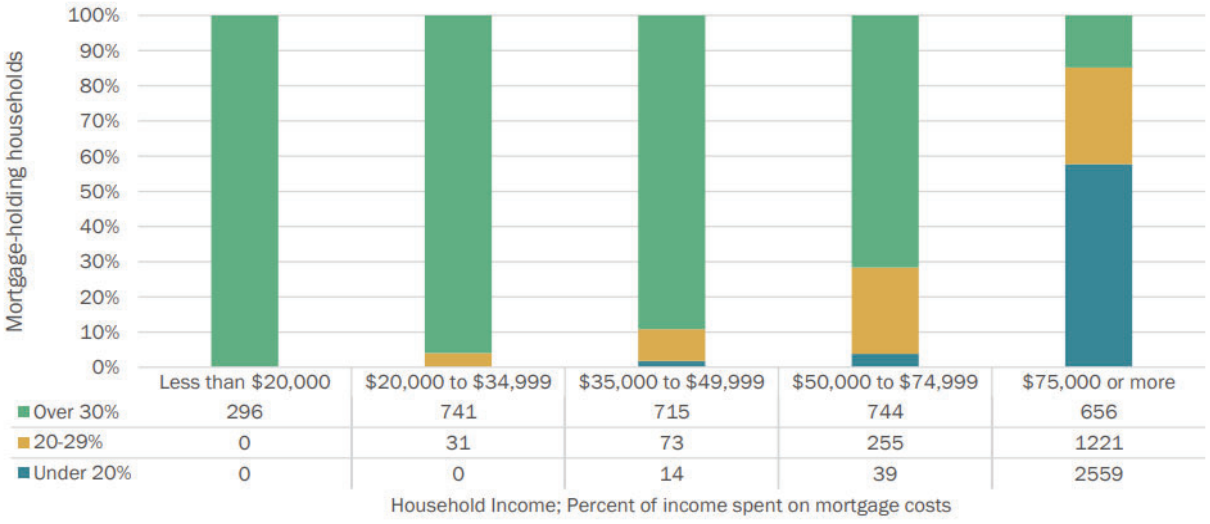
American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

Examining the age of the current housing stock is one way to understand how historical development patterns have contributed to a city's form. The time period where the highest share of La Quinta's housing units were built is 2000-2009, while in the SCAG region more units were built during 1970-1979 than any other period.

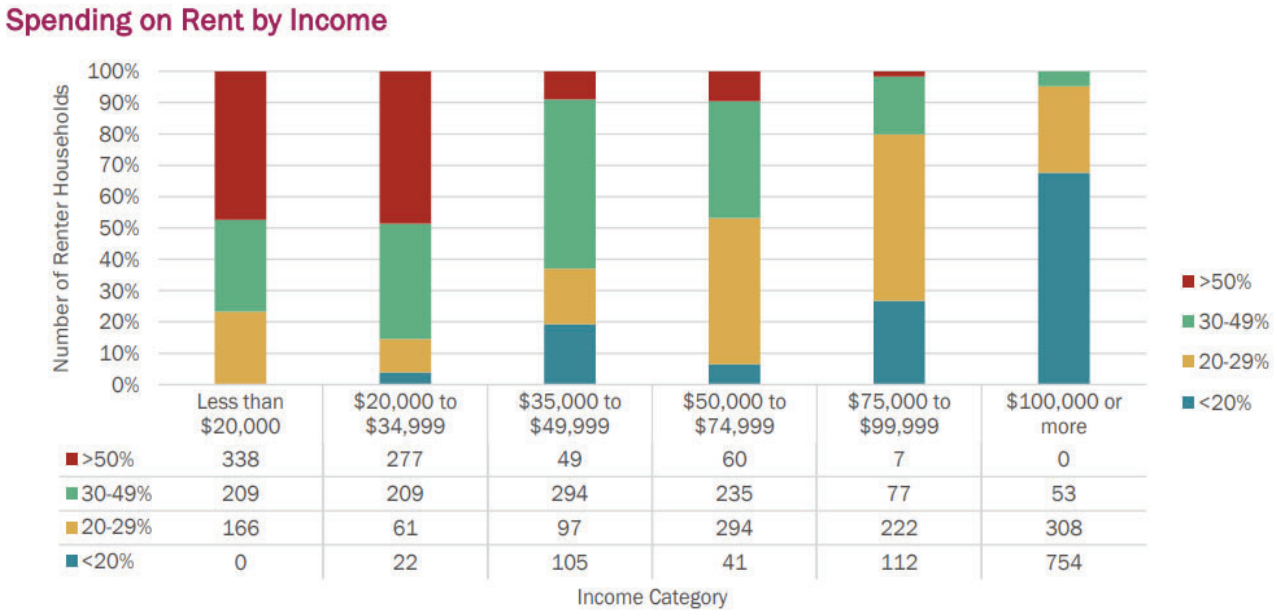
Households by Household Size



Costs for Mortgage Holders by Income



Mortgage-holding households in La Quinta can be broken down by income and the percentage of income spent on mortgage costs. As one might expect, the general trend is that lower-income households spend a higher share of income on housing costs, while high-income households may spend a lower share of income on housing.The income category most prevalent amongst La Quinta mortgage-holding households is $75,000 or more (4,436 households) and the most prevalent share of income spent on mortgage costs is over 30% (3,152 households).



	Less than $20,000	$20,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
>50%	338	277	49	60	7	0
30-49%	209	209	294	235	77	53
20-29%	166	61	97	294	222	308
<20%	0	22	105	41	112	754

American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

While the previous table breaks down cost burden by area-relative income, the ACS also allows for the analysis of La Quinta's 3,990 renter households (for which income data are available) by spending on rent by income bracket (dollar amounts). As one might expect, the general trend is that low-income households spend a higher share of income on housing (e.g. over 50%) while high-income households are more likely to spend under 20% of income on housing.

1.5 BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIQUE HAZARDS

The most prominent hazards facing the city of La Quinta residents are Drought Earthquakes, Flooding, and Extreme Heat. The proximity of Interstate 10 and the Union Pacific Railroad increases the risk of hazardous materials transportation spills or releases during any of these natural disasters listed. A power outage in the summer could cause life-threatening conditions for those without power or access to air conditioning. Additionally the City of La Quinta may be impacted by a terrorist attack.

1.6 DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND LAND USE

The City of La Quinta seeks to maximize land use to stimulate economic development, expand the hotel/resort/hospitality industry, and support opportunities to create a full spectrum housing inventory.

La Quinta, in conjunction with SilverRock Development Company, LLC, has created a development program for SilverRock Resort. The program includes a luxury hotel with branded luxury residential, a lifestyle hotel with branded lifestyle residential, a mixed-use village, a golf clubhouse, and associated road and utility infrastructure. This $420 million dollar project commenced in May 2017. This project was rebranded as the Talus La Quinta in 2021, with the inclusion of two luxury hotels as well as dozens of private homes. In

December of 2022, the developer of the TALUS La Quinta luxury resort project announced a retooling of the development due to rising labor, materials, and interest rate costs, allowing the development to remain economically viable. The delays will mean an anticipated opening for Fall 2023 and portions of the resort will now be pushed back to early 2024.

The City received funding from Quimby fees; pursuant to the State law, these funds are to be used to acquire new parkland or fund capital improvements at existing recreational and park facilities. As a result, in October 2022, the City of La Quinta, in partnership with the Action Park Alliance, opened the La Quinta X Park, a skatepark offering a fun, safe, and accessible skateboard and BMX facility for the community to enjoy.

The City of La Quinta is located in the central portion of the Coachella Valley within the southern region of Riverside County. Although the region can be described as rural, La Quinta constitutes an urbanized area that includes a range of residential, commercial, public facilities and open space land uses.

Residential development in the City of La Quinta consists primarily of low-density and resort residential development with scattered medium and high-density development occurring in certain areas of the City. Residential lands take up to 31.7% of the land in the city.

Commercial land uses exist across the City and account for approximately 4.4% of the designated use. Commercial land uses generally occur at the intersection of two major travel corridors. Corridors include Highway 111, which runs east-west through the center of the City, is a dense commercial corridor, and the Village Commercial area, which is located north of the Cove residential neighborhood. Commercial land use designation serves to provide retail services in conjunction with major tourist attractions such as golf, dining, and resort facilities.

The City's open space land use designation largely consists of golf course development in the urban core and land use preservation in the surrounding hillsides. The City has integrated public and private open space area, including parks and recreational facilities. Recreational open spaces include golf courses, multiple parks, open space associated with the Whitewater River and the La Quinta Channel, and recreational trails and opportunities associated with the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains.

Public facilities such as schools, libraries, fire and police stations are characterized as major community facilities and are located throughout the City of La Quinta.

The economic development driven by expanding the hotel resort industry in La Quinta can both enhance the city's prosperity and increase its vulnerability in several ways. While the influx of tourists and investment can stimulate job creation, boost local businesses, and increase tax revenue, it also amplifies the city's reliance on a single industry. This concentration heightens vulnerability to economic downturns, shifts in consumer preferences, and external shocks such as natural disasters or global pandemics, which can devastate the tourism sector and ripple through the broader economy. Additionally, the

expansion of hotel resorts may strain resources and infrastructure, exacerbating issues like water scarcity, traffic congestion, and strain on emergency services. Moreover, a heavy reliance on tourism can create disparities in employment opportunities and exacerbate socioeconomic inequalities within the community. Thus, while economic development through the hotel resort industry presents opportunities for growth, it also necessitates careful planning, diversification strategies, and resilience-building efforts to mitigate vulnerability and promote sustainable development in La Quinta.

Figure 1.6.1 City of La Quinta Land Use Map from General Plan

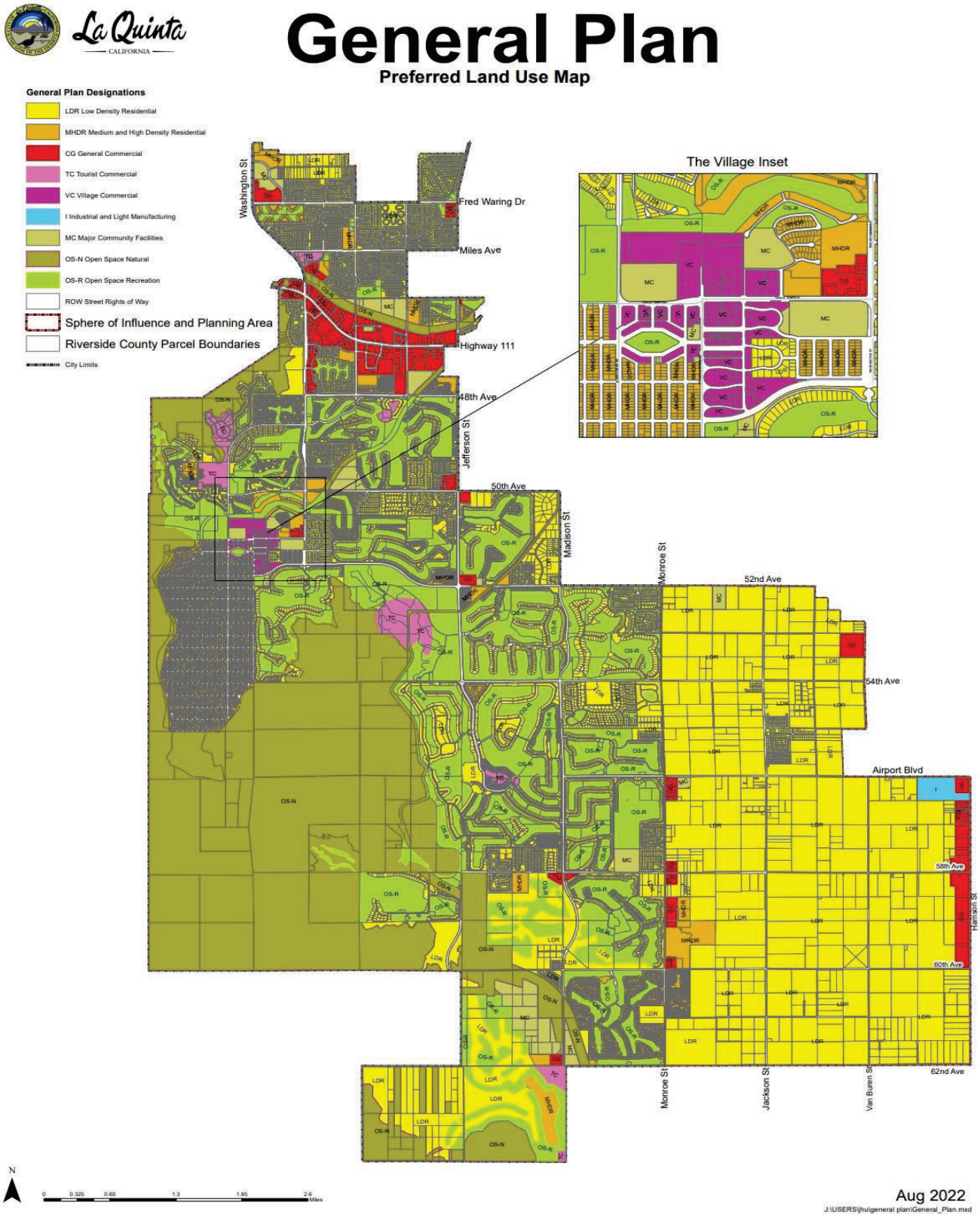


Figure 1.6.2 City of La Quinta Land Use and Development Trends

There are a total of 22,855.5 acres of land within the City's limits. The single largest land mass in the city is designated Open Space, which encompasses 53.3% of the total land area within the city, or 12,192.5 acres of Natural and Recreational Open Space. Residential lands take up 31.7% (7,233.7 acres) of the land in the city, and Commercial lands represent 4.4% (1,005.1 acres) of City lands. 26.9% of residential lands are vacant, while 33.4% of commercial lands are vacant. Approximately 56.4% of lands designated for Major Community Facilities are currently developed (252.7 acres), and 193.8 acres remain available for development.

Table II-3
Land Use Summary
City Limits Only

Land Use Designation	Developed Acres	Vacant Acres	Total Acres	Existing Units	Potential Units	Total Units
Low Density Residential	4,006.0	1,583.7	5,589.7	20,834	4,752	25,586
Medium/High Density Residential	1,292.4	373.6	1,666.0	2,655	3,362	6,017
Total	**5,298.4**	**1,957.3**	**7,255.7**	**23,489**	**8,114**	**31,603**
				Existing SF	**Potential SF**	**Total SF**
General Commercial	385.6	184.0	569.6	3,695,282	1,763,309	5,458,591
Tourist Commercial	206.6	138.9	345.5	1,979,889	1,331,106	3,310,996
Village Commercial	77.1	12.9	90.0	738,865	123,623	862,488
Total	**669.3**	**335.8**	**1,005.1**	**6,414,036**	**3,218,039**	**9,632,074**
Major Community Facilities	252.7	193.8	446.5			
Open Space - Natural	2,171.6	4,761.7	6,933.3			
Open Space - Recreation	4,392.2	867.0	5,259.2			
Street Rights-of-Way	1,764.6	191.1	1,955.7			
Grand Total	**14,548.8**	**8,306.7**	**22,855.5**			

*Differences in sums due to rounding.

In the Sphere of Influence, there are a total of 8,101.4 acres. 91.3% of land is designated for residential land uses. 3.5% of Sphere lands are designated for commercial land uses, and less than 1% are designated for industrial land uses. There is no designated Open Space land in the Sphere currently.

Table II-4
Land Use Summary
Sphere-of-Influence Only

Land Use Designation	Developed Acres	Vacant Acres	Total Acres	Existing Units	Potential Units	Total Units
Low Density Residential	551.5	6,826.6	7,378.1	801	20,480	21,281
Medium/High Density Residential	0.2	24.4	24.6	0	219	219
Total	**551.7**	**6,851.0**	**7,402.7**	**801**	**20,699**	**21,500**
				Existing SF	**Potential SF**	**Total SF**
General Commercial	28.6	256.6	285.1	273,760	2,458,797	2,732,557
Total	**28.6**	**256.6**	**285.1**	**273,760**	**2,458,797**	**2,732,557**
				Existing SF	**Potential SF**	**Total SF**
Industrial/Light Manufacturing	0	63.8	63.8	0	**611,408**	**611,408**
Total	**0.0**	**63.8**	**63.8**	**0**	**611,408**	**611,408**
Major Community Facilities	28.17	1.61	29.8			
Street Rights-of-Way	319.93	0	319.9			
Grand Total	**928.4**	**7,173.0**	**8,101.4**			

*Differences in sums due to rounding.

When both City limits and Sphere of Influence are totaled, the entire Planning Area has the potential to generate an additional 28,813 housing units, 25,232 of which would be single family homes, and 3,581 would be multi-family units. At build out, the Planning Area would accommodate 53,103 housing units, 46,867 of which would be single family homes, and 6,236 would be multi-family units. Further, the Planning Area has the potential to generate an additional 5.7 million square feet of commercial space, for a total of 12.4 million square feet of commercial space at build out. Industrial space could total 611,408 square feet of space at build out.

Table II-5
Land Use Summary
City Limits and Sphere of Influence

Land Use Designation	Developed Acres	Vacant Acres	Total Acres	Existing Units	Potential Units	Total Units
Low Density Residential	4,557.5	8,410.3	12,967.8	21,635	25,232	46,867
Medium/High Density Residential	1,292.6	398.0	1,690.6	2,655	3,581	6,236
Total	**5,850.1**	**8,808.3**	**14,658.4**	**24,290**	**28,813**	**53,103**
				Existing SF	**Potential SF**	**Total SF**
General Commercial	414.2	440.6	854.7	3,969,042	4,222,106	8,191,148
Tourist Commercial	206.6	138.9	345.5	1,979,889	1,331,106	3,310,996
Village Commercial	77.1	12.9	90.0	738,865	123,623	862,488
Total	**697.9**	**592.4**	**1,290.2**	**6,687,796**	**5,676,835**	**12,364,631**
Industrial/Light Manufacturing	0.0	63.8	63.8	-	**611,408**	**611,408**
Major Community Facilities	280.9	195.4	476.3			
Open Space - Natural	2,171.6	4,761.7	6,933.3			
Open Space - Recreation	4,392.2	867.0	5,259.2			
Street Rights-of-Way	2,084.5	191.1	2,275.6			
Grand Total	**15,477.2**	**15,479.7**	**30,956.9**			

*Differences in sums due to rounding.

SECTION 2.0 - PLANNING PROCESS

2.1 LOCAL PLANNING PROCESS

Representatives from the City of La Quinta worked with the Emergency Services Coordinator as a group in August of 2022 to review past hazards, identify and prioritize appropriate local hazard mitigation strategies and finalize updates to the plan. The following people were involved in the planning process:

JURISDICTION/AGENCY	POSITION	Name
City of La Quinta	Emergency Services Coordinator	Alexander Johnston
City of La Quinta	Public Safety Deputy Director	Martha Mendez
City of La Quinta	Building Official	AJ Ortega
City of La Quinta	City Engineer	Bryan McKinney
City of La Quinta	Planning Manager	Cheri Flores
Riverside County Sheriff	Lieutenant	Lt. Frank Velasco
Riverside County Sheriff	Sergeant	Mark Chlarson
Riverside County Sheriff	Sergeant	Patrick Mushinskie
CAL FIRE	Battalion Chief	Justin Karp
CAL FIRE	Division Chief	Richard Tovar

2.2 PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL (OA) PLANNING PROCESS

The City of La Quinta participated in the Regional LHMP planning process with the Riverside County Operational Area by attending LHMP meetings and public hearings.

The City of La Quinta participated in Riverside County workshops, conferences, and meetings, including:

- County of Riverside EMD LHMP Kickoff Meeting on 6/15/22
- County of Riverside EMD LHMP Discussion with City of La Quinta 6/23/22
- Coachella Valley Emergency Managers Meetings on 7/12/22, 8/9/22, 9/13/22
- RCEMA Meeting on 7/14/22
- County of Riverside EMD LHMP Jurisdiction Workshop on 8/24/22
- OAPC Meetings 7/28/22, 11/3/22
- National Preparedness Month September 2022. Outreach to the public on emergency preparedness and the local hazards of La Quinta 9/7/22, 9/14/22, 9/20/22, 9/21/22, 9/28/22

In addition, the City of La Quinta has provided written and oral comments on the multi-jurisdictional plan and provided information to Riverside County Emergency Management Department staff.

2.3 DATES AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

The LHMP was introduced and made available for public comment on the City of La Quinta website from January 24, 2023 until February 20, 2023.

- The LHMP is available at http://www.laquintaca.gov/business/safety/emergency-services
- There were no public comments received during the open submission timeframe.

2.4 PLANS ADOPTED BY RESOLUTION

Upon approval by FEMA, the LHMP will be presented to the La Quinta City Council in a public meeting for adoption via an official Resolution.

SECTION 3.0 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 ESTIMATING POTENTIAL LOSS

The location and operations of high-risk facilities, such as critical infrastructure and key assets in or near the city of La Quinta are a significant concern with respect to a disaster. The Planning team used FEMA's "Public Assistance Guide" (FEMA 322) which defines critical facilities such as shelters, EOCs, data centers, utility plants, or highly hazardous materials facilities. They also used the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Handbook, which describes three categories of facilities for analysis to revise and update the list.

3.2 CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES

Critical Facilities Type	Number
Emergency Operations Center	1
City Hall	1
Fire Stations	3
Libraries	1
Airports	0
Residential Elderly Facilities	2
Health Care Facilities (Urgent Care)	2
Law Enforcement Facilities (Substation inside City Hall)	1
Maintenance Yards	1
Senior Community Centers (Wellness Center)	1
Schools	6

The most vulnerable structures in the City of La Quinta are the two (2) fire stations, City Hall, business structures, industrial sites, and schools. The proximity to the San Andreas Fault is sure to cause damage to any of these facilities in the event of a major earthquake.

Figure 3.2.1 Critical Infrastructure

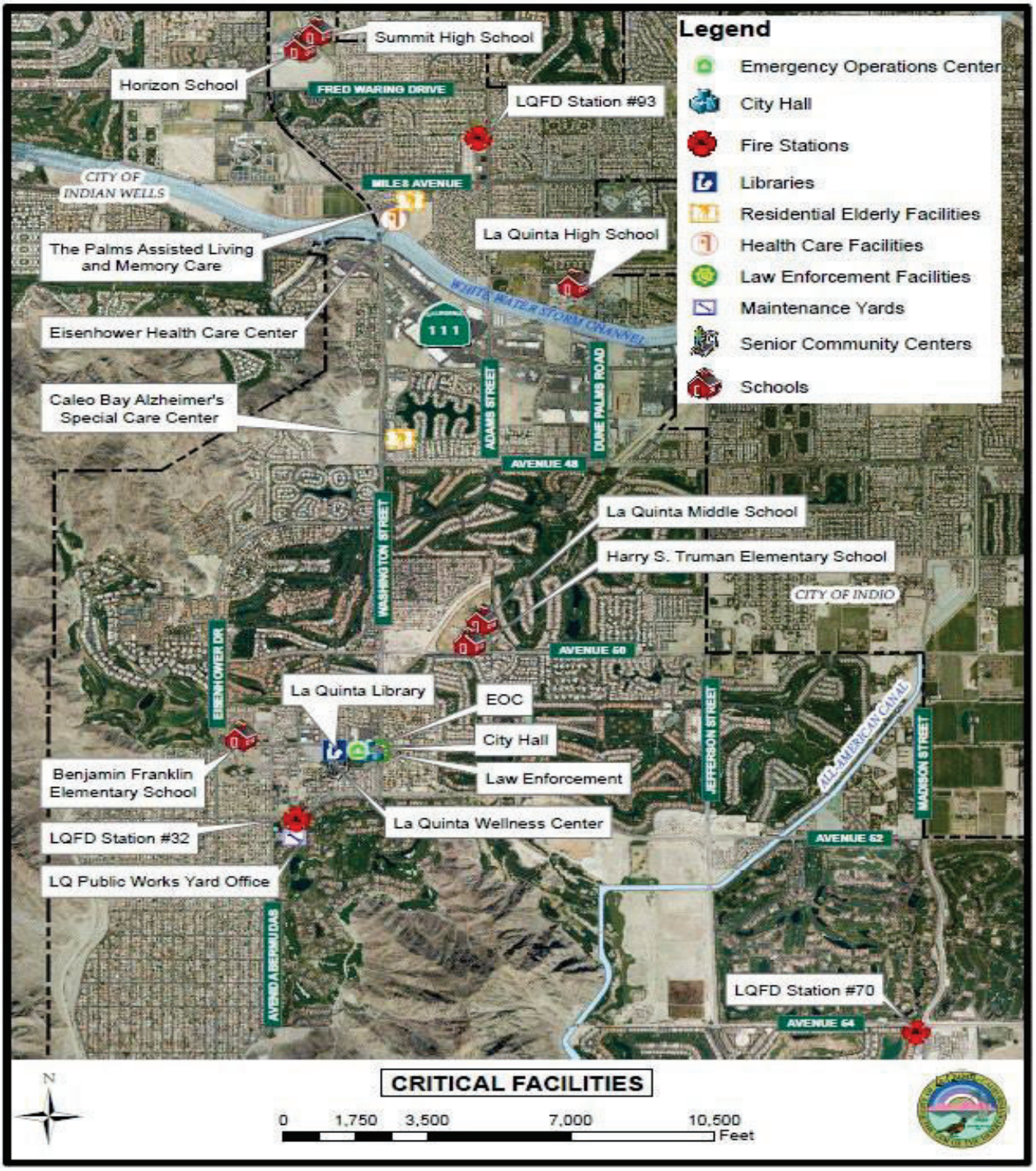
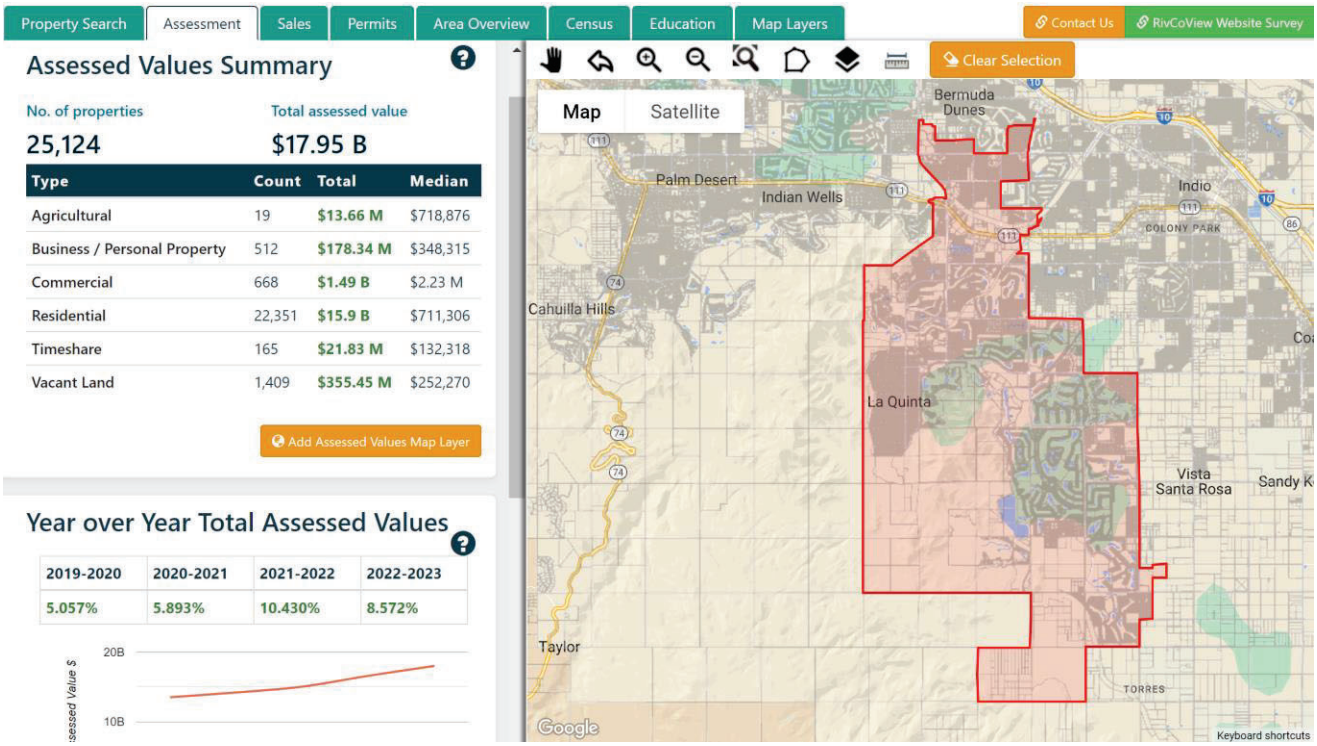


Figure 3.2.2 Riverside County Assessor's Office Data (2023)



3.3 TABLE REPLACEMENT VALUES

Figure 3.1 – Critical Facility Replacement Value for City of La Quinta

Name of Asset	Replacement Value ($)	Contents Value ($)	Occupancy/ Capacity #	Hazard Specific Info.
City Hall & EOC	$14,536,410	$1,639,440	831	Multi Hazard
LQFD Station #32	$2,728,005	$310,500	62	Multi Hazard
LQFD Station #70	$1,529,955	$208,035	45	Multi Hazard
LQFD Station #93	$2,535,750	$272,205	45	Multi Hazard
La Quinta Library	$5,874,855	$2,250,090	342	Multi Hazard
La Quinta Wellness Center	$5,602,275	$279,450	366	Multi Hazard

3.4 IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES

FEMA guidance identifies several hazards that communities should evaluate for inclusion in a hazard mitigation plan. Communities may also consider additional hazards for their plans. The HMPC reviewed an extensive list of hazards and excluded those that do not threaten the city of La Quinta. Table 4-1 lists the hazards considered and explains the reasoning for inclusion/exclusion.

The Steering Committee considered the full range of natural hazards that could affect the planning area and then listed hazards that present the greatest concern. The process

incorporated a review of state and local hazard planning documents as well as information on the frequency of, magnitude of, and costs associated with hazards that have struck the planning area or could do so. Anecdotal information regarding natural hazards and the perceived vulnerability of the planning area's assets to them was also used. Based on the review, this plan addresses the following hazards of concern (the order of listing does not indicate the hazards' relative severity):

- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Extreme Heat

Hazard Screening and Prioritization

Following the identification of hazards, the Planning Team went through a process to prioritize (screen) the hazards to determine which hazards created the most significant concern in the community. The Planning Team utilized a ranking implemented during this update to the City of La Quinta LHMP. This process consists of generating a qualitative scale, Very High, High, Medium, or Low rating for 1) Probability and 2) Severity from each hazard. As part of this process, the following criteria (definitions) were applied:

Geographic Extent

- **Extreme:** 50-100 percent of the planning area
- **Extensive:** 25-50 percent of the Planning area
- **Significant:** 10-25 percent of the planning area
- **Limited:** less than 10 percent of the planning area

Probability

- **Very Likely**: Near 100% chance of it happening. There have been Historic Occurrences of the Hazard in the community or region, and experts concluded it is highly likely that the hazard will occur in the community. Citizens feel that there is a likelihood of occurrence.

- **Likely:** Between 10 and 100 percent chance of happening in the next year. There may or may not have been historical occurrences of the hazard in the community or region, but experts concluded that it is likely that the hazard will occur in the community. Citizens feel that there is a likelihood of occurrence.

- **Occasional:** Between 1 and 10 percent chance of happening within the next year or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years. There may or may not have been a historical occurrence of the hazard in the community or region, but experts concluded that it is possible that the hazard could occur in the community. Citizens may feel that there is a likelihood of occurrence.

- **Unlikely:** Less than 1 percent chance of happening or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years. There have been no historic occurrences of the hazard

in the community or region and both experts and citizens agree that it is highly unlikely that the hazard will occur in the community.

Severity

- **Catastrophic:** Both experts and citizens have concluded that the consequences will be significant in terms of building damage and loss of life. More than 50 percent of Property severely damaged, shutdown of facilities for more than 30 days; and/or multiple deaths.

- **Critical:** Consequences are thought to be significant in terms of building damage and loss of life. 25-50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for at least two weeks; and/or injuries/illnesses result in permanent disability.

- **Limited, but not insignificant:** Consequences are thought to be modest in terms of building damage and loss of life, limited either in geographic extent or magnitude. 10-25 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable do not result in permanent damage.

- **Negligible:** Consequences are thought to be minimal in terms of building damage and loss of life, limited either in geographic extent or magnitude. Less than 10 percent of the property Severely damaged, shutdown of facilities and services for less than 24 hours; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable with first aid.

Risk

- **High**: Widespread potential impact
- **Medium**: Moderate potential impact
- **Low:** minimal potential impact

Figure 3.4.1 – Critical Facility Replacement Value for City of La Quinta

Hazard	Geographic	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/ Severity	Risk
Drought	Extreme	Occasional	Critical	Low
Earthquake	Extreme	Very Likely	Catastrophic	High
Flood	Significant	Likely	Critical	High
Extreme Heat	Extreme	Likely	Critical	High

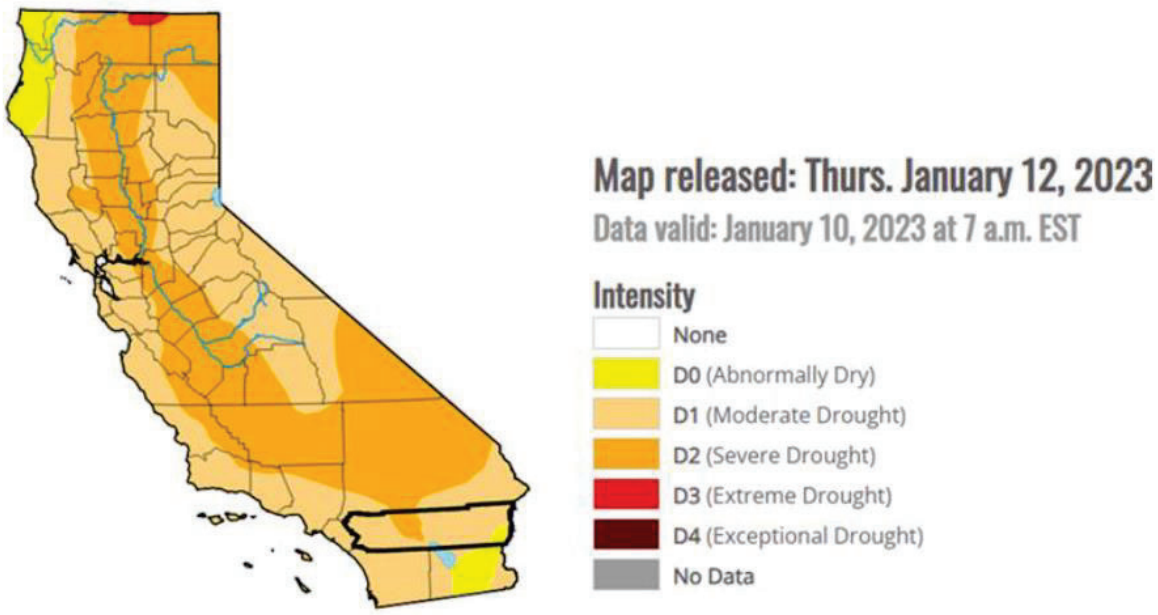
1. Drought

The city of La Quinta faces moderate drought risk, stemming from its arid climate and reliance on limited water resources. With its semi-desert environment and high temperatures, the region is particularly vulnerable to water scarcity, exacerbated by increasing population growth and agricultural demands. The historic depletion of

groundwater reserves, coupled with erratic precipitation patterns and the looming threat of climate change, further compounds the risk. Drought conditions not only impact local agriculture, a vital economic sector, but also strain water supplies for residents, businesses, and ecosystems alike. Moreover, the valley's dependence on imported water sources, such as the Colorado River, underscores the need for sustainable water management practices and proactive drought mitigation efforts. Addressing the Coachella Valley's drought risk requires a multifaceted approach, encompassing water conservation measures, innovative technologies, community engagement, and long-term planning to safeguard against the adverse impacts of water scarcity and ensure the resilience of the region's economy and environment.

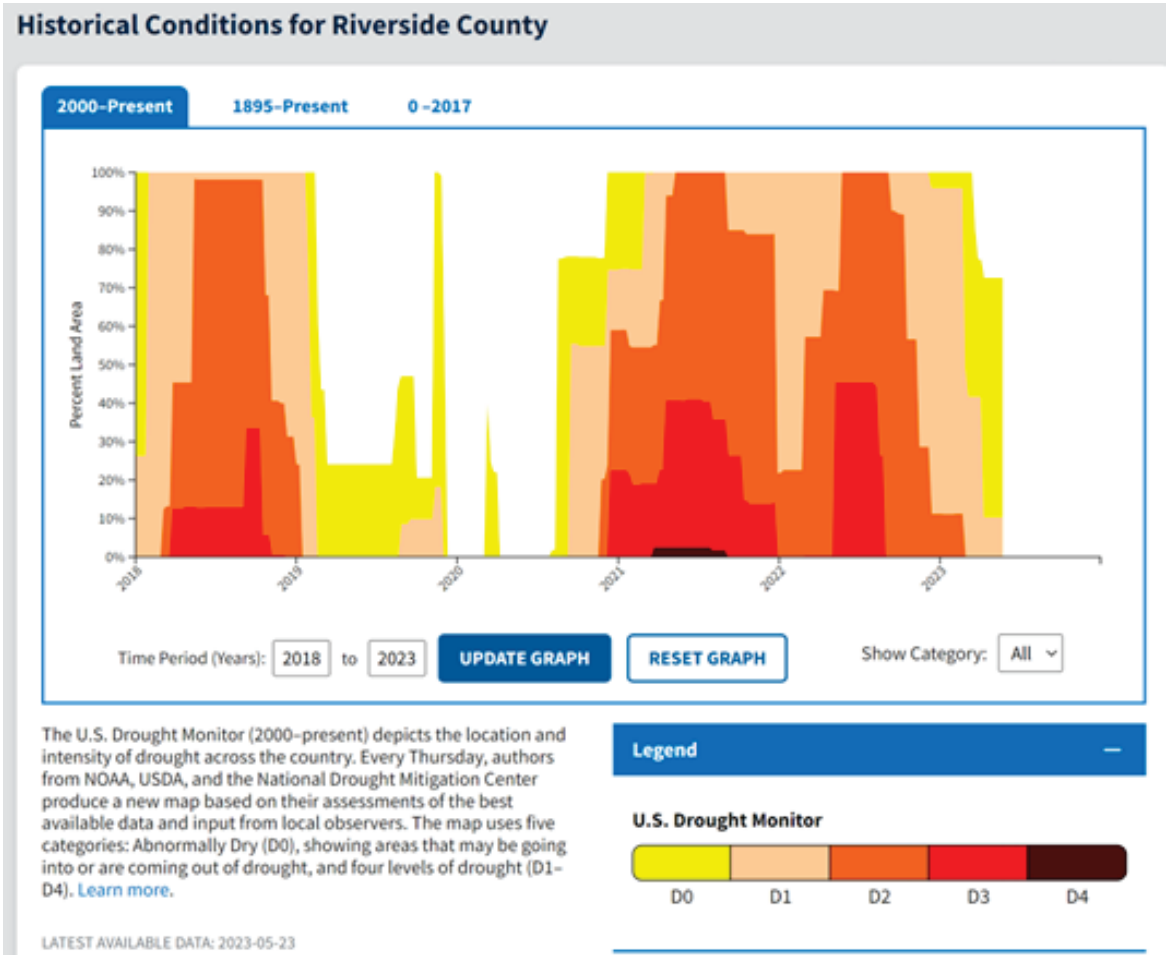
Likelihood of occurrence: Likely: Between 10 and 100 percent chance of happening in the next year.

Figure 3.4.2 La Quinta Drought Hazard Map



History:

Figure 3.4.3 History of drought in Riverside County



Drought Vulnerabilities assessment:

Likelihood of future occurrence: Occasional

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

Critical infrastructure at risk: Although Drought does not directly affect critical infrastructure, its secondary impact would affect the entire Planning Area including all of the critical facilities. Table 3.2.1 and 3.3 Identifies the critical facilities within the planning area**.**

Overall Community Impact: Droughts inflict a multitude of challenges on communities, rippling through various facets of life. As water sources dwindle, municipalities enact strict rationing measures, impacting everything from drinking water availability to agricultural

irrigation. Food security plummets as prices soar and shortages loom, particularly affecting vulnerable populations. Beyond tangible losses, health risks surge due to compromised water quality and intensified heatwaves, straining healthcare systems and exacerbating existing ailments. Environmental degradation follows suit, with ecosystems suffering from diminished water levels and heightened wildfire risks. The city of La Quinta has a large number of seasonal residents which can increase the population during the winter months. Additionally, major events can draw visitors from all over, temporarily increasing the city's population. It is unknown how many people would be impacted.

2. Earthquake

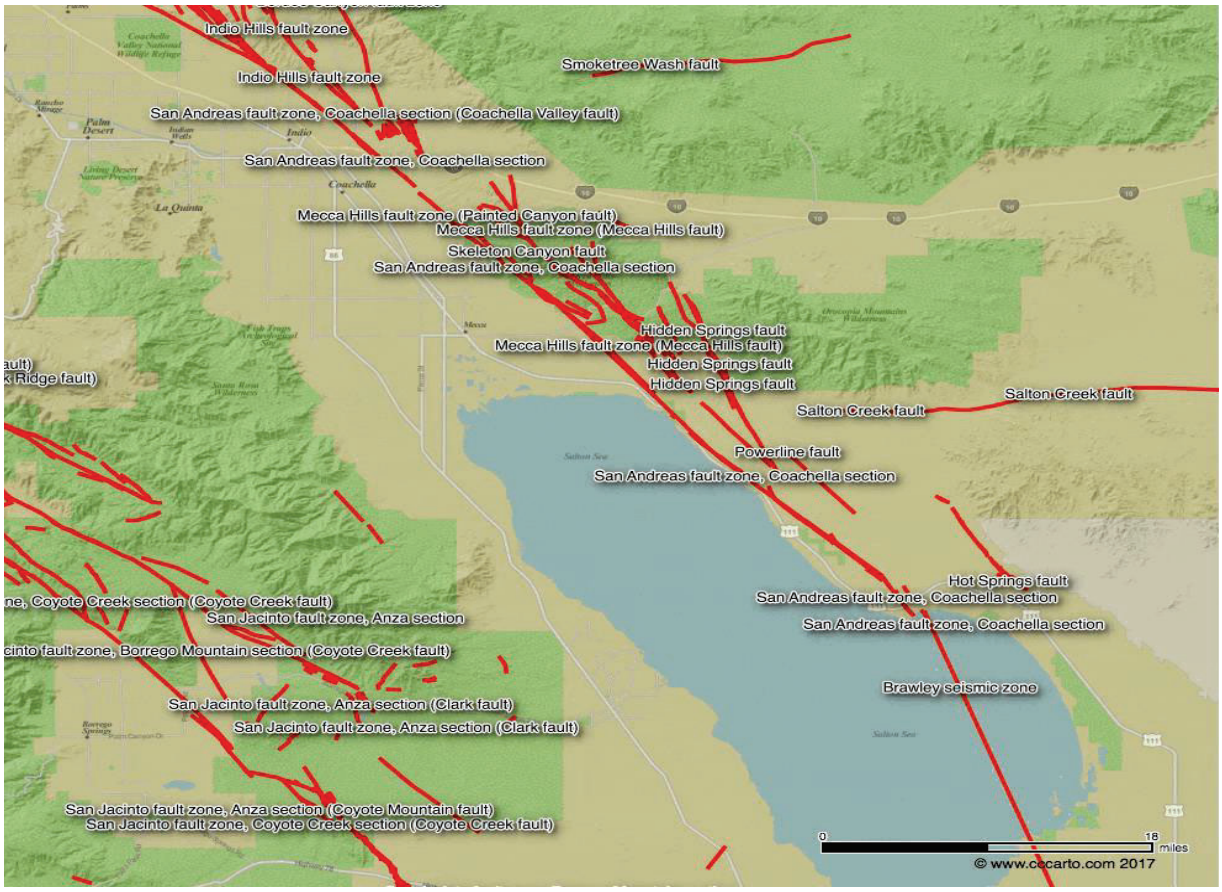
The City of La Quinta is at high risk for earthquake due to being located in the Southern San Andreas Seismic Hazard Zone. The San Andreas Fault is less than 10 miles to the north and east and can produce very high levels of shaking in the entire Coachella Valley. An earthquake occurring in or near this area could result in property damage, environmental damage, and disruption of normal government and community services and activities. The effects could be exacerbated by collateral damage such as fires, flooding, hazardous materials spills, utility disruptions, landslides, transportation failures, and possible dam failures.

Likelihood of occurrence: **Very Likely**: Near 100% chance of it happening.

History:
Ground shaking was experienced in the city during these high magnitude events.

- The Imperial Valley Earthquake on 05/18/1940 was a magnitude 6.9 and occurred 79.7 miles away from La Quinta City Hall.
- The Imperial Valley Earthquake on 10/15/1979 was a magnitude 6.5 and occurred 92.5 miles away from La Quinta City Hall.
- The Landers Earthquake on 6/28/1992 was a magnitude 7.3 and occurred 38.1 miles away from La Quinta City Hall.
- The Hector Mine Earthquake on 10/16/1999 was a magnitude 7.1 and occurred 59.8 miles away from La Quinta City Hall.
  Coachella Valley complex fault system

Figure 3.4.4 Coachella Valley Complex Fault System



Earthquake Vulnerabilities assessment:

Likelihood of future occurrence: Very Likely

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

Figure 3.4.5 – City of La Quinta Earthquake Map

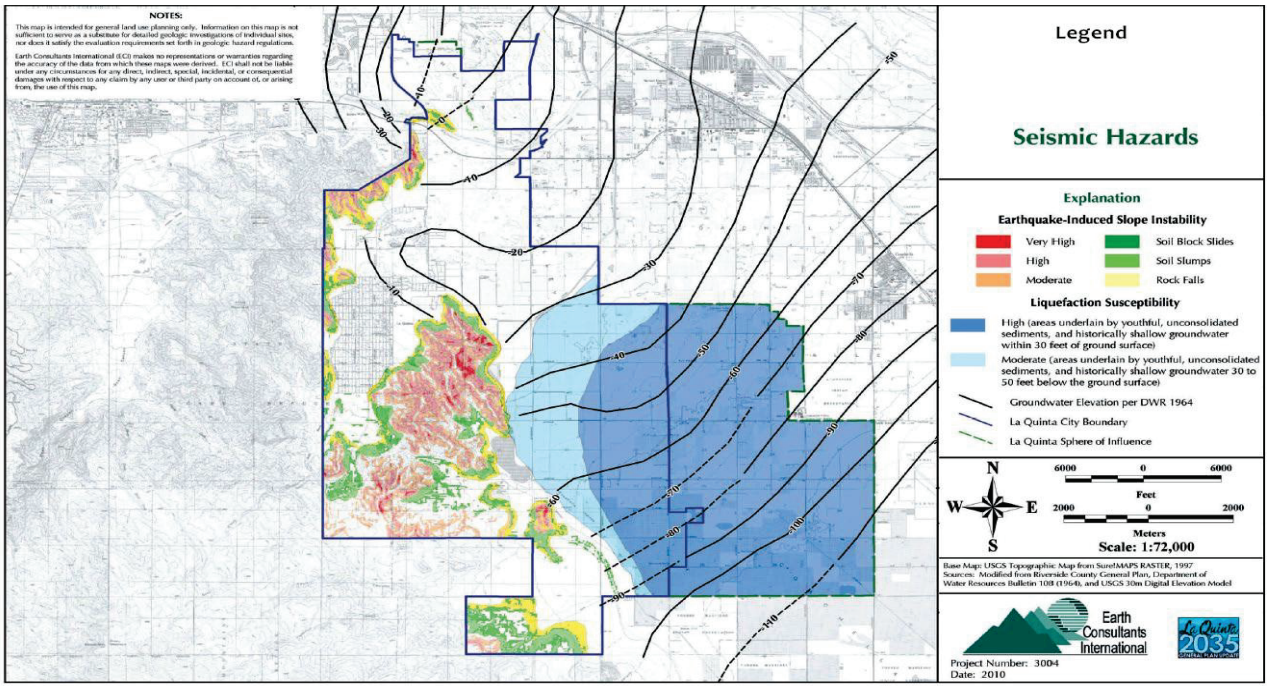
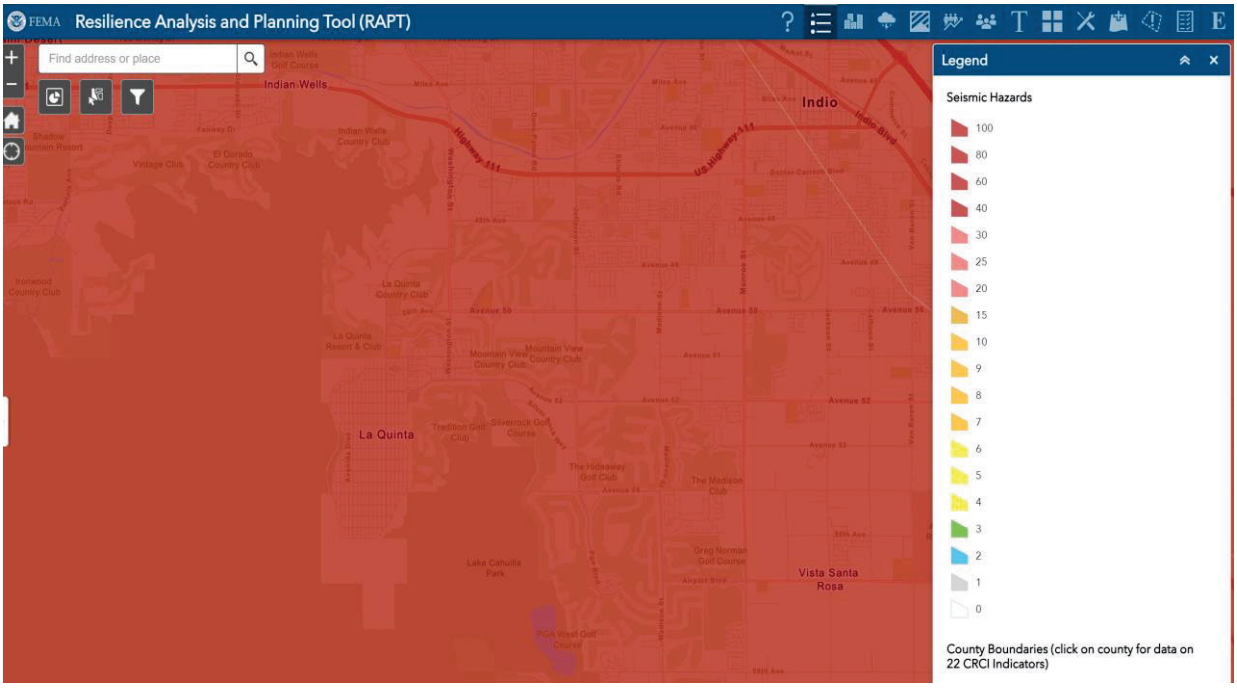


Figure 3.4.6 La Quinta Earthquake Hazard Map 2023



Critical infrastructure at risk: A magnitude 7.1 or greater earthquake would impact the entire Planning Area including all of the critical facilities. Table 3.2.1 and 3.3 Identifies the critical facilities within the planning area.

Overall Community Impact: An earthquake measuring 7.0 or greater on the Richter scale can unleash widespread devastation, profoundly impacting communities in its wake. The seismic force shatters buildings, roads, and infrastructure, leaving neighborhoods in ruins and disrupting essential services. Lives are tragically lost, and many more are injured, exacerbating the immediate human toll. Displacement becomes rampant as homes become uninhabitable, forcing residents into makeshift shelters and exacerbating social upheaval. Economic losses mount as businesses grind to a halt, with livelihoods shattered and employment prospects bleak. The psychological toll is immense, as survivors grapple with trauma and uncertainty in the aftermath of the disaster. As communities rally to rebuild, they face daunting challenges, from restoring critical infrastructure to providing support for the displaced and grieving. Yet, amidst the devastation, stories of resilience emerge, as neighbors band together, aid pours in, and communities forge a path toward recovery, determined to rebuild stronger and more resilient in the face of future seismic threats. The city of La Quinta has a large number of seasonal residents which can increase the population during the winter months. Additionally, major events can draw visitors from all over, temporarily increasing the city's population. It is unknown how many people would be impacted.

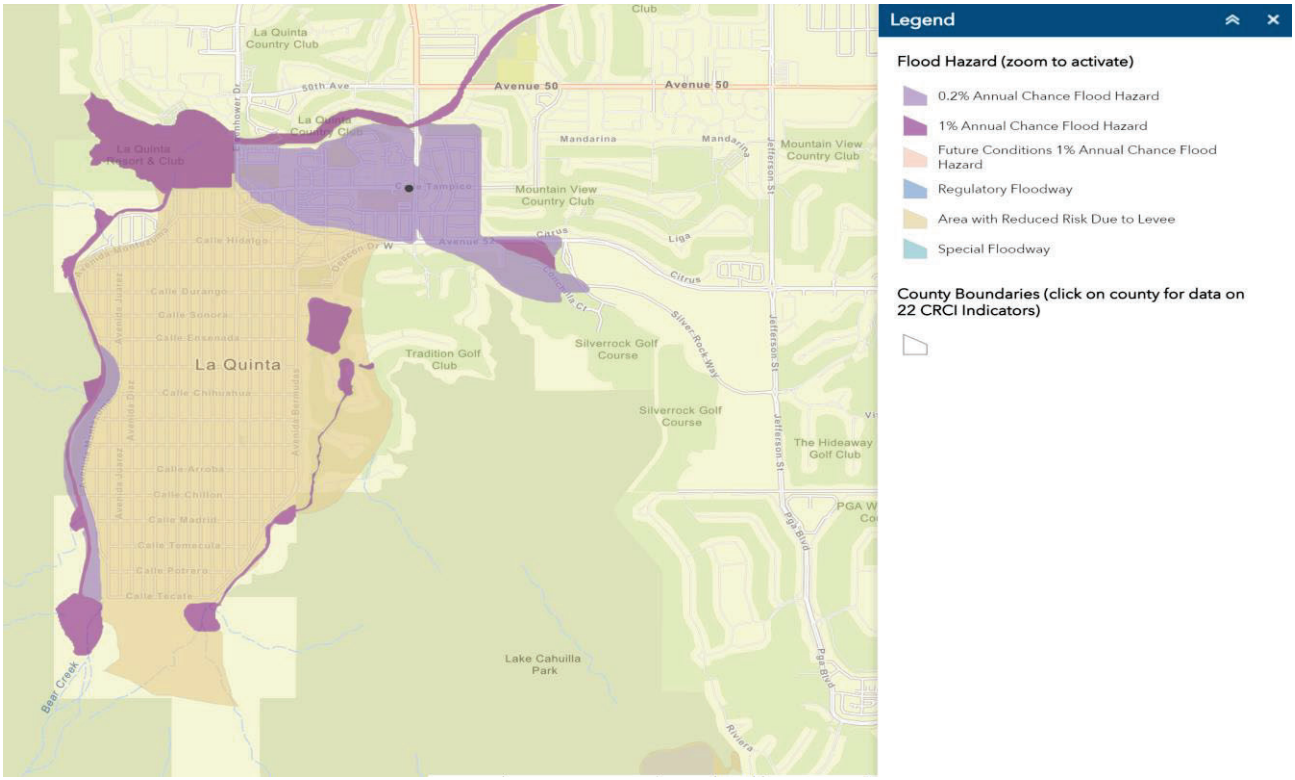
3. Flood

The City of La Quinta is at high risk for flood. The city has experienced damage from numerous greater than 100- year flood events in the past and will continue to have future damage from flooding without mitigation action. Heavy rains can lead to problems with storm drainage and create localized flood problems. There are several flooding problem areas in the City during greater than 100-year flood events. These areas are primarily a result of: 1) clogged or plugged catch basin inlets due to debris (plastic trash bags, grass and leaves); 2) 100-year sized pipe capacity from the catch basins into the dry wells, where the runoff exceeds the pipe capacity. There are also locations with low water crossings that are susceptible to flash flooding.

Likelihood of occurrence: Very Likely: Near 100% chance of it happening.

History: The majority of the damage that occurs due to flash flooding is located along the White-Water River at Dune Palms Road and along the Evacuation Channel along Avenue 50.

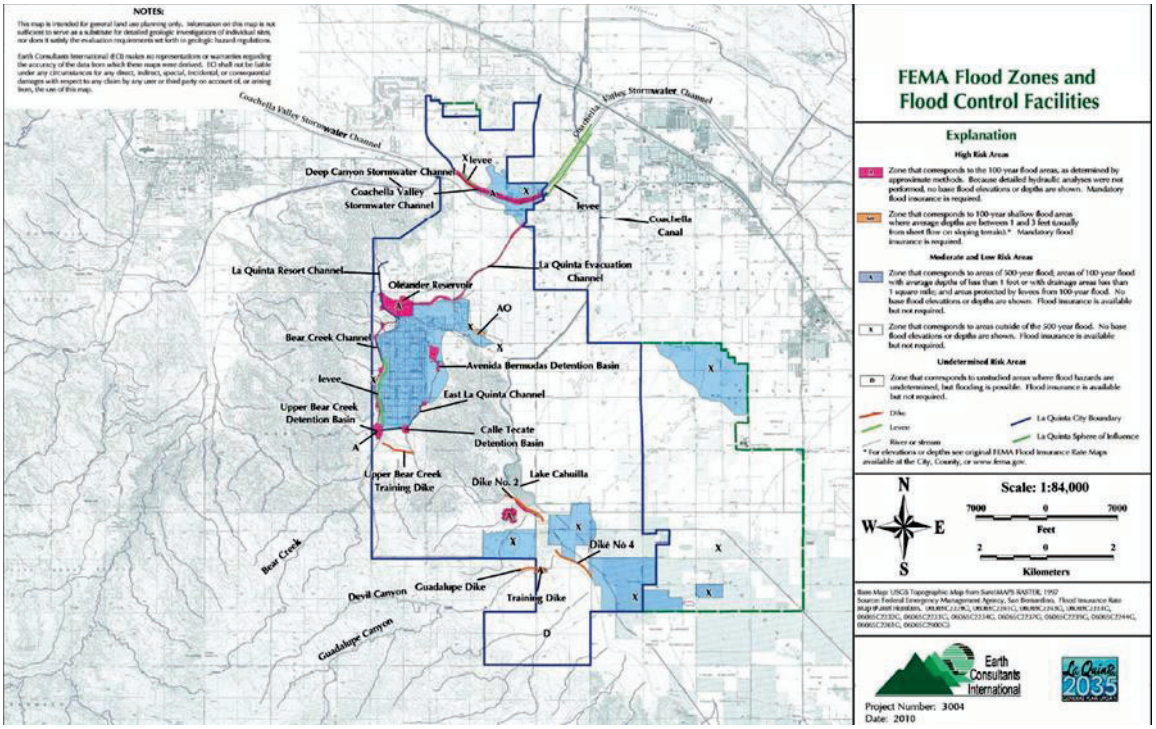
Figure 3.4.7 City of La Quinta Flood Zone Hazard Map



Earthquake Vulnerabilities assessment:

Likelihood of future occurrence: Very Likely
Vulnerabilities: Medium—Moderate potential impact. This ranking carries a moderate threat level to the general population and/or built environment. Here the potential damage is more isolated and less costly than a more widespread disaster.

Figure 3.4.8 City of La Quinta FEMA Flood Zones and Flood Control Facilities



Critical infrastructure at risk: In La Quinta, California, critical infrastructure vulnerable to flooding includes an intricate network of stormwater drainage systems designed to manage runoff during heavy rainfall and prevent localized flooding. The city must also safeguard its roads, bridges, and transportation networks to ensure connectivity and facilitate emergency response efforts. Additionally, wastewater treatment facilities and sewer systems are crucial components that require protection from flood damage to prevent contamination of waterways and ensure public health. Utilities infrastructure, including power substations and water treatment plants, is also at risk during flood events, potentially disrupting essential services for residents and businesses. Emergency response centers, such as fire stations and hospitals, must be safeguarded to maintain critical services during and after flooding. Moreover, critical facilities like schools and government buildings need protection to ensure the safety of occupants and the continuity of essential services. With a comprehensive approach to flood risk management, including infrastructure upgrades, floodplain management regulations, and emergency preparedness planning, La Quinta endeavors to mitigate the impact of flooding on its critical infrastructure and ensure the resilience of the community.

Overall Community Impact: Flooding in La Quinta, California, yields significant community impacts across various fronts. Homes and businesses face inundation, leading to property damage and displacement for residents. Vital infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and stormwater drainage systems, can sustain damage, disrupting transportation networks and emergency services. Wastewater treatment facilities are vulnerable to flooding, posing risks of contamination to water supplies and public health. Local businesses may suffer economic losses from disruptions to operations, while residents grapple with financial strain and the emotional toll of displacement and property damage. Moreover, the social fabric of the community may be strained as residents' band

together to support one another through recovery efforts. Long-term effects include the potential for increased insurance costs and decreased property values in flood-prone areas. Through proactive measures such as floodplain management, infrastructure improvements, and community outreach, La Quinta strives to mitigate these impacts and enhance its resilience to flooding events. The city of La Quinta has a large number of seasonal residents which can increase the population during the winter months. Additionally, major events can draw visitors from all over, temporarily increasing the city's population. It is unknown how many people would be impacted.

4. Extreme Heat

The City of La Quinta is at high risk for extreme heat. experiences summer temperatures that can reach over 120°F and four months of the year have an average temperature over 100°F. These months include: June (102.3°F), July (106.9°F), August (105.7°F) and September (101.5°F). La Quinta participates with the Riverside County Community Action Partnership department to plan for extreme heat conditions and has a cooling station located at the La Quinta Wellness Center which is located at: 78450 Avenida La Fonda, La Quinta, CA 92253. The City also experiences high wind events that cause downed trees and blowing sand which lead to road hazards, property damage and power disruptions.

Likelihood of occurrence: Very Likely: Near 100% chance of it happening.

History:

Figure 3.4.9 National Weather Service (NWS Heat Index, January 2023)

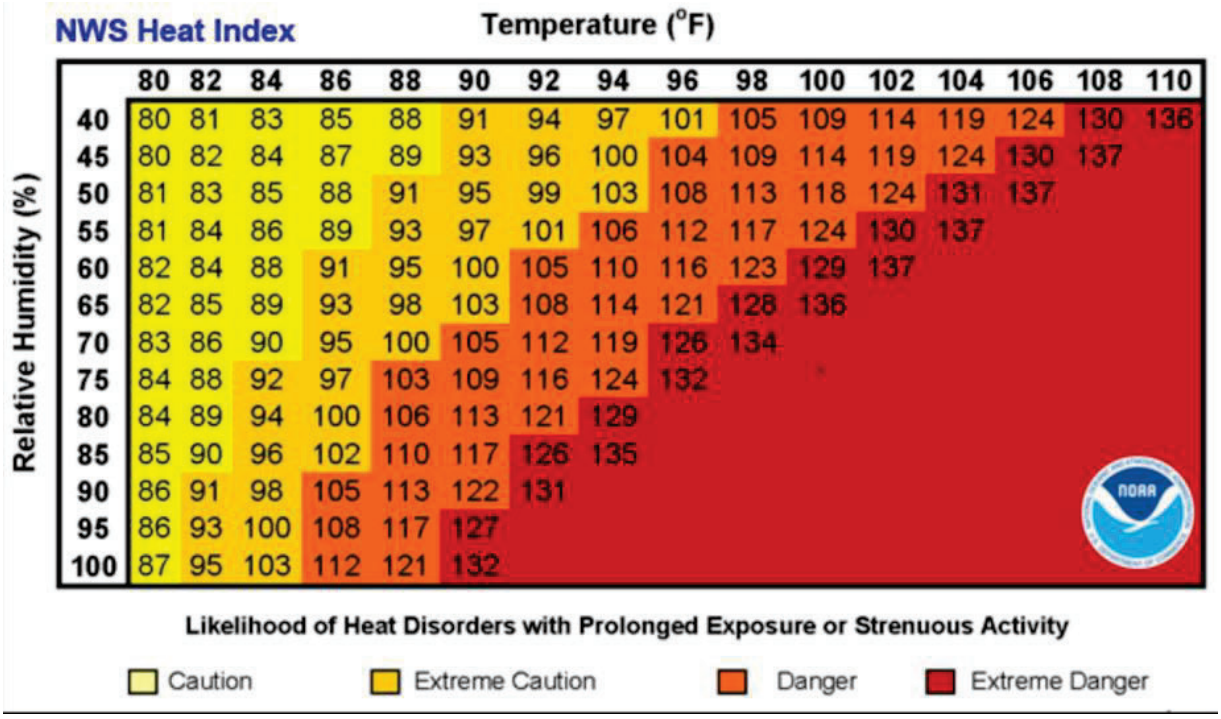


Figure 3.4.10 NSW Monthly Summarized Data for Max Temperature 2019-2024

Monthly Highest Max Temperature for Palm Springs Area, CA (ThreadEx)

Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2019	79	80	88	104	100	116	118	121	114	102	95	75	121
2020	82	89	87	106	111	115	122	120	122	113	98	84	122
2021	90	86	96	109	102	123	120	122	113	101	94	91	123
2022	81	93	96	101	108	114	116	116	114	103	81	83	116
2023	74	79	84	106	105	113	120	118	115	108	91	84	120
2024	82	77	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	82
Mean	81	84	90	105	105	116	119	119	116	105	92	83	114
Max	90 2021	93 2022	96 2022	109 2021	111 2020	123 2021	122 2020	122 2021	122 2020	113 2020	98 2020	91 2021	123 2021
Min	74 2023	77 2024	84 2023	101 2022	100 2019	113 2023	116 2022	116 2022	113 2021	101 2021	81 2022	75 2019	82 2024

Heat Wave Vulnerabilities assessment:

Likelihood of future occurrence: Very Likely

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

Critical infrastructure at risk: During a heatwave in the city of La Quinta, critical infrastructures at risk include the power grid, which may struggle to meet increased demand for air conditioning, leading to potential power outages. The water supply infrastructure faces challenges in maintaining adequate supply and pressure, potentially resulting in shortages or distribution issues. Transportation networks are at risk due to pavement damage and potential delays in public transit systems. Healthcare facilities may experience higher admissions due to heat-related illnesses, while emergency services could face increased demand. Communication infrastructure may suffer disruptions, and buildings without proper cooling systems, such as schools and shelters, pose health risks to occupants. Additionally, natural ecosystems may be stressed, impacting wildlife and increasing the risk of wildfires. These challenges underscore the importance of preparedness and resilience strategies to mitigate the impacts of heatwaves on critical infrastructure in La Quinta.

Overall Community Impact:
During a heatwave in the city of La Quinta, the overall community impacts are significant and multifaceted. High temperatures pose health risks to residents, particularly vulnerable populations such as the elderly, children, and those with pre-existing health conditions, leading to increased cases of heat-related illnesses and potential fatalities. Economic impacts arise from decreased productivity, disrupted tourism and hospitality industries, and increased energy demands, along with potential damage to infrastructure like roads and buildings. Social impacts include heightened stress and discomfort, strain on community resources such as cooling centers and emergency services, and potential displacement or temporary migration of residents seeking relief from the extreme heat. Additionally, heatwaves exacerbate environmental challenges, such as water scarcity,

wildfires, and ecosystem stress, further affecting the quality of life and resilience of the community in La Quinta. Efforts to mitigate these impacts through effective heatwave preparedness, public education, and community support systems are essential for safeguarding the well-being of residents and promoting resilience in the face of climate-related challenges. The city of La Quinta has a large number of seasonal residents which can increase the population during the winter months. Additionally, major events can draw visitors from all over, temporarily increasing the city's population. It is unknown how many people would be impacted.

Table 3.4.11 Hazards Excluded

Hazard Excluded	Reason for Exclusion
Aqueduct	The city does not have an aqueduct that could cause flooding or potential inundation. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.16
Avalanches	The City does not have sufficient snowfall to have avalanche as a hazard
Civil Disturbance	While civil disturbances occur from time to time, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.1
Cold Wave	There are low numbers of freeze events in the city. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.13.2
Cyber Threats	While the potential for cyber threats exists, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.6
Hazmat Incidents	While hazardous materials releases can occur, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.22
Hurricane	While hurricane can occur along the coast, there have been no instances where it has caused a significant impact on the city.
Insects Pests and Diseases	While pests and diseases from insects can occur, there have been no instances where it has affected the city. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.18
Nuclear Incident	While radiological accidents may occur, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.12
Pandemic	While the potential for a pandemic exists, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.2
Pipeline	While hazardous materials releases can occur, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.20
Tornado	While tornados can occur, there have been no instances where it has affected the city. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.17
Transportation	While transportation incidents can occur, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.14

Volcano	Due to the distance from volcanoes, and the limited chance of an eruption, volcano was excluded from consideration.
Winter Weather	While winter weather/storms can occur, the associated hazard comes from flooding and will be addressed in that hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.13

SECTION 4.0 – COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

4.1 REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES

We have no repetitive loss properties relating to flood in the City of La Quinta.

4.2 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROPERTIES

4.2.1 **Describe participation in NFIP, including any changes since previously approved plan.** The City of La Quinta has participated in the National Flood Insurance Program since 1985.

4.2.2 **Date first joined NFIP.** The City of La Quinta joined the NFIP on July 1, 1985**.**

4.2.3 **Identify actions related to continued compliance with NFIP.** The City of La Quinta has filed and received numerous Letters of Map Revision from FEMA. Nearly the entire City is now out of the Flood Hazard Area. The latest revision was the Letter of Map Revision dated April 20, 2017, Case No. 10-09-0021V. (See Appendix A for the current Letter of Map Revision)

4.2.4 **CRS member?** The City of La Quinta is not a Community Rating System (CRS) member.

4.2.5 **CRS class?** N/A

4.2.6 **Describe any data used to regulate flood hazard area other than FEMA maps.** None

4.2.7 **Have there been issues with community participation in the program?** No.

4.2.8 **What are the general hurdles for effective implementation of the NFIP?** None so far.

4.2.9 **Summarize actions related to continued compliance with NFIP (c-2 and c-4) None.**

4.2.10 **Repetitive Loss Properties None.**

4.2.11 **Purchase of Insurance. N/A**

SECTION 5.0 - CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this section is to capture the different resources available to the City of La Quinta in support of mitigation. To efficiently demonstrate these resources, this section has been organized by: Mitigation Governance Resources; Technical Resources; and Fiscal Resources. The city regularly assesses and evaluates the effectiveness of its governance and incorporates changes to help meet the intended goal.

5.1 REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

There are a variety of governance that are directly related to or influence mitigation efforts. This governance falls under: 1) Laws, Regulations, Codes, and Ordinances; 2) Plans, Studies, and Reports. The City will continue to ensure that necessary regulations are put in place relating to building codes, ordinances, and state and federal requirements.

Table 5.1.1 Regulatory Mitigation Governance Capabilities

Regulatory Tool	Active Yes/No	Comments/ Ability to Support Mitigation
General plan	Yes	The 2035 LQ General Plan was adopted in 2013. Hazard mitigation is supported by the General Plan. Specifically, policies that ensure that the City of La Quinta minimizes the effect and damage of any possible natural or man-made disasters are summarized in Chapter 4: Environmental Hazards. This chapter also outlines the policies of coordinating with other local authorities in ensuring hazard mitigation by preparedness and communication.
Zoning ordinance	Yes	May 2021 Zoning Ordinance Map and Municipal Code Title #9. Mitigation actions that are not outlined in the ordinance can be incorporated into the Zoning ordinance by the planning director or designee with Planning Commission, City Council, and public approval.
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Title #13 Mitigation actions that are not outlined in the ordinance can be incorporated into the Subdivision ordinance by the planning director or designee with Planning Commission, City Council, and public approval.

Site plan review requirements	Yes	Title #13, Section 13.12.070 Mitigation actions that are not outlined in the ordinance can be incorporated into the Subdivision ordinance by the planning director or designee with Planning Commission, City Council, and public approval.
Growth management ordinance	No	Title 120; Chapter 120.01-120.06
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	Chapter 8.11 Mitigation actions that are not outlined in the ordinance can be incorporated into the Subdivision ordinance by the planning director or designee with Planning Commission, City Council, and public approval.
Other special purpose ordinance (storm water, water conservation, wildfire)	Yes	Water Conservation Ordinance, Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan, Storm water - Revised: January 2015;
Building code	Yes	Title #8 Mitigation actions that are not outlined in the ordinance can be incorporated into the Subdivision ordinance by the planning director or designee with Planning Commission, City Council, and public approval.
Fire Department ISO rating	Yes	ISO Rating: 4
Erosion or sediment control program	Yes	PM10 Regulations, SWPPP
Stormwater management program	Yes	Revised: January 2015;
Capital improvements plan	Yes	Five-Year Plan, updated annually The Capital improvements plan is updated on a continuous basis and can incorporate hazard mitigation by including construction or upgrades of City infrastructure and facilities.
Economic development plan	Yes	The City of La Quinta economic development plan can incorporate hazard mitigation related to new business attraction and business growth in the city. Last plan update was in 2015.
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	Last update of the EOP was May 2010. The Emergency operations plan can be revised on an ongoing basis to include hazard mitigation through training and preparedness.
Other special plans	N/A	
Flood Insurance Study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	FEMA Flood Insurance Study, 2017 Whitewater River Flow

5.2 ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

The City of La Quinta has experts that can be used in support of mitigation efforts including public safety and fire suppression capabilities. The city has access to staff with skills in Engineering/Construction, Planning, Environmental, Economic Development, Debris Removal, and Emergency Management. As with many jurisdictions, the City of La Quinta partners with a third-party vender to increase its technological capabilities

Table 5.2.1 is a list of City Departments that can have a role in activities related to hazard mitigation.

Figure 5.2.1 – Administrative Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Active Yes/ No	Department/ Position	Ability to Support Mitigation
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	Planning Manager	The Planning Director and City Engineer can make recommendations and draft updates to incorporate hazard mitigation related to new or existing land development into City Code and City activities.
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	City Engineer and Building Official	The City Engineer can make amendments or suggestions for the implementation or revision of hazard mitigation pertaining to building and infrastructure construction.
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	No	N/A	The City Engineer or Building Official can improve current and future practices to better mitigate the effects of natural disasters.
Personnel skilled in GIS	Yes	Design & Development	Planning department staff skilled in GIS can implement technological solutions to hazard mitigation such as tools

			for increased awareness of potential local hazards.
Full-time building official	Yes	Building Official	The Building Official can bring mitigation activities pertaining to the structural safety of buildings to City attention.
Floodplain manager	Yes	Design & Development	The Public Works department can implement hazard mitigation pertaining to floodplain management such as updating the Floodplain ordinance.
Emergency manager	Yes	Sr. Emergency Management Coordinator	The Emergency manager can support all City departments with continuous mitigation preparedness and implementation. The emergency manager can also provide City staff and residents with emergency preparedness training and information.
Other personnel	Yes	NAI (Contracted)	Grant writer
GIS Data-Land use	Yes	Design & Development	
GIS Datalinks to Assessor's data	Yes	IT & Customer Service Center Management	
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-11, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Emergency Services Fire & Law Enforcement	The Fire department and emergency management department can cooperate to update emergency processes and ensure interoperability in times of crisis

5.3 FISCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

City of La Quinta has allocated to and accounted for various funds based on needs and means by which spending activities are controlled. City of La Quinta will continue to Identify additional funding opportunities that can be expanded upon for mitigation. Previously hazard mitigation grants have not been utilized to complete any projects that have been identified by the hazard mitigation planning team.

Table 6.3.1 identifies financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Figure 5.3.1 Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities Table

Financial Resources	Accessible/ Eligible to Use (Yes/No)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	Parks & Boys and Girls Club
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	Capital improvements project funding can be used for infrastructure improvements that mitigate the effects of potential hazards.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	With voter approval
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	With voter approval
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	With voter approval
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	N/A	
Other	N/A	Unrestricted general fund reserves & general fund emergency reserves – with council approval

5.4 MITIGATION OUTREACH CAPABILITIES

The City of La Quinta has been training residents in the FEMA Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training program since 2007 and has trained approximately 200+ residents in earthquake and disaster response. The City of La Quinta currently has over 20 active CERT members. The city also has purchased a fully equipped CERT Response Trailer to assist with community response and recovery following a major earthquake, flood or other disaster. The City's CERT trained volunteers will work within their neighborhoods and assist the La Quinta Fire and Police responders with light fire suppression, light search & rescue, triage, and first aid treatment of disaster victims. The use of CERT trained volunteers helps to mitigate the effects of a major earthquake, flood, fire, public health emergency, terrorism related event, or other community emergency.

The City of La Quinta also honors National Preparedness Month which is every September. This is a nationwide effort to remind citizens in promoting disaster and emergency preparedness. Lots of community outreach is held each September, by giving away emergency preparedness literature, emergency kits, and promotion of the city's alert and warning system.

La Quinta also works closely with the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) volunteers to conduct monthly radio disaster net tests with neighboring cities and County EMD, American Red Cross, Desert Sands Unified School District and Eisenhower Medical Centers. The City's partnership with the Riverside Sherriff's Office has also helped coordinate efforts with La Quinta's Citizens on Patrol.

The City of La Quinta partners with the Riverside County Fire Department and Riverside County Sheriff's Department to share relevant and timely advice on potential environmental or social hazards, to prepare and advise residents on actions that address preventable consequences. The City of La Quinta provides resources and staff to these departments' outreach efforts such as National Night Out and Coffee with a Cop events.

Table 5.4.1 Mitigation Education/Outreach and Partnerships

Name	Description (Effect on Hazard Mitigation)	Lead Organization
CERT	The City of La Quinta trains residents in emergency preparedness and hazard mitigation through Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) classes that are available to residents twice a year.	City of La Quinta and Riverside County Emergency Management Department (EMD)

The Great Shakeout	The City Participates in the annual Great Shakeout Exercise	City of La Quinta
County Emergency/Disaster Readiness App	the city promotes the Riverside County readiness app (RivCo Ready).	Riverside county EMD
City Website	Emergency Management Site hosts information on earthquake preparedness, heat risk, warming/cooling centers, floods, and fires.	City of La Quinta
Nixle emergency notification system	notify residents in advance of any impending severe weather event and/or incident within the city.	City of La Quinta
RACES	The City of La Quinta partners with Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES).	RACES and Riverside County EMD

5.5 MITIGATION FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

The City of La Quinta has the same funding opportunities as Riverside County Operational Area.

- **Measure A** – Measure A is generated by a Riverside County one-half percent sales tax approved by the voters in 1989. This money is used to maintain and construct local streets and roads.

- **Air Quality Management District** - Revenues received resulting from Assembly Bill 2766, which imposed an additional registration fee on motor vehicles. These revenues are used to reduce air pollution from motor vehicles.

- **Grants** – The City of La Quinta receives various grant funds from various local, state, and federal agencies. These grants include funding for various programs.

- **Gas Tax** – Revenue received from a tax imposed on the sale of gas. Gas Tax funds are the most flexible transportation-related funding source. Gas Tax funds are used for various transportation purposes, including street-related projects, construction, or maintenance.

5.6 EXPANSION OF AND IMPROVEMENT ON MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

There are a multitude of methods and processes that a jurisdiction may use to improve upon current capabilities to mitigate emergencies or disasters. The City of La Quinta has identified the below to support this thought process.

Regulatory/Governance: The city of La Quinta has demonstrated a commitment to expansion and improvement through various regulatory and governance initiatives. One example is the implementation of zoning regulations and land use policies that promote sustainable growth and protect natural resources. By establishing clear guidelines for development, the city can manage urban sprawl, preserve green spaces, and enhance the overall quality of life for residents. Additionally, La Quinta has invested in infrastructure improvements such as upgrading transportation networks, expanding public amenities, and enhancing utility services to support the growing population and economic activity. Moreover, the city has prioritized community engagement and transparency by involving residents in decision-making processes, hosting public forums, and utilizing technology to enhance communication and access to information. These efforts underscore La Quinta's commitment to responsible governance, long-term planning, and creating a resilient and inclusive city for current and future generations.

Administrative/Technical: The city of La Quinta has pursued expansion and improvements in administrative and technical domains through various initiatives aimed at enhancing efficiency, transparency, and service delivery. One notable example is the implementation of advanced technological solutions to streamline administrative processes and improve citizen engagement. By investing in digital platforms for online service delivery, electronic permitting systems, and data analytics tools, La Quinta has modernized its operations, reducing paperwork, expediting decision-making, and increasing accessibility for residents and businesses. Furthermore, the city has prioritized professional development and training programs for its workforce to ensure proficiency in utilizing these technologies effectively. Additionally, La Quinta has strengthened its administrative capacity by adopting best practices in financial management, budgeting, and performance evaluation, promoting accountability and prudent stewardship of public resources. These administrative and technical advancements underscore La Quinta's commitment to innovation and excellence in governance, fostering a responsive and forward-thinking municipal administration.

Fiscal: The city of La Quinta has made significant strides in expanding and improving its fiscal management practices, exemplified by several key initiatives. One notable example is the implementation of strategic budgeting processes aimed at aligning financial resources with community priorities and long-term goals. Through robust financial planning, La Quinta has enhanced transparency and accountability, ensuring that taxpayer dollars are allocated efficiently and effectively. Moreover, the city has pursued innovative revenue-generation strategies, such as public-private partnerships and targeted economic development incentives, to diversify its revenue streams and bolster fiscal resilience. Additionally, La Quinta has prioritized prudent fiscal policies, including maintaining healthy reserve levels and adhering to stringent debt management practices, to safeguard against economic uncertainties and fiscal

shocks. These fiscal improvements demonstrate La Quinta's commitment to responsible stewardship of public funds and lay a foundation for sustainable growth and prosperity for the community.

Outreach: The city of La Quinta has undertaken a proactive approach to expand and improve its outreach efforts, exemplified by various initiatives aimed at fostering community engagement and participation. One notable example is the establishment of diverse outreach programs and platforms designed to reach residents across different demographics and geographic areas. Through community forums, neighborhood meetings, and online surveys, La Quinta has provided avenues for residents to voice their concerns, provide feedback, and contribute to decision-making processes. Additionally, the city has leveraged social media channels, newsletters, and multimedia campaigns to disseminate information about city projects, events, and initiatives, enhancing transparency and accessibility for residents. Furthermore, La Quinta has forged partnerships with local organizations, schools, and businesses to amplify outreach efforts and foster collaboration in addressing community needs. These outreach improvements reflect La Quinta's commitment to inclusive governance, empowering residents to play an active role in shaping the future of their city.

SECTION 6.0 - MITIGATION STRATEGIES

6.1 MITIGATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The mitigation strategy for the City of La Quinta is based on recognizing both mitigation challenges and opportunities. The main goal is to create a disaster-resistant and sustainable community for the future. The mitigation strategy builds upon the previous mitigation actions identified by the City of La Quinta 2017 LHMP and was expanded to consider current needs.

Local Jurisdiction Mitigation Strategies and Goals

The City of La Quinta mitigation planning group has created a list of Mitigation Strategies and Goals for the community hazards identified to include the following:

Goal 1: Complete mitigation policies and strategies contained in the La Quinta General Plan.

Goal 2: Utilizing grant funds and agencies funded by FEMA, the City will continue training City staff for positions in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National

Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as well as familiarization with the Emergency Operations Plan.

Goal 3: Continue to train and educate the public and business community through the City of La Quinta CERT program and increase the percentage of the population that is prepared and ready to assist first responders minimize the effects of any incident and stabilize their neighborhoods and community.

Goal 4: Encourage pet owners, individuals with access and functional needs, and residents with specialized individual needs to preplan in order to help ensure they have the necessary support from their family, neighbors and community organizations.

Goal 5: Enlist the support of individuals, families, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations and community groups including homeowners associations to support and promote CERT and individual preparedness in the City.

6.2 MITIGATION ACTIONS

Hazard/Priority	Mitigation Action	Goal	Departments	Funding	Completion Timeframe
Drought					
Medium	Enforce Title 8, Chapter 8.13 of the Municipal Code, Water Efficient Landscaping, which was adopted on February 5, 2010, to reduce water usage for new and rehabilitated landscaping projects. The Ordinance requires the use of drought-resistant and desert-friendly plants, reduced use of turf, and efficient irrigation design and equipment.	1	Public Works	General Funds	2023 -2028
Medium	Continue to enforce the calgreen code. As of January 1, 2011, all qualifying new residential and nonresidential buildings in California will need to abide by water-saving measures called out in the 2010 California Green.	1	Public Works	General Funds	2023-2028
Earthquake					
High	Enforce state laws to identify, inventory, and retrofit existing vulnerable structures.	GEO-1	City Manager's Office, Building & Safety and Public Works	Community Development Block Grant, Homeland Security Grant	2023 -2028
Medium	The City shall maintain and periodically update an information database and maps that identify local and regional geologic and seismic conditions.	GEO-1	Building and Safety, Public Works	General Funds	2023 -2028
High	The City shall require that all new structures be built in accordance with the latest adopted version of the Building Code.	GEO-1	Building and Safety, Public Works	General Funds	2023 -2028
High	The City shall continue to require that structures that pose a safety threat due to inadequate seismic design be retrofitted or removed.	GEO-1	Building and Safety, Public Works	General Funds	2023 -2028

	from use, according to law.				
Medium	The City shall coordinate and cooperate with public and quasi---public agencies to ensure that major utilities continue to be functional in the event of a major earthquake.	GEO-1	Building and Safety, Public Works	General Funds	2023 -2028
Flood					
High	Coordinate with the Coachella Valley Water District and its consultants regarding its flood control facilities to ensure the accommodation of all-weather crossings along critical roadways.	CIR-1.013	Public Works	General Fund and the ICP Budget	2023-2028
Medium	The City shall monitor and update its 2009 Master Drainage Plan every 5 years, or as needed, to reflect changes in local and regional drainage and flood conditions.	FH-1	Public Works	General Funds	2023-2028
Medium	New development shall continue to be required to construct on-site retention/detention basins and other necessary stormwater management facilities that can manage 100-year stormwater flows.	FH-1	Public Works	General Funds	2023-2028
High	The City shall annually request a status update from the Coachella Valley Water District of their monitoring of the structural safety of the levees around Lake Cahuilla and along the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and the La Quinta Evacuation Channel.	FH-1	Public Works	General Funds	2023-2028
Extreme Heat					
Medium	Community Action Partnership (CAP) of Riverside County has cooling centers located throughout the county. La Quinta Wellness Center, 78450 Ave La Fonda La Quinta 92253, and Palm Desert Community Center 43-900 San Pablo	2	Emergency Management / Housing Authority	General Funds	2023-2028

	Ave Palm Desert 92260 have been identified as the closest center for Indian Wells Residents.				
High	Educate residents on the dangers of extreme heat.	2	Emergency Management	General Funds	2023-2028

6.3 PREVIOUS MITIGATION ACTIONS FROM THE 2017 PLAN

Washington Street Enhanced Drainage Improvements

A report recently finished the refined analysis (250-year storm event) to maintain one "dry lane" in each direction on Washington Street from Highway 111 to the Evacuation Channel. The report recommends improvements in 2 subareas.

Avenue 50 subarea:

- improve existing drainage inlets
- increase capacity of storm drains that run under Avenue 50
- allow large flows to discharge to the vacant lot at the southeastern corner of Avenue 50 and Washington Street

Lake La Quinta subarea:

- increase existing inlet capacities
- increase sizes of existing storm drain facilities
- add a water quality treatment facility for discharges to Lake La Quinta

Once agreement is reached with the HOA involved, staff will be bringing an item forward to Council to engage an engineering consultant to prepare plans, specifications, and cost estimates to install these improvements. Council has already appropriated funds in the capital improvement budget to design and construct these improvements.
Hazard: Flood
Lead Department: Design & Development
Project Funding: CIP
Timeline: Ave 50 Subarea: To be designed and constructed with avenue 50 bridge-design underway, construction anticipated to be complete by 2028.
Lake La Quinta Subarea: Design complete, construction is waiting for developer.

Eisenhower Drive Enhanced Drainage Improvements

Plans, specifications and cost estimates are being prepared for a retention basin and storm drain (150-year storm event) for the recently acquired property at Coachella Drive. This basin will serve Eisenhower Drive between Avenida Fernando and Washington Street. (*See Appendix A for the Eisenhower Drive Enhanced Drainage Improvements)*
Hazard: Flood
Lead Department: Design & Development 32 CITY OF LA QUINTA LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN JUNE 2018
Project Funding: CIP
Timeline: Completed in 2019

Dune Palms Road Bridge

Design and construction of a new four lane bridge on Dune Palms Road between Westward Ho Drive and California State Route 111 is planned. This will eliminate the low water crossing and create an all-weather crossing over the Whitewater River.
Hazard: Flood
Lead Department: Design & Development
Project Funding: CIP

Timeline: Construction underway – anticipated completion in early 2025

Traffic Signal Battery Backup Maintenance and Upgrades
All traffic signal battery backups have been installed and are maintained on a quarterly basis. Future system upgrades will include installation of a plug receptacle allowing generators to be connected for extended outages.
Hazard: Power Outage
Lead Department: Design & Development
Project Funding: General Fund
Timeline: Completed in 2019

Enforcement of PM-10
Fugitive dust control measures are enforced by the City to avoid lowered visibility and slick road conditions during and after wind events.
Hazard: Severe Weather
Lead Department: Design & Development
Project Funding: General Fund
Timeline: Project being moved to the 2023 plan

6.4 ON-GOING MITIGATION STRATEGY PROGRAMS

Public Education – The City of La Quinta has continued its aggressive public education campaign of earthquake and other disaster preparedness by including information in the GEM newspaper, and the city website. The city has also participated in the California Great Shake-Out exercises annually. The city web pages include information on upcoming trainings, sand bag distribution sites and preparedness information. Community outreach activities also provide valuable information to residents at City-sponsored events, homeowner's association presentations, and programming with the school district.

Preparedness Training – The City of La Quinta has trained all City employees in disaster preparedness including the California SEMS (Standardized Emergency Management System), the NIMS (National Incident Management System), and the ICS (Incident Management System) as required by the Federal Emergency Management System. La Quinta has also trained all Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff in EOC Operations and being a Disaster Service Worker under California Law. The city has hosted ICS-300, ICS-400 and the EOC Rapid Assessment Workshop which has improved coordination among City staff as well as our community partners who were in attendance. La Quinta has also hosted Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training annually as well as supported the local RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services) team members.

Warning & Communication – The City of La Quinta has updated and maintained its communications equipment to allow for direct communication with Riverside County as well as interoperability among all of the city departments. With the help of RACES, the city has participated in monthly County-wide tests of the Disaster Network. La Quinta also has

access to Riverside County's Early Warning Notification System through the Fire Department, Police Department, and the Emergency Services Coordinator, allowing it to utilize a reverse 911 public warning system and send out notifications and public warning information. La Quinta also utilizes their own system, Nixle, for internal communications with City staff, City representatives, and CERT volunteers, allowing it to disseminate emergency information for safety and EOC activation purposes.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – The City of La Quinta funded and built a state-of-the-art Emergency Operations Center in 2008 that includes over 6,000 square feet of space and houses a Radio Communications Center, an Operations Room, offices for Management, Operations, Logistics, Planning, Finance and Administration, and the Public Information Officer. The EOC also has bathrooms, a staff kitchen, equipment and supplies storage and support areas for making post-emergency decisions for the community. FEMA FIRM Maps were updated on August 28, 2008 removing the EOC and City Hall from flood hazard area. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the importance of having a virtual EOC was immediately recognized. The city will begin to use the WebEOC platform to train staff on how to run a virtual EOC operation in 2023.

Bear Creek System - The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) in 1985 designed and constructed the Flood Improvements Project to the La Quinta Cove which provides at least 100-year-storm flood protection to the Cove area. This system intercepts and detains runoff originating from approximately 12.7 square miles of foothill drainage located southwest and west of the Cove. The system was also designed to handle runoff from 1.7 square miles of drainage area located due south of La Quinta and diverted to the Bear Creek System by the Upper Bear Creek Training Dike. The Bear Creek System consists of the following features:

Upper Bear Creek Training Dike Upper
Bear Creek Detention Basin Bear Creek
Channel Debris/Retention Basins

The system conveys storm runoff past the western limits of La Quinta to the Oleander Reservoir located northwest of the intersection of Eisenhower Drive and Calle Tampico as part of the Dunes Golf Course at the La Quinta Hotel and Spa. The upper Bear Creek Training Dike diverts storm water runoff from 1.7 square miles of drainage area south of Calle Tecate into the Upper Bear Creek Detention Basin. The Upper Bear Creek Detention Basin is located at the mouth of the Bear Creek southwest of La Quinta and contains a total of 752 acre feet of storage for temporary detention of storm runoff and detention of debris. This basin is about 700 feet wide by 1,350 feet long which discharges via a weir structure into the Bear Creek Channel. The Bear Creek Channel is a 2.5 mile long, soil cement lined, trapezoidal channel which runs between the Upper Bear Creek Detention Basin to the north between the west side of the La Quinta Cove and the easterly toe of slope of the adjacent hillsides and then discharges into the Oleander Reservoir. Along the way four side drainage

inlets pick up storm water from the mountainside to the immediate west of the Channel. The Oleander Reservoir can safely carry the runoff from a 150-year event from the Bear Creek Channel. The reservoir discharges to the east into the La Quinta Evacuation Channel which can carry up to a 200-year event, and that discharges into the Whitewater Channel which has an approximate 500-year storm capacity.

East La Quinta System – This system intercepts runoff originating from 2.5 square miles of drainage area in the foothills east and southeast of Avenida Bermudas, from the area south of Calle Tecate to the Upper Bear Creek Training Dike, and from south of Calle Tecate east of Avenida Bermudas north to Calle Durango. The East La Quinta System consists of the following:

Upper Training Dike
Calle Tecate Detention Basin East La
Quinta Channel
Avenida Bermudas Detention Basin
60-inch Diameter Buried Storm Water Conduit

The Upper Training Dike diverts storm water flows from .37 square miles of drainage area east of the dike into the Calle Tecate Detention Basin located just south of the intersection of Calle Tecate and Avenida Bermudas. This basin has a capacity of 200 acre feet. This basin outlets via a 36-inch diameter pipe into the East La Quinta Channel which also intercepts .14 square miles of runoff from the foothills east of Avenida Bermudas. Both the Calle Tecate Detention Basin and the East La Quinta Channel receive surface water from adjacent City streets. The East La Quinta Channel flows north along the toe of the foothills to the Avenida Bermudas Detention Basin. This Detention Basin connects to the basin system constructed as part of the Heritage Club development which is now called The Traditions Golf Club. These basins were designed for a minimum 100-year event capacity. The basins then connect to a 60-inch diameter buried storm water conduit that continues underground to the north where it discharges to the Evacuation Channel which then flows to the Whitewater Channel.

The Planning Committee for the City of La Quinta identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Background information and information on how each action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, partners, potential funding, estimated cost, and schedule are included.

6.5 MITIGATION PROJECTS

The Focused Area Drainage Study of March 2016 evaluated select areas of the City and identified the scope and approximate cost of drainage system improvements to augment the City's existing flood control and drainage systems to increase capacity to accommodate up to a 500-year storm event.

Citywide Drainage Enhancements:

The Citywide Drainage Enhancements have already begun with the Washington Street Enhanced Drainage Improvements and the Eisenhower Drive Enhanced Drainage Improvements. Upon completion of these two projects, focus and funding will be shifted to the La Quinta Village Area along Calle Tampico. This project is ongoing, but the likeliest streets to flood have already been worked on and have proven to lessen flash floods in comparison to how the street was before. (Eisenhower Dr. and Calle Tampico are complete).

Funding: Local Funds - General Fund

6.6 FUTURE MITIGATION PROJECTS

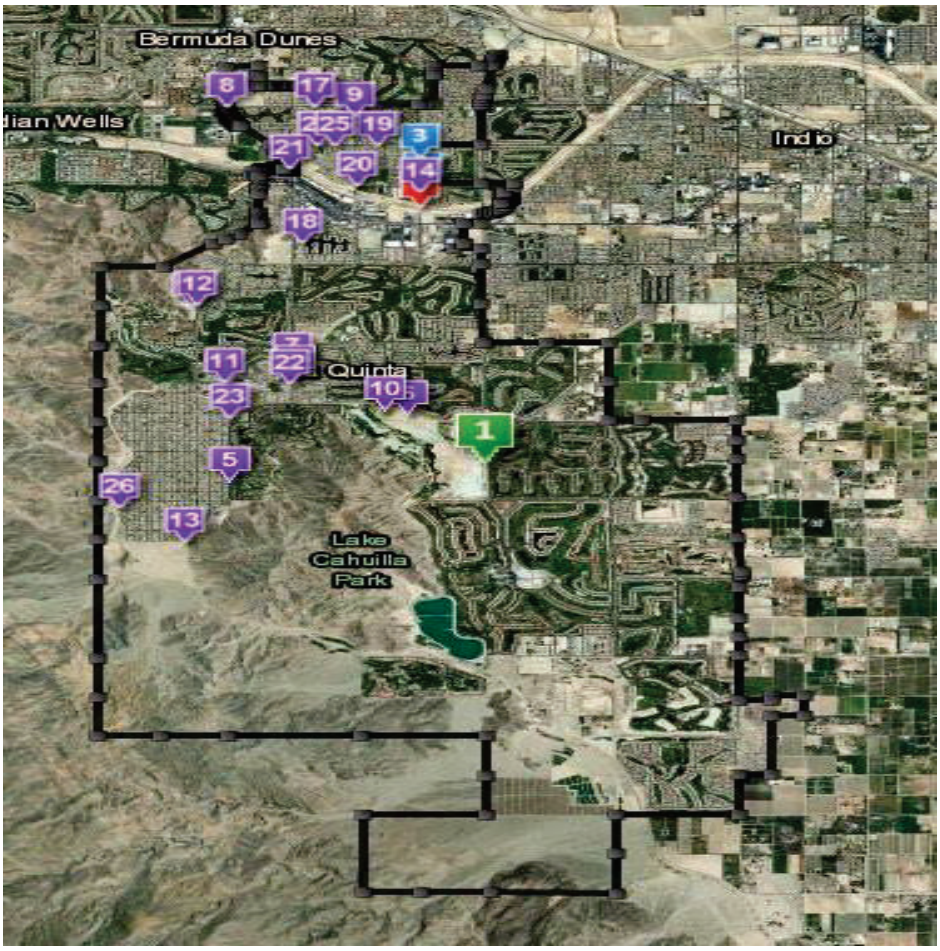
Avenue 50 Bridge Spanning the Evacuation Channel

The proposed improvement will replace the at-grade crossing on Avenue 50 at the La Quinta Evacuation Channel with a new four lane all weather bridge. The improvements will include a 200-foot three-span bridge, raising the roadway approach grades, concrete slope protection, relocation of utilities, and the acquisition of right-of-way. As of fiscal year 2022/2023, this project has been postponed until The Highway Bridge Program Funding in the Federal Transportation Improvement/Regional Transportation Plan is released.

Funding: Highway Bridge Program (HBP) CVAG, Local Funds- Transportation DIF

Figure 6.5.1 – City of La Quinta Infrastructure Improvement Project Map

Note: Not all these improvements are completed. Some are only listed as future projects, and planning has not begun on the actual construction.



To visit the interactive map of infrastructure improvements: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapTour/index.html?appid=f70c97c8b9e94b608fe9f3910a668d4e

SECTION 7.0 - INCORPORATION INTO EXISTING PLANNING MECHANISMS

The City of La Quinta recognizes the ongoing hazards affecting its community and is dedicated to safeguarding lives, property, and the local economy. Embracing an all-hazard approach, the city promotes information sharing among its departments to enhance overall planning endeavors. While previous team members have advocated for LHMP integration, there lacks a formalized process to achieve comprehensive integration. A thorough examination of the previous LHMP revealed a notable absence of integration of identified projects or mitigation actions into key city plans or planning initiatives. Thus, the city is determined to establish robust mechanisms to seamlessly incorporate LHMP information into its various planning efforts, ensuring better preparedness and resilience against evolving hazards. As a result, the City of La Quinta will be

incorporating the 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into:

- The City of La Quinta General Plan
- The City of La Quinta Emergency Operation Plan
- The City of La Quinta Capital Improvement Project Plans
- Tittle 8 Building and Construction
- Tittle 9 Zoning

This integration of the LHMP into the City of La Quinta General Plan also allows the city to comply with AB 2140 requirements.

SECTION 8.0 - PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCESS

The Plan's effectiveness depends on the successful implementation of the mitigation actions. Implementation includes integrating mitigation actions into existing City plans, policies, programs, and other implementation mechanisms. The mitigation actions in this Plan are intended to reduce the damage from hazard events, help the city secure funding, and provide a framework for hazard mitigation activities. These priorities will guide the implementation of these actions through new or existing city mechanisms as resources are available.

The City of La Quinta regularly updates the City's Municipal Code to keep current with new Federal and State regulations, novel circumstances, and potential hazards that are discovered in the normal course of City activities or by means of training and exercise. City staff bring draft ordinances to any relevant Commissions, then to city Council for consideration and public input. Council and public-approved changes and ordinances that have passed the necessary number of readings are codified into the City's Municipal Code.

The LHMP has been incorporated into the following:

- General Plan Safety Element (01/25/2022)
- Emergency Operations Plan (05/03/2010)
- 2016 California Building Code (Eff. 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2019)
- 2016 California Residential Code (Eff. 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2019)
- 2016 California Mechanical Code (Eff. 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2019)
- 2016 California Plumbing Code (Eff. 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2019)
- 2016 California Electrical Code (Eff. 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2019)
- 2016 California Energy Code (Eff. 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2019)
- 2016 California Green Building Standards Code (Eff. 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2019)
- 2016 California Existing Building Code (Eff. 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2019)
- 2016 California Historical Building Code (Eff. 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2019)
- 2016 California Fire Code (Eff. 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2019)

The City of La Quinta will monitor and evaluate our LHMP on a yearly basis over the next 5 years. We will review the LHMP and assess:

- The goals and objectives and address current and expected conditions.
- If the nature, magnitude, and/or type of risks have changed, we will update plan as necessary.
- Current resources for implementing the plan and explore new resources.
- Implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal, or coordination issues with other agencies.
- The outcomes to ensure they are in line with the expected result, if not we will modify plan.
- Changes in Federal, State, and local ordinances, if laws and regulations have changed, we will make changes to reflect current regulations.
- Involve public by posting notices on websites and announcements during public meetings intent to review and update Local Hazard Mitigation Plan allowing for public comment and input.

If we discover changes have occurred during the evaluation, we will update the LHMP Revision Page, and notify Riverside County EMD to update our Annex.

The Riverside County Emergency Management Department will coordinate the monitoring, evaluation and update of the LHMP.

SECTION 9.0 - CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The City of La Quinta will encourage public involvement and comments. Public meetings are displayed on the City's webpage and posted locally at City Hall, the Post Office, and the grocery market. The purpose is to inform the public and allow an opportunity for comment.

The City of La Quinta identified stakeholder groups in the community with wide-ranging interests and facilitated stakeholder group meetings to solicit input and ideas about mitigation strategies. We will continue to include them in the process to review and provide public comment on an annual basis through Public Hearings at the Planning Commission, Public Safety Commission and City Council meetings.

Additionally, the City of La Quinta will maintain public involvement opportunity notifications on the City of La Quinta's website and through the following other format:

- Social Media (Facebook and Twitter): The City of La Quinta's residents rely heavily on the internet and social networking sites for information and community-building. The City of La Quinta will utilize Facebook and Twitter as part of its effort to reach out and notify citizens of updates and changes to the plan.

- Website: The City of La Quinta's website is a tool that is maintained and up to date with information sharing and updates regarding City business.

- Dedicated email address for public concern and inquiry: emergencyservicesmail@laquintaca.gov

APPENDIX A – PUBLIC NOTICES

- **Appendix A-1:** Website Outreach screenshot (see attached)

PROJECT REVIEW AGENDA

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 2022 @ 2:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Join Zoom Meeting
https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81655672881

Departments Specifically Requested for Agenda Items:

☒ Planning ☒ Building ☒ Public Works

☐ Code Enforcement ☐ Fire ☐ City Manager's Office

☐ Other: _____

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1) PROJECT UPDATES
   - The Fountains (Carlos)
   - Upcoming Events (Carlos)

2) FYIS/OTHER ITEMS
   - Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

3) PROJECT REVIEW APPOINTMENTS
   -

4) ADJOURNMENT

NOTES_____

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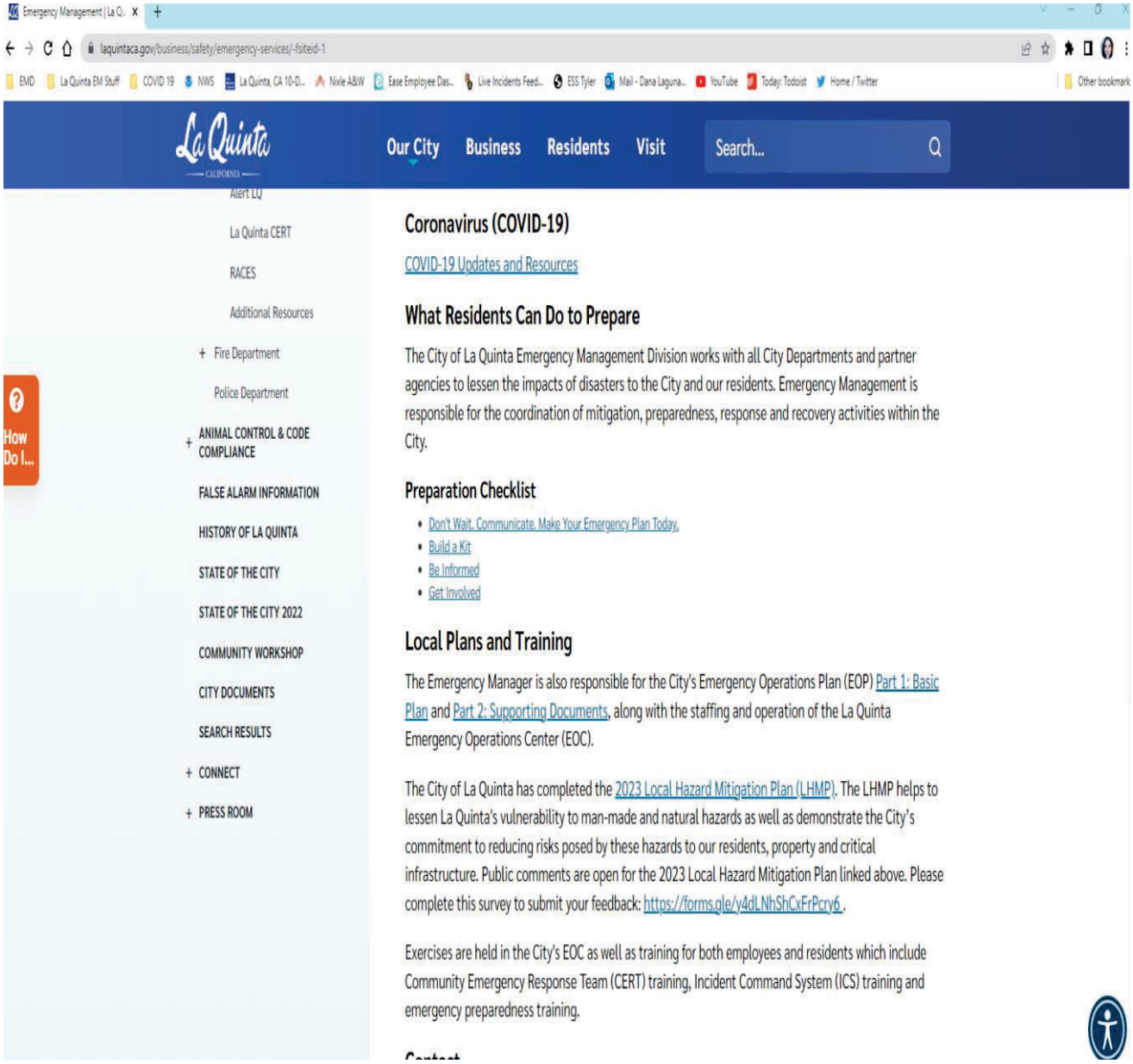
City of La Quinta Project Review Agenda


Emergency Management | La Q...
laquintaca.gov/business/safety/emergency-services/-fsiteid-1
La Quinta
Our City
Business
Residents
Visit
Search...
Alert LQ
La Quinta CERT
RACES
Additional Resources
+ Fire Department
Police Department
+ ANIMAL CONTROL & CODE COMPLIANCE
FALSE ALARM INFORMATION
HISTORY OF LA QUINTA
STATE OF THE CITY
STATE OF THE CITY 2022
COMMUNITY WORKSHOP
CITY DOCUMENTS
SEARCH RESULTS
+ CONNECT
+ PRESS ROOM
How Do I...
Coronavirus (COVID-19)
COVID-19 Updates and Resources
What Residents Can Do to Prepare
The City of La Quinta Emergency Management Division works with all City Departments and partner agencies to lessen the impacts of disasters to the City and our residents. Emergency Management is responsible for the coordination of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities within the City.
Preparation Checklist
Don't Wait. Communicate. Make Your Emergency Plan Today.
Build a Kit
Be Informed
Get Involved
Local Plans and Training
The Emergency Manager is also responsible for the City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Part 1: Basic Plan and Part 2: Supporting Documents, along with the staffing and operation of the La Quinta Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
The City of La Quinta has completed the 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The LHMP helps to lessen La Quinta's vulnerability to man-made and natural hazards as well as demonstrate the City's commitment to reducing risks posed by these hazards to our residents, property and critical infrastructure. Public comments are open for the 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan linked above. Please complete this survey to submit your feedback: https://forms.gle/y4dLNhShCxFrPcry6.
Exercises are held in the City's EOC as well as training for both employees and residents which include Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training, Incident Command System (ICS) training and emergency preparedness training.