



CITY of ESCONDIDO

PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING

July 22, 2025 at 7:00 PM

Council Chambers: 201 North Broadway, Escondido, CA 92025

WELCOME TO YOUR COMMISSION MEETING

We welcome your interest and involvement in the legislative process of Escondido. This agenda includes information about topics coming before the Commission.

CHAIR

Stan Weiler

VICE CHAIR

TBD

COMMISSIONERS

Carrie Mecaro

Barry Speer

Jeff Jester

Dustin Steeve

Marc Correll

Corey Gustafson

MINUTES CLERK

Angel Estrada

HOW TO WATCH

The City of Escondido provides one way to watch a Commission meeting:

In Person



201 N. Broadway, Escondido, CA 92025



CITY of ESCONDIDO

PLANNING COMMISSION

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 2025

HOW TO PARTICIPATE

The City of Escondido provides two ways to communicate with the Commission during a meeting:

In Person



Fill out Speaker Slip and Submit to City Clerk

In Writing



<https://escondido-ca.municodemeetings.com>

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

If you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact our ADA Coordinator at 760-839-4869. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the city to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility. Listening devices are available for the hearing impaired – please see the City Clerk.





CITY of ESCONDIDO

PLANNING COMMISSION

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 2025

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER

FLAG SALUTE

ROLL CALL

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- [1.](#) June 24, 2025

WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS

Under state law, all items under Written Communications can have no action, and will be referred to the staff for administrative action or scheduled on a subsequent agenda.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

Under state law, all items under Written Communications can have no action, and will be referred to the staff for administrative action or scheduled on a subsequent agenda.

This is the opportunity for members of the public to address the Commission on any item of business within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Please limit your testimony to three minutes.

- [2.](#) **PL22-0010 – 2022 GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT**

REQUEST: Recommend approval of a General Plan Amendment to the City Council for updates to the Community Protection Element, the addition of an Environmental Justice Chapter to the Community Health and Services Element, and recommend adoption of an Addendum to the 2012 General Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR).

LOCATION: Escondido General Plan Area (CityWide)

APPLICANT: City of Escondido

CEQA RECOMMENDATION: The Project relies on previously adopted addenda to the FEIR for the 2012 General Plan Update ("Addendums 1 – 3 of the FEIR"). The Final Environmental Impact Report for the 2012 General Plan Update (SCH # 20100716054) ("FEIR") was certified on May 23, 2012. For the 2022



CITY of ESCONDIDO

PLANNING COMMISSION

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 2025

General Plan Amendment, only minor changes and additions to the FEIR were found to be necessary to address the project changes and no circumstances existed calling for the preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR. Therefore, the City prepared an Addendum ("Addendum #4") to the FEIR in accordance with CEQA Guidelines section 15164, and in accordance generally with the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) ("CEQA"), the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 California Code of Regulations section 15000 et seq.) ("CEQA Guidelines"), and the City's Environmental Review Guidelines (Article 47 of the Escondido Zoning Code).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Recommend approval of the Project to City Council

CITY COUNCIL HEARING REQUIRED: ☒ YES ☐ NO

CURRENT BUSINESS

3. Downtown Specific Plan Retail Corridor

REQUEST: Discussion related to the Downtown Specific Plan specifically with respect to the retail corridor on and around Grand Avenue.

PROPERTY SIZE AND LOCATION: N/A

APPLICANT: N/A

CEQA RECOMMENDATION: Not a project under CEQA, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15378(b)(5).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: None.

CITY COUNCIL HEARING REQUIRED: ☐ YES ☒ NO

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

Under state law, all items under Written Communications can have no action, and will be referred to the staff for administrative action or scheduled on a subsequent agenda.

This is the opportunity for members of the public to address the Commission on any item of business within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

SELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR

PLANNING COMMISSIONERS REPORT



CITY of ESCONDIDO

PLANNING COMMISSION

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 2025

CITY PLANNER'S REPORT

- [4.](#) Tentative Future Agenda

ADJOURNMENT



CITY of ESCONDIDO

PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES

June 24, 2025 at 7:00 PM
Council Chambers: 201 North Broadway, Escondido, CA 92025

WELCOME TO YOUR COMMISSION MEETING

We welcome your interest and involvement in the legislative process of Escondido. This agenda includes information about topics coming before the Commission.

CHAIR

Stan Weiler

VICE CHAIR

TBD

COMMISSIONERS

Marc Correll

Jeff Jester

Carrie Mecaro

Barry Speer

Dustin Steeve

Corey Gustafson

MINUTES CLERK

Angel Estrada

HOW TO WATCH

The City of Escondido provides one way to watch the Planning Commission meeting:

In Person



201 N. Broadway, Escondido, CA 92025



CITY of ESCONDIDO

PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 2025

MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER: 7:00 p.m.

FLAG SALUTE: Chair Weiler.

ROLL CALL:

Commissioners Present: Stan Weiler, Chair; Jeff Jester, Commissioner; Dustin Steeve, Commissioner; Marc Correll, Commissioner; and Corey Gustafson, Commissioner.

Commissioner Absent: Carrie Mecaro, Commissioner; Barry Speer, Commissioner.

City Staff Present: Veronica Morones, City Planner; Dare DeLano, Assistant City Attorney; Owen Tunnell, Assistant City Engineer; Pricila Roldan, Associate Planner; Kanami Otani, Consultant; and Angel Estrada, Minutes Clerk.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

1. **May 27, 2025 Meeting Minutes.**

Motion to approve meeting minutes.

Motion: Commissioner Jester; Second: Chair Weiler.

Motion carried (4-0-1) to approve the minutes.

Ayes: Weiler, Jester, Steeve, Gustafson.

Nays: None.

Abstain: Correll.

Absent: Mecaro, Speer.

WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS:

None.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS:

None.

PUBLIC HEARINGS:

2. **PL22-0010 / 2022 General Plan Amendment**

REQUEST: TABLE PL22-0010 TO A DATE UNCERTAIN TO BE RENOTICED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 61, DIVISION 6 OF THE ESCONDIDO ZONING CODE.

A General Plan Amendment to modify the Community Protection chapter; the addition of an Environmental Justice section to the Community Health and Services chapter; and an Addendum to the



CITY of ESCONDIDO

PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 2025

previously certified 2012 General Plan's Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) (SCH #20100716054) ("Project").

PROPERTY SIZE AND LOCATION: CityWide

APPLICANT: City of Escondido, Development Services Department

CEQA RECOMMENDATION: The Project relies on a previously adopted addendum to the FEIR for the 2012 General Plan Update ("Addendums 1 – 3 of the FEIR"). The FEIR for the 2012 General Plan Update (SCH #20100716054) was certified on May 23, 2012. A fourth addendum to the previously adopted FEIR and Addendums 1-3 of the FEIR has been prepared for the Project ("Addendum #4").

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Receive and file.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Carol Gomez, facilitator of the Healthy Escondido Coalition, spoke in favor of the General Plan Amendment.

COMMISSION DISCUSSION:

Chair Weiler stated that the item would be tabled and considered at a later date.

COMMISSION ACTION:

The Planning Commission will review the item at a later date.

CURRENT BUSINESS:

3. **PL24-0286 – Urban Forestry Management Plan**

REQUEST: A request for Planning Commission to receive the Urban Forestry Management Plan project ("Project") presentation.

PROPERTY SIZE AND LOCATION: CityWide

APPLICANT: City of Escondido, Development Services Department

CEQA RECOMMENDATION: Statutory Exemption – CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 (Feasibility and Planning Studies)

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Planning Commission to receive the Urban Forestry Management Plan project ("Project") presentation and provide feedback.



CITY of ESCONDIDO

PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 2025

COMMISSION DISCUSSION:

The commissioners spoke in great detail regarding the project. Discussion topics included the tree planting process, the importance of planting mature trees, considerations for above- and below-ground issues, long-term tree maintenance, questions about increased local government involvement, and ways the Commission could help promote the City's free tree program through their networks.

4. PL23-0381 – Pre-approved Accessory Dwelling Unit Program Information Session

REQUEST: A request for Planning Commission to receive and file the Pre-approved Accessory Dwelling Unit ("PAADU") Program project presentation.

PROPERTY SIZE AND LOCATION: CityWide.

APPLICANT: City of Escondido.

CEQA RECOMMENDATION: State law requires local jurisdictions to approve Accessory dwelling units ministerially. CEQA Guidelines Section 15268 exempts ministerial projects from the requirements of CEQA.

COMMISSION DISCUSSION:

The Commission discussed the City's Pre-Approved ADU Program, including the benefits of streamlined permitting, the impact of incomplete applications on processing times, and upcoming requirements under AB 1332. Additional topics included staffing limitations, the need for clearer guidance to applicants, and the City's efforts to support homeowners through educational materials and public workshops.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:

Commissioner Steeve requested a future agenda item for an update from the Downtown Specific Plan Retail Corridor Project Subcommittee, with a target date of late August or early September. Chair Weiler seconded the request.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS:

None.

SELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR:

This item is postponed until a full commission can be present.

PLANNING COMMISSIONERS:



CITY of ESCONDIDO

PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 2025

None.

CITY PLANNER'S REPORT:

The July 8th Planning Commission meeting will be cancelled and the next meeting is scheduled for July 22nd. This meeting will include discussion of policy work related to PL22-0010 / 2022 General Plan Amendment and the annual climate action plan progress report. The City Planner also anticipates an increase in private development items for August through October.

ADJOURNMENT

Chair Weiler adjourned the meeting at 8:22 p.m.

Veronica Morones, City Planner
Planning Commission

Angel Estrada, Minutes Clerk



STAFF REPORT

DATE: 07/22/2025

PL22-0010 – 2022 General Plan Amendment

PROJECT NUMBER / NAME: PL22-0010 – 2022 GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT

REQUEST: Recommend approval of a General Plan Amendment to the City Council for updates to the Community Protection Element, the addition of an Environmental Justice Chapter to the Community Health and Services Element, and recommend adoption of an Addendum to the 2012 General Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR).

LOCATION: Escondido General Plan Area (CityWide)

APPLICANT: City of Escondido

GENERAL PLAN / ZONING: N/A

PRIMARY REPRESENTATIVE: Planning Division

DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS REQUESTED: General Plan Amendment

PREVIOUS ACTIONS: The Planning Commission received information sessions and/or workshops on the 2022 General Plan Amendment ("Project") as listed below along with the corresponding topic related to the Project:

- December 14, 2021 – Project Kick-off/announcement
- February 22, 2022 – Request for feedback on Draft Outreach and Engagement Plan
- July 26, 2022 – Reporting out of community outreach and engagement activities
- January 10, 2023 – Reporting out of community outreach and engagement activities
- August 8, 2023 – Request for feedback and notification of draft environmental justice background report
- May 13, 2025 – Request for feedback on draft policy language

CEQA RECOMMENDATION: The Project relies on previously adopted addenda to the FEIR for the 2012 General Plan Update ("Addendums 1 – 3 of the FEIR"). The Final Environmental Impact Report for the 2012 General Plan Update (SCH # 20100716054) ("FEIR") was certified on May 23, 2012. For the 2022 General Plan Amendment, only minor changes and additions to the FEIR were found to be necessary to address the project changes and no circumstances existed calling for the preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR. Therefore, the City prepared an Addendum ("Addendum #4") to the FEIR in accordance with CEQA Guidelines section 15164, and in accordance generally with the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) ("CEQA"), the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 California Code of Regulations section 15000 et seq.) ("CEQA Guidelines"), and the City's Environmental Review Guidelines (Article 47 of the Escondido Zoning Code).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Recommend approval of the Project to City Council

REQUESTED ACTION: Approve Planning Commission Resolution No. 2025-07

CITY COUNCIL HEARING REQUIRED: ☒ YES ☐ NO



CITY *of* ESCONDIDO

STAFF REPORT

Item 2.

REPORT APPROVALS:

☐ Dare DeLano, Assistant City Attorney

☒ Veronica Morones, City Planner



CITY of ESCONDIDO

STAFF REPORT

Item 2.

BACKGROUND

The City of Escondido initiated the 2022 General Plan Amendment (“2022 GPA”) process in late 2021 to address emerging community needs and ensure compliance with state mandates. Specifically, Government Code section 65302 stipulates that a jurisdiction must update their Safety Element upon updating of their Housing Element. In 2021, the City adopted the sixth cycle Housing Element, thus triggering the requirement to update the Safety Element. Government Code section 65302 also requires a jurisdiction to comply with Senate Bill (SB) 1000 as it pertains to environmental justice when two or more elements of a general plan are updated (i.e., the City’s Housing and Safety Elements).

As part of the 2022 GPA work effort, the City is updating the General Plan’s Community Protection chapter, which serves as the Safety Element for purposes of complying with Government Code Section 65302. The 2022 GPA effort also includes integration of environmental justice goals, objectives, and policies in accordance with Government Code Section 65302(h). Incorporation of environmental justice into the City’s General Plan must include identification of disadvantaged communities within Escondido and address topics including pollution exposure, access to public facilities and healthy food, safe and sanitary housing, opportunities for physical activity, and civic engagement in public decision-making. To fulfill this requirement, staff propose a new EJ section within the Community Health and Services chapter of the General Plan. While the 2022 GPA process experienced delays due to staffing constraints, staff resumed work in the summer of 2024 when the City received an amendment to the grant award funding the Project’s environmental review. The changes approved to the City’s grant allowed City staff to work with a consultant to facilitate the completion of the Project in the face of staff capacity issues. Since then, staff, in conjunction with the supporting consultant team, conducted additional community outreach efforts to engage the public about the updates to the Community Protection and Community Health and Services chapters and provide opportunities for feedback.

Community Protection Chapter Updates:

Changes to the Community Protection chapter, which serves as the City’s Safety Element required by Government Code section 65302, reflect new State laws related to climate resilience, emergency and evacuation preparedness, and hazard mitigation. Revisions to the Community Protection chapter are pursuant to the following legislative updates:

- SB 379 (2015) - Requires cities and counties within California to integrate climate adaptation into their General Plans
- AB 747 (2019) – Mandates Safety Elements include climate/hazard related evacuation route assessments
- SB 99 (2019) – Requires cities to analyze residential developments at risk of isolation/that lack two routes of egress for evacuation purposes
- AB 1409 (2021) - Review and update the General Plan Safety Element to identify evacuation locations under a range of emergency scenarios
- AB 2911 (2018) – Requires Safety Elements to be reviewed every 5 years for fire safety; mandates local agencies in fire hazard zones consult with Cal Fire and include plans for evacuation routes and updated fire standards

To address these mandates, Staff developed a new evacuation access map highlighting areas within the City that face limited evacuation access. Additionally, the updated Element incorporates some of the City’s other key planning documents by reference (Escondido Climate Action Plan, Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, Evacuation and Repopulation Plan, Community Wildfire and Protection Plan) to further ensure State requirements



CITY of ESCONDIDO

STAFF REPORT

Item 2.

are met and provide a comprehensive view of Escondido's top five hazards: wildland fire, earthquake, dam failure/flooding, drought, and extreme heat. Policy updates within the Community Protection Element include revisions to all existing policy areas, the addition of six new policies related to Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response, seven new policies on Fire Protection, two policies on Flood Protection, and one policy addressing Soils and Seismicity. A new Climate Adaptation and Resilience goal was added and includes four respective policies.

Environmental Justice Chapter of the Community Health and Services Element Updates:

The Community Health and Services chapter was revised to meet state legislative updates and address environmental justice in the City. Senate Bill 1000 requires cities and counties to integrate environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives into the General Plan upon the concurrent update of two or more elements. Pursuant to Government Code section 65302(h), a jurisdiction may choose to develop and adopt an Environmental Justice Element or incorporate environmental justice into their existing general plan. In either scenario, a jurisdiction is required to include identification and analysis of disadvantaged communities within the sphere of influence of their jurisdiction, as well as establish objectives, goals, and policies to reduce health risks and promote civic engagement in these communities.

Staff drafted an Environmental Justice Background report, draft goals and policies, and conducted extensive outreach as of August 2023. Upon continuing the Project in late 2024, a comprehensive section on environmental justice was incorporated into the existing Community Health and Services chapter in lieu of a separate Environmental Justice Element. The Community Health and Services chapter now includes two new goals, nine new policies, and 84 new sub policies under the Environmental Justice section within the following categories: Pollution, Physical Activity, Food Access, Public Facilities, Safe and Sanitary Housing, and Civic Engagement. Along with these new goals and policies, the Community Health and Services chapter now contains:

- Background and legal context for the incorporation of environmental justice
- An analysis of the City's demographics to identify Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs) and Priority Investment Neighborhoods (PINs);
- Strategies to address the City's identified environmental justice needs* within environmental justice goals, policies, and programs;
* Environmental justice needs are determined by the background report and community engagement
- An incorporation of the E-CAP by reference.

For additional context surrounding the Project's development, please refer to the staff reports associated with past workshops related to the Project, as provided in direct links below. Please note, the January 10, 2023 item could not be loaded digitally, and the item is excerpted and provided under this staff report as Attachment 1.

- December 14, 2021 – Project Kick-off/announcement
 - [LINK - see Agenda Item No. H.1](#)
- February 22, 2022 – Request for feedback on Draft Outreach and Engagement Plan
 - [LINK - see Agenda Item No. H.1](#)
- July 26, 2022 – Reporting out of community outreach and engagement activities
 - [LINK - see Agenda Item No. H.1](#)
- January 10, 2023 – Reporting out of community outreach and engagement activities
 - Refer to Attachment 1
- August 8, 2023 – Request for feedback of draft environmental justice background report
 - [LINK - see Agenda Item No. 3](#)



CITY of ESCONDIDO

STAFF REPORT

Item 2.

- May 13, 2025 – Request for feedback on draft policy language
 - [LINK - see Agenda Item No. 4](#)

PROJECT LOCATION

The General Plan serves the City of Escondido, City of Escondido's Sphere of Influence (SOI), and surrounding area within the General Plan Area Boundary. A regional location map is attached (Attachment 2).

SUMMARY OF REQUEST

The Project consists of a General Plan amendment to update the City of Escondido's adopted Community Protection chapter and Community Health and Services chapter of the General Plan.

- The Community Protection chapter is a policy document designed to ensure the safety, security, and well-being of Escondido's community by addressing hazards and providing strategies to reduce risk from natural and human-made threats. The proposed revised draft of the Community Protection chapter is provided under Attachment 3. Approving the Project would amend the adopted 2012 Community Protection chapter and adopt new text, graphics, figures, goals, and policies as shown in strikethrough/underlined text within Attachment 3. It is noted that the draft revisions include updates to the table of contents and page numbering but are not shown in strikethrough/underlined text to preserve document length. Such changes are nominal in nature and for consistency purposes only. The Community Protection chapter has not been updated to the new graphic design to match the Housing Element and draft Community Health and Services chapter because the required changes are in direct response to those line items identified under Government Code section 65302(g).
- The Community Health and Services chapter is a policy document designed to promote the physical, mental, and social well-being of residents by ensuring access to essential health services, community facilities, and supportive programs. The proposed revised draft of the Community Health and Services chapter is provided under Attachment 4. Approving the Project would amend the adopted 2012 Community Health and Services chapter and adopt an Environmental Justice section including new text, graphics, figures, goals, and policies. It is noted that the Community Health and Services chapter is proposed in a revised graphical format similar to the City's Housing Element because of the substantial additions via the Environmental Justice section related to the development of the new policy and narrative text contextualizing environmental justice as a concept. However, minimal changes are proposed to the existing chapter content aside from the additional Environmental Justice section, and nominal changes to the table of contents and page numbering. All changes are shown in strikeout/underline within Attachment 4.

PROJECT ANALYSIS

1. General Plan Conformance:
 - a. Land Use and Community Form
 - i. The City's Land Use and Community Form chapter notes that the Escondido General Plan reflects a 20-year plus time horizon but that periodic review is necessary to adjust for purposes of compliance with new regulation, such as changes to state law, as well as changing conditions that occur over time. The Land Use and Community form chapter also identifies certain policies which require voter approval for modification. The proposed Project seeks to update the City's Safety Element for compliance with Government Code



CITY of ESCONDIDO

STAFF REPORT

Item 2.

section 65302(g) and the Community Health and Service chapter for compliance with Government Code section 65302(h). The proposed Project would not result in any changes to land use, intensity or density, or changes to policies identified as requiring a voter approval.

Further, the Land Use and Community Form chapter identifies the following finding required for amending the general plan (Policy 17.5), as shown below.

Policy 17.5: Identified physical, social, or city-wide economic factors or changes that have made the General Plan designation, policy statement goal, or intent in question inappropriate from the standpoint of the general public welfare.

The proposed Project is consistent with Policy 17.5 in that the State of California legislature has determined certain updates are required to all jurisdictions regarding manmade and natural hazards, as well as applicability of environmental justice concerns for certain jurisdictions. These identified legislative mandates require the City update their Community Protection, and Community Health and Services chapters for purposes of compliance. The proposed Project would not impact any of the established Quality of Life thresholds identified and set by the 2012 General Plan and are focused on addressing direct state mandated requirements as stipulated in Government Code section 65302(g) and (h).

b. Housing Element

- i. The City update the Housing Element for purposes of compliance with the sixth cycle housing element mandates identified within Government Code 65588 et. seq. Adopted housing element program 3.4 identifies the City's need to comply with provisions of state law as they relate to environmental justice and fair housing. Therefore, the proposed Project is consistent with the housing element in that it seeks to provide additional policy guidance on safe and sanitary housing that further fair housing and would help achieve compliance with program 3. 4 of the housing element.

c. Other GP Elements

- i. The proposed Project includes amendments to the General Plan itself and is internally consistent with the rest of the City's General Plan. The Project does not alter the General Plan's policy framework, rather, includes additional goals and policies to support the General Plan's vision for Escondido's Community and respond to key legislative changes in the State. The proposed additional goals and policies are structured to be consistent across other Elements and build on the foundational principles of the adopted 2012 General Plan, and do not modify existing land uses or policy direction.

2. Climate Action Plan Consistency:

The Community Protection, and Community Health and Services chapters have been amended to support the Climate Action Plan and incorporate the Plan by reference. Therefore, the Project is consistent with the business-as-usual forecast of greenhouse gas emissions in future years and the General Plan amendment would not, in and of itself, result in impacts to air quality or greenhouse gas emissions.



CITY of ESCONDIDO

STAFF REPORT

Item 2.

3. State Law Consistency:

Government Code section 65302 outlines the necessary requirements for certain General Plan Elements, including Safety and Environmental Justice Elements (Gov. Code sections 65302(g) and (h)).

- a. Safety Element: For purposes of the Safety Element requirements, Attachment 3 addresses them as detailed below in Table 1.

Table 1 – Safety Element Compliance

| REQUIREMENT | DRAFT SAFETY ELEMENT (ATTACHMENT 3) |
|---|---|
| SB 379 (2015)- Requires cities and counties within California to integrate climate adaptation into their General Plans | Refer to Section G.9 – Climate Adaptation and Resiliency. |
| AB 747 (2019) – Mandates Safety Elements include climate/hazard related evacuation route assessments | Refer to Section A – Emergency Response and Preparedness, including Figures VI-I (existing), VI-8 (new), and associated Emergency Service policies (existing and new). |
| SB 99 (2019) – Requires cities to analyze residential developments at risk of isolation/that lack two routes of egress for evacuation purposes | Refer to Section A – Emergency Response and Preparedness and E.1 – Past Occurrences of Wildfire (see Table on p. VI-21 of draft), including Figures VI-I (existing), VI-8 (new), and associated Emergency Service policies (existing and new). |
| AB 1409 (2021) - Review and update the General Plan Safety Element to identify evacuation locations under a range of emergency scenarios | Pursuant to Gov. Code section 65302(g)(4)(D), a jurisdiction may incorporate by reference those existing documents which already exist and provide such analysis. The City maintains a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which includes a City of Escondido Risk Assessment, and has been incorporated by reference throughout the revised Community Protection Element. |
| AB 2911 (2018) – Requires Safety Elements to be reviewed every 5 years for fire safety; mandates local agencies in fire hazard zones consult with Cal Fire and include plans for evacuation routes and updated fire standards | The City received approval by the Board of Forestry of the revised Community Protection Element on May 13, 2025. The City will review and evaluate the Safety Element on the 5-year schedule in compliance with State law. |



CITY of ESCONDIDO

STAFF REPORT

Item 2.

- b. Environmental Justice: For the purposes of the Environmental Justice Element requirements, Attachment 4 addresses them as detailed below in Table 2:

Table 2 – Environmental Justice Compliance

| REQUIREMENT | DRAFT CHANGES (ATTACHMENT 4) |
|---|---|
| Gov. Code 65302(h)(1) - An environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that identifies disadvantaged communities within the area covered by the general plan of the City. | Refer to Figure V-11 (new) and Section 3.E – Methodology. |
| Gov. Code 65302(h)(1)(A) - Identify objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means that include, but are not limited to, the reduction of pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality, and the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity. | Refer to Section 4.B – Environmental Justice Goals and Policies, specifically “Pollution Policies”, “Public Facilities Policies”, “Food Access Policies”, “Physical Activity Policies”, and “Safe and Sanitary Homes Policies”. |
| Gov. Code 65302(h)(1)(B) - Identify objectives and policies to promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process. | Refer to Section 4.B – Environmental Justice Goals and Policies, specifically, Goal 2 and “Civic Engagement Policies”. |
| Gov. Code 65302(h)(1)(C) - Identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. | Refer to Section 4.B – Environmental Justice Goals and Policies. |

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Due to the nature of a long-range planning program such as the 2022 General Plan Amendment, actual funding needs have not been specifically identified at this time; however, staff will ensure that all available external funding sources are pursued. Approval of the General Plan Amendment to Community Protection and Community Health and Services Elements has no immediate fiscal impact on the City budget.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The Project relies on a previously adopted Addendum to the FEIR for the 2012 General Plan Update (“Addendums 1 – 3 of the FEIR”). The 2012 General Plan Update, Downtown Specific Plan Update and Climate Action Plan Program EIR (“Final EIR”) was certified on May 23, 2012, by the Escondido City Council (SCH #2010071064).

Pursuant to CEQA, when taking subsequent discretionary actions in furtherance of a project for which an EIR has been certified, the lead agency is required to review any changed circumstances or new information to determine whether any of the circumstances under Public Resources Code section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines section 15162 require additional environmental review. City staff concluded that the EIR fully analyzed and mitigated, where feasible, all potentially significant environmental impacts, if any, that would result from the amendments to the Community Protection and Community Health and Services chapters, and therefore, no subsequent EIR or mitigated negative declaration was required. On that basis, City staff prepared a fourth Addendum for the changes (“Addendum #4”), pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15164 (Attachment 5).



CITY of ESCONDIDO

STAFF REPORT

Item 2.

City staff evaluated the current Project, and all aspects of the changes, in light of the standards for subsequent environmental review outlined in Public Resources Code section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines section 15162. The Project entails revisions to the Community Protection and Community Health and Services chapters that would be covered under the scope and findings of Addendum #4. Both Elements are policy documents and the proposed changes to such policy documents would not produce environmental impacts. No actual development or land use designation changes are proposed as part of the Project. All future land use development projects would be required to adhere to relevant development standards and design guidelines contained in the City's zoning ordinance or specific plan and would be reviewed for compliance with CEQA at that time. Therefore, City staff conclude the drafted environmental document, the Fourth Addendum, may be used to fulfil the environmental review requirements of the current Project.

The proposed Addendum #4 is appropriate pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15164 because only minor changes and additions to the Final EIR are necessary to address the Project changes and no circumstances exist calling for the preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to CEQA Guidelines sections 15162 and 15163. The proposed Addendum #4 concluded that there are no substantial changes to the circumstances under which the proposed General Plan amendment is undertaken that would require major revisions to the Final EIR. There is no new information of substantial importance which was not known or could not have been known at the time the Final EIR was certified that shows the proposed General Plan amendment would have significant effects not discussed previously; a substantial increase in severity of a previously identified significant impact; mitigation measures or alternatives previously found infeasible that would now be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects; or mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the Final EIR which would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment. The 2022 General Plan Amendment would not result in new or more severe impacts beyond those addressed in the Final EIR, and would not meet any other standards requiring further environmental review under State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163. No further analysis is required.

PUBLIC INPUT

Community outreach has been a pivotal part of the 2022 General Plan Amendment work effort. Prior to staff turnover impacting the Project's timeline, staff conducted a phase 1 of outreach and engagement that spanned over 30 community events and meetings, beginning in November 2021 and concluding in April 2023. Staff engaged with approximately 330 individuals across all events, which included but was not limited to, guest speaking at Orange Glen High School and San Pasqual High School; holding a Tuesday Talk at the Park Avenue Community Center (PACC); distributing flyers at food distribution events around the City; hosting tables at the World Marketplace, Cruising Grand, National Night Out, the Fire and Water Expo, and Escondido PRIDE; and holding Project-specific outreach meetings at the East Valley Community Center and City Hall. The input gathered during phase 1 shaped the policy language, in addition to public comment received during that time.

Upon picking the Project back up from a year hiatus due staff changes and the grant award amendment, City staff in conjunction with the City's consultant, RICK, began a phase 2 of outreach and engagement. Staff hosted two workshops in person at City Hall to provide opportunities for the public to actively engage with the proposed changes to both chapters and share feedback on the new policies they felt best reflect Escondido's priorities. The first workshop was held on March 27th, 2025, from 6:00pm-7:00pm and the second workshop was held on April 11th, 2025, from 11:00am-12:00pm. Approximately thirteen people attended the initial workshop and approximately seven people attended the second workshop. Spanish translation was available during phases 1 and



CITY of ESCONDIDO

STAFF REPORT

Item 2.

2, and a majority of materials were provided in both English and Spanish. A summary of the Phase 2 workshops is attached to this report (Attachment 6).

Over the course of the Project, the community has been encouraged to continue to provide feedback by leaving comments on the Project website or by contacting the Development Services Department. City staff have received numerous public comment (50 plus comments) over the Project's duration related to a number of Project facets, including but not limited to the public outreach and engagement plan, as well as advising on language for environmental justice policy. City staff met with numerous groups and individuals to understand their perspectives and hear their opinions on shaping the environmental justice section, including tribal governments in compliance with Government Code section 65352.3.

Specific areas of concern commonly identified in public comment letters includes but is not limited to: wildfire prevention, hazards, and risk reduction; emergency evacuation access; changes in land use development patterns for high fire areas; extreme heat concerns and mitigation; climate resiliency; multi-modal transit and roadway improvements; third-hand smoking concerns; and broader comments surrounding effective community engagement and outreach.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

California Government Code section 65103 requires the Planning Commission, as the City's Planning Agency, to review the proposed draft revisions to the adopted 2012 Community Protection and Community Health and Services chapters and make recommendations to the City Council as to action concerning the proposed amendments to the adopted Elements. City staff recommends that the Planning Commission recommend approval of Planning Case No. PL22-0010 based upon the draft factors/findings identified under Exhibit "E" of draft Planning Commission Resolution No. 2025-07, provided as Attachment 7 of this report. The City Council will then conduct a public hearing and act on the proposed amendment to the 2012 Community Protection and Community Health and Services chapters for final decision.

ATTACHMENTS

1. January 10, 2023 Planning Commission Staff Report (excerpt)
2. Location and General Plan Map
3. Revised draft Community Protection Element – Strikethrough/Underlined
4. Revised draft Community Health and Services Element – Strikethrough/Underlined
5. Addendum to the Final EIR (Addendum #4)
6. Outreach Workshops Summary
7. Draft Planning Commission Resolution No. 2025-07 including Exhibits A, B, C, D, and E



PLANNING COMMISSION

Agenda Item No.: H.2
Date: January 10, 2023

DATE: January 10, 2023

TO: Planning Commissioners

FROM: Veronica Morones, Principal Planner

SUBJECT: 2022 General Plan Amendment Outreach and Engagement Reporting Update

The City of Escondido is updating the General Plan's Community Protection chapter and creating a new environmental justice chapter under the 2022 General Plan Amendment (2022 GPA) work effort, which kicked off at the end of 2021. The Escondido General Plan's Community Protection chapter serves as the Safety Element for purposes of meeting statutory requirements contained in Government Code section 65302. The City's new environmental justice chapter would overhaul the existing Community Health and Services chapter of the City's General Plan, which is an optional element (i.e., it is not a required element pursuant to Government Code section 65302). The chapter would be re-dedicated to environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, while retaining existing applicable provisions. The creation of an environmental justice element is required pursuant to Government Code section 65302(h) and will include the identification of disadvantaged communities (Government Code § 65302(h)(1)) within the City of Escondido, as well as topics including reduction in pollution exposure, the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, physical activity, and civic engagement in the public decision-making process.

Community outreach and engagement is an integral part of the 2022 GPA work effort. Community outreach and engagement for the 2022 GPA is outlined, in both [English](#) and [Spanish](#), in the 2022 GPA outreach and engagement plan located on the 2022 GPA webpage: <https://www.escondido.org/2022-general-plan-amendment>.

In February 2022, planning staff presented the draft outreach and engagement plan to the Planning Commission and in July 2022, staff presented an outreach schedule. Over the course of the 2022 calendar year, planning staff conducted various outreach and engagement actions, such as conducting organized project meetings, speaking at various community meetings/venues, tabling at community events, and coordinating printed outreach information. A full calendar of outreach events to-date is provided under Attachment 1.

Organized Project Meetings

Staff conducted a total of four organized community meetings for the 2022 General Plan Amendment in 2022. Two of these meetings involved organized stakeholders, such as non-profits, public agencies, community-based organizations, etc. These organized stakeholder roundtable meetings occurred in April. Translation services were offered for both organized stakeholder roundtable meetings; however, no attendees requested translation services. Two at-large community meetings occurred in August, and included various community members, such as interested residents, local business owners, and representatives from organized stakeholders.

City staff provided translation services at one at-large community meeting. A total of 42 individuals attended across all four meetings.

Community Meetings/Venues

Staff presented and met with several community groups and interested individuals and groups during 2022. Staff conducted a total of 19 meetings with various organizations, groups, and individuals throughout Escondido, including but not limited to the Fire Safe Council of Southwest Escondido, San Pasqual High School and Orange Glen High School students, community members at the Park Avenue Community Center, the Healthy Escondido Coalition, and the National Latino Research Center. Included in these 19 meetings are two tribal consultations with requesting tribal governments, and three planning commission meetings (including tonight's meeting). Community meetings involved a presentation from staff on the 2022 GPA work effort, questions and answers, and in some instances, discussion on potential policy, goals, and objectives for the environmental justice element. Translation services provided at community meetings only occurred if the group hosting the meeting provided such services.

Community Events

From June through December, City staff attended ten organized community events for the purposes of outreach. The goal of attending community events is to engage community members where they are in an effort to connect with a larger audience. Of the ten events attended, five included citywide crowds: Cruising Grand, National Night Out, the City's Fire and Water Expo, Escondido PRIDE, and World Marketplace. Staff attended five community level events which focused on crowds at a neighborhood or community level. These included two community food distributions and a community health fair in order to reach more vulnerable communities, as well as the Escondido Library's Succulent Swap, and a speaking opportunity at Trinity Episcopal Church. City staff provided translation services at some of the community events based on translation staff availability. In total across all ten events, 212 individuals interacted with the City's activity board and questions activity, while another 365 individuals received written and/or oral information on the 2022 GPA work effort.

Print Outreach

In addition to the in-person outreach and engagement, City staff provided printed information through both the Spring/Summer 2022 Recreation Guide, and an opinion column in the Times Advocate. The print outreach was published in May 2022 and August 2022, respectively. The recreation guide advertisement for the 2022 GPA was printed in English and Spanish and, the Times Advocate article was printed in English only. The City's Community Services Department distributes the recreation guide and noted the recreation guide has received 5,437 digital reads, and was mailed to 44,000 households within Escondido.

Next Steps

The draft Environmental Justice Communities are currently available on the project webpage for public review and comment. Additional analysis related to the environmental justice element is currently underway. The City is also working on draft policy language based on the feedback from the initial phase of community engagement. Once draft language is complete, staff will return to the community to request input on the drafted language. Initially, these community open houses were scheduled for October 2021; however, due to continued opportunities for community input on the general direction of draft policy, the meetings are now scheduled to occur in early 2023.

Attachments:

1. 2022 GPA Outreach and Engagement Calendar

Attachment 1: 2022 GPA Outreach and Engagement Calendar

Item 2.

| No. | Date | Meeting | Location | Type of Outreach (refer to Planning Commission report) |
|-----|------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | 12/14/2021 | Planning Commission | City Hall | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 2 | 1/7/2022 | Community Member | Virtual | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 3 | 2/15/2022 | Healthy Escondido Coalition | Virtual | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 4 | 2/22/2022 | Escondido Community Housing Coalition | Virtual | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 5 | 2/22/2022 | Planning Commission | City Hall | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 6 | 3/9/2022 | Escondido Together Safe Leaders | Hidden Valley Zen Center | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 7 | 3/24/2022 | Escondido Young Democrats | Virtual | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 8 | 4/13/2022 | Community Member | Phone | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 9 | 4/15/2022 | Organized Stakeholder Roundtable Meeting | Virtual | Organized Project Meeting |
| 10 | 4/20/2022 | Organized Stakeholder Roundtable Meeting | Virtual | Organized Project Meeting |
| 11 | 5/5/2022 | Escondido Climate Advisory Group & Sierra Club North County Group | Virtual | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 12 | Spring | Recreation Guide | Print | Print Outreach |
| 13 | 5/16/2022 | San Pasqual High School (3 classes) | San Pasqual High School | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 14 | 5/19/2022 | Tribal Consultation with Requested Tribe | Phone | Community Meetings/Venues |

2022 GPA Outreach and Engagement Reporting Update
January 10, 2023
Attachment 1

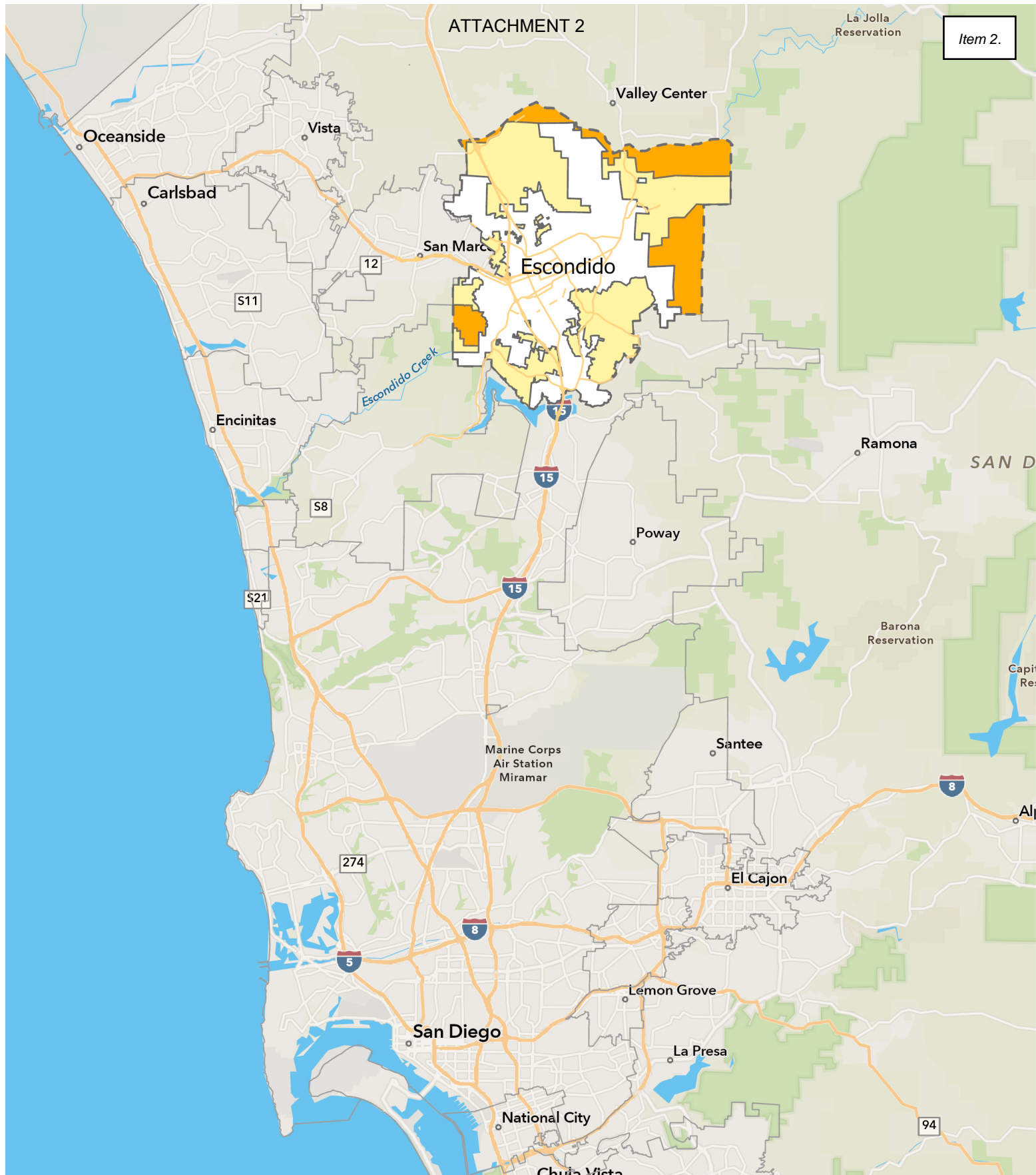
Item 2.

| | | | | |
|----|-----------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 15 | 6/16/2022 | National Latino Research Center | Virtual | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 16 | 6/18/2022 | Community Food Distribution | Neighborhood Health Care | Community Events |
| 17 | 6/23/2022 | Community Food Distribution | Farr Elementary | Community Events |
| 18 | 7/15/2022 | CAFÉ Meeting | Virtual | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 19 | 7/16/2022 | Neighborhood Health Care Health Fair | Neighborhood Health Care | Community Events |
| 20 | 7/16/2022 | Succulent Swap | Escondido Public Library | Community Events |
| 21 | 7/26/2022 | Planning Commission | City Hall | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 22 | 7/31/2022 | Escondido PRIDE | Kit Carson Park | Community Events |
| 23 | 8/2/2022 | National Night Out | East Valley Community Center | Community Events |
| 24 | 8/4/2022 | Times Advocate | Print | Print Outreach |
| 25 | 8/7/2022 | At-Large Community Meeting | East Valley Community Center | Organized Project Meeting |
| 26 | 8/11/2022 | At-Large Community Meeting | Escondido Public Library | Organized Project Meeting |
| 27 | 8/12/2022 | Cruising Grand (in conjunction with Escondido Together) | Cruising Grand | Community Events |
| 28 | 8/26/2022 | World Marketplace (in conjunction with Healthy Escondido Coalition) | Escondido World Marketplace | Community Events |
| 29 | 9/22/2022 | Vista Community Clinic Smoke Free Coalition | Virtual | Community Meetings/Venues |

2022 GPA Outreach and Engagement Reporting Update
January 10, 2023
Attachment 1

Item 2.

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 30 | 9/24/2022 | City of Escondido Fire and Water Expo | Kit Carson Park | Community Events |
| 31 | 9/27/2022 | Tuesday Talk | Park Avenue Community Center | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 32 | 11/8/2022 | Escondido Union High School District | City Hall | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 33 | 11/10/2022 | Fire Safe Council of Southwest Escondido | City Hall | Community Meetings/Venues |
| 34 | 11/22/2022 | Escondido Together – We Are One Gratitude Service | Trinity Episcopal Church | Community Events |
| 35 | 12/5/2022 | Orange Glen High School (all government classes) | Orange Glen High School | Community Meetings/Venues |



Source: Esri, USGS, SanGIS, City of Escondido

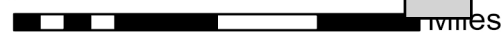
Legend

- Escondido City Limits
- Escondido Sphere of Influence
- Escondido General Plan Area Boundary

Regional Location Map



0



27

miles

ATTACHMENT 3
COMMUNITY PROTECTION ELEMENT STRIKETHROUGH UNDERLINED DRAFT
Planning Case No. PL22-0010

Due to the number of pages, Attachment 3, links have been provided for review of the following items:

<https://www.escondido.gov/DocumentCenter/View/8307/Draft-Community-Protection-Chapter-PDF>

ATTACHMENT 4
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SERVICES ELEMENT STRIKETHROUGH UNDERLINED DRAFT
Planning Case No. PL22-0010

Due to the number of pages, Attachment 4, links have been provided for review of the following items:

<https://www.escondido.gov/DocumentCenter/View/8308/Draft-Community-Health-and-Services-Chapter-PDF>

ATTACHMENT 5
ADDENDUM #4 TO THE 2012 GENERAL PLAN FEIR
Planning Case No. PL22-0010

Due to the number of pages, Attachment 5, links have been provided for review of the following items:

<https://www.escondido.gov/DocumentCenter/View/8266/Draft-Fourth-Addendum-to-the-Final-EIR-PDF>

The 2012 General Plan Final EIR and technical appendices may be reviewed at the following link:

<https://www.escondido.gov/1208/2012-General-Plan-EIR>

City of Escondido

2022 General Plan Amendment

Community and Stakeholder Workshops Summary

May 1, 2025

Prepared for:



Planning Department
City of Escondido
201 N Broadway, Escondido, CA 92025

Prepared by:



Planning + Design Division
5620 Friars Road
San Diego, CA 92110

Table of Contents

1.0 Background 3

 1.1 Notification..... 3

2.0 Overview 3

 2.1 Presentation..... 3

 2.2 Open House 4

3.0 Input Summary..... 5

 3.1 Community Workshop Open House..... 5

 3.2 Stakeholder Open House 15

4.0 Key Themes 24

1.0 Background

The Community and Stakeholder Workshops (Workshops) for the City of Escondido 2022 General Plan Amendment (Project) were held in person in the Escondido City Hall Mitchell Room (201 N. Broadway, Escondido, CA, 92025). The Community Workshop was held on March 27th, 2025, from 6:00pm-7:00pm and the Stakeholder Workshop was held on April 11th, 2025, from 11:00am-12:00pm. Approximately thirteen (13) people attended the Community Workshop and approximately seven (7) people attended Stakeholder Workshop.

The purposes of the Workshops were as follows:

- Present the changes and updates to the Community Protection Element
- Introduce the new Environmental Justice (EJ) section of the Community Health and Services Element and new goals and policies
- Provide an overview of the processes behind these updates, changes to City policy due to these updates, and discuss next steps
- Gather input from community members and interested groups and understand which new goals and policies, particularly of the EJ Section resonate most with the community

1.1 Notification

Community members and stakeholders were notified of the meeting through a series of City email blasts, social media posts and project website posts. The Project website includes links for community members to sign-up for project updates and provide feedback. The Project website is available here:

<https://www.escondido.gov/248/2022-General-Plan-Amendment>

2.0 Overview

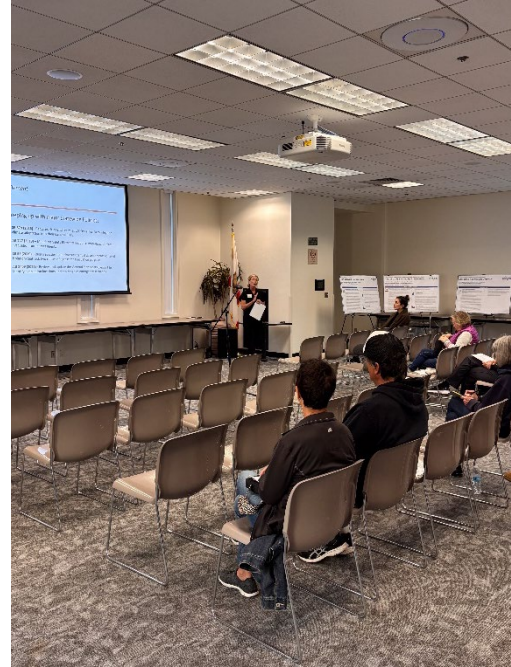
Both Workshops followed the same format and were organized into two main components, 1) the presentation and 2) the open house. The components are outlined in the section below.

2.1 Presentation

Each Workshop commenced with a twenty-minute (20) presentation. The presentation discussed the purpose and Project, the updates to the Community Protection and Community Health and Services Elements conducted for the Project, and next steps. Spanish translation of the presentation was available.

The presentation outline is as follows:

- Introduction
- Update History
- Community Protection Element
 - Integration with Related City/Regional Documents
 - Element Updates
- Community Health and Services Element
 - Environmental Justice and SB 1000
 - Environmental Justice Goals and Policies
- 2022 General Plan Amendment Next Steps



2.2 Open House

Following the presentation, attendees were invited to visit the open house stations to learn more about the changes to the Community Protection and Community Health and Services Elements and interact directly with the project team, ask questions, and provide comments.

Workshop materials were provided in both English and Spanish. Open house stations included:

- Project Context (1 station)
- Community Protection Element Update – New Goals and Policies Overview (3 stations)
- Community Protection Element Update – Evacuation Planning (1 station)
- Environmental Justice – New Goals and Policies Overview (1 station)
- Environmental Justice – SB 1000 and Priority Investment Communities (1 station)
- Environmental Justice - Environmental Justice Communities (1 station)



3.0 Input Summary

The open house stations contained several questions or activities designed to help attendees provide feedback on which Goal and Policy topics the City of Escondido should prioritize for both the Community Protection Element and Environmental Justice.

3.1 Community Workshop Open House

Community Protection Goal and Policy Boards

Participants were asked **Which goals and/or policies do you think should be key priorities for the City of Escondido?** They were given sticky dots to vote on their priority policies across five goal areas: Fire protection, Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Response, Flood Protection, Soils & Seismicity, and Climate Adaptation & Resiliency

Goal and Policy Board #1

CITY OF ESCONDIDO COMMUNITY PROTECTION ELEMENT UPDATE

NEW GOALS AND POLICIES OVERVIEW

Which goals and/or policies do you think should be key priorities for the City of Escondido?

Place a dot next to the goals and/or policies below:

Existing Goal Areas

FIRE PROTECTION

GOAL: Protection of life and property through adequate fire protection and emergency medical services.

- Develop policies and provide updates, as appropriate, that address recovery and redevelopment following a fire with the intent to address the reduction of future vulnerabilities to fire hazard risks through site preparation, redevelopment layout design, fire resistant landscape planning, and fire retardant building design and materials
- Maintain adequate fuel breaks where feasible, and identify other methods, including maintaining, clearing, and enhancing existing roadways to function as fuel breaks, to prevent and/or slow the spread of potential wildfires. Ensure adequate fuel clearance from roadways functioning as fuel breaks to reduce potential for flame approach to the roadway to protect health, life, and safety of persons and property. Ensure the long-term maintenance of fire hazard reduction projects throughout the City.
- Continue to work with CAL FIRE, California Office of Emergency Services and San Diego County Office of Emergency Services to:
 - Adopt by ordinance the most current Fire Hazard Severity Zones Map, adopt the most appropriate fire-resistant building material standards and fuel modification/vegetation management requirements for each zone as a basis for project site plan review in accordance with Federal, state and local standards.
 - Address recommendations based on the Board's Subdivision Review Program for the identified subdivisions within the City's Planning Area.
- Conduct analyses to determine the existing potential residential (i.e., dwelling units) and nonresidential (i.e., FAR) development density and intensity located within the VHFHSZ. Utilizing such analyses, identify strategies to incentivize transferring that development potential away from the VHFHSZ into lower risk areas, consistent with applicable State laws and regulations.
- Locate new critical facilities such as hospitals, emergency shelters, fire stations, police stations, civil defense headquarters, and emergency communication centers outside of HFSHZ and VHFHSZ, as defined by CAL FIRE. If no other alternative site is available or feasible, require that critical facilities adhere to California Building Standards Code and California Fire Code regulations when building in these areas.
- Prioritize engagement with single access neighborhoods to encourage home retrofits to meet current standards on structure hardening, proactively enforce defensible space standards, road standards, and conduct emergency preparedness trainings. Actively apply for funding to assist residents with retrofitting non-conforming development to contemporary fire safe standards.
- Continue annual defensible space inspections and enforce clearance requirements on public and private property within the VHFHSZ, as dictated by CAL FIRE, in accordance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, and California Building Standards Code related to ongoing maintenance of vegetation clearance on public and private roads, roadside fuel reduction plan, and defensible space clearances.

Handwritten note on sticky dot: Review impact of zoning in residential areas

Attendees responded to each Fire Protection Policy, specifically voting for policies that support proactive fire risk reduction through coordinated planning and updated regulations. They supported working closely with CAL FIRE, updating land use and building policies, and ensuring communities are better prepared for emergencies. One written comment was left on the

board, stating, "Add language to protect Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) & single-room occupancies. Ensure fire safety requirements don't become barriers".





Goal and Policy Board 2:

CITY OF ESCONDIDO COMMUNITY PROTECTION ELEMENT UPDATE

NEW GOALS AND POLICIES OVERVIEW

Which goals and/or policies do you think should be key priorities for the City of Escondido?

Place a dot next to the goals and or/policies below:

| Existing Goal Areas | |
|---|---|
|  <p>DISASTER PREPAREDNESS & EMERGENCY RESPONSE</p> <p>GOAL: A prepared and responsive community in the event of disasters and emergencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish guidelines consistent with local and State requirements for adequate water storage and fire flow to meet current and future service needs of the City and to meet current and future needs for fire suppression as defined in the City's Water Master Plan (and the WMP standards). - Coordinate the designation of new evacuation routes with the City's Traffic Engineering, Emergency Management, Fire, and Police Departments, as well as the County OES. - To facilitate safe and efficient evacuation, and in collaboration with CAL FIRE, California's Office of Emergency Services, and San Diego County adjacent jurisdictions and SANDAG, the City shall identify and inventory all residential developments in hazard areas identified in the Community Protection chapter where at least two (2) emergency evacuation routes. Create recommendations and methods for improving safety in the identified residential developments. - The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan or Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan shall be periodically reviewed and updated and serve as the implementation program for the coordination of hazard planning and disaster response efforts within the City. The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is incorporated into this Element by reference and includes mitigation strategies for flooding, seismic events, wildland fire, and other hazards, shall be reviewed, along with the City's mutual aid agreements and related codes and ordinances to address the hazards of development annually, or as necessary, to ensure compliance with the California Building Standards Code and California Fire Code, as it exists or as may be amended. |  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency preparedness planning shall include recovery plans to support the people, services and environments affected by the emergency event. - The City of Escondido will continue to assess identified evacuation routes for viability, capacity, safety.  <p>FLOOD PROTECTION</p> <p>GOAL: A safe community that is protected from potential flood hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to inventory and evaluate the integrity of the City's corrugated metal pipe storm drain segments and identify those needing replacement by either City and/or grant funded projects or by nearby potentially affected private development as it occurs. - Implement development standards to ensure new construction does not result in increased peak run-off or flood potential. Avoid increases in downstream flooding potential by protecting natural drainage and vegetative patterns through project site plan review to 1) facilitate use of clustered development; 2) facilitate use of on-site retention or detention of storm water; 3) avoid stream channel modifications; and 4) avoid excessive areas of impervious surfaces.  <p>SOILS & SEISMICITY</p> <p>GOAL: Minimization of adverse effects to residents, property, and critical facilities caused by geologic and seismic hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local earthquake preparedness plan shall be coordinated with regional plans for earthquake preparedness through the local and State Office of Emergency Services. |

Community members strongly prioritized planning, coordination, and infrastructure improvements that support Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Response. There was clear support for regularly updating hazard mitigation plans, improving evacuation strategies, and ensuring essential services like water and fire flow meet future needs.

Goal and Policy Board 3

CITY OF ESCONDIDO COMMUNITY PROTECTION ELEMENT UPDATE

NEW GOALS AND POLICIES OVERVIEW

Which goals and/or policies do you think should be key priorities for the City of Escondido?

Place a dot next to the goals and/or policies below:

New Goal Area

CLIMATE ADAPTATION & RESILIENCY

GOAL: A safe and healthy community and environment achieved through prioritization of climate adaptation and resiliency to meet the needs of the present without compromising those of the future.

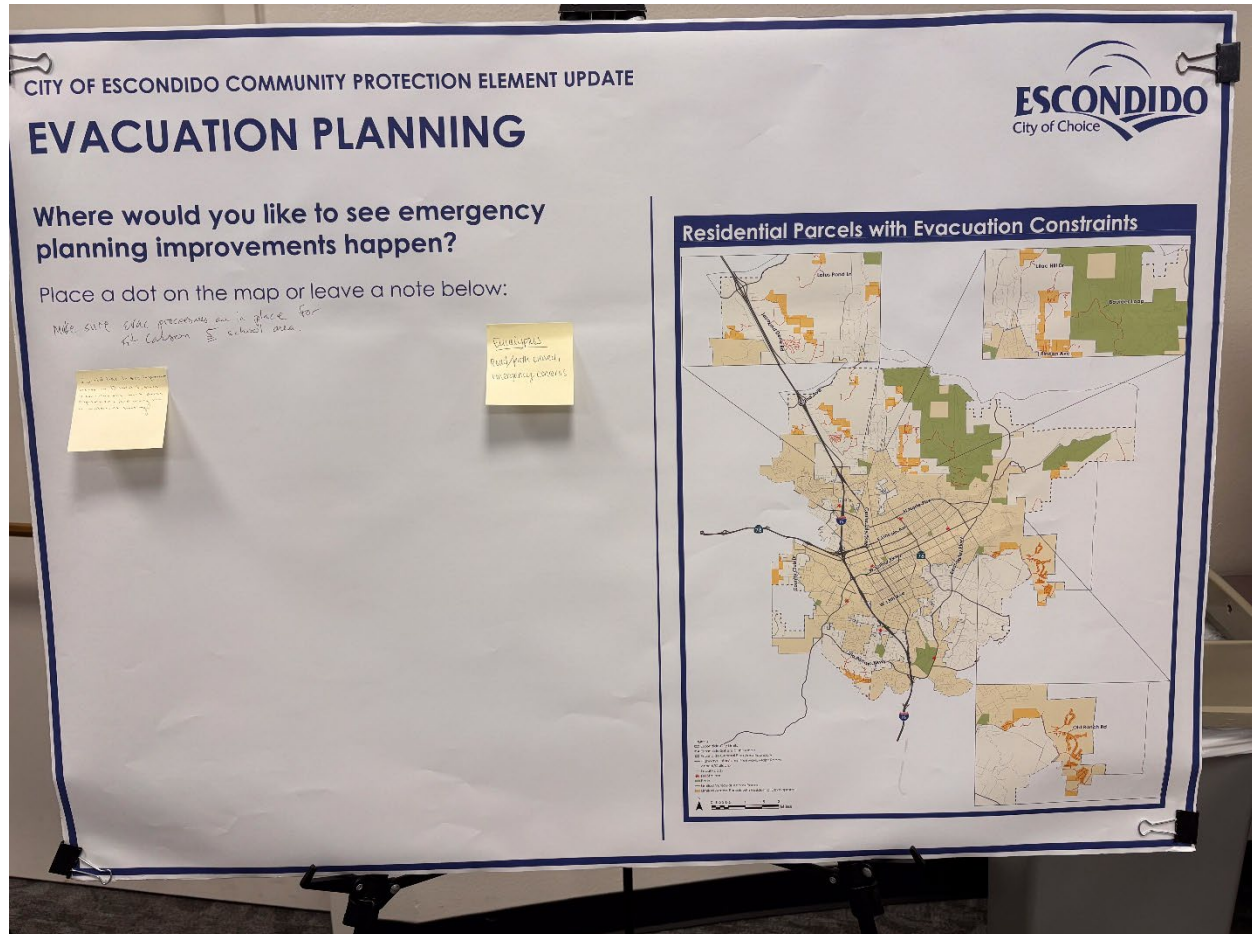
Available regarding climate change and strategies to reduce hazard risks compounded by climate change.

- Utilize established methods for projecting the lifecycle carbon emissions of land use and transportation investments. Begin prioritization of projects that have the greatest sustainability potential for future changes; changing weather-related emergencies; and climate hazards.
- Continue to implement the City's Climate Action Plan (ECAP), including all relevant adopted measures and actions. Ensure such ECAP measures and actions are incorporated into the implementation of the Community Protection chapter so as to create consistency and provide for climate adaptation and resiliency throughout City actions.
- Ensure a coordinated, interagency program to fully anticipate, plan for, and mitigate the risks of climate change by maintaining and upgrading the City's Adaptation Study.
 - a. Prepare to address environmental hazards and vulnerabilities that climate change is currently influencing and will influence in the future, such as extreme heat/cold, power outages, and, precipitation changes.
 - b. Identify within the existing safety hazards and vulnerabilities discussed in the most recent Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and Climate Action Plan which hazards and vulnerabilities are likely to be made worse by climate change and have the potential to negatively affect the people and the environment of Escondido. During the periodic future updates of the Safety Element, the hazards and vulnerabilities shall be reviewed, updated and new policies adopted to reflect the most current information
- Identify, based on current and updated science, strategies to foster resiliency to climate change influences in both the built and undeveloped lands, including mitigation measures, and update and implement development standards to ensure that new construction decrease the vulnerabilities to the effects of climate change, and to protect residents and businesses from increased risks of natural disasters, such as flooding, drought, severe weather events and wildfire.

Climate Adaptation & Resiliency is a new goal area to the Community Protection Element. Attendees showed strong support for all new policies, and emphasized the need for proactive development standards, continued climate action plan implementation, and cross-agency coordination to prepare for climate risks like extreme weather, wildfire, and flooding.

Community Protection Evacuation Board

Participants were asked **Where would you like to see emergency planning improvements happen?** They were given pens and sticky notes to leave feedback and/or circle areas on the map.



There was a strong support for evacuation planning support among attendees. Comments left on the board iterated a desire for expanded evacuation procedures and improvements, particularly in District 1 and Kit Carson School Area.

Environmental Justice Goals and Policies

Participants were asked **Which goals and/or policies do you think should be key priorities for the City of Escondido?** They were given sticky dots to vote on their priority policies across six policy areas: Reduce Pollution, Public Facilities, Physical Activity, Safe and Sanitary Homes, Food Access, Civic Engagement

CITY OF ESCONDIDO ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

NEW GOALS AND POLICIES OVERVIEW

Which goals and/or policies do you think should be key priorities for the City of Escondido?

Place a dot next to the goals and/or policies below:

| Goals | |
|---|--|
| GOAL 1 Provide culturally competent and transparent City systems to promote involvement, collaboration, and deference in the decision-making process, especially for Environmental Justice Communities and Priority Investment Neighborhoods. | GOAL 2 Reduce disproportionate health and environmental impacts within Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs) and Priority Investment Neighborhoods (PINs) by augmenting the quality of the built and natural environment. |

| Policies | |
|---|--|
| REDUCE POLLUTION - Lower localized air pollution exposure near major roads by implementing the following actions - Create healthy communities and remedy existing pollution inequities in EJCs through the following implementation actions | SAFE AND SANITARY HOMES - Housing and neighborhoods that enhance the safety, welfare, and lives of all people, regardless of age, income level, and cultural background. |
| PUBLIC FACILITIES - Commit to equitably located and distributed public facilities and services to ensure easy and convenient access for residents by implementing the following actions - Provide equitable opportunities across all community aspects, including safety and resilience, in the EJCs by implementing the following actions | FOOD ACCESS - Evaluate and improve the location and distribution access to healthy, affordable, and culturally appropriate food for those with limited access and high needs. - Elevate healthy food education and access through community collaborations, partnerships, and City-initiated events and programs. |
| PHYSICAL ACTIVITY - Promote both public and private development patterns that lead to increased opportunities for physical activity such as walking, biking, and hiking to reduce rates of chronic health issues. | CIVIC ENGAGEMENT - Support equitable and inclusive improvements to City processes and operations that support community engagement through the following implementing actions |

Handwritten sticky notes on the poster:

- Next to Reduce Pollution: "Escondido needs more trees, parks, and green space."
- Next to Public Facilities: "City needs to provide more public facilities, especially in EJCs."
- Next to Safe and Sanitary Homes: "City needs to ensure housing is safe and sanitary for all residents."
- Next to Food Access: "City needs to ensure food is accessible and affordable for all residents."
- Next to Civic Engagement: "City needs to provide more opportunities for community engagement."

Attendees showed support for all Environmental Justice Policy topics, focusing most strongly on pollution reduction policies and expanding food access. Comments left on the board emphasized a desire for increased green space, trees, parks, and language accessibility to work towards a more inclusive and equitable Escondido.

There are 84 sub-policies under the six Environmental Justice Policy Topics. The sub-policies were available as handouts at the workshop for attendees to review and place a mark (tally, star, sticker, etc.) next to the sub-policies they felt best reflected the most important needs or focus areas for Escondido.

Pollution Sub-Policies

| TALLIES | | # | SUBPOLICY |
|---------|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Update the zoning ordinance to require the installation of Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) filters in the ventilation systems of new residential developments that are located within 500-feet of Interstate 15 (I-15) or state route 78 (SR-78). Filters shall be MERV XX or better. Include standards to ensure long-term maintenance and replacement of the MERV XX filters in the individual units. |
| | ★ | 2 | At a minimum, as part of the seventh cycle Housing Element update, exclude parcels that are within 500-feet of an I-15 or SR-78 freeway lane and remove their eligibility as suitable inventory sites. Further, assess the feasibility of excluding sites within 500-feet of super prime arterials and super major roadways and consider expanding ineligibility of parcels to 1,000-feet around the I-15 and SR-78 freeways. Future determination of inventory and suitable sites shall prioritize sites outside these distances when determining suitability. |
| | | 3 | Work with the California State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to evaluate and designate heavy truck routes throughout the City that avoid residential areas and other sensitive land uses, especially in EJC's, where feasible. |
| | ★ | 4 | In accordance with the California Air Resource Board's recommended buffer distances, new residential development shall site all outdoor active-use recreational areas associated with development projects that are 500-feet from the nearest lane of traffic on the I-15/SR-78 to the best extent feasible. |
| | | 5 | Encourage and collaborate with NCTD in siting bus stops in an effort to reduce riders' exposures to traffic pollution. |
| | | 6 | Consider updating the zoning ordinance to limit the development of sensitive uses within 1,000-feet of the I-15/SR-78. Ensure analysis on how such restriction could inhibit development of such uses (e.g., child care centers, schools, etc.) occurs. |
| | ● | 7 | Continue to prioritize the development of the City's Urban Forestry Management Program so that trees in public places receive the maintenance and care needed to encourage vegetation maturity and avoid early replacement. Prioritize native and drought-tolerant trees while accounting for the right-tree in the right-place mindset to ensure long-term viability of the planted tree. Avoid planting non-native trees in proximity to a native tree in public spaces, where feasible. |
| | ● | 8 | Opportunities to create or augment existing tree canopy in the EJC's and PINs shall be prioritized to reduce the effects of Heat Vulnerability as described in the Climate Action Plan. |

| TALLIES | | # | SUBPOLICY |
|---------|---|---|---|
| | ★ | 1 | Update the zoning ordinance to require the installation of Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) filters in the ventilation systems of new residential developments that are located within 500-feet of Interstate 15 (I-15) or state route 78 (SR-78). Filters shall be MERV XX or better. Include standards to ensure long-term maintenance and replacement of the MERV XX filters in the individual units. |
| | ★ | 2 | At a minimum, as part of the seventh cycle Housing Element update, exclude parcels that are within 500-feet of an I-15 or SR-78 freeway lane and remove their eligibility as suitable inventory sites. Further, assess the feasibility of excluding sites within 500-feet of super prime arterials and super major roadways and consider expanding ineligibility of parcels to 1,000-feet around the I-15 and SR-78 freeways. Future determination of inventory and suitable sites shall prioritize sites outside these distances when determining suitability. |
| | ★ | 3 | Work with the California State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to evaluate and designate heavy truck routes throughout the City that avoid residential areas and other sensitive land uses, especially in EJC's, where feasible. |
| | ★ | 4 | In accordance with the California Air Resource Board's recommended buffer distances, new residential development shall site all outdoor active-use recreational areas associated with development projects that are 500-feet from the nearest lane of traffic on the I-15/SR-78 to the best extent feasible. |
| | ★ | 5 | Encourage and collaborate with NCTD in siting bus stops in an effort to reduce riders' exposures to traffic pollution. |
| | ★ | 6 | Consider updating the zoning ordinance to limit the development of sensitive uses within 1,000-feet of the I-15/SR-78. Ensure analysis on how such restriction could inhibit development of such uses (e.g., child care centers, schools, etc.) occurs. |
| | ★ | 7 | Continue to prioritize the development of the City's Urban Forestry Management Program so that trees in public places receive the maintenance and care needed to encourage vegetation maturity and avoid early replacement. Prioritize native and drought-tolerant trees while accounting for the right-tree in the right-place mindset to ensure long-term viability of the planted tree. Avoid planting non-native trees in proximity to a native tree in public spaces, where feasible. |
| | | 8 | Opportunities to create or augment existing tree canopy in the EJC's and PINs shall be prioritized to reduce the effects of Heat Vulnerability as described in the Climate Action Plan. |

Civic Engagement Sub-Policies

| CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | |
|---|--|
| POLICY 2.1: Support equitable and inclusive improvements to City processes and operations that support community engagement through the following implementing actions: | |
| TALLIES | SUBPOLICY |
| ✓ | 1 Monitor the implementation of the environmental justice Element's actions annually as a part of the General Plan annual progress report. Conduct spatial analysis concurrent with Housing and Safety Element updates to determine whether any new EJC's exist and update any necessary parts of this Element based on the results of the spatial analysis. |
| | 2 Where possible, the City shall prioritize spending of general funds for recreation, air quality and other environmental improvements, community programming, public infrastructure improvements in EJC's/PINs and fiscal decisions should be based on this priority. |
| ✗ | 3 Create a Language Access Plan to establish a comprehensive process for the City outlining the level of readability and how the City will engage with individuals who are non-English speaking or have limited English proficiency. A Language Access Plan consists of strategies and practices that help cities navigate the public participation process where there are language barriers. The Language Access Plan shall address in detail the process for distributing City materials in languages other than English, as well as interpretation and translation at all public meetings. |
| ✗ | 4 Promote transparent governance by prioritizing clear and straightforward communication and information sharing as a criterion for internal decision making, especially when considering process changes. Support creation of an open data portal that includes city budgets, engagement demographics, and tracking of equity metrics. |
| ✗ | 5 Ensure all City leaders and staff are competently trained on issues related to leadership and governance, as well as cultural principles of public engagement, as part of the City's regularly scheduled training program. |
| | 6 Consider installing signage within EJC's/PINs to promote and advertise City meetings, identify the council district/member the sign is located within, and other public announcements. |
| ✗ | 7 Support collaboration with the Escondido Union High School District in their ethnic studies curriculum creation, as well as relevant government or environmental related courses. Partner with the EUHSD on potential student projects as a direct result of the ethnic studies curriculum in an effort to increase youth education, engagement, and investment in local government and the City. |

| CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | |
|---|--|
| POLICY 2.1: Support equitable and inclusive improvements to City processes and operations that support community engagement through the following implementing actions: | |
| TALLIES | SUBPOLICY |
| | 1 Monitor the implementation of the environmental justice Element's actions annually as a part of the General Plan annual progress report. Conduct spatial analysis concurrent with Housing and Safety Element updates to determine whether any new EJC's exist and update any necessary parts of this Element based on the results of the spatial analysis. |
| | 2 Where possible, the City shall prioritize spending of general funds for recreation, air quality and other environmental improvements, community programming, public infrastructure improvements in EJC's/PINs and fiscal decisions should be based on this priority. |
| ● | 3 Create a Language Access Plan to establish a comprehensive process for the City outlining the level of readability and how the City will engage with individuals who are non-English speaking or have limited English proficiency. A Language Access Plan consists of strategies and practices that help cities navigate the public participation process where there are language barriers. The Language Access Plan shall address in detail the process for distributing City materials in languages other than English, as well as interpretation and translation at all public meetings. |
| | 4 Promote transparent governance by prioritizing clear and straightforward communication and information sharing as a criterion for internal decision making, especially when considering process changes. Support creation of an open data portal that includes city budgets, engagement demographics, and tracking of equity metrics. |
| | 5 Ensure all City leaders and staff are competently trained on issues related to leadership and governance, as well as cultural principles of public engagement, as part of the City's regularly scheduled training program. |
| | 6 Consider installing signage within EJC's/PINs to promote and advertise City meetings, identify the council district/member the sign is located within, and other public announcements. |
| | 7 Support collaboration with the Escondido Union High School District in their ethnic studies curriculum creation, as well as relevant government or environmental related courses. Partner with the EUHSD on potential student projects as a direct result of the ethnic studies curriculum in an effort to increase youth education, engagement, and investment in local government and the City. |

Physical Activity Sub-Policies

| PHYSICAL ACTIVITY | | |
|---|---|---|
| POLICY 1.7: Promote both public and private development patterns that lead to increased opportunities for physical activity such as walking, biking, and hiking to reduce rates of chronic health issues. | | |
| TALLIES | # | SUBPOLICY |
| | 1 | Identify areas within EJC and PINs as key opportunity nodes for retail services within one-quarter mile of predominantly residential-only areas to facilitate non-vehicular trips. Consider reduced parking requirements for such key opportunity nodes to further incentivize alternative modes of transit. |
| | 2 | Update the City's Zoning Ordinance to eliminate any barriers to creating increased opportunities for physical activity. Prioritize removing any identified barriers that impact community members within EJC and PINs first. |
| ✓ | 3 | Prioritize public projects that facilitate passive and active physical activity, such as sidewalk connection projects, sport courts, and bike lanes. |
| ✓ | 4 | Consider designating the Harding Street medians (between Washington Avenue and Kent Avenue) into a public park space. Evaluate how such medians could be connected to El Norte Park for a linear park spanning multiple blocks. |
| | 5 | Explore with NCTD ways to connect transit riders from bus lines along El Norte Parkway to Daley Ranch and Dixon Lake to unlock recreational areas for passive and active physical activity. |
| ✓ | 6 | Adding where feasible and maintaining existing workout equipment associated with public parks and recreation centers, including instructions where necessary. |
| ✓ | 7 | Develop accessible group fitness classes put on by the City to members of EJC, elderly, and disabled people (i.e. community Zumba classes, yoga at the park, etc.). Ensure these classes are held during times of day when members of EJC can attend and that they are located at a variety of venues in the city, prioritizing PINs. |

Food Access Sub-Policies

| FOOD ACCESS | | |
|--|---|--|
| POLICY 1.5: Evaluate and improve the location and distribution of access to healthy, affordable, and culturally appropriate food for those with limited access and high needs. | | |
| TALLIES | # | SUBPOLICY |
| * * | 1 | Work with NCTD to ensure transportation systems link customers to grocery stores and other sources of healthy foods by aligning routes and prioritizing healthy food access. Examine any changes to existing transit routes for its potential to restrict or limit healthy food access to ridership and identify ways to offset potential impacts to riders who utilize such transit for health food access. |
| * * | 2 | Focus business attraction efforts on grocery stores, food co-ops, and other healthy food retailers for underserved areas of the City. |
| * * | 3 | Expand the "Food and Liquor" uses permitted in the commercial zones to better distinguish and analyze development of healthy food outlets, small neighborhood markets, farmers' markets, and food cooperatives. Adopt flexible zoning standards to allow healthy food uses where appropriate. |
| ✓ | 4 | Consider creation of a Healthy Food Zoning Overlay and allowing small-scale urban agriculture in specified areas of the City and as accessory uses, such as temporary on-site urban agriculture stands. <i>promoting healthy</i> |
| * ✓ | 5 | Identify and inventory potential community garden/urban farm sites on existing parks, utility easements and rights of way, and prioritize site use as community gardens in appropriate locations. Analyze City-owned properties to develop equitable food-oriented development, urban agriculture, or other community-driven development. |
| * * ✓ | 6 | Establish restrictions for land uses that lead to public health concerns in high concentrations, such as fast-food establishments, and liquor stores. The established restrictions shall include mechanisms/policy design to ensure areas with existing high concentrations of such uses throughout the City are alleviated by ongoing implementation of such restrictions. Restrictions may include, but are not limited to placing intensity caps or utilize separation requirements on such uses within EJC and PINs. |
| * ✓ | 7 | Provide accessible information about the CalFresh program (SNAP) targeted to individuals within EJC to increase food security. Identify local food retailers and farmers markets that do not currently accept EBT and motivate them to become SNAP-approved. Incentivize SNAP purchases of nutritious foods through benefits or education programs within EJC. |

Public Facilities Sub-Policies

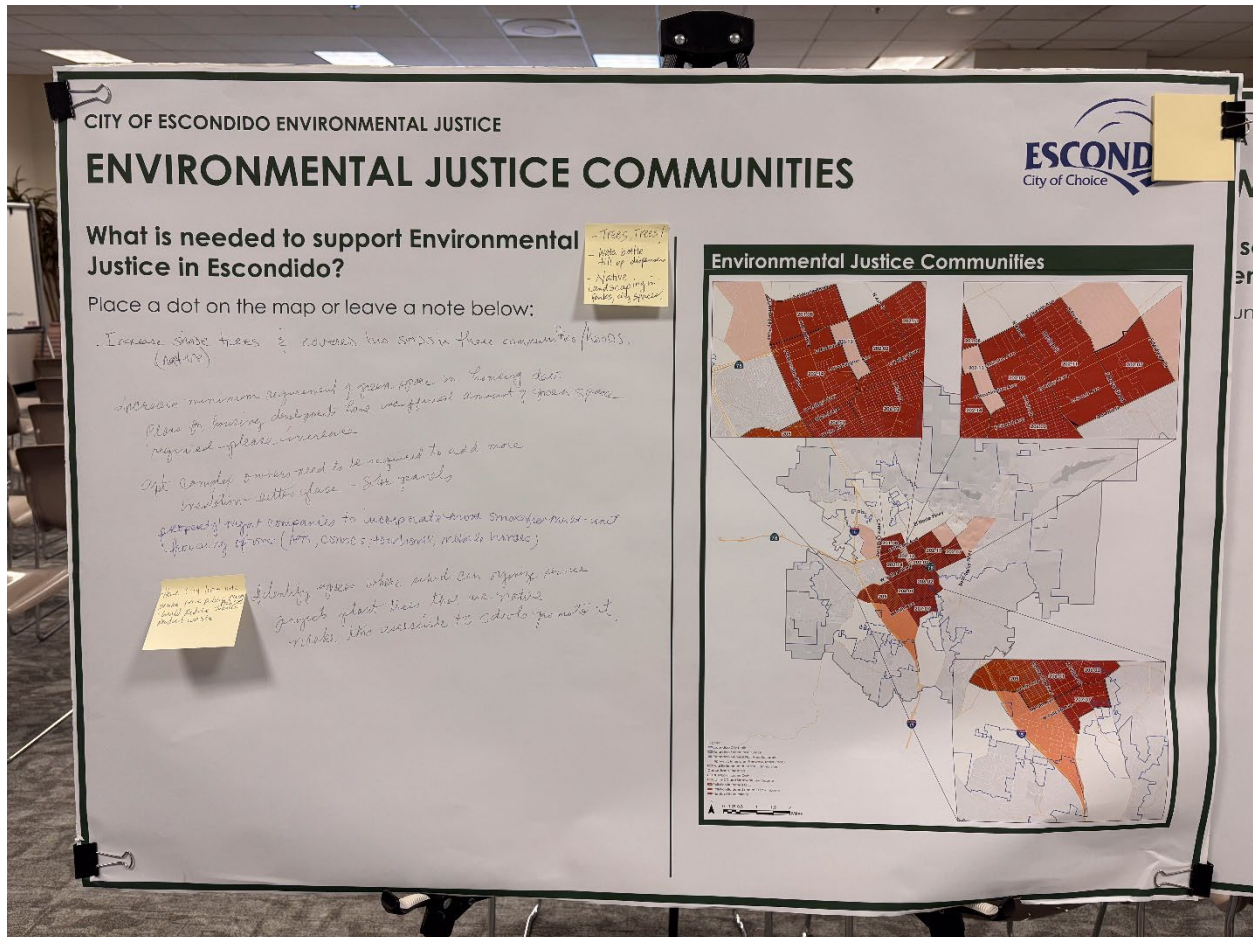
| PUBLIC FACILITIES | | |
|--|---|--|
| POLICY 1.3: Commit to equitably located and distributed public facilities and services to ensure easy and convenient access for residents by implementing the following actions: | | |
| TALLIES | # | SUBPOLICY |
| | 1 | Ensure City plans and programming allocate resources for public facilities (e.g., public childcare programs, parks and trails, etc.) and their maintenance in an equitable manner, with prioritization for phasing and implementation of EJC and PINs, if feasible. |
| ✱ ✱ ✱ | 2 | During annual budget formulation, utilize the specific environmental justice policies and actions from this Element, the Adaptation Measures and Actions in the Climate Action Plan, and the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan to prioritize available general funds, capital improvement budget, and grant funding. |
| ✓ | 3 | Develop and implement training for City staff on how to integrate equity into decision making when evaluating and planning City programming and projects. |
| | 4 | Work toward converting City streets to complete streets, where feasible, through updates to long-range infrastructure plans. Incorporate elements of complete streets into upcoming infrastructure projects, to the extent feasible, such as inclusion of active transportation and green storm water infrastructure elements, prioritization of improvements that promote safety and comfort, and/or coordinate transit for the benefit of users. |
| ✓ ✓ | 5 | Prioritize connections between EJC and PINs and public facilities, especially City buildings, health care facilities, and parks with playgrounds for any City-initiated micro transit. |
| | 6 | Prioritize the installation and access to public art within EJC and PINs. Prioritize that art installations are created by artists from EJC or PINs. |
| | 7 | Evaluate existing City park amenities to determine whether all parks contain the same safety amenities, including adequate lighting, and access to drinking water. In the event park spaces are lacking a common amenity, install such amenity, where feasible. |
| | 8 | In the EJC and PINs, evaluate multi-modal access to park space within one quarter mile of existing parks. Prioritize infill active transportation projects to improve multi-modal access to parks for EJC residents. |
| ✓ | 9 | Consider creating a park overlay zone within the EJC and PINs to facilitate park creation at any scale within the areas where community members do not have any accessible park space within a quarter mile of their residence. Prioritize the evaluation to begin with open space in the EJC and PINs and prioritize addressing lacking amenities to address the deficiency. |

Safe and Sanitary Housing Sub-Policies

| SAFE AND SANITARY HOUSING | | |
|--|---|---|
| POLICY 1.8: Housing and neighborhoods that enhance the safety, welfare, and lives of all people, regardless of age, income level, and cultural background. | | |
| TALLIES | # | SUBPOLICY |
| ✱ | 1 | Promote mixed-income development and inclusion of affordable housing units in all neighborhoods. Encourage the integration of market rate housing with affordable units at the project level, as well as at the neighborhood level. Affordable housing units should be located close to community and retail amenities such as parks, full-service grocery stores, local public transit stops, retail, and public services. |
| ✓ ✱ | 2 | Support and encourage development of a range of housing types that meet the needs of all community members within the City, including seniors, large and small households, vulnerable populations, and people of all abilities. |
| | 3 | In pursuit of safe and sanitary housing, support property owners of rental units in rehabilitating their properties, prioritizing those with deed-restricted affordable units, and housing within EJC/PINs, to meet current building standards. |
| | 4 | Prioritize implementation of the City's current Housing Element. Allocate City resources and capacity to carrying out actions, establishing programs, and enforcing policies regarding Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. |
| ✓ | 5 | Conduct periodic absentee owner outreach in EJC/PINs to inform owners of their legal requirements to maintain and upkeep their rental properties. Written outreach efforts should be translated into Spanish, or other appropriate language, and tenants informed of these efforts. |
| ✱ ✱ | 6 | Support means for reducing displacement of vulnerable populations within the City, including support for aging in place. Consider the effects of providing amenities in the EJC/PINs, as well as low-income only areas (i.e., not an EJC/PIN but considered low- or very low-income) for their potential for displacing residents. |

Environmental Justice Communities

Participants were asked **What is needed to support Environmental Justice in Escondido?** They were given pens and sticky notes to leave feedback and/or circle areas on the map.



Feedback on the board highlighted a desire for more trees, green spaces, native landscaping, and public gathering spaces—particularly that are smoke-free. Together, these improvements would work to directly combat pollution, flooding, impacts from climate change such as extreme heat, while fostering community interaction and engagement.

3.2 Stakeholder Open House

Community Protection Goal and Policy Boards

Stakeholders were asked **Which goals and/or policies do you think should be key priorities for the City of Escondido?** They were given sticky dots to vote on their priority policies across five goal areas: Fire protection, Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Response, Flood Protection, Soils & Seismicity, and Climate Adaptation & Resiliency

Goal and Policy Board #1

CITY OF ESCONDIDO COMMUNITY PROTECTION ELEMENT UPDATE

NEW GOALS AND POLICIES OVERVIEW

Which goals and/or policies do you think should be key priorities for the City of Escondido?

Place a dot next to the goals and/or policies below:

Existing Goal Areas

FIRE PROTECTION

GOAL: Protection of life and property through adequate fire protection and emergency medical services.

- Develop policies and provide updates, as appropriate, that address recovery and redevelopment following a fire with the intent to address the reduction of future vulnerabilities to fire hazard risks through site preparation, redevelopment layout design, fire resistant landscape planning, and fire retarding building design and materials
- Maintain adequate fuel breaks where feasible, and identify other methods, including maintaining, clearing, and enhancing existing roadways to function as fuel breaks, to prevent and/or slow the spread of potential wildfires. Ensure adequate fuel clearance from roadways functioning as fuel breaks to reduce potential for flame approach to the roadway to protect health, life, and safety of persons and property. Ensure the long-term maintenance of fire hazard reduction projects throughout the City.
- Continue to work with CAL FIRE, California Office of Emergency Services and San Diego County Office of Emergency Services to:
 - Adopt by ordinance the most current Fire Hazard Severity Zones Map, adopt the most appropriate fire-resistant building material standards and fuel modification/vegetation management requirements for each zone as a basis for project site plan review in accordance with Federal, state and local standards.
 - Address recommendations based on the Board's Subdivision Review Program for the identified subdivisions within the City's Planning Area.
- Conduct analyses to determine the existing potential residential (i.e., dwelling units) and nonresidential (i.e., FAR) development density and intensity located within the VHFHSZ. Utilizing such analyses, identify strategies to incentivize transferring that development potential away from the VHFHSZ into lower risk areas, consistent with applicable State laws and regulations.
- Locate new critical facilities such as hospitals, emergency shelters, fire stations, police stations, civil defense headquarters, and emergency communication centers outside of HFHSZ and VHFHSZ, as defined by CAL FIRE. If no other alternative site is available or feasible, require that critical facilities adhere to California Building Standards Code and California Fire Code regulations when building in these areas.
- Prioritize engagement with single access neighborhoods to encourage home retrofits to meet current standards on structure hardening, proactively enforce defensible space standards, road standards, and conduct emergency preparedness trainings. Actively apply for funding to assist residents with retrofitting non-conforming development to contemporary fire safe standards.
- Continue annual defensible space inspections and enforce clearance requirements on public and private property within the VHFHSZ, as dictated by CAL FIRE, in accordance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, and California Building Standards Code related to ongoing maintenance of vegetation clearance on public and private roads, roadside fuel reduction plan, and defensible space clearances.

Feedback on the Fire Protection Policies emphasized the importance of fostering community engagement and proactive preparedness for wildfire events. This included strategies such as establishing and maintaining fuel breaks, promoting the creation of defensible space around properties, and encouraging public education initiatives to build local resilience and awareness.

Goal and Policy Board #2

CITY OF ESCONDIDO COMMUNITY PROTECTION ELEMENT UPDATE

NEW GOALS AND POLICIES OVERVIEW

Which goals and/or policies do you think should be key priorities for the City of Escondido?

Place a dot next to the goals and or/policies below:

Existing Goal Areas

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS & EMERGENCY RESPONSE

GOAL: A prepared and responsive community in the event of disasters and emergencies.

- ☒ Establish guidelines consistent with local and State requirements for adequate water storage and fire flow to meet current and future service needs of the City and to meet current and future needs for fire suppression as defined in the City's Water Master Plan (and the WMP standards).
- ☒ Coordinate the designation of new evacuation routes with the City's Traffic Engineering, Emergency Management, Fire, and Police Departments, as well as the County OES.
- ☒ To facilitate safe and efficient evacuation, and in collaboration with CAL FIRE, California's Office of Emergency Services, and San Diego County adjacent jurisdictions and SANDAG, the City shall identify and inventory all residential developments in hazard areas identified in the Community Protection chapter where at least two (2) emergency evacuation routes. Create recommendations and methods for improving safety in the identified residential developments.
- ☒ The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan or Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan shall be periodically reviewed and updated and serve as the implementation program for the coordination of hazard planning and disaster response efforts within the City. The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is incorporated into this Element by reference and includes mitigation strategies for flooding, seismic events, wildland fire, and other hazards, shall be reviewed, along with the City's mutual aid agreements and related codes and ordinances to address the hazards of development annually, or as necessary, to ensure compliance with the California Building Standards Code and California Fire Code, as it exists or as may be amended.

FLOOD PROTECTION

GOAL: A safe community that is protected from potential flood hazards

- ☒ Continue to inventory and evaluate the integrity of the City's corrugated metal pipe storm drain segments and identify those needing replacement by either City and/or grant funded projects or by nearby potentially affected private development as it occurs.
- ☐ Implement development standards to ensure new construction does not result in increased peak run-off or flood potential. Avoid increases in downstream flooding potential by protecting natural drainage and vegetative patterns through project site plan review to 1) facilitate use of clustered development; 2) facilitate use of on-site retention or detention of storm water; 3) avoid stream channel modifications; and 4) avoid excessive areas of impervious surfaces.

SOILS & SEISMICITY

GOAL: Minimization of adverse effects to residents, property, and critical facilities caused by geologic and seismic hazards.

- ☒ The local earthquake preparedness plan shall be coordinated with regional plans for earthquake preparedness through the local and State Office of Emergency Services.

Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Policies emerged as a top priority among stakeholders. There was strong support for policies that enhance community resilience through the development of emergency recovery plans, the identification and maintenance of clear evacuation routes, and the preservation of adequate water storage capacity to support future fire suppression efforts.

Goal and Policy Board #3


OPEN HOUSE

CITY OF ESCONDIDO COMMUNITY PROTECTION ELEMENT UPDATE

NEW GOALS AND POLICIES OVERVIEW

Which goals and/or policies do you think should be key priorities for the City of Escondido?

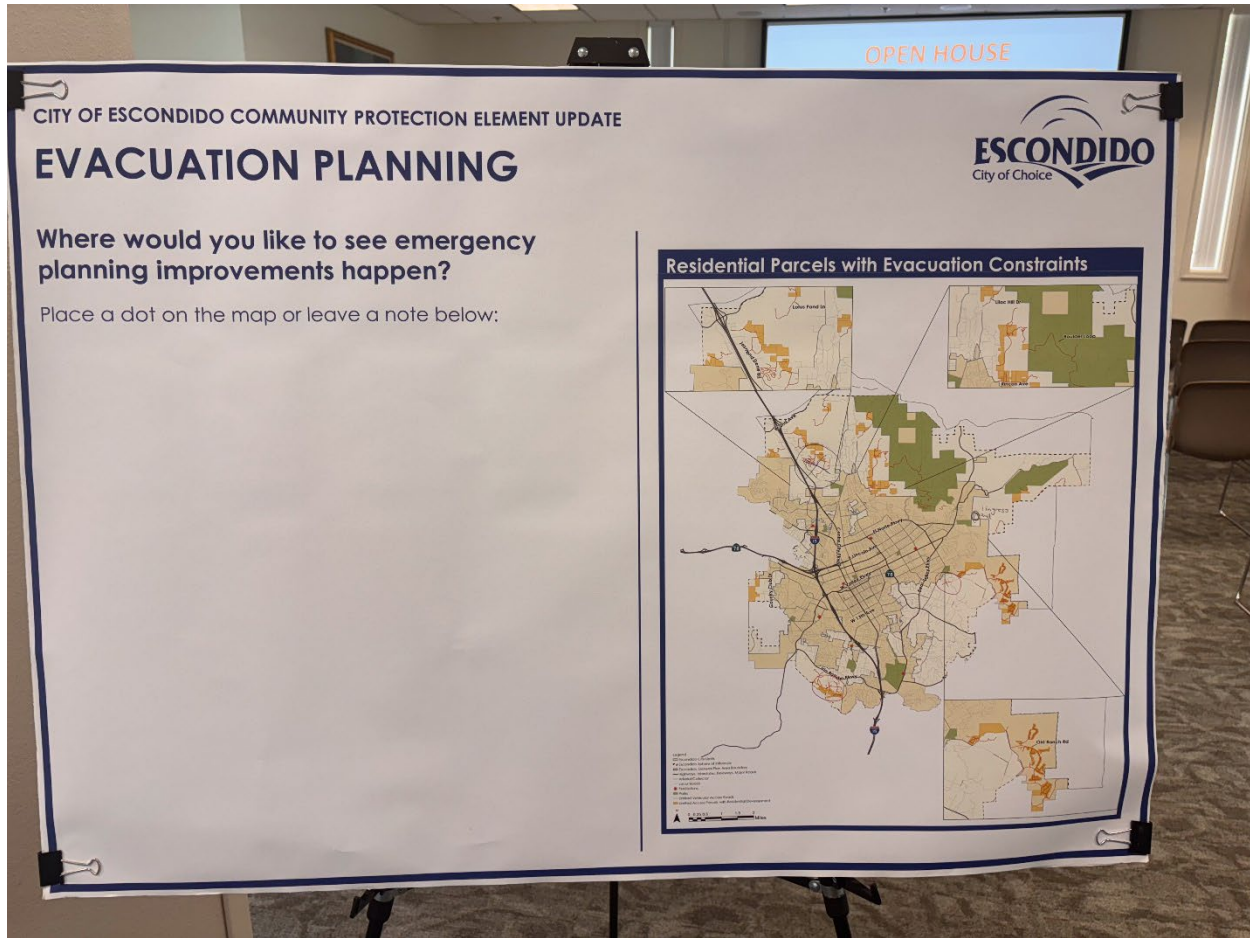
Place a dot next to the goals and/or policies below:

| New Goal Area | |
|---|---|
|  <p>CLIMATE ADAPTATION & RESILIENCY</p> <p>GOAL: A safe and healthy community and environment achieved through prioritization of climate adaptation and resiliency to meet the needs of the present without compromising those of the future.</p> <p>- Utilize established methods for projecting the lifecycle carbon emissions of land use and transportation investments. Begin prioritization of projects that have the greatest sustainability potential for future changes; changing weather-related emergencies; and climate hazards.</p> <p>- Continue to implement the City's Climate Action Plan (ECAP), including all relevant adopted measures and actions. Ensure such ECAP measures and actions are incorporated into the implementation of the Community Protection chapter so as to create consistency and provide for climate adaptation and resiliency throughout City actions.</p> <p>- Ensure a coordinated, interagency program to fully anticipate, plan for, and mitigate the risks of climate change by maintaining and upgrading the City's Adaptation Study.</p> <p>a. Prepare to address environmental hazards and vulnerabilities that climate change is currently influencing and will influence in the future, such as extreme heat/cold, power outages, and precipitation changes.</p> <p>b. Identify within the existing safety hazards and vulnerabilities discussed in the most recent Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and Climate Action Plan which hazards and vulnerabilities are likely to be made worse by climate change and have the potential to negatively affect the people and the environment of Escondido. During the periodic future updates of the Safety Element, the hazards and vulnerabilities shall be reviewed, updated and new policies adopted to reflect the most current information</p> | <p>available regarding climate change and strategies to reduce hazard risks compounded by climate change.</p> <p>- Identify, based on current and updated science, strategies to foster resiliency to climate change influences in both the built and undeveloped lands, including mitigation measures, and update and implement development standards to ensure that new construction decrease the vulnerabilities to the effects of climate change, and to protect residents and businesses from increased risks of natural disasters, such as flooding, drought, severe weather events and wildfire.</p> |

During the workshop, stakeholders expressed strong support for Climate Adaptation and Resiliency policies, emphasizing the importance of maintaining and implementing the City's Climate Action Plan (CAP). They prioritized strategies designed to safeguard the community from Escondido's most pressing climate-related hazards and natural disasters, such as extreme heat, drought, and wildfire risk.

Community Protection Evacuation Board

Stakeholders were asked **Where would you like to see emergency planning improvements happen?** They were given pens and sticky notes to leave feedback and/or circle areas on the map.



Stakeholders marked three areas of limited evacuation concern on the board, all within the Sphere of Influence. These included: the northern area near Jesmond Dene Road; the southern area just south of Via Rancho Parkway; and the south-eastern area just south of Mountain View Park. The first two areas of concern are identified as limited access on the Residential Parcels with Evacuation Constraints Exhibit. The area near Mountain View Park is not reflected on the exhibit, as it has at least two viable evacuation routes available.

Environmental Justice Goals and Policies

Stakeholders were asked **Which goals and/or policies do you think should be key priorities for the City of Escondido?** They were given sticky dots to vote on their priority policies across six policy areas: Reduce Pollution, Public Facilities, Physical Activity, Safe and Sanitary Homes, Food Access, Civic Engagement.







CITY OF ESCONDIDO ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

NEW GOALS AND POLICIES OVERVIEW

Which goals and/or policies do you think should be key priorities for the City of Escondido?

Place a dot next to the goals and/or policies below:

| Goals | |
|---|--|
| GOAL 1 Provide culturally competent and transparent City systems to promote involvement, collaboration, and deference in the decision-making process, especially for Environmental Justice Communities and Priority Investment Neighborhoods. | GOAL 2 Reduce disproportionate health and environmental impacts within Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs) and Priority Investment Neighborhoods (PINs) by augmenting the quality of the built and natural environment. |

| Policies | |
|---|---|
|  REDUCE POLLUTION - Lower localized air pollution exposure near major roads by implementing the following actions - Create healthy communities and remedy existing pollution inequities in EJCs through the following implementation actions |  SAFE AND SANITARY HOMES - Housing and neighborhoods that enhance the safety, welfare, and lives of all people, regardless of age, income level, and cultural background. |
|  PUBLIC FACILITIES - Commit to equitably located and distributed public facilities and services to ensure easy and convenient access for residents by implementing the following actions - Provide equitable opportunities across all community aspects, including safety and resilience, in the EJCs by implementing the following actions |  FOOD ACCESS - Evaluate and improve the location and distribution of access to healthy, affordable, and culturally appropriate food for those with limited access and high needs. - Elevate healthy food education and access through community collaborations, partnerships, and City-initiated events and programs. |
|  PHYSICAL ACTIVITY - Promote both public and private development patterns that lead to increased opportunities for physical activity such as walking, biking, and hiking to reduce rates of chronic health issues. |  CIVIC ENGAGEMENT - Support equitable and inclusive improvements to City processes and operations that support community engagement through the following implementing actions |

During the workshop, Stakeholders provided verbal feedback in strong support of environmental justice efforts within Escondido. Tree plantings, park access, shade, and trash removal were key items Stakeholders felt the City should prioritize to make lasting positive impacts on the community, specifically in neighborhoods more vulnerable to pollution. Ongoing engagement with the public, local businesses, and community organizations was also viewed as a priority, particularly in promoting transparency and inclusiveness in the City's decision-making processes.

There are 84 sub-policies under the six Environmental Justice Policy Topics. The sub-policies were available as handouts at the workshop for stakeholders to review and place a mark (tally, star, sticker, etc.) next to the sub-policies they felt best reflected the most important needs or focus areas for Escondido.

Pollution Sub-Policies

| TALLIES | | # | SUBPOLICY |
|---------|--|---|---|
| | | 1 | Update the zoning ordinance to require the installation of Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) filters in the ventilation systems of new residential developments that are located within 500-feet of Interstate 15 (I-15) or state route 78 (SR-78). Filters shall be MERV XX or better. Include standards to ensure long-term maintenance and replacement of the MERV XX filters in the individual units. |
| | | 2 | At a minimum, as part of the seventh cycle Housing Element update, exclude parcels that are within 500-feet of an I-15 or SR-78 freeway lane and remove their eligibility as suitable inventory sites. Further, assess the feasibility of excluding sites within 500-feet of super prime arterials and super major roadways and consider expanding ineligibility of parcels to 1,000-feet around the I-15 and SR-78 freeways. Future determination of inventory and suitable sites shall prioritize sites outside these distances when determining suitability. |
| | | 3 | Work with the California State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to evaluate and designate heavy truck routes throughout the City that avoid residential areas and other sensitive land uses, especially in EICs, where feasible. |
| | | 4 | In accordance with the California Air Resource Board's recommended buffer distances, new residential development shall site all outdoor active-use recreational areas associated with development projects that are 500-feet from the nearest lane of traffic on the I-15/SR-78 to the best extent feasible. |
| | | 5 | Encourage and collaborate with NCTD in siting bus stops in an effort to reduce riders' exposures to traffic pollution. |
| | | 6 | Consider updating the zoning ordinance to limit the development of sensitive uses within 1,000-feet of the I-15/SR-78. Ensure analysis on how such restriction could inhibit development of such uses (e.g., child care centers, schools, etc.) occurs. |
| | | 7 | Continue to prioritize the development of the City's Urban Forestry Management Program so that trees in public places receive the maintenance and care needed to encourage vegetation maturity and avoid early replacement. Prioritize native and drought-tolerant trees while accounting for the right-tree in the right-place mindset to ensure long-term viability of the planted tree. Avoid planting non-native trees in proximity to a native tree in public spaces, where feasible. |
| | | 8 | Opportunities to create or augment existing tree canopy in the EICs and PINs shall be prioritized to reduce the effects of Heat Vulnerability as described in the Climate Action Plan. |

| TALLIES | | # | SUBPOLICY |
|---------|--|----|--|
| | | 1 | In alignment with the Escondido Climate Action Plan (E-CAP), utilize EJ Communities (EICs) and Priority Investment Neighborhoods (PINs) as a criterion for prioritizing capital improvements and program investment. Prioritize overlapping EICs and PINs first, stand-alone EICs second, and stand-alone PINs last. |
| | | 2 | City policies, programs, and ordinances shall be inclusive. Prior to City staff providing a recommendation to decision makers, an evaluation of how the proposed policy, program, and/or ordinance would impact EICs/PINs shall be considered and included in staff's recommendation to decision makers through the staff report, technical memorandum, or oral presentation process. To ensure staff understand equity concepts, provide equity and unconscious bias trainings as part of the City's regularly scheduled staff trainings. |
| | | 3 | Encourage multifamily residential property owners to become smoke-free through education programs and outreach campaigns with community organizations to reduce second-hand and third-hand smoke death and disability. |
| | | 4 | Continue to enforce the City's Tobacco Retailer License program. Consider a future ordinance to require multifamily residential properties to be comprehensively smoke-free through incentivization without a criminal enforcement/penalization approach. |
| | | 5 | Develop a standard for siting stationary sources of localized air pollution within EICs, such as through higher standards for findings of fact, setting intensity limitations, and/or separation requirements. Stationary sources of localized air pollution include, but are not limited to, gas service stations, auto body shops, manufacturing facilities, and other industrial air pollution sources. |
| | | 6 | Conduct a vegetation naturalization feasibility study of Escondido Creek as part of the City's next comprehensive General Plan update. Subsequently, develop a workplan to naturalize the Escondido Creek in accordance with the findings of the feasibility study and to the extent feasible under State and Federal regulations. |
| | | 7 | Develop and conduct an educational outreach program on solid waste and litter reduction, with concerted engagement efforts in EICs and PINs. Continue to support existing programs, such as the Adopt-a-Creek Trail Program. Continue to enforce State requirements on organics and recycling, with outreach prioritized in multifamily and small businesses throughout the EICs and PINs. |
| | | 8 | Prioritize adequate services that address solid waste, and human health of vulnerable communities such as unsheltered community members. This could include providing additional public trash and recycling receptacles, longer hours of operation for public restrooms, more public restrooms, and public handwashing stations, to provide more opportunities for people to conveniently dispose of waste in public areas such as parks and sidewalks and increase overall public health for all community members. |
| | | 9 | Coordinate with water service providers to ensure that sources of potable water are protected from contamination. |
| | | 10 | Implement the Comprehensive Active Transportation Strategy (CATS) throughout the City, with priority implementation within the EICs, and PINs, to ensure these communities have access to alternative modes of transit outside of cars. |
| | | 11 | Create a comprehensive sidewalk inventory within the City so that areas in need of sidewalk infill can be adequately identified. Ensure a coordinated and systematic process is used for sidewalk infill, based on priorities outlined within this Element, the E-CAP, and CATS. |
| | | 12 | Continue to ensure compatibility of industrial uses in proximity to sensitive land uses. Require zoning regulations provide adequate distance separation and buffering for sensitive uses from industrial zones. The findings for such uses shall include specific references to proximity to or environmental impacts to EIC's and PINs and specific means of mitigating said impacts. |

Food Access Sub-Policies

| TALLIES | | # | SUBPOLICY |
|---------|---|---|--|
| | | 1 | Work with NCTD to ensure transportation systems link customers to grocery stores and other sources of healthy foods by aligning routes and prioritizing healthy food access. Examine any changes to existing transit routes for its potential to restrict or limit healthy food access to ridership and identify ways to offset potential impacts to riders who utilize such transit for healthy food access. |
| | | 2 | Focus business attraction efforts on grocery stores, food co-ops, and other healthy food retailers for underserved areas of the City. |
| | | 3 | Expand the "Food and Liquor" uses permitted in the commercial zones to better distinguish and analyze development of healthy food outlets, small neighborhood markets, farmers' markets, and food cooperatives. Adopt flexible zoning standards to allow healthy food uses where appropriate. |
| | | 4 | Consider creation of a Healthy Food Zoning Overlay and allowing small-scale urban agriculture in specified areas of the City and as accessory uses, such as temporary on-site urban agriculture stands. |
| | * | 5 | Identify and inventory potential community garden/urban farm sites on existing parks, utility easements and rights of way, and prioritize site use as community gardens in appropriate locations. Analyze City-owned properties to develop equitable food-oriented development, urban agriculture, or other community-driven development. |
| | ** | 6 | Establish restrictions for land uses that lead to public health concerns in high concentrations, such as fast-food establishments, and liquor stores. The established restrictions shall include mechanisms/policy design to ensure areas with existing high concentrations of such uses throughout the City are alleviated by ongoing implementation of such restrictions. Restrictions may include, but are not limited to placing intensity caps or utilize separation requirements on such uses within EJC and PINs. |
| | Coordinate efforts with School District | 7 | Provide accessible information about the CalFresh program (SNAP) targeted to individuals within EJC to increase food security. Identify local food retailers and farmers markets that do not currently accept EBT and motivate them to become SNAP-approved. Incentivize SNAP purchases of nutritious foods through benefits or education programs within EJC. |

| TALLIES | | # | SUBPOLICY |
|---------|---|---|--|
| | | 1 | Prioritize providing healthy food and beverage options at City facilities and City-sponsored events, where feasible. |
| | | 2 | Encourage and support corner/convenience store conversion programs into markets/grocers in EJC and PINs through economic development initiatives. |
| | | 3 | Work with community partners to distribute the best available educational information on healthy foods and food access through City newsletters and outreach channels, as applicable. Tailor nutrition education to consider cultural food preferences and dietary restrictions. |
| | * | 4 | Support community networks that promote, educate, and/or provide access to healthy foods, such as community fridge networks, community land trusts, pop-up farmers markets, Community-Supported Agriculture ("CSA") programs, mobile health food markets, and farm stands through the adoption of a community garden ordinance, as outlined in the E-CAP Measure A-2.1. |
| | | 5 | Encourage the retention, establishment, and growth of healthy food options. Support neighborhood-oriented specific sources of healthful foods, such as "edible school yards" and local outlets. Support food banks, pantries, and other sources that help provide federal food assistance to low-income residents so that all families, seniors, schools, and community-based organizations can access, purchase, and increase intake of fresh fruits, vegetables, and other nutritious foods. |
| | | 6 | Explore ways to incentivize stocking of fresh and healthy foods in private development of convenience stores, specialty food markets, ethnic markets, food trucks, and liquor stores to increase healthy food access in underserved areas. |

Safe and Sanitary Housing Sub-Policies

ESCONDIDO
City of Choice

SAFE AND SANITARY HOUSING

POLICY 1.8: Housing and neighborhoods that enhance the safety, welfare, and lives of all people, regardless of age, income level, and cultural background.

| TALLIES | # | SUBPOLICY |
|---------|---|---|
| ✓✓✓ | 1 | Promote mixed-income development and inclusion of affordable housing units in all neighborhoods. Encourage the integration of market rate housing with affordable units at the project level, as well as at the neighborhood level. Affordable housing units should be located close to community and retail amenities such as parks, full-service grocery stores, local public transit stops, retail, and public services. |
| | 2 | Support and encourage development of a range of housing types that meet the needs of all community members within the City, including seniors, large and small households, vulnerable populations, and people of all abilities. |
| | 3 | In pursuit of safe and sanitary housing, support property owners of rental units in rehabilitating their properties, prioritizing those with deed-restricted affordable units, and housing within EJC/PINs, to meet current building standards. |
| | 4 | Prioritize implementation of the City's current Housing Element. Allocate City resources and capacity to carrying out actions, establishing programs, and enforcing policies regarding Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. |
| | 5 | Conduct periodic absentee owner outreach in EJC/PINs to inform owners of their legal requirements to maintain and upkeep their rental properties. Written outreach efforts should be translated into Spanish, or other appropriate language, and tenants informed of these efforts. |
| | 6 | Support means for reducing displacement of vulnerable populations within the City, including support for aging in place. Consider the effects of providing amenities in the EJC/PINs, as well as low-income only areas (i.e., not an EJC/PIN but considered low- or very low-income) for their potential for displacing residents. |

This is/should be one of our cities top priorities

Public Facilities Sub-Policies

ESCONDIDO
City of Choice

PUBLIC FACILITIES

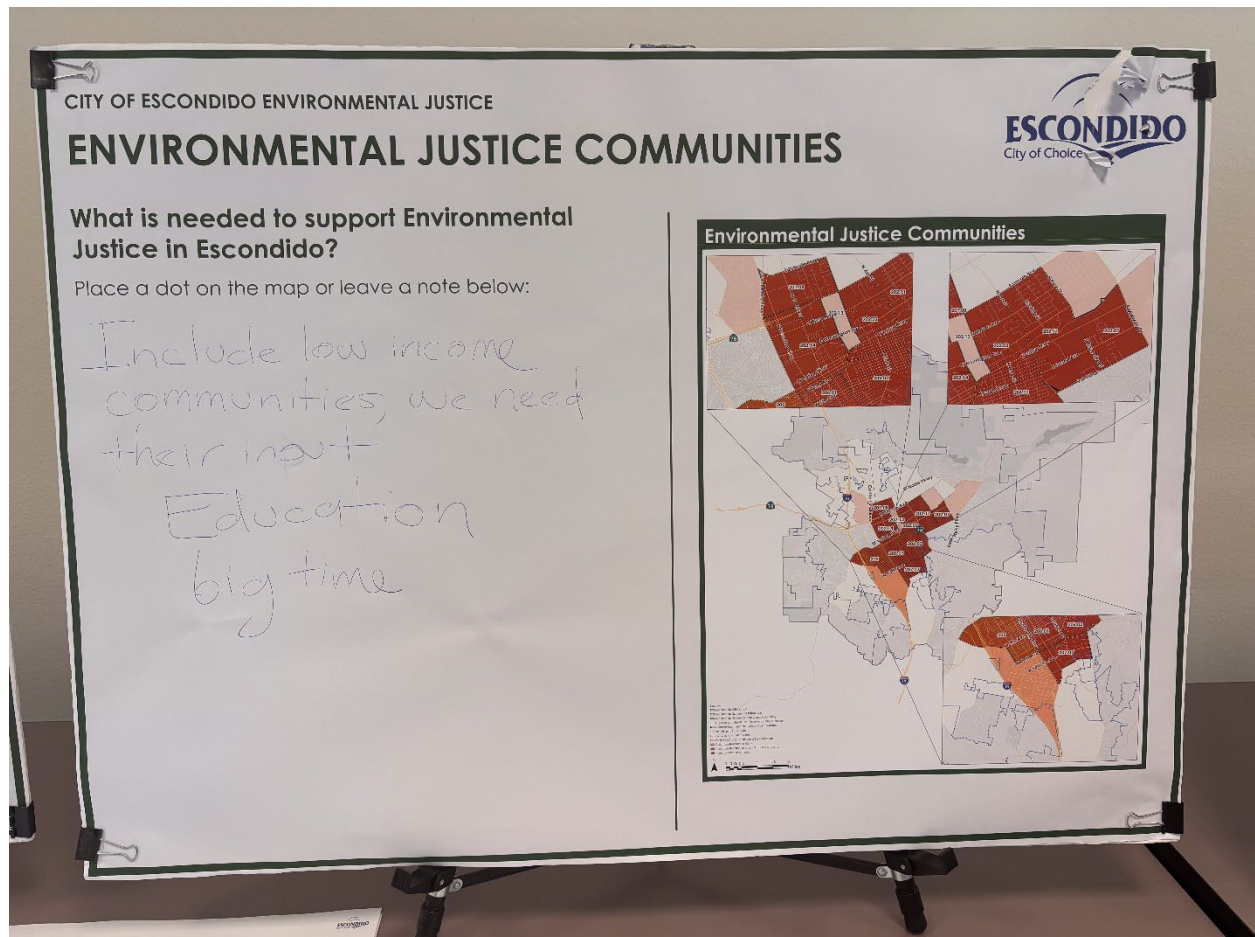
POLICY 1.3: Commit to equitably located and distributed public facilities and services to ensure easy and convenient access for residents by implementing the following actions:

| TALLIES | # | SUBPOLICY |
|---------|---|--|
| | 1 | Ensure City plans and programming allocate resources for public facilities (e.g., public childcare programs, parks and trails, etc.) and their maintenance in an equitable manner, with prioritization for phasing and implementation of EJC/PINs, if feasible. |
| | 2 | During annual budget formulation, utilize the specific environmental justice policies and actions from this Element, the Adaptation Measures and Actions in the Climate Action Plan, and the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan to prioritize available general funds, capital improvement budget, and grant funding. |
| ✓ | 3 | Develop and implement training for City staff on how to integrate equity into decision making when evaluating and planning City programming and projects. |
| | 4 | Work toward converting City streets to complete streets, where feasible, through updates to long-range infrastructure plans. Incorporate elements of complete streets into upcoming infrastructure projects, to the extent feasible, such as inclusion of active transportation and green storm water infrastructure elements, prioritization of improvements that promote safety and comfort, and/or coordinate transit for the benefit of users. |
| | 5 | Prioritize connections between EJC/PINs and public facilities, especially City buildings, health care facilities, and parks with playgrounds for any City-initiated micro transit. |
| ✓ | 6 | Prioritize the installation and access to public art within EJC/PINs. Prioritize that art installations are created by artists from EJC/PINs. |
| ✓ | 7 | Evaluate existing City park amenities to determine whether all parks contain the same safety amenities, including adequate lighting, and access to drinking water. In the event park spaces are lacking a common amenity, install such amenity, where feasible. |
| | 8 | In the EJC/PINs, evaluate multi-modal access to park space within one quarter mile of existing parks. Prioritize infill active transportation projects to improve multi-modal access to parks for EJC residents. |
| | 9 | Consider creating a park overlay zone within the EJC/PINs to facilitate park creation at any scale within the areas where community members do not have any accessible park space within a quarter mile of their residence. Prioritize the evaluation to begin with open space in the EJC/PINs and prioritize addressing lacking amenities to address the deficiency. |

These sub policies are also essential to promote and attract people to come live, work & play here.

Environmental Justice Communities

Stakeholders were asked **What is needed to support Environmental Justice in Escondido?** They were given pens and sticky notes to leave feedback and/or circle areas on the map.



One comment written on the board stated, “Include low-income communities, we need their input. Education big time.” This reflected a strong stakeholder priority: ensuring that residents most impacted by environmental challenges have a meaningful voice in City decision-making. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of regular workshops or engagement opportunities to gather ongoing input, particularly on issues related to environmental justice.

4.0 Key Themes

Overall, community members and stakeholders emphasized the importance of community safety, emergency preparedness, and equitable access to environmental resources as top priorities for the City of Escondido.

Across both workshops, fire protection and disaster preparedness were identified as critical focus areas for the Community Protection Element. Community members and stakeholders strongly supported policies that emphasized proactive measures, including the creation of defensible space, establishment of fuel breaks, regular updates to hazard mitigation plans, and enhanced coordination with CAL FIRE to reduce wildfire risk and improve emergency readiness.

For the Environmental Justice chapter to the Community Health and Services Element, policies targeting Pollution Reduction and Civic Engagement received strong support from both community members and stakeholders. Tree plantings, native landscaping, increased public gathering spaces, equitable park access, and managing the ratio of park space to residents were continuously iterated as action items the City should prioritize to promote environmental and social equity within Escondido. Additionally, promoting access to safe housing was voiced as a significant component of environmental justice.

Civic engagement emerged as a cross-cutting theme. Community members and stakeholders called for more inclusive and transparent decision-making processes, particularly emphasizing the importance of involving low-income and marginalized communities. Suggestions included hosting regular public workshops, ensuring language accessibility, and building trust through consistent outreach and education.

Planning Commission

Hearing Date: July 22, 2025

Effective Date: July 23, 2025

PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 2025-07

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING UPDATES TO THE COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SERVICES ELEMENT, THE ADDITION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CHAPTER TO THE COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SERVICES ELEMENT, AND THE FOURTH ADDENDUM TO THE ADOPTED GENERAL PLAN FINAL EIR

APPLICANT: City of Escondido

CASE NO: PL22-0010

WHEREAS, the State of California requires cities and counties adopt a comprehensive long-term General Plan for the social, physical, and economic development of the City; and

WHEREAS, California Government Code section 65302(g) requires all city and county General Plans to include a Safety Element, and further requires that the Safety Element be updated regularly to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; and

WHEREAS, Government Code section 65302(h) requires qualifying city and county General Plans to include an Environmental Justice Element or equivalent related goals, policies, and objectives integrated into other elements, including the identification of disadvantaged communities with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City of Escondido's Development Service Department drafted amendments to the adopted General Plan Community Protection Element, and the addition of environmental justice policies,

goals, and objectives to the adopted General Plan Community Health and Services Element, and an Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) ("Project"); and

WHEREAS, the Project area is the entirety of the Escondido General Plan Area shown in Exhibit "A" which is attached hereto and made a part hereof by this reference as though fully set forth herein ("Property"); and

WHEREAS, the Project was processed by the Planning Division of the Development Services Department, and submitted to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and California Department of Conservation-California Geologic Survey in accordance with the California Government Code 65302(g), 65302.5(a), 65302.5(b) and California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) ("CEQA"); and

WHEREAS, on May 13, 2025, the Board of Forestry recommended the amendments to the Community Protection Element move forward with adoption by the City in accordance with Government Code 65302.5(b); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines (Title 14 of California Code of Regulations, Section 15000 et. seq.), the City is the Lead Agency for the Project, as the public agency with the principal responsibility for approving the proposed Project; and

WHEREAS, the Project is considered a "Project" as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.; and

WHEREAS, on May 23, 2012, the City Council certified the Final Environmental Impact Report for the 2012 General Plan Update (SCH # 20100716054) ("FEIR") for the 2012 Escondido General Plan Update, Downtown Specific Plan Update, and Climate Action Plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to CEQA, when taking subsequent discretionary actions in furtherance of a project for which an EIR has been certified, the lead agency is required to review any changed

circumstances to determine whether any of the circumstances under Public Resources Code section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines section 15162 require additional environmental review; and

WHEREAS, City staff evaluated the environmental impact of the proposed modifications to the Project in light of the standards for subsequent environmental review outlined in Public Resources Code section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines section 15162; and

WHEREAS, based on this evaluation, staff concluded that the EIR had fully analyzed and mitigated, where feasible, in compliance with CEQA, all potentially significant environmental impacts, if any, that would result from the Project modifications, that the impacts to the environment as a result of the modifications are consistent with and would not create substantial new or increased impacts beyond those that were evaluated in the EIR, and that, therefore, no subsequent EIR or mitigated negative declaration is now required; and

WHEREAS, as a result of the proposed modifications to the Project, and to document staff's evaluation of the environmental impact of said modifications, staff prepared Addendum #4 to the Final EIR pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15164; and

WHEREAS, City staff provided public notice of the Project in accordance with the City Municipal Code, Chapter 33, Article 61, Division 6, and State public noticing requirements; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Division studied the Project, performed necessary investigations, prepared a written report, and hereby recommends approval of the Project as depicted in Exhibits "B" and "C" which are attached hereto and made a part hereof by this reference as though fully set forth herein; and

WHEREAS, all evidence of records, the updates to the Community Protection Element, Community Healthy and Services Element, staff reports, correspondences, and Addendum #4 are on file

in the offices of the City of Escondido Planning Division and the offices of the City Clerk and constitute the record for making the decision to approve the Project; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has reviewed and considered the information, findings, and conclusions contained in Addendum #4, including without limitation the EIR and supporting documents; and

WHEREAS, on July 22, 2025, the Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing as prescribed by law, at which time the Planning Commission received and considered the reports and recommendation of the Planning Division and gave all persons full opportunity to be heard and to present evidence and testimony regarding the Project. Evidence was submitted to and considered by the Planning Commission, including, without limitation:

- a. Written information including plans, studies, written and graphical information, and other material, submitted by the City's Development Services Department;
- b. Oral testimony from City staff, interested parties, and the public;
- c. The staff report, dated July 22, 2025, with its attachments as well as City staff's recommendation on the Project, which is incorporated herein as though fully set forth herein; and
- d. Additional information submitted during the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, the public hearing before the Planning Commission was conducted in all respects as required by the Escondido Municipal Code and the rules of this Planning Commission.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Planning Commission of the City of Escondido that:

1. The above recitations are true and correct.
2. The Planning Commission, in its independent judgment, has determined the Project to have no new significant environmental impacts and no increase in severity of impacts previously identified in the Final Environmental Impact Report, and therefore an Addendum to the FEIR is sufficient

in accordance with CEQA Guidelines section 15164, and in accordance generally with the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) The Planning Commission has reviewed and considered the EIR and Addendum and finds that those documents taken together contain a complete and accurate reporting of all the environmental impacts associated with the revised Project. The Planning Commission further finds that the Addendum and administrative record have been completed in compliance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines, and that the findings related to the EIR and Addendum, taken together, reflect the Planning Commission's independent judgement.

3. Based upon the evidence submitted and as demonstrated by the analysis included in the Addendum, which is attached hereto as Exhibit "D" none of the conditions described in Sections 15162 or 15163 of the CEQA guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR or negative declaration have occurred; specifically:

- a. The proposed modifications to the Safety and Community Health and Services Elements do not create substantial changes that would require major revisions to the EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in severity of previously identified significant effects; and
- b. The proposed modifications to the Safety and Community Health and Services Elements do not create substantial changes with respect to the circumstances under which the Project is undertaken that will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; and
- c. There is no new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete and adopted, that shows any of the following: (A) the modifications

will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the certified EIR; (B) significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the certified EIR; (C) mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the Project, but the Project proponent declines to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or (D) mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the certified EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the Project proponent declines to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

4. After consideration of all evidence presented, and studies and investigations made by the Planning Commission and on its behalf, the Planning Commission makes the following substantive findings and determinations, attached hereto as Exhibit “E,” relating to the information that has been considered. In accordance with the Findings of Fact and the foregoing, the Planning Commission reached a recommendation on the matter as hereinafter set forth.

5. The Project, is hereby **recommended for approval to the City Council** by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission expressly declares that it would not have made such a recommendation of approval for this Project except upon and subject to each and all of the information provided within the Project record.

6. The proposed amendments to the General Plan Community Protection and Community Health and Services Elements are on file in the Planning Division of the Development Services Department and are available for inspection by anyone interested herein, and the proposed amendments are incorporated herein by this reference as if they were fully set forth herein. The Project is recommended for approval to the City Council by the Planning Commission, and shall not be altered without the express

authorization by the Planning Division. Any deviations from the approved Project shall be reviewed by the City for substantial compliance and may require amendment by the appropriate hearing body.

PASSED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED by a majority vote of the Planning Commission of the City of Escondido, California, at a regular meeting held on the 22nd day of July, 2025, by the following vote, to wit:

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| AYES: | COMMISSIONERS: |
| NOES: | COMMISSIONERS: |
| ABSTAINED: | COMMISSIONERS: |
| ABSENT: | COMMISSIONERS: |

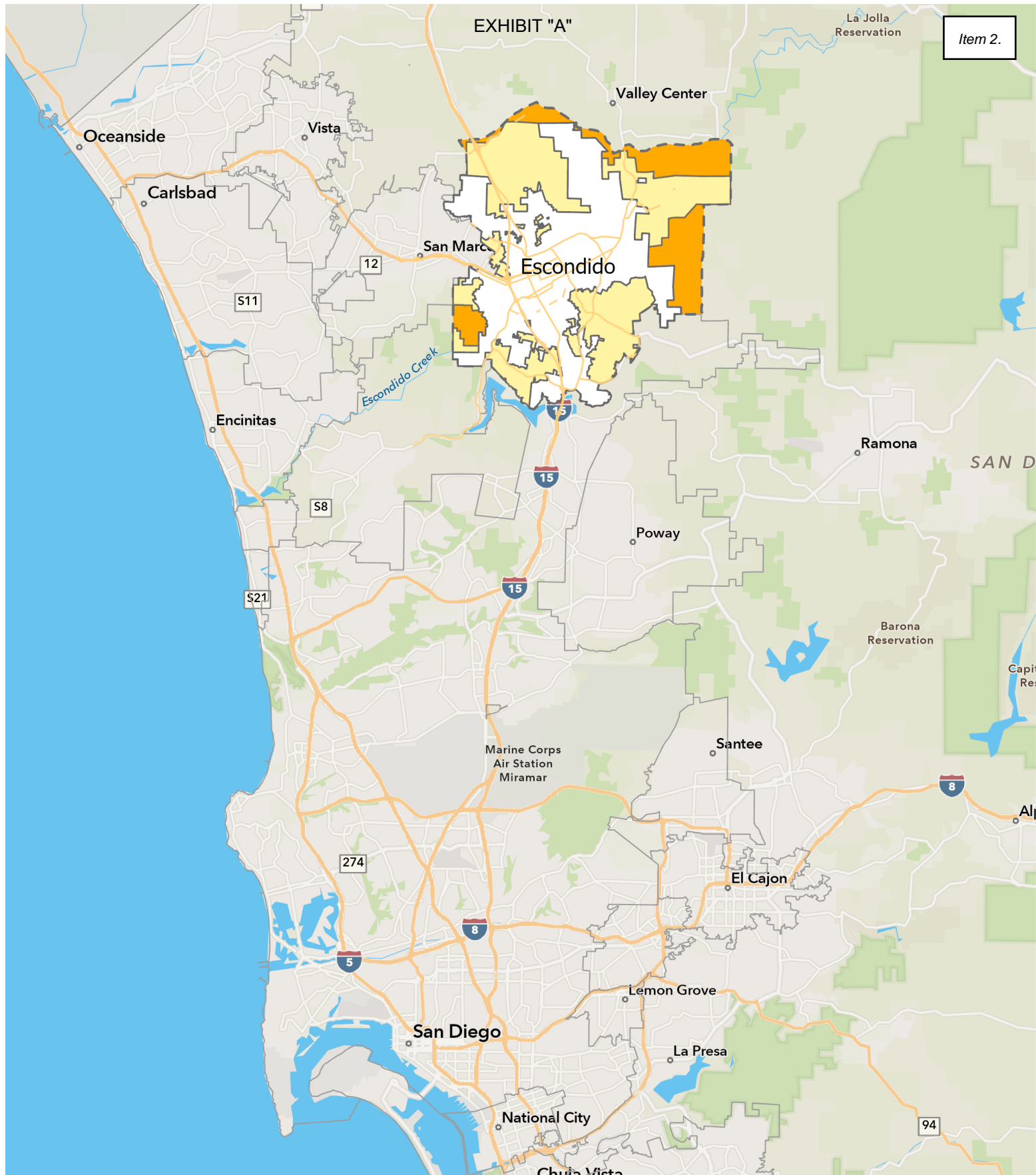
STAN WEILER, Chair
Escondido Planning Commission

ATTEST:

VERONICA MORONES, Secretary of the
Escondido Planning Commission




I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was passed at the time and by the vote above stated.

ANGEL ESTRADA, Minutes Clerk
Escondido Planning Commission



Source: Esri, USGS, SanGIS, City of Escondido

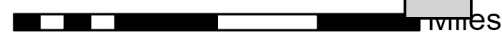
Legend

-  Escondido City Limits
-  Escondido Sphere of Influence
-  Escondido General Plan Area Boundary

Regional Location Map



0



63

miles

VI. Community Protection

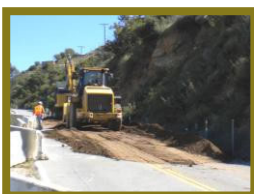


Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Introduction | 1 |
| The Community Protection Element's Purpose | 2 |
| Relationship to Other Elements in the General Plan | 2 |
| A. __ Emergency Response and Protection | 3 |
| B. __ Fire Protection | 7 |
| C. __ Police Services | 11 |
| D. __ Code Compliance | 14 |
| E. __ Community Safety | 15 |
| F. __ Noise | 34 |
| G. __ Community Protection Goals and Policies | 42 |



Introduction

An important role of local government is the protection of people and property from natural and man-made hazards. The challenge of protecting the community in times of emergency requires a highly trained, organized, and dedicated staff that is able to respond to incidents at a moment's notice. Additionally, in an environment that values efficiency and a proactive approach to problem solving, the ability to properly prepare for emergencies is also critical for minimizing losses to life and property.

Maintaining a safe environment for Escondido with high quality emergency services is critical to ensuring the community's quality of life. As Escondido continues to grow and urban areas continue to intensify with taller buildings, new employment centers, and additional traffic, the City's emergency personnel will need to adapt to changing conditions within the community.

The Community Protection Element's Purpose

California State General Plan Guidelines direct agencies to incorporate a number of elements into their General Plans including Safety. Escondido's Community Protection Element addresses such issues as flood and fire hazards, geologic and seismic activity, and hazardous materials. Sections regarding Emergency Response and Protection, and Police and Fire service are also included. The Element also includes a section addressing Noise, which is required component for General Plans.

The City of Escondido prepared or participated in the production of two other documents which support and provide implementation measures for the Goals and policies of the Community Protection Element. The [City's Climate Action Plan](#) provides a roadmap for reducing Green House Gases and contains a [Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Report](#) for the purpose of reducing vulnerability to projected climate change effects, increasing the local capacity to adapt, and building resilience in the city. Adaptation Measures and Actions were developed as part of the Climate Action Plan update process to address the City's priority climate impacts, which have been incorporated herein.¹ The second document is the [Multi Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan](#) (MJHMP) which conducted a county wide and City of Escondido Specific Risk Assessment, identifying five primary hazards and developing a mitigation strategy to reduce risks associated with those hazards.

The purpose of the Community Protection Element is to identify and address the most relevant public safety issues affecting the community. In addition, the Element offers possible solutions and establishes standards and policies for proactively addressing threats to life

and property. The goals and policies established to minimize dangers set forth the framework that will regulate existing and proposed development in hazard-prone areas.

¹ Incorporation by reference is an OPR recommended practice used to incorporate documents which demonstrate the lead agency is complying with local, state, and federal regulatory requirements



Relationship to Other Elements in the General Plan

Integrating the goals and policies of the Community Protection Element requires coordination with other related components of the General Plan as well as companion master plans, codes, and ordinances. Other General Plan Elements that are affected by community protection include Land Use and Urban Form, Mobility and Infrastructure, as well as Natural Resources and Open Space. Policies established in the Community Protection Element affect how land uses and infrastructure are developed in areas prone to natural hazards. Recommendations for evacuation and emergency access routes overlap with the City's Circulation Plan. The proper coordination, development and maintenance of drainage infrastructure are essential for ensuring against flooding. Community protection is linked with natural resource and open space areas due to threats of erosion and wildfires that must be addressed.

*Escondido's Police and Fire
Headquarters Facility*

A. Emergency Response and Protection

An emergency includes any unplanned event that can cause deaths or significant injuries, disrupt operations, cause physical or environmental damage, or threaten the community's reputation or revenue. Examples of emergencies the City has experienced in the past includes wildfires, earthquakes, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Preparing for an emergency can reduce the fear, anxiety, and losses that can occur. An integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities promotes a sense of order and control when responding to emergencies. The General Plan includes an emergency evacuation route to aid in the orderly and rapid movement of people away from a threat or actual occurrence of a hazard (Figure VI-1). Evacuation routes identified within the City include those identified by the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services, specifically Interstate 15 and westbound State Route 78. Policies that minimize threats to public safety by preparing the City to address potential emergencies with a coordinated response are included at the end of this element.

The ongoing effort to lessen the impact emergencies may have on people and property is critical to avoiding certain disasters. This includes such precautions as avoiding construction in high-risk areas, proper fuel modification in fire-prone areas, designing development to withstand earthquakes and flooding, and ensuring critical equipment supplies are available such as personal protection equipment (PPE). A critical component of preparing for emergencies involves being in a state of readiness to provide a rapid emergency response, including training exercises and logistics. Minimizing loss of life, injury, and damage to property is vital in appropriately responding to emergencies. After the emergency is over, the recovery process of resuming normal operations is important for ensuring community safety and stability

1. Emergency Preparedness

The City of Escondido's Emergency Preparedness Division maintains an all-hazards Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that defines the actions and roles necessary to provide a coordinated response within the Planning Area before, during, and following extraordinary emergencies associated with natural, manmade, and technological disasters. The plan has built-in flexibility to allow use in all emergencies and facilitates response and short-term recovery activities. It was developed in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).



The EOP is also designed to integrate into and support the County of San Diego's Operational Area Emergency Plan for a more seamless multi-jurisdictional response to disasters. The EOP includes detailed sections related to: Hazard Profiles, Training and Exercises, Assignment of Responsibilities, Mutual Aid, Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Emergency Declarations, Public Information, Finance, and Logistics. The City has an-always ready Emergency Operations Center and an alternate EOC for use, if necessary. In the event of a major emergency, the EOC would be used to coordinate resources, assist in mitigating the emergency, and properly allocate emergency resources and relief aid.

The City of Escondido is included in the County of San Diego's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP). The plan serves as both a countywide plan, as well as a plan for local jurisdictions, that identifies risks posed by natural and human-made disasters before a hazard event occurs. The MJHMP for Escondido was developed in conjunction with the County of San Diego and other jurisdictions in the County. The MJHMP was crafted in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and followed the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) 2011 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan guidance. The MJHMP, originally adopted in 2018 and updated in 2023, incorporates a process whereby hazards are identified and profiled, the people and facilities at risk are analyzed, and mitigation actions are developed to reduce or eliminate hazard risk. The implementation of these mitigation actions, which include both short and long-term strategies, involve planning, policy changes, programs, projects, and other activities

The Risk Assessment was conducted county-wide and can be found under the County Hazard Mitigation plan. The MJHMP is fully integrated into the Safety Element. The MJHMP's Risk Assessment identified the City's top five hazards, which include wildland fires, earthquakes, dam failure/flood events, drought, and extreme heat. The City also maintains an Evacuation and Repopulation Plan. This plan provides an analysis of Escondido's hazard profiles and provides feasibility of evacuation based on hazard scenarios.

Escondido's Climate Action Plan (ECAP) includes a Vulnerability Assessment which identifies several climate change related effects including increased temperatures, extreme weather events, frequency and intensity of precipitation, wildfire risk, flooding and landslides. The ECAP, referenced above and incorporated by reference in this element, outlines Adaptation Measures and Actions that will mitigate the potential effects of environmental impacts related to GHG emission and climate change.

CERT

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community.

AB 2140

Passed in 2006, Assembly Bill No. 2140 (AB 2140) allows California counties and cities to be considered for additional state cost-share on eligible Public Assistance projects by adopting their current, FEMA-approved local hazard mitigation plans (LHMPs) into the Safety Element of their General Plan. This adoption, along with other requirements, makes the county or city eligible to be considered for part or all of its local-share costs on eligible Public Assistance projects to be provided by the state through the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA).

The City participated in the creation of a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan applicable and adopted by both the County of San Diego and the City of Escondido. The adoption of this document makes the local jurisdiction eligible for federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) post-disaster funding, Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) funding or Flood Management Assistance (FMA) funding.



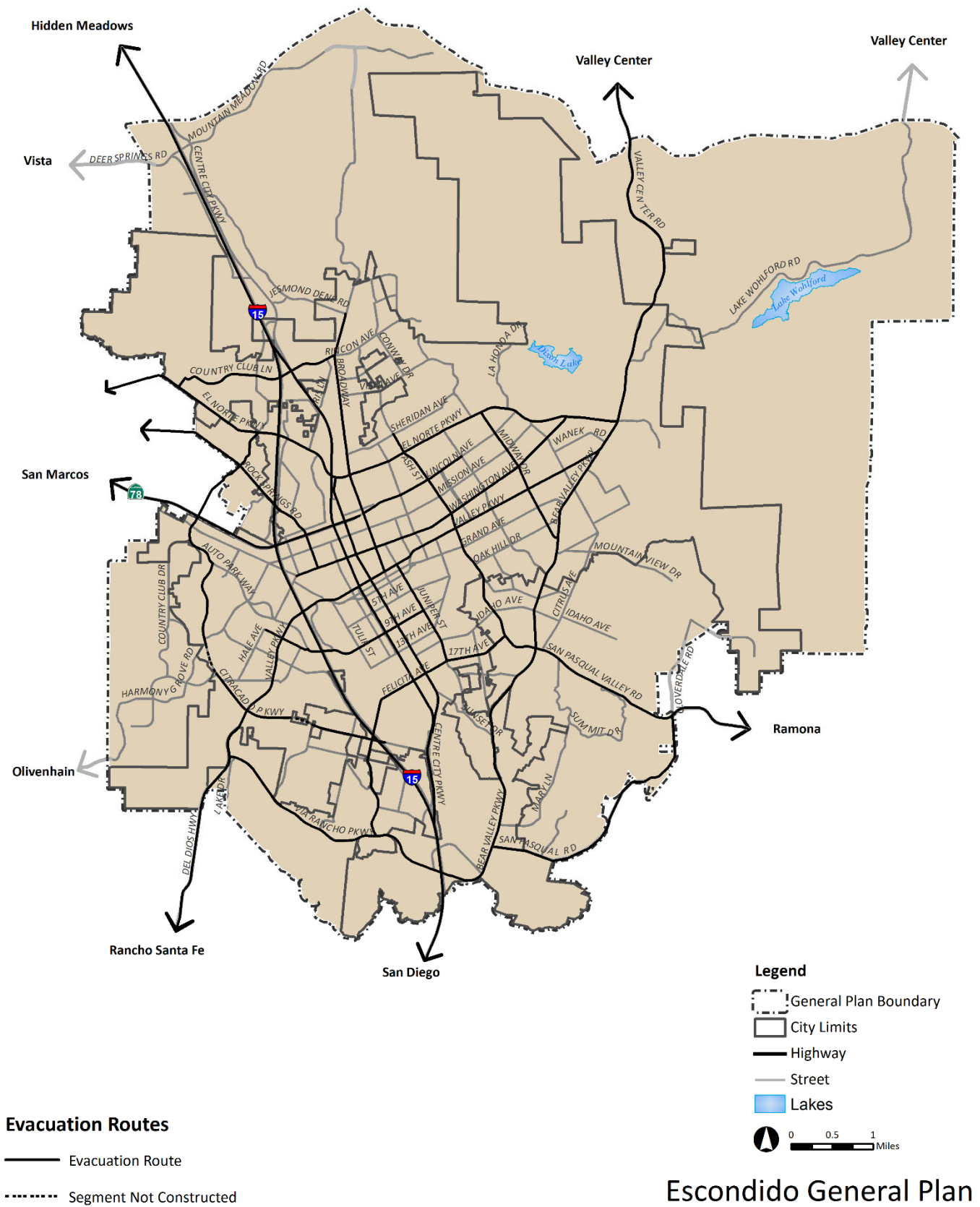


Figure VI-1 - Emergency Evacuation Routes
Source: City of Escondido. Last Updated 2022



B. Fire Protection

The Escondido Fire Department's central operations are co-located with the Police Department in the City's Police and Fire Headquarters located at 1163 North Centre City Parkway. The department also has seven fire stations with paramedic units located throughout the community. The mission of the Escondido Fire Department is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community. This is accomplished by identifying and mitigating hazards and by preparing for, responding to, resolving, and recovering from emergencies.

The Fire Department is the City's lead agency responding to natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and storms, and for other emergencies related to fire, explosion, hazardous materials, rescue, and medical problems. The General Plan Fire Service Quality of Life Standard establishes thresholds for response times and staffing (Figure VI-2). The City maintains automatic and mutual aid agreements with fire departments in surrounding agencies in order to promote more efficient and thorough emergency coverage (Figure VI-3). Additional Fire Department definitions are located in Figure VI-19.

Figure VI-2

GENERAL PLAN

QUALITY OF LIFE STANDARD #3

FIRE SERVICE

In urbanized areas of the City, an initial response time of seven and one-half (7½) minutes for all structure fires and advanced life support (ALS) medical incident calls and a maximum response time of ten (10) minutes for supporting companies shall be maintained. A minimum of seven (7) total fire stations each staffed with a Paramedic Assessment Unit (PAU) engine company shall be in place prior to General Plan build-out. For outlying areas beyond a five (5) minute travel time or further than three (3) miles from the nearest fire station, all new structures shall be protected by fire sprinkler systems or an equivalent system as approved by the Fire Chief.

Travel time is the elapsed time from a verbal or computerized acknowledgment of the dispatch by the responding unit at the moment of departure from the station to its arrival at the scene. Response time is the elapsed time from receiving a call for service to the responding unit's arrival at the scene.

In the case of single family residences "arrival at the scene" shall mean at the front door of the residence; for multi-family residences "arrival at the scene" shall mean at the street access to the involved building. The Fire Department intends to meet these times for no less than 90 percent of all emergency responses by engine companies.



Escondido is served by seven Fire Stations located strategically throughout our jurisdiction.

Fire Station #1 is located at 310 North Quince Street. Fire Station #1 has a fire museum, a training classroom, and a regional training facility including a four-story burn tower, a roof prop, a State Fire Marshal certified confined space training prop and a vehicle fire simulation prop. The training facility utilizes recaptured water that is stored in an underground cistern and pumped to the training center's fire hydrants. Station #1 is staffed 24/7 by ten personnel: one Battalion Chief, two Fire Captains, two Engineers, four Firefighter Paramedics and one Paramedic/EMT. The facility is equipped with the following emergency response vehicles:

- 1 Type 1 Fire Engine
- 1 Ladder Truck
- 1 Type 6 Brush Patrol
- 1 Rescue Ambulance
- 1 Battalion Chief Command Unit



Fire Station #2 is located at 421 North Midway. Station #2 is staffed 24/7 by five personnel: one Fire Captain, one Engineer, two Firefighter Paramedics and one Paramedic/EMT. The facility is equipped with the following emergency response vehicles:

- 1 Type 1 Fire Engine
- 1 Rescue Ambulance
- 1 Cross Staffed Type 6 OES Brush Patrol



Fire Station #3 is located at 1808 Nutmeg Street. Station #3 is staffed 24/7 by five personnel: one Fire Captain, one Engineer, two Firefighter Paramedics and one Paramedic/EMT. The facility is equipped with the following emergency response vehicles:

- 1 Type 1 Fire Engine
- 1 Rescue Ambulance
- 1 Cross Staffed Type 3 Brush Engine



Fire Station #4 is located adjacent to Kit Carson Park at 3301 Bear Valley Parkway. Station #4 is staffed 24/7 by three personnel: one Fire Captain, one Engineer, one Firefighter Paramedic. The facility is equipped with the following emergency response vehicles:

- 1 Type 1 Fire Engine
- 1 Cross Staffed Type 3 Brush Engine



Fire Station #5 is located 2319 Felicita. Station #5 is staffed 24/7 by five personnel: one Fire Captain, one Engineer, two Firefighter Paramedics and one Paramedic/EMT. The facility is equipped with the following emergency response vehicles:

- 1 Type 1 Fire Engine
- 1 Rescue Ambulance
- 1 Cross Staffed Type 3 Brush Engine



Fire Station #6 is located at 1735 Del Dios Road. Station #6 is staffed 24/7 by three personnel: one Fire Captain, one Engineer, one Firefighter Paramedic. The facility is equipped with the following emergency response vehicles:

- 1 Type 1 Fire Engine
- 1 Cross Staffed Type 3 Brush Engine



Fire Station #7 is located at 1220 North Ash. Station #7 is staffed 24/7 by five personnel: one Fire Captain, one Engineer, one Firefighter Paramedic and two Paramedics. The facility is equipped with the following emergency response vehicles:

- 1 Type 1 Fire Engine
- 1 Rescue Ambulance

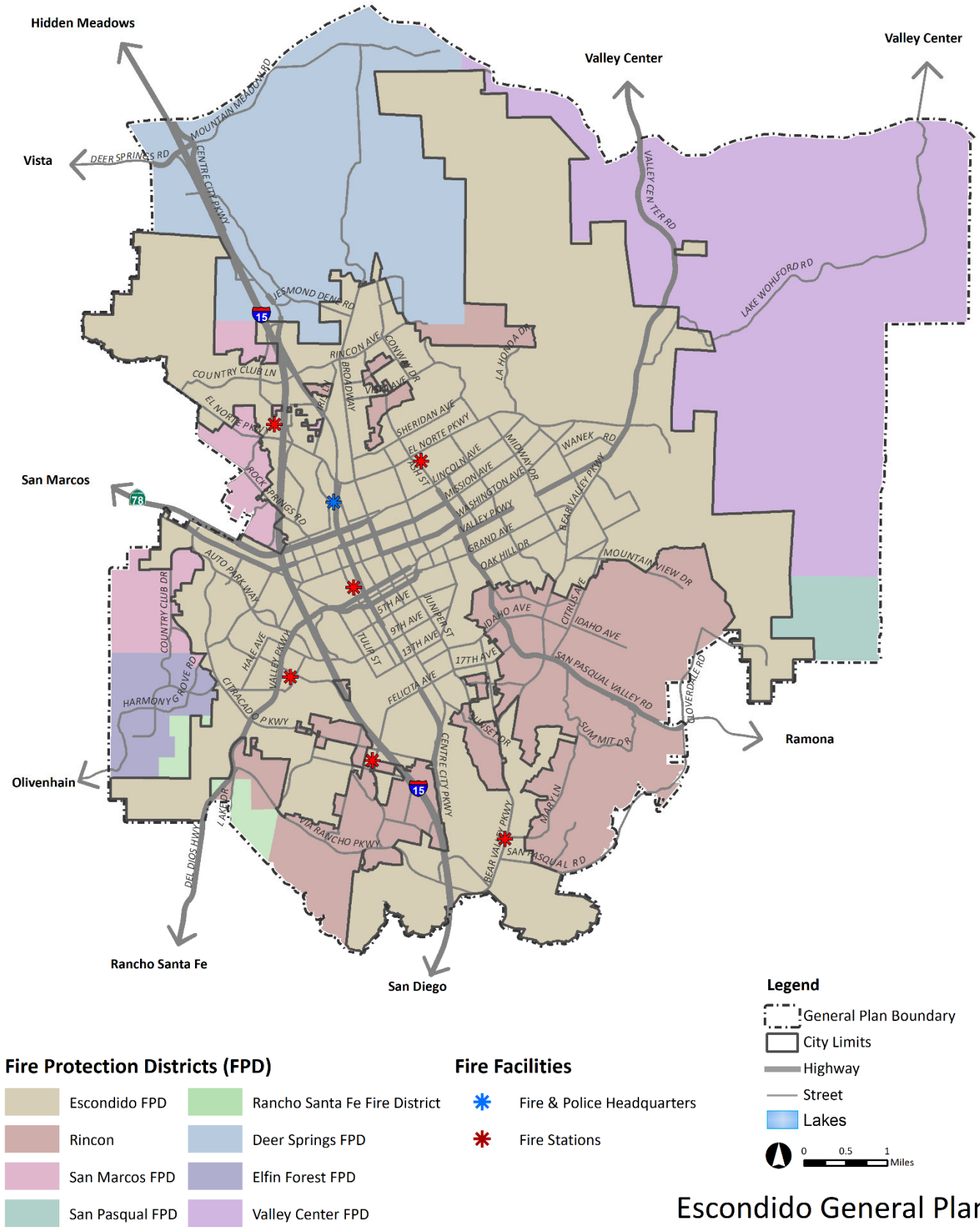


Figure VI-3 - Fire Service Boundaries and Facilities
Source: City of Escondido. Last Updated 2023



C. Police Services

The Escondido Police Department's central operations are co-located with the Fire Department in the City's Police and Fire Headquarters located at 1163 North Centre City Parkway. The department maintains police officer patrol areas to provide law enforcement for the community. The County Sheriff provides law enforcement for areas outside Escondido's corporate boundaries (Figure VI-5). While maintaining law and order, the Police and Sheriff Departments are also active in sponsoring and participating in community programs that promote a safe environment.

Demographic and economic conditions, as well as intensification of General Plan land uses will have tremendous influence on the demand for police services. Changes in population, additional recreational facilities, increased traffic volumes, expanded City limits, and new businesses all increase the importance of maintaining and supporting law enforcement services. The General Plan Police Service Quality of Life Standard establishes thresholds for response times and staffing (Figure VI-4).

Figure VI-4

GENERAL PLAN QUALITY OF LIFE STANDARD #4

POLICE SERVICE

The city shall maintain personnel staffing levels based on community-generated workloads and officer availability. Resources will be adjusted to maintain an initial response time for Priority 1 calls (crimes in progress or life threatening) of no more than five (5) minutes and an initial response time for Priority 2 calls (serious calls requiring rapid response but not life-threatening incidents) of no more than six and one-half (6½) minutes.

The Escondido Police standard includes the measurement of elapsed times from when the call is initially processed by the communication operator, the transfer of call information to the police officer, and the time of the field officer's arrival at the service call location. Resources will be allocated to organize patrol areas and involve community members when appropriate to achieve Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS) efforts.

To the maximum economic extent feasible, the Police Department will take aggressive enforcement action against crime trends, including maintenance procedures and incorporating community involvement and education as a means to deter potential incidents.

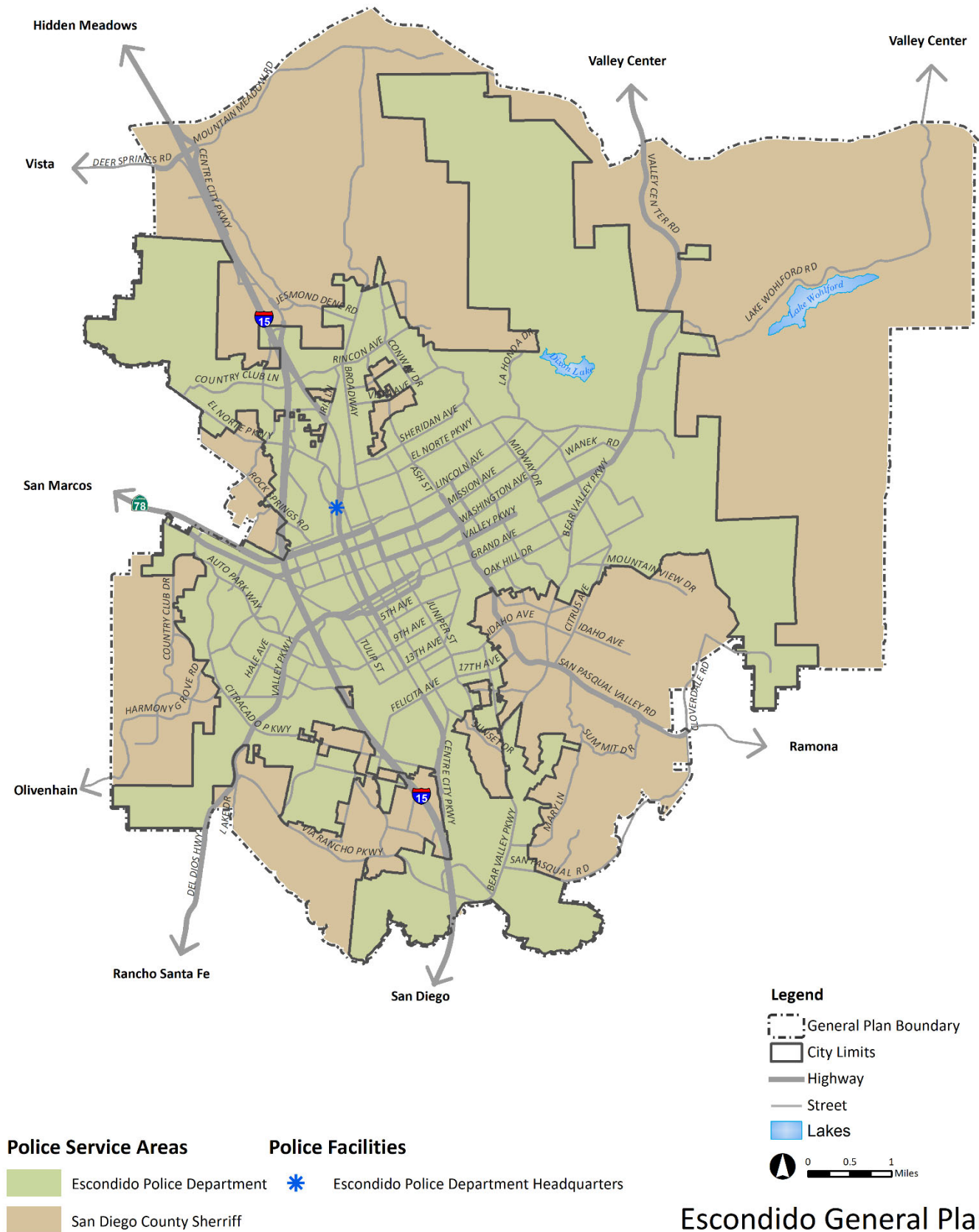


Figure VI-5 - Police Service Boundaries and Facilities
Source: City of Escondido. Last Updated 2023



1. Strategic Planning

The Escondido Police Department's Management Team regularly engages in an ongoing strategic planning process to produce goals, objectives and strategies that are utilized to create an implementation plan which guides budgetary, operational, and organizational decisions. Components of the strategic planning process directly support the Mission Statement defining the department's pillars of Professional Conduct, Community Outreach, and Crime Reduction.

The department's strategic plan is implemented, evaluated, and updated regularly. Every position on the management team has key responsibilities for the planning, implementation, monitoring, and updating of the specific action items involved in the goals and objectives identified in the strategic planning process.

2. Strategic Priorities

The Police Department's strategic priorities are of equal importance and are dependently interrelated. The following is a list of the Police Department's strategic priorities.

- Community Outreach, Trust and Partnership
- Crime Reduction
- Employee and Organizational Professional Development and Conduct
- Fiscal Efficiency and Support Resources
- Growth Management
- Regional Partnerships
- Professional Service
- Safety Equipment and Technology

The Management Team is tasked with performance measurements to systematically evaluate their assigned strategic initiatives (referred to as "Project Updates"). Within the review process, the department implements both qualitative and quantitative measures with outcome indicators or program results evaluated to gauge overall effectiveness.

*"To protect our community through
exception police service"*

*Escondido Police Department
Mission Statement*

The Escondido Police Department K-9 Unit was established in 1985 with the goal of enhancing the effectiveness of police officers in searching for and apprehending violent criminals, locating evidence, narcotics, and explosive devices. The police service dogs also provide an important community outreach function as the K-9 teams demonstrate their professionalism to schools and community groups.



D. Code Compliance

During the 2012 General Plan public workshops, residents expressed a strong desire for improved community aesthetics through property maintenance. Poorly maintained properties can lead to deteriorated conditions that can create a hazardous and unsafe situation. A proactive code compliance program ensures a higher rate of success in keeping properties maintained. Additionally, code compliance helps ensure the preservation of existing housing stock, health and safety code response, safe and fair business operations, vehicle abatement, and ensuring well-maintained properties.



Graffiti removal and property maintenance code compliance abatement actions

Escondido's Code Compliance Division protects life, safety, and property with vigilance and a collaborative effort with the community, upholding codes and standards within the City. Maintenance and regulation of property, buildings, and structures in the City is a top priority. Additional responsibilities of the Division include business license compliance, mobile home park compliance and inspections, and the California State Abandoned Vehicle Abatement (AVA) Program.

General Plan policies focus on helping the community adhere to and maintain code requirements by providing state of the art code compliance division facilities, services, and staffing. Properties with public nuisance violations and deteriorated conditions will not be permitted, and substandard or dangerous buildings must be either repaired or demolished. Effective code compliance programs also involve communication with residents and businesses, which includes public outreach and educational programs that facilitate and encourage voluntary compliance with City ordinances.



E. Community Safety

Minimizing property damage, disaster costs, injury, and deaths during emergencies is important for Escondido to enhance residents' sense of security, reduce expenditures, and maintain a high quality of life. Community safety is threatened by climate change projections indicating that Escondido could experience future climatic extremes including more intense rainfall events with associated flooding and erosion, and greater fire risk from increased temperatures and evaporation. Climate change is expected to exacerbate existing natural hazard risks such as floods, wildfires, and erosion events, and appropriate safeguards must be considered to increase community resilience to natural hazards.

1. Fire Hazards

Fire is a natural part of California's diverse landscapes and is vital to many ecosystems across the state. Fire hazards can come in the form of both wildfires and urban fires. California is recognized as one of the most fire-prone and consequently fire-adapted landscapes in the world. The combination of complex terrain, Mediterranean climate, and productive natural plant communities, along with ample natural ignition sources, has created conditions for extensive wildfires. The City's environment consists of a broad mixture of urban settings, semi-urban settings, rural areas, and open space areas characterized by shrubs, native trees, and high fire fuel areas with steep topography. During the dry months, the wildfire risk in these open, vegetated areas can increase when exacerbated by occasional



Brush clearance for fire suppression purposes (above left)

Santa Ana winds and high temperatures. Additionally, extreme weather conditions spurred by changing climate conditions, such as high temperatures, low humidity, and/or winds of extraordinary force, may cause an ordinary, localized fire to expand rapidly into one that is more intense and difficult to contain.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's (CAL FIRE) Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) maps fire threat potential throughout California. California law requires CAL FIRE to identify areas based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in that area. These areas, or "zones," are based on factors such as fuel, slope and fire weather. There are three zones, based on increasing fire hazard: moderate, high and very high. The most recent [fire hazard severity zone maps](#) can be found on the Office of the State Fire Marshall's website². Escondido is an established community with a developed urban center that is surrounded by large areas of rural land and open space. This land use pattern exposes residents to dangers from both urban and wildland fire risks. The community's varied building ages, construction styles, and densities lead to different urban fire profiles, depending on a variety of factors that create the potential to cause significant loss of life and property. These fires damage and destroy homes, schools, commercial buildings, and vehicles. Improvements in architecture, building design, and construction materials over the years have aided in emergency response efforts and reduced the likelihood of disasters.



*Wildland Fire on
Escondido's northern
boundary in 2008 (above)*

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

Major wildfires pose a significant risk in the large open space hill- sides bordering Escondido. CAL FIRE's Fire Hazard Severity Zones maps (Local Responsibility and State Responsibility Areas) highlight areas of the community with the greatest risk for wildfire incidents. A wildland fire differs from other fires by its extensive size, the speed at which it can spread out from its original source, its potential to change direction unexpectedly, and its ability to jump gaps such as roads, rivers, and fire breaks. Wildfires are of particular concern in communities that are located in the WUI. The "interface" WUI condition exists where development and/or structures are adjacent to wildland areas, in which there may be clear demarcation or a hard edge between developed and undeveloped areas. By contrast, an "intermix" WUI condition refers to areas in which structures or semi-developed areas are mixed with wildland areas and vegetation, such as in rural, ex-urban, or large-lot semi-rural developed conditions. In the "occluded" WUI condition within an urban environment, structures may abut an island of wildland fuels, such as a community park, open space, greenbelt, or other natural area. A broader term that further describes conditions that may be adjacent to either the intermix or interface WUI is the "wildfire influence zone" which can be characterized by susceptible vegetation up to 1.5 miles from the WUI. Similarly, in areas where wildfires can occur under high-wind conditions near urbanized areas, the "ember zone" can extend up to several miles into more densely-developed areas that are outside of the WUI or wildfire influence zone areas, in which new spot fires could occur far ahead of the main wildfire perimeter. The WUI continuum of wildland to urban densities is illustrated below (Figure VI-6).

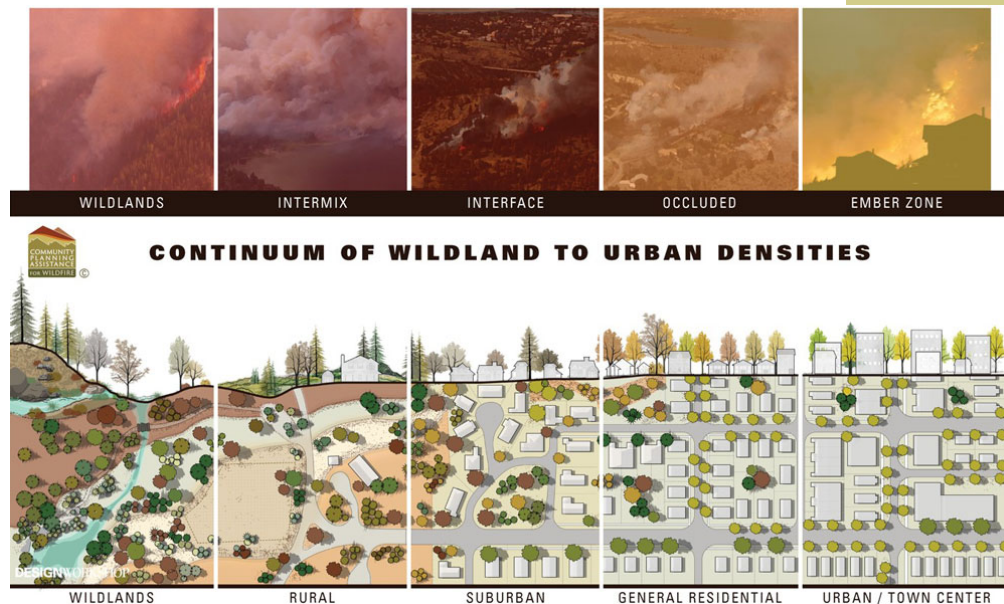


Figure VI-6 - Continuum of Wildland to Urban Densities

Source: Community Planning Assistance for Wildlife and American Planning Association

Past Occurrences of Wildfire

Since 1910, numerous wildfire events in the direct vicinity of the City and its Sphere of Influence have been recorded by CAL FIRE. These past fires, occurring in 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1919, 1927, 1938, 1943, 1945, 1946, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1962, 1965, 1967, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1984, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 2003, 2004, 2007, and 2013, burned within 5 miles of City.

Notable fires in the past 30 years located within the City (Figure VI-5), or in close proximity, include:

- **1993 Guejito Fire** (east of Escondido): The Guejito Fire charred 20,000 acres and destroyed 18 homes. Ignition was attributed to electrical infrastructure.
- **1996 Harmony Grove Fire**: The Harmony Grove Fire burned 8,600 acres, from Harmony Grove west of Escondido to La Costa, destroying nearly 110 homes and yielding one fatality. The ignition was attributed to equipment use.
- **1997 Wohlford Fire** (northeast of Escondido): The Wohlford Fire burned 500 acres and destroyed seven houses. Ignition was attributed to arson.
- **2003 Paradise Fire** (northeast of Escondido): The Paradise Fire burned 56,427 acres and destroyed a total of 223 structures, with two fatalities. The ignition was attributed to arson.
- **2007 Witch Creek-Guejito Fires**: These two fires burned southeast to southwest, impacting 197,190 acres, destroying 1,141 residences, with two fatalities.

This information excludes fires less than 10 acres. However, there have been multiple fires throughout inland North San Diego County of less than 10 acres. Rapid and overwhelming response to these fires has resulted in their containment before they could grow to the size that would include them in Cal Fire's database, called California All Incident Report System (CAIRS).

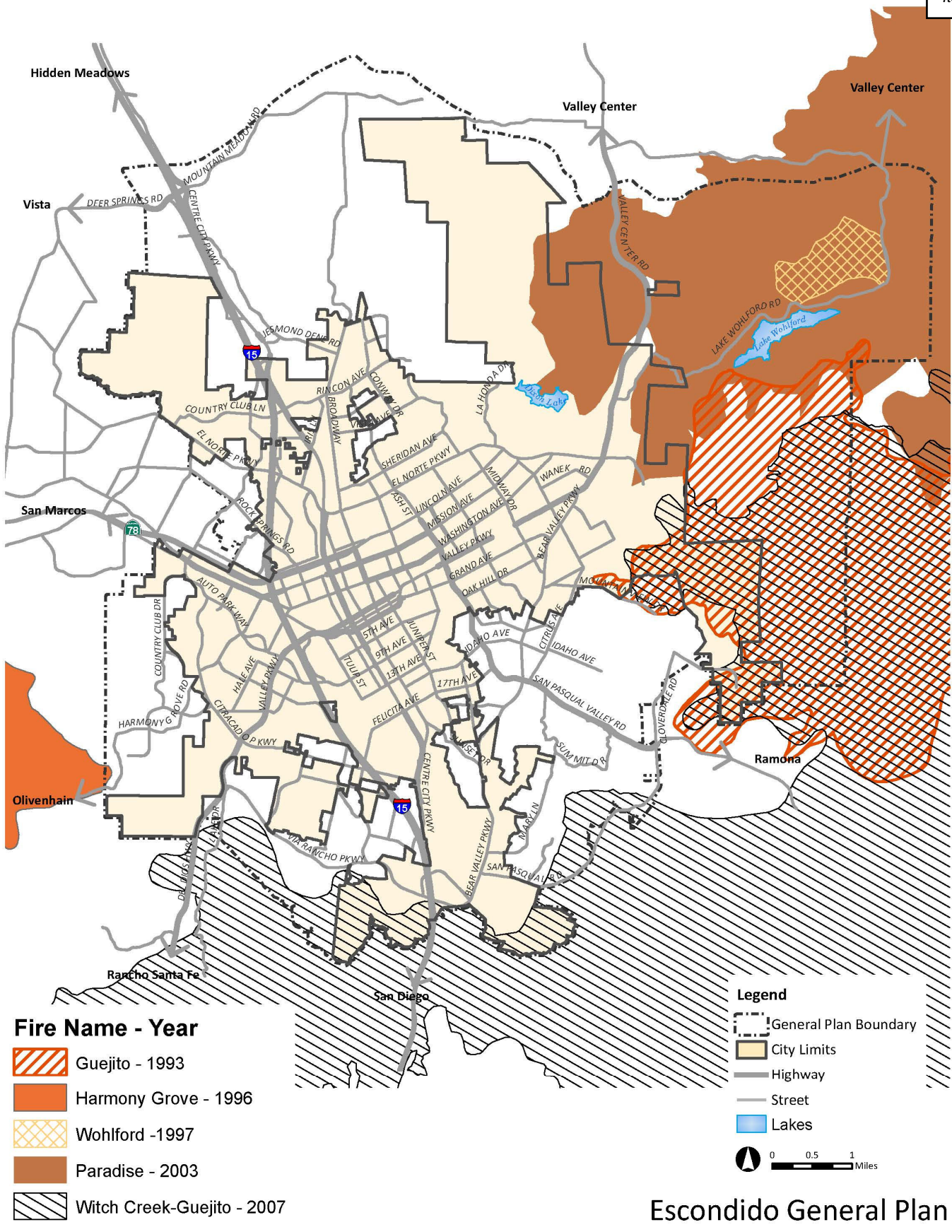


Figure VI-7 - Notable Fires (past 30 years)
Source: SanGIS, City of Escondido FD. Last Updated 2022

The State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (the State Board) is required to identify existing subdivisions in the State Responsibility Area (SRA) or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) without secondary egress routes that are at significant fire risk. The State Board must then provide recommendations to local governments to improve safety in the identified subdivisions. This process is mandated to begin on or before July 1, 2021 and repeat every five years thereafter.

The list below shows the 10 identified residential subdivisions within the City's Planning Area that contain more than 30 dwelling units located in the SRA or VHFHSZ without a secondary means of egress route pursuant to Public Resources Code 4290.5, along with recommendations for each subdivision by the State Board. Recommendations by the State Board include, but are not limited to the following for identified subdivisions: 1) create a secondary access to the subdivisions 2) install reflective evacuation route street signs³ directing residents from their local roads to the nearest collector road(s) and/or arterial highway(s) 3) when side street parking narrows the road to a smaller width than the standards⁴, during red flag warnings or conditions of high fire danger, limit street parking so a wider pathway is available to support rapid evacuation 4) Conduct community-wide evacuations drills, 5) install reflective markers to indicate road edges or other areas of danger that might not be evident during periods of low visibility, and 6) install reflective addressing signs for structures and roads⁵.

| State Board Identified Subdivision Pursuant to PRC 4290.5 | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| No. | Subdivision Name (ID) | Responsibility Area ¹ | FHSZ ² |
| 1 | La Honda (22-XSD-251C) | LRA | Very High |
| 2 | Lomas Serenas Drive (21-SXD-E1DC) | LRA | Very High |
| 3 | Quiet Hill Drive (21-MVU-6597) | SRA | Very High |
| 4 | Quiet Hill Drive (21-SXD-E9FC) | LRA | Very High |
| 5 | Kershawn Place (21-MVU-4600) | SRA | Very High |
| 6 | Sierra Linda (21-SXD-1AC4) | LRA | Very High |
| 7 | Cordrey Drive (22-MVU-67F0) | SRA | Very High |
| 8 | Purer Road (21-MVU-9064) | SRA | Very High |
| 9 | Via Solana (21-MVU-87F4) | SRA | Very High |
| 10 | Via Loma Vista (21-MVU-EBD4) | SRA | Very High |
| ¹ Responsibility Area is either Local Responsibility Area (LRA) or State Responsibility Area (SRA) | | | |
| ² FHSZ – Fire Hazard Severity Zone | | | |

³ See California Highway Design manual for definitions, based on the standards for emergency management signing in the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

⁴ Standards in 14 CCR § 1273.01

⁵ in conformance with 14 CCR § 1274.01, 1274.02, 1274.03, and 1274.04 and the California Fire code, California Code of Regulations, title 24, part 9

In order to implement Emergency Services Policy 1.15 the City has identified all residential development in addition to those listed above lacking a secondary point of access pursuant to SB 99 (Figure VI-8). The Office of the State Fire Marshall maintains an interactive map of the subdivisions identified above⁶. Figure VI-8 is meant to identify those residential parcels within the City's Sphere of influence which less than two different emergency evacuation routes. In order to identify residential parcels that were only accessible by one private street, collector, or arterial (or a single pedestrian path), staff identified all parcels where two distinct points of vehicular or pedestrian access was possible. The remaining parcels (and routes) represent parcels with only one egress route. Staff employed GIS to represent residential parcels, the existing circulation system, and manual visual inspection to determine if parcels met the limited access criteria.

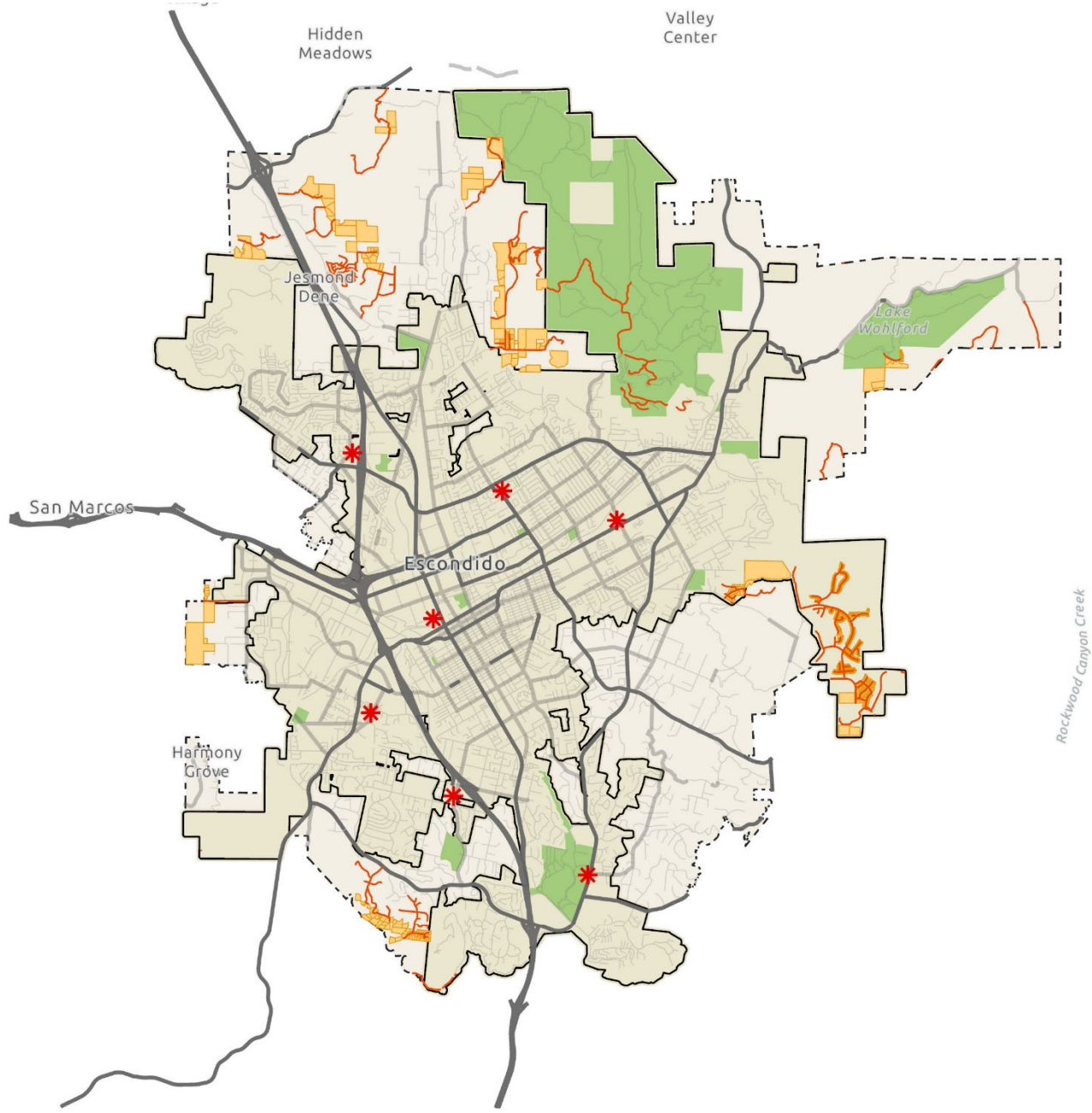
The City maintains a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) that identifies goals and objectives, collaborative communities and agencies, study area and current risk situation, as well as local preparedness efforts and recommendations. The CWPP provides an overview of the Values at Risk on which significant wildfire would have an impact. These areas include life safety, homes and property values, infrastructure, recreation and lifestyle, and environmental resources. Additionally, the City's General Plan identifies existing and planned land uses within the City in the Land Use and Community Form Element, under Figure II-1 - Land Uses).

Water Supply

The City of Escondido provides water to most of the territory within the General Plan area. Portions of Rincon del Diablo, Valley Center, and Vallecitos Municipal Water Districts' territories are included within the General Plan area as well. The City of Escondido's Urban Water Management Plan identifies adequate water supplies are available to meet customer demands within the City. Additionally, according to the Urban Water Management Plans for those remaining servicing districts, adequate water supplies are available for their areas. This is especially important for ensuring adequate supplies are available for fire suppression needs within the City.

The City's Water Master Plan documents the existing water system facilities and demands and identifies required improvements for build-out within the City's service area, including requirements for system pressures, pipelines, water storage, pump stations, and fire flows.

⁶ Office of State Fire Marshall, OSFM Subdivision Review Map:
<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a045e9c9c01c4dd7abdf14ad30646eaf¢er=-13034239.8914%2C3912312.3749%2C102100&level=12>



Legend

- Limited Vehicular Access Roads
- Highways, Interstates, Freeways, Major Roads
- Arterial/Collector
- Local Roads
- Limited Access Parcels with Residential Development

- * Fire Stations
- Parks
- City Limits
- Sphere of Influence



Escondido General Plan

Figure VI-8 – Residential Parcels with Evacuation Constraints
Source: City of Escondido. Last Updated 2024

2. Floods

Flood hazards related to storm events are typically expressed as a “100-year flood,” which describes the largest flood event that may be expected within a 100-year period. The event is considered a severe flood, but one that can be reasonably forecasted and therefore reasonably mitigated. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maps indicate that the drainage areas along Escondido Creek and Reidy Creek are subject to flooding by the 100-year flood event (Figure VI-9). Escondido participates in the National Flood Insurance Program, which provides coverage for properties affected by the 100-year flood. Participating agencies must recognize FEMA’s official flood boundaries and establish appropriate land use policies for flood zone areas in order to receive insurance benefits in the event of a flood. To control flooding and surface runoff, prevention methods such as detention basins and on-site storm water features are required in development projects.

To further prevent flooding, the City maintains the condition of flood control channels and detention basins through periodic cleaning, clearing, dredging, repair, and desilting, subject to approval from appropriate state and federal agencies, to ensure they operate efficiently. To prevent more localized flooding due to pipe failure, the City inventoried and evaluated the integrity of all its corrugated metal pipe storm drain segments, and identified those needing replacement. The inventory and evaluation included identifying the responsible entity for replacement--either by the City and/or grant funded projects, or by nearby potentially affected private development, as it occurs.

Also refer to *Stormwater Management* in the Mobility and Infrastructure Element, and *Water Resources* in the Resource Conservation Element for information on flooding.

Lakes Wohlford and Dixon are located in Escondido’s northeastern planning area totaling approximately 266 surface acres of water. A catastrophic dam failure at either of these facilities would likely result in extensive downstream flooding along Escondido Creek (Figure VI-10). The areas below the dams are zoned for flood hazard on the FEMA maps. If one of these facilities fails, properties along Escondido Creek, and a significant portion of the valley floor area including downtown, could be inundated. Flood waters may move at rates that prohibit a significant number of persons from being evacuated in the wake of the initial flows, and significant property damage would likely result. Escondido staff, state, and federal officials regularly inspect these facilities to ensure that risks are minimized.



Local flooding
after rains in 2011

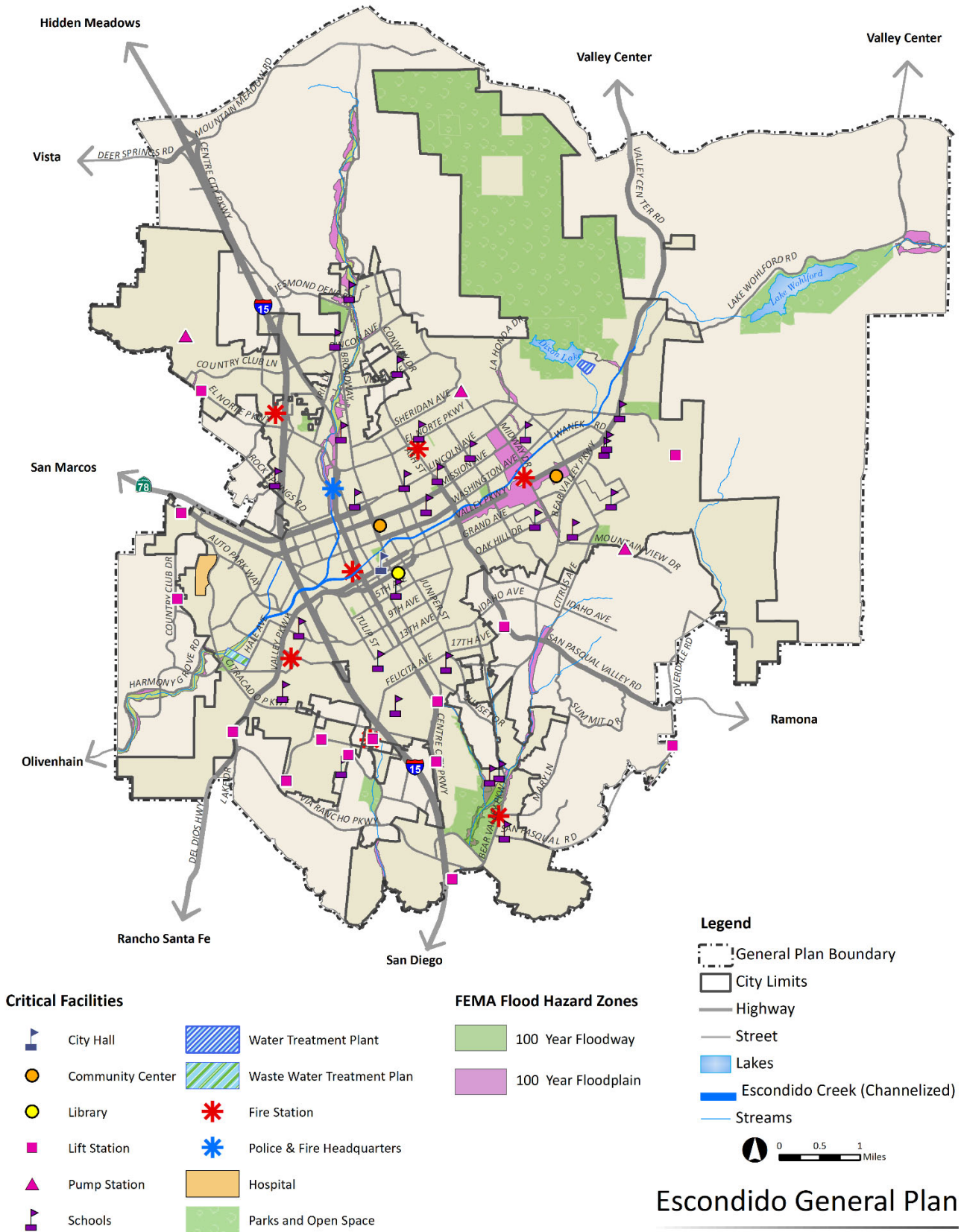


Figure VI-9 - 100 Year Flood Hazard Zones Source: FEMA DFIRM Database. Last Updated 2023



3. Seismicity and Soils

The purpose of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act is to address the hazard of surface fault rupture through the regulation of development in areas near Holocene-active faults and seeks to prevent construction of structures for human occupancy across traces of active faults. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act identifies no Holocene-active faults within Escondido; consequently, the risk of surface rupture is low. Several Holocene-active faults exist in Escondido's vicinity, and the nearest are the Rose Canyon Fault, located approximately 15 miles west under the Pacific Ocean and the Elsinore Fault located approximately 20 miles to the northeast. These Holocene-active faults are not considered a serious threat due to the distance and magnitude of past seismic activity. However, an earthquake large enough to result in moderate ground shaking is possible. Seismic risks are significantly higher in areas closer to the region's major faults, and a moderate or major earthquake could result in potentially damaging ground shaking. The state continues to update its Earthquake Fault Zoning Maps. Given the proximity to fault lines in the Southern California region a Holocene-active fault near Escondido could be identified in the future.

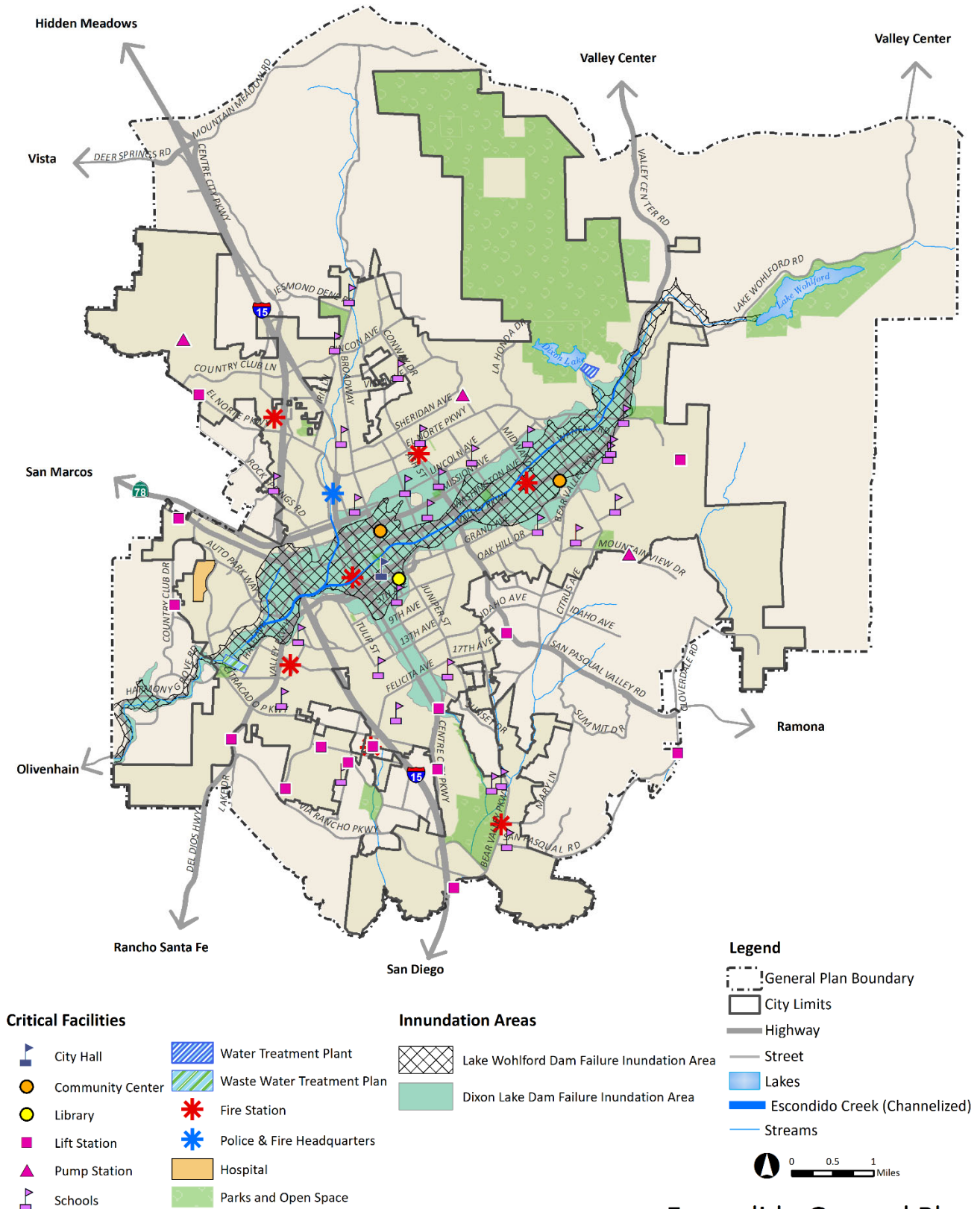
Escondido's topography includes a level valley at 650 Mean Sea Level (MSL) surrounded by hills and mountains ranging up to 2,200 MSL and has the potential for slope instability and landslides (Figure VI-14). Certain soil types in Escondido's Planning Area present difficulties for development because they cannot support roadways or foundations, are unacceptable for septic systems, and can easily erode. Soils generally found in Escondido's Planning Area consist of well-drained, medium to coarse grained, often rocky sandy loams, commonly with



Repairing Lake Wohlford Road after a landslide caused by heavy rains in 2011

clay loam substrata and underlying igneous and metamorphic bedrock. Certain types of clay soils expand when they are saturated and shrink when dried. These are called expansive soils and can pose a threat to the integrity of structures built on them without proper engineering. Collectively, expansive soils cover approximately 3,528 acres within Escondido's Planning Area. Regulating development in steep slope areas relates to public health and safety by protecting against floods, erosion, landslides, and fire hazards. Slope instability is particularly acute in areas steeper than 25 percent that may be prone to surficial failures, mudflows, debris flows, rock falls, soil creep, and erosion. Additionally, failures of man-made slopes pose a threat under the certain conditions such as saturation caused by over irrigating or excessive rainfall.

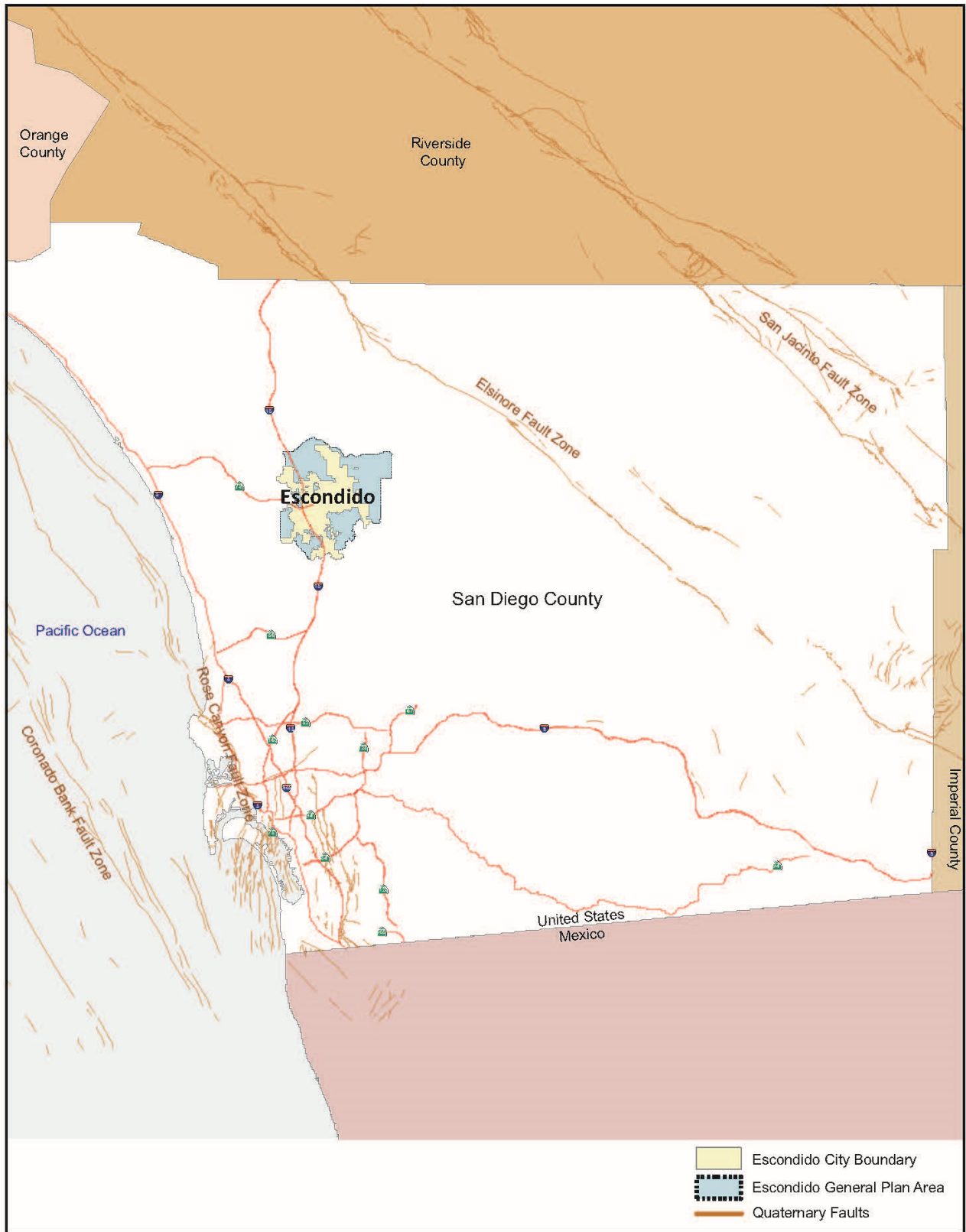
As part of the City's 2012 General Plan, regional faults and soil types were mapped as part of the General Plan's environmental review process. Figures VI-11, VI-12, and VI-13 illustrate these attributes in the context of Escondido and are integrated into the Safety Element.



Source: City of Escondido
Last Updated: 5/9/2023

Escondido General Plan

Figure VI-10 - Dam Failure Inundation Areas
Source: City of Escondido. Last Updated 2023



Source: City of Escondido 2011

Figure VI-11 - Regional Faults
Source: City of Escondido General Plan and Final EIR (2012)

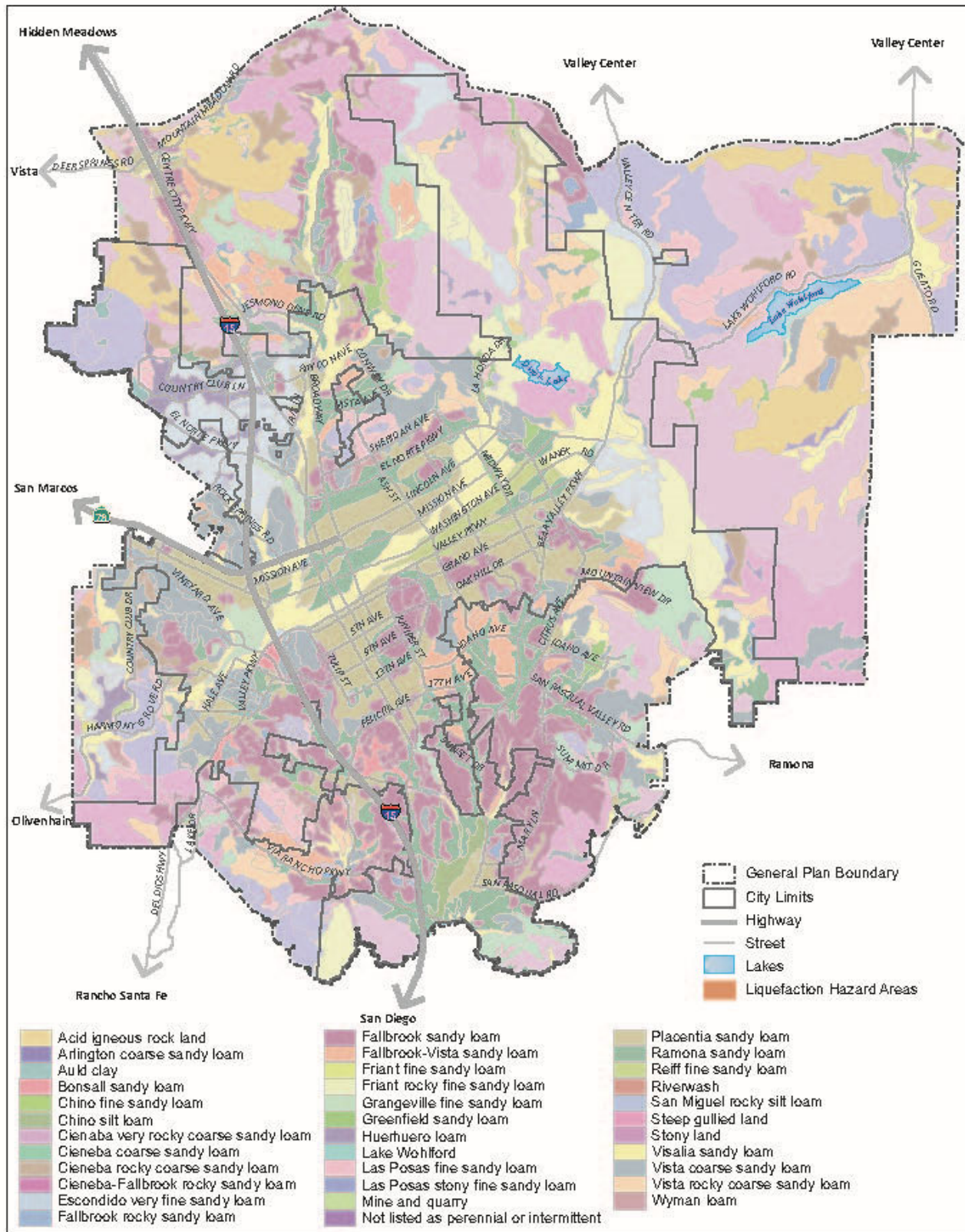
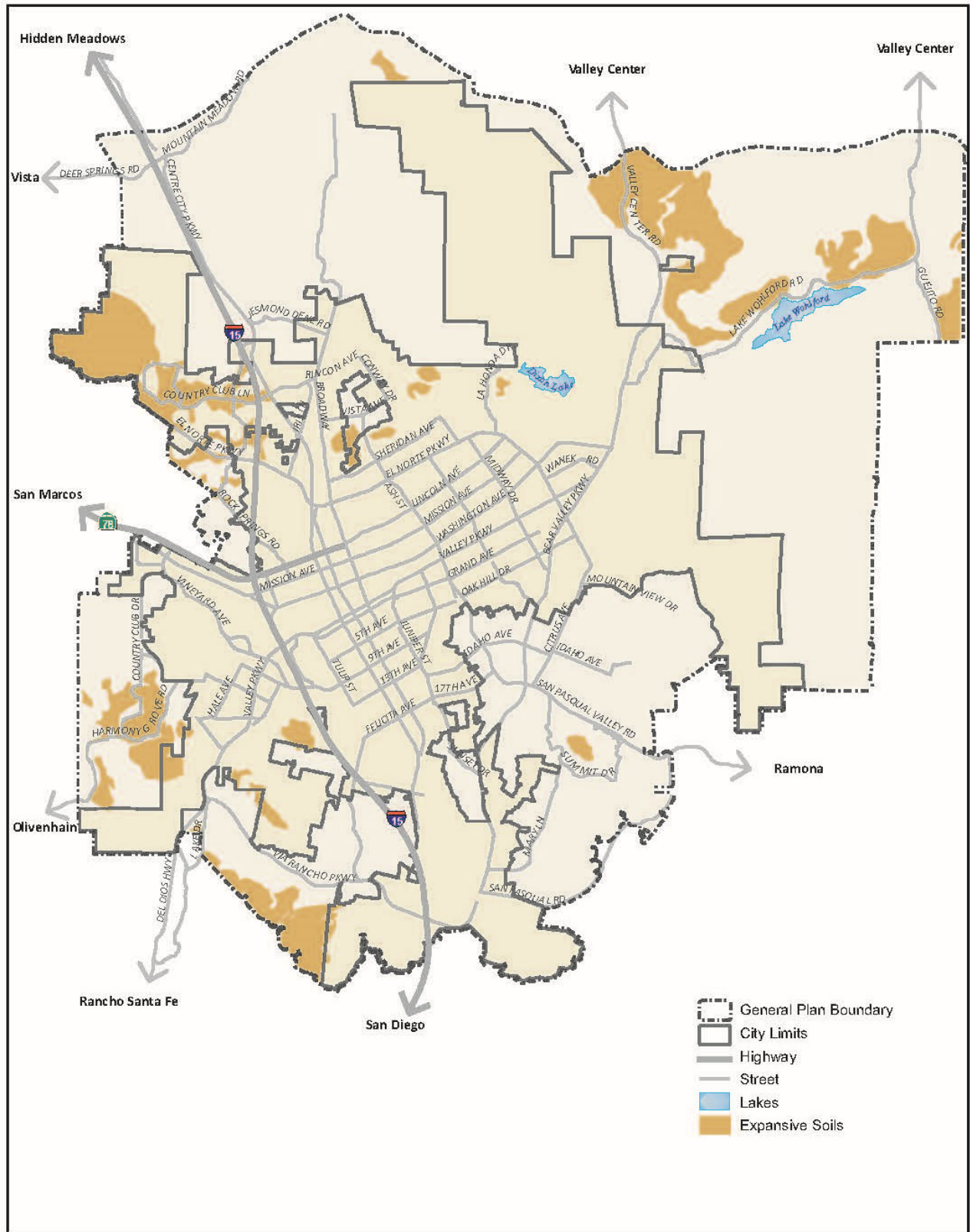


Figure VI-12 - Soil Types
Source: City of Escondido General Plan and Final EIR (2012)



Source: City of Escondido 2011

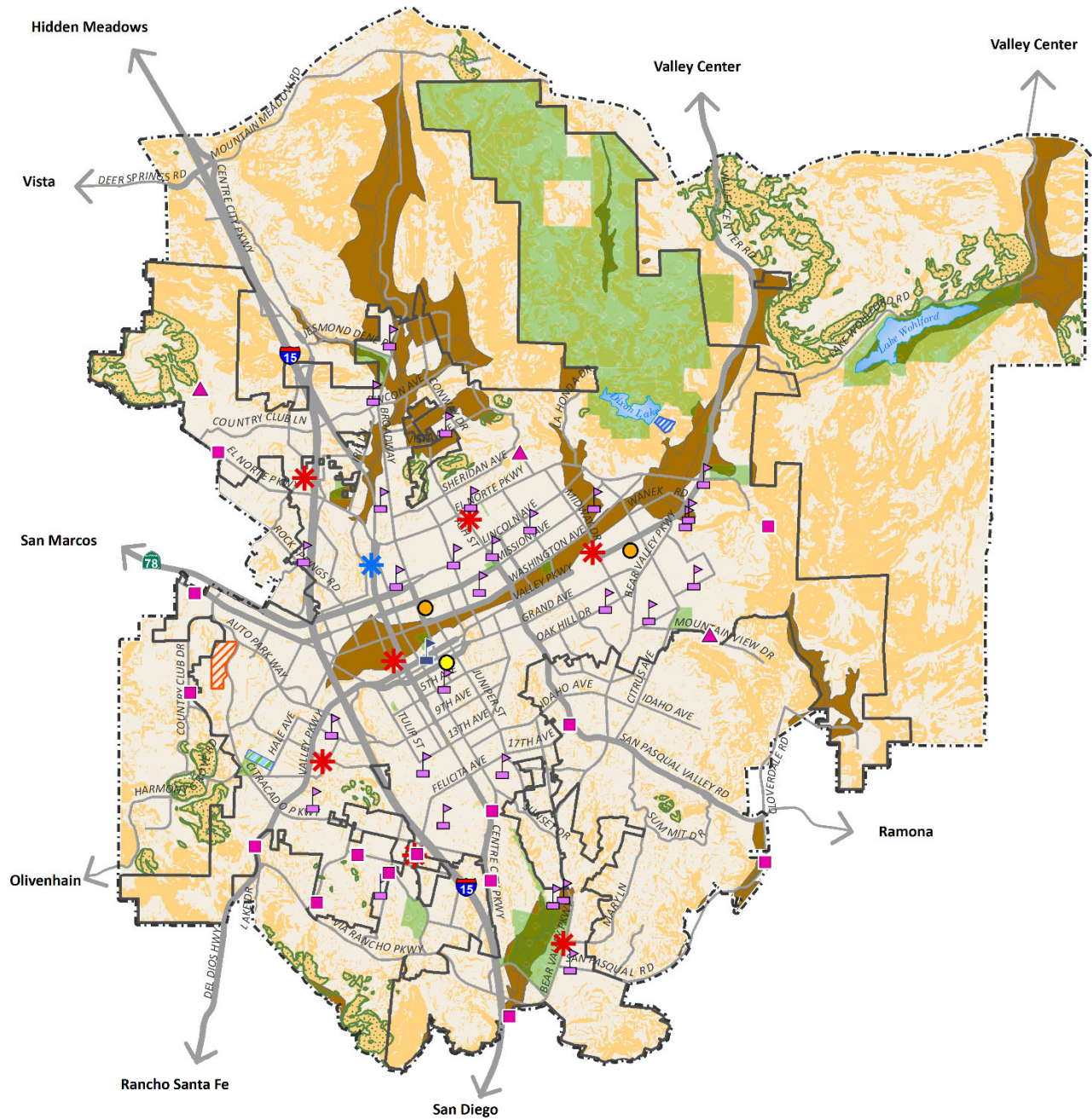
Figure VI-13 - Expansive Soils
Source: City of Escondido General Plan and Final EIR (2012)



4. Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials represent a potential threat to those affected by its misuse and improper or accidental disposal. Establishments within Escondido involved with hazardous materials are regulated by the Hazardous Materials Division (HMD) of the San Diego County Department of Environment Health. The HMD regulates hazardous materials business plans and chemical inventories, hazardous waste permitting, underground storage tanks, risk management plans, and a listing of permitted hazardous materials users within the City. Risks associated with the cleanup of hazardous wastes and the handling and disposal of newly-generated wastes have long-lasting effects. Site contamination may impair the City's ability to implement the General Plan by increasing the costs of development, requiring certain land use restrictions, and causing delays while necessary cleanups are implemented.

Hazardous material inspection photo taken at an Escondido business in the Industrial Zone



Critical Facilities

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| City Hall | Fire Station |
| Community Center | Police & Fire Headquarters |
| Library | Water Treatment Plant |
| Lift Station | Waste Water Treatment Plan |
| Pump Station | Hospital |
| Schools | Parks and Open Space |

Geologic Hazards

Landslide Hazards

- | |
|-------------------|
| Gabbroic Soils |
| Steep Slopes >25% |

Liquefaction Hazards

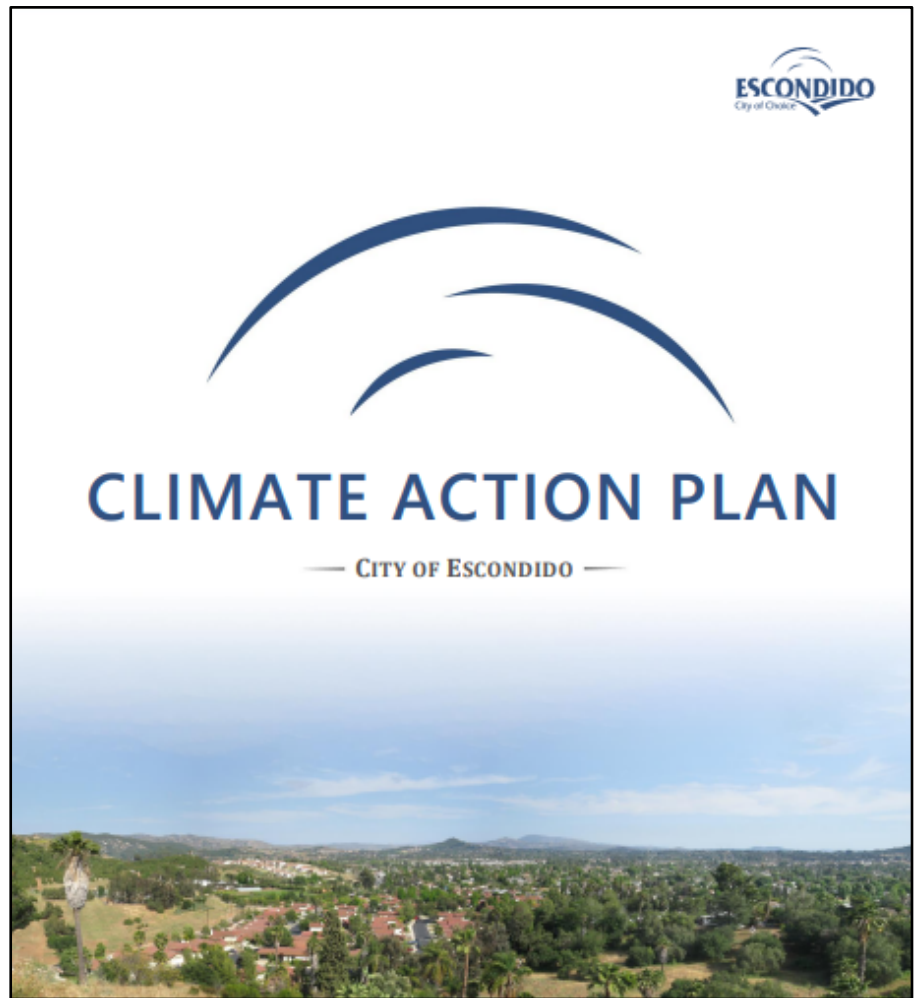
- | |
|---------------------------|
| Liquefaction Hazard Areas |
|---------------------------|

Legend

- | |
|-----------------------|
| General Plan Boundary |
| City Limits |
| Highway |
| Street |
| Lakes |
| 0 0.5 1 Miles |

Escondido General Plan

Figure VI-14 - Seismic and Geologic Hazards
Source: SanGIS, URS. Last Updated 2023



5.Climate Adaptation and Resiliency

The City maintains a Climate Action Plan (“ECAP”) that identifies greenhouse gas inventory, projections, targets, and reductions strategies and measures. The ECAP was developed in 2013 and comprehensively updated in 2021. The ECAP assesses potential climate change impacts over time that may affect the City of Escondido and evaluates how these impacts would potentially affect the community’s population, functions, and structures.

The ECAP’s Vulnerability Assessment was conducted at the City level utilizing Cal-Adapt, and covers increased temperatures, extreme weather events, frequency and intensity of precipitation, wildfire risk, and flooding and landslides. The implementation of the ECAP measures, which include both short- and long-term strategies, involves planning, policy changes, programs, projects, and other activities. The ECAP is fully integrated into the Safety Element.



F. Noise

Noise is unwanted sound that impacts quality of life by interfering with living, working, and enjoying daily life. Noise can threaten community safety and comfort, affect the general well-being of residents and contributes to annoyance and undue stress. The State of California recognizes the relationship between noise and noise-sensitive land uses. Noise measurement terminology is defined in Figure VI-16 and policies for addressing noise-related issues are included in this General Plan. Noise sources that impact the community are identified with the intent of minimizing the exposure to excessive noise levels through the application of policies and programs.

1. Noise Sensitive Land Uses

Land uses are located throughout the City in areas where the impact of noise could affect their operation or activity. Locations of certain noise-sensitive receptors and noise generators are identified in Figure VI-15 and also include:

- Residential Development and care facilities
- Schools, churches, and transient lodging
- Hospitals and health care facilities
- Libraries, museums, and cultural facilities
- Golf courses and passive recreational sites

Noise exposure levels for a variety of land uses are identified in Figure VI-17. Minimizing noise exposure to sensitive areas is important to ensure the proper function of land uses and to maintain quality of life.

Monitoring equipment measuring traffic noise along a local roadway

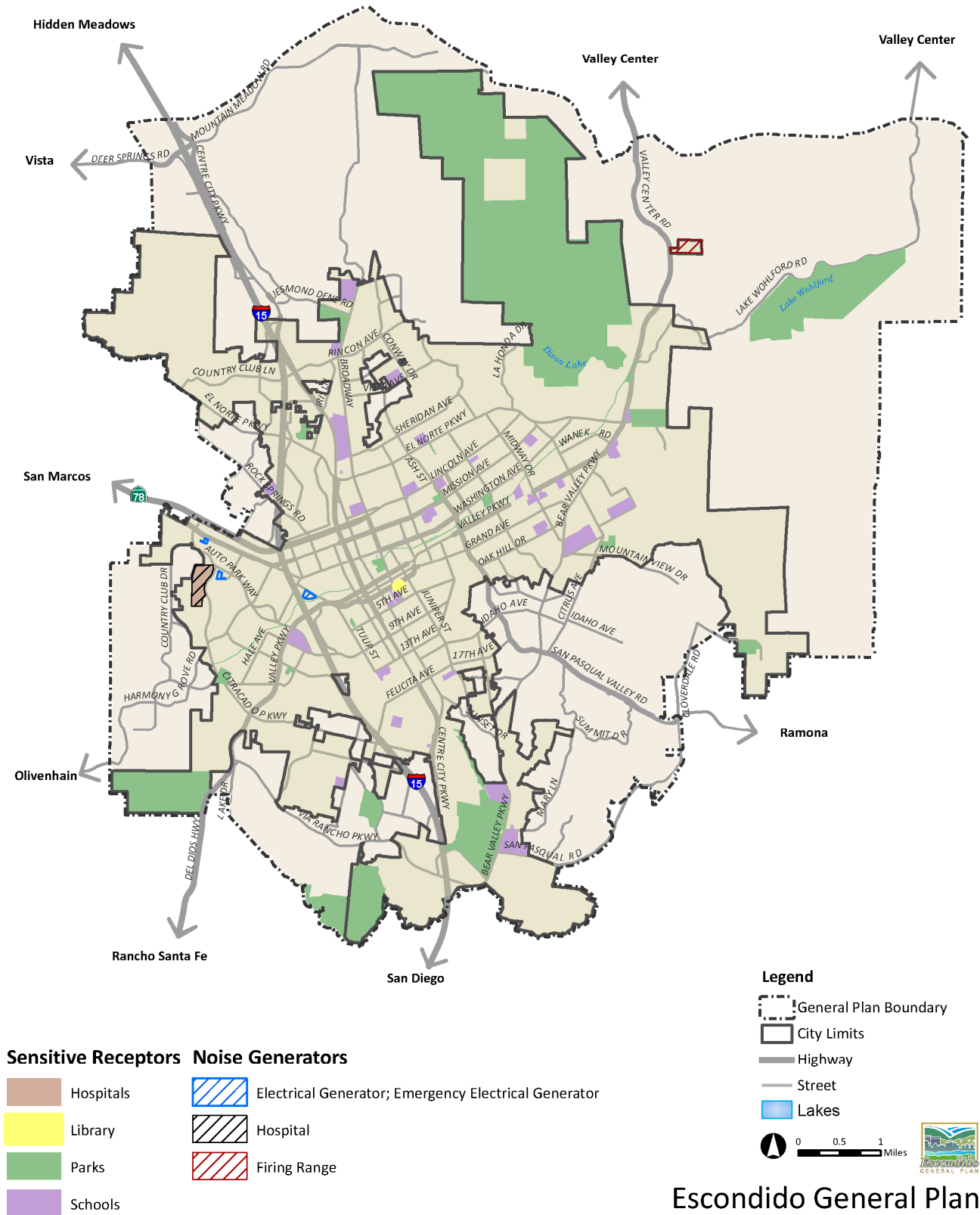


Figure VI-15 - Sensitive Receptors/Noise Generators
Source: City of Escondido. Last Updated 2022

Under certain conditions, the City may require acoustical studies to accompany development proposals in order to establish appropriate noise mitigation measures. Guidelines for conducting noise measurements are included in Figure VI-14.

2. Community Noise Sources

Typical noise levels associated with common indoor and outdoor noise sources are depicted in Figure VI-17. There are a variety of noise sources in the community that affect land uses including:

a. Roadway Network

Escondido's existing noise environment is dominated by traffic-related noise along the City's roadway network, including Interstate 15 and State Highway 78. Variables that affect noise emission include speed, volume, and inclusion of heavy truck traffic. The Land Use and Community Form Element identifies mixed-use overlays and new employment areas where additional growth will be accommodated. Increased traffic volumes in these areas represent where anticipated new major measurable noise sources will be generated.

b. NCTD Rail Line

The North County Transit District (NCTD) began operating its Sprinter commuter rail service in 2008 along an existing rail alignment previously used exclusively for periodic freight operations. The rail line parallels the State Highway 78 through Escondido with a station at the southwestern corner of Mission Road and Auto Park Way (Nordahl Station) and terminates at the Escondido Transit Station on the northern side of Escondido Creek, east of Interstate 15.

Land uses adjacent to the rail line through Escondido comprise non-noise sensitive commercial and industrial businesses. The nearest existing residential land use is approximately one-eighth mile south of the Escondido Transit Station, on the south side of Valley Parkway. Consequently, rail noise is not a significant issue for current residents. Opportunities for additional residential are within one-quarter mile east of the Escondido Transit Station in downtown and/or near the Transit Station Regional Attraction Target Area (see Land Use and Community Form Element).

Future plans for extending the NCTD Sprinter line from the Escondido Transit Station along Centre City Parkway to Westfield Shopping Town have been included in NCTD's Master Planning efforts. This extension would be in close proximity to existing residential neighborhoods.

Figure VI-16

NOISE TERMINOLOGY

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL):

A measurement of ambient noise that includes an Ldn with an additional 5 dBA "penalty" for the evening hours between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

dBA:

Measurement unit for "A-weighted decibels," for assessing environmental and industrial noise and the potential hearing damage associated with noise health effects.

Equivalent Energy Noise Level (Leq):

Constant noise level delivering the same acoustic energy to the ear of a listener as the actual time-varying noise would deliver over the same exposure. No "penalties" are added to any noise levels during the exposure time; Leq would be the same regardless of the time of day during which the noise occurs.

Day-Night Average Noise Level (Ldn):

A 24-hour average Leq with a 10 dBA "penalty" added to noise levels during the hours of 10p.m. to 7 a.m. to account for increased sensitivity for nighttime noise. Due to the penalty, Ldn is higher than its corresponding 24-hour Leq (for example, a constant 60 dBA noise over 24 hours would have a 60 dBA Leq, but a 66.4 dBALdn).

Sound Exposure Level or Single Event Level (SEL):

Assesses the severity of short duration sound events. SEL is a time averaged, constant intensity, A-weighted sound level over a one-second reference time that would produce the same sound exposure as the actual time-varying sound over the actual exposure time. SEL is usually applied in situations with multiple sound events, each one having its own characteristic SEL.

Figure VI-17

LAND USE NOISE EXPOSURE LEVELS

NORMALLY ACCEPTABLE

Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTABLE

New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will usually suffice.

NORMALLY UNACCEPTABLE

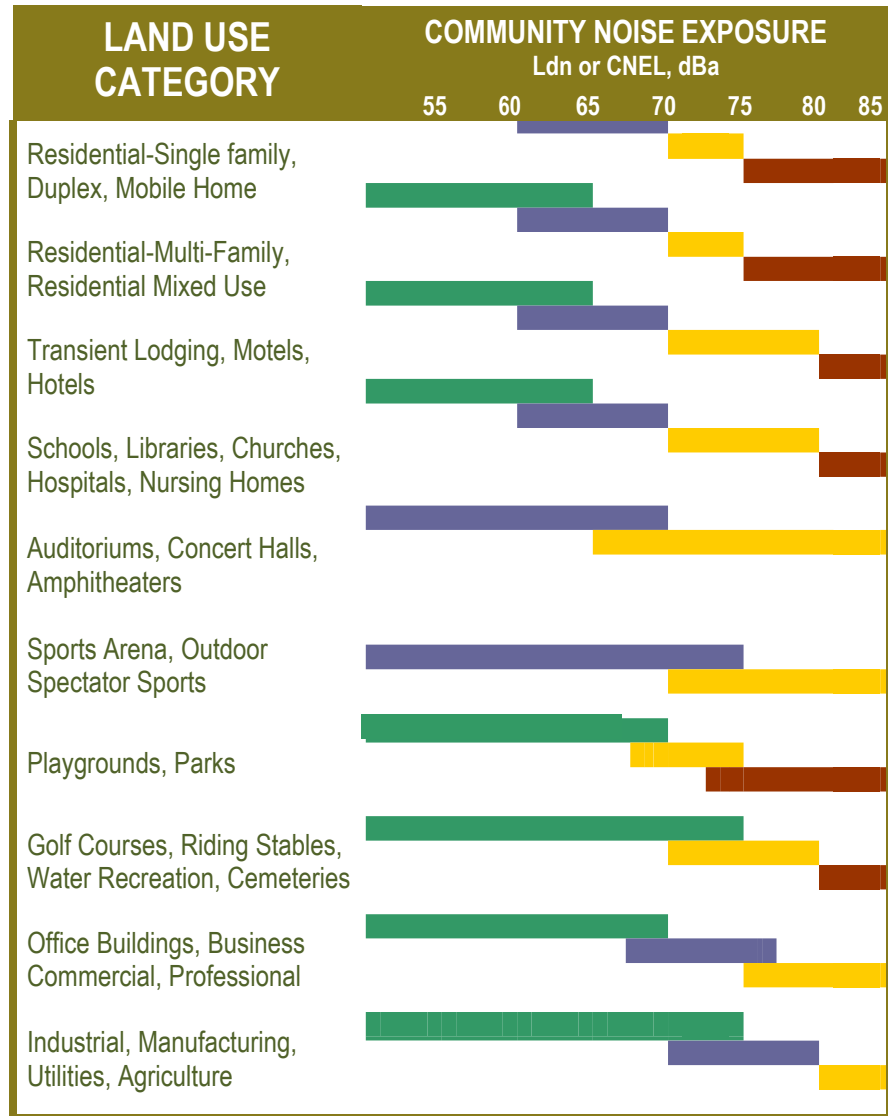
New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made with noise insulation features included in the design.

CLEARLY UNACCEPTABLE

New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

c. Firing Ranges

Two firing ranges operate within the Planning Area. The City's municipal firing range on Valley Center Road provides training opportunities for law enforcement personnel from a variety of local, state, and federal organizations. A private recreational firing range east of Lake Wohlford operated by The Escondido Fish and Game Association is available for members on a daily basis and with limited public use.



d. Commercial and Industrial Land Uses

Escondido's development pattern primarily distributes commercial and industrial land uses in a north-south and east-west alignment along major transportation corridors in the urban core. Residential areas generally surround these commercial and industrial areas and establish potential noise conflicts dependent on factors including: type of activity, hours of operation, building orientation, and the site's location relative to other land uses.

e. Flight Operations

The County of San Diego is owner and operator of McClellan-Palomar Airport, a public facility that accommodates smaller civil aircraft located approximately 12 miles west of Escondido. An Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) was adopted that identifies issues and provides guidance regarding land uses surrounding the facility (also refer to Mobility and Infrastructure Element). A noise evaluation in the ALUCP indicates that the facility generates less than 60 dBA CNEL within Escondido's airspace. However, because of Escondido's proximity to the airport, real estate professionals are required to provide a disclosure statement notifying prospective property owners of the airport's flight patterns and potential noise impacts.

Air ambulances transport unscheduled emergency patient deliveries via helicopter to Palomar-Pomerado Hospital. While there are noise implications regarding these flights there are no laws or regulations regarding the specific flight patterns of air ambulances because they are non-scheduled, fly in various directions transporting patients to and from hospitals, and must vary their path to adjust for other air traffic, tall buildings, and weather conditions.

Figure VI-19

Exterior Incremental Environmental Noise Impact Standards for Noise-Sensitive Uses (dBA)

| Residences and Buildings Where People Normally Sleep ^a | | Institutional Land Uses with Primarily Daytime and Evening Uses ^b | |
|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Existing L_{dn} | Allowable Noise Increment | Existing Peak Hour L_{eq} | Allowable Noise Increment |
| 45 | 8 | 45 | 12 |
| 50 | 5 | 50 | 9 |
| 55 | 3 | 55 | 6 |
| 60 | 2 | 60 | 5 |
| 65 | 1 | 65 | 3 |
| 70 | 1 | 70 | 3 |
| 75 | 0 | 75 | 1 |
| 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 |

Noise levels are measured at the property line of the noise-sensitive use.

a. This category includes homes, hospitals, and hotels where a nighttime sensitivity to noise is assumed to be of utmost importance.

b. This category includes schools, libraries, theaters, and churches where it is important to avoid interference with such activities as speech, meditation, and concentration on reading material.

SOURCE: Federal Transit Administration, Transit Noise Impact and Vibration Assessment, May 2006

Figure VI-18

Noise Measurement Guidelines:

- 1) Noise measurements in residential areas should generally be applied at ten feet from the backyard property line. However, in certain cases such as on estate lots where backyards are typically very large, the 60 dBA goal could be applied approximately one half the distance between the back of the main residential structure and the rear property line.
- 2) The outdoor standard should not normally be applied to balconies or patios associated with residential uses.
- 3) *Noise impacts of proposed projects on existing land uses should be evaluated in terms of potential for adverse community response, based on a significant increase in existing noise levels. For example, if an area currently is below the maximum normally acceptable level, an increase in noise up to the maximum should not necessarily be allowed. Projects increasing noise levels by 5 dB or greater should be considered as generating a significant impact and should require mitigation.

Figure VI-20

Noise Reduction Strategies:**1) Site planning responsive to topography.****Strategies:**

- Increase distances between noise sources and receivers;
- Place non-noise-sensitive land uses such as utility areas, parking lots, and maintenance facilities between the source and the receiver;
- Use non-noise-sensitive structures such as garages to shield noise-sensitive areas;
- Orient buildings to shield outdoor spaces from a noise source.

2) Architecture responsive to noise-sensitive spaces.**Strategies:**

- Orient bedrooms away from noise sources.
- Limit openings and penetrations on portions of buildings impacted by noise

3) Barriers responsive to reduce noise levels.**Strategies:**

- Ensure that line of sight is interrupted between noise source and the receptor when constructing noise walls
- Apply noise insulation to walls, roofs, doors, windows, and other penetrations.

Both stationary and periodic noise levels within the community have a potential to disrupt quality of life, including but not limited to construction activity, schools, parks, playgrounds, churches, landscaping maintenance equipment, barking dogs and loud music, etc.

3. Community Noise Environment

Residential development densities in Escondido's suburban areas that surround downtown are not proposed for intensification. Noise levels in these areas are not anticipated to change significantly. Development in mixed-use target areas includes establishing residential units along busy streets and/or in close proximity to non-residential uses where noise may be a factor. Future residential growth focused in the downtown, urban core, and mixed-use areas may need to incorporate noise reduction strategies as depicted in Figure VI-20 in order to reduce interior noise to acceptable levels as depicted in Figures VI-21.

Figure VI-21

Typical Noise Levels of Common Activities

| Common Outdoor Activities | Noise Level (dBA) | Common Indoor Activities |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | 110 | Rock Band |
| Jet Fly-over at 1,000 feet | 100 | |
| Diesel Truck at 50 feet, at 50 mph | 90 | Food Blender at 3 feet |
| Noisy Urban Area, Daytime | 80 | Garbage Disposal at 3 feet |
| Gas Lawn Mower at 3 feet | 70 | Vacuum Cleaner at 10 feet |
| Commercial Area | | Normal speech at 3 feet |
| Heavy Traffic at 300 feet | 60 | |
| Quiet Urban Daytime | 50 | Large Business Office |
| Quiet Urban Nighttime | 40 | Dishwasher Next Room |
| Quiet Suburban Nighttime | | Theater, Large Conference Room (background) |
| | 30 | Library |
| Quiet Rural Nighttime | | Bedroom at Night, Concert Hall (background) |
| | 20 | |
| | 10 | Broadcast/Recording Studio |
| Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing | 0 | Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing |

Source: CALTRANS

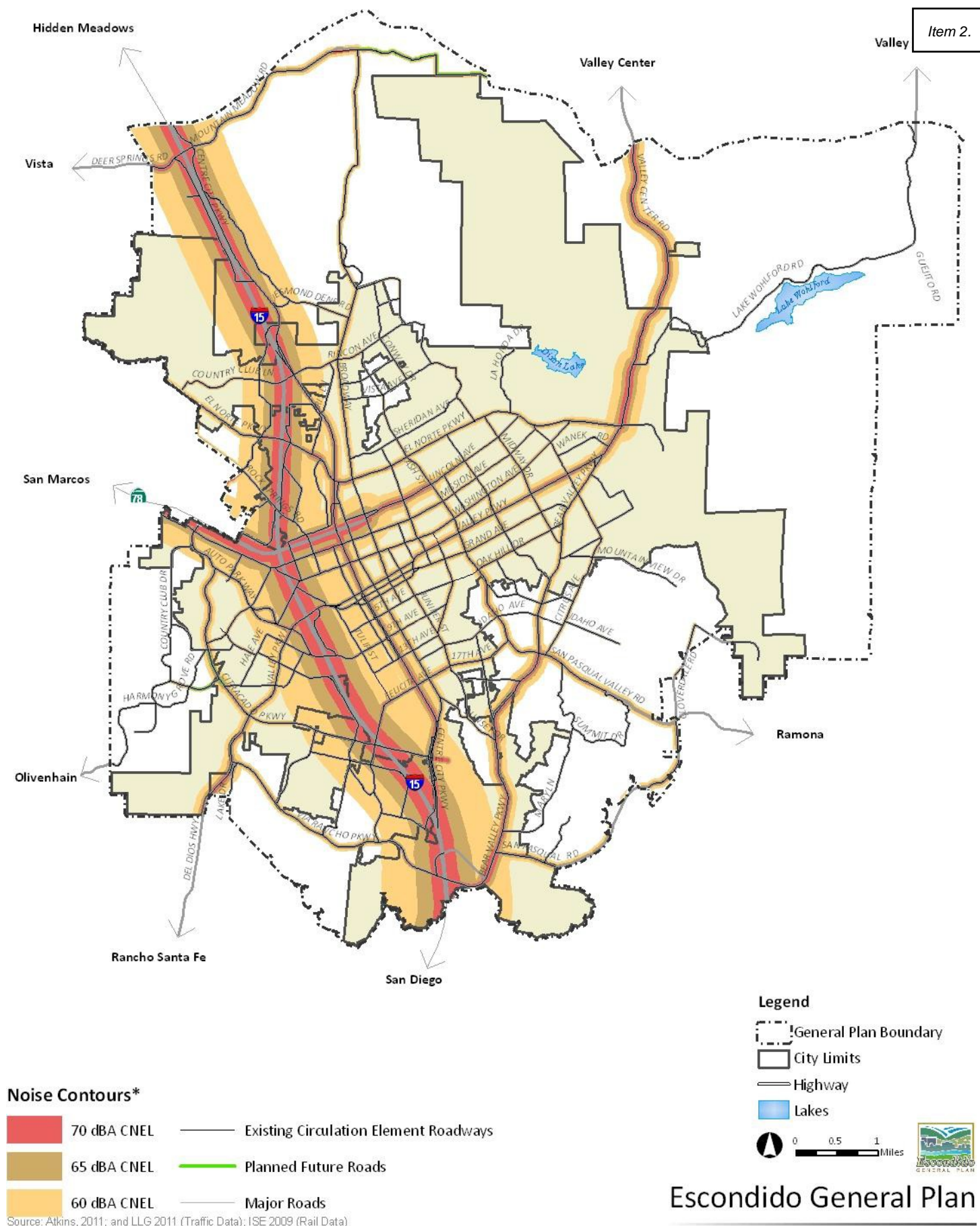


Figure VI-22 - Noise Contours (2035)
Source: Atkins (2011), LLG (2011) (Traffic Data), ISE (2009) (Rail Data)

The community noise environment can be described using contours derived from monitoring major sources of noise. Future noise contours have been estimated by incorporating information about both current and anticipated future land use development and traffic volumes that will be a basis for identifying potential noise issue areas (Figure VI-22). A unique challenge will be the ability to achieve state mandated interior noise requirements for residential uses that are located within activity centers and high intensity environments. Escondido will implement policies, guidelines, and standards to minimize the community's exposure to excessive noise, with special emphasis on protecting residential areas.



G.Community Protection Goals and Policies

A complete list of the General Plan Goals is located in the Vision and Purpose. Specific goals and policies related to community protection provided below are intended to guide development to meet the present and future needs, achieve a vibrant community, and enhance the safety of Escondido.

1.Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response

GOAL 1:A prepared and responsive community in the event of disasters and emergencies.

Emergency Services Policy 1.1

Provide for emergency response during and after catastrophic events.

Emergency Services Policy 1.2

Ensure a coordinated, interagency program for disaster preparedness by maintaining and upgrading the City's disaster response plans and continuing to participate in appropriate Mutual Aid Agreements that enhance disaster preparedness and emergency response.

Emergency Services Policy 1.3

Conduct periodic emergency exercises to test and improve jurisdictional and interdepartmental coordination and response to emergencies brought about by catastrophes such as fire, flood, earthquakes, public health crises, and hazardous spills to: 1) assess and project future emergency service needs; 2) identify deficiencies or practices requiring modification; 3) identify standards for ongoing services and training; 4) assess proficiency in implementing the City's Emergency Operations Plan and 5) determine periodic updates needed based on outcomes.

Emergency Services Policy 1.4

Plan for the continued function of essential facilities such as hospitals, fire stations, and emergency command centers following a major disaster to facilitate post-disaster recovery.

Emergency Services Policy 1.5

Identify locations and facilities in the City to be used as shelters by the community during emergency situations and establish programs to quickly enable operation of these shelters and communicate access information for residents during an event.

Figure VI-23

Fire Department Definitions:

Travel Time:

The elapsed time from a verbal or computerized acknowledgment of the dispatch by the responding unit at the moment of departure from the station to its arrival at the scene.

Response Time:

The elapsed time from receiving a call for service to the responding unit's arrival at the scene.

Arrival at the Scene:

- 1) Single family residences: at the front door of the residence;
- 2) Multi-family & non-residential: at the street access of the involved building.

Needed Fire Flow:

The water flow rate needed to control a fire in a building or structure. Factors determining the Needed Fire Flow are size of the building or structure, type of construction according to the California Building Code, use or occupancy of the building or structure, and proximity to property lines, other structures and/or hazards.

Standards of Response Coverage (SORC):

Written policies and procedures establishing the distribution and concentration of the Department's fixed and mobile resources that includes an analysis of risks and expectations to assist in making decisions on deployment issues.

Strategic Plan:

Written priorities and goals addressing Planning Budgets, Life Safety, Incident Stabilization, and Property Conservation.



Emergency Services Policy 1.6

Require minimum road and driveway widths and clearances around structures consistent with local and State requirements to ensure adequate emergency access.

Emergency Services Policy 1.7

Establish guidelines consistent with local and State requirements for adequate water storage and fire flow to meet current and future service needs of the City and to meet current and future needs for fire suppression as defined in the City's Water Master Plan (and the WMP standards).

Emergency Services Policy 1.8

Support the development and maintenance of Citywide emergency evacuation plans and regularly review and revise identified evacuation routes for the public's use in the event of an emergency to ensure adequacy (Figure VI-1). Assess conditions and access of evacuation routes annually through routine street maintenance and City updates (Figure VI-1). Provide for adequate evacuation routes in High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (HFHSZ and VHFHSZ), high potential for dam failure, earthquakes, seiches, flooding, or other natural disaster/catastrophic events. Maintain adequate conditions and access on all evacuation routes to provide effective means of evacuation before and during natural disasters/catastrophic events.

- a. Transportation routes that are designated on the General Plan Maps as interstates, freeways, highways, and other primary and major arterial routes shall be considered primary evacuation routes. Such routes provide the highest levels of capacity and contiguity and serve as the primary means for egress.
- b. Transportation routes designated on the General Plan Maps as minor arterial or collector routes shall be considered secondary evacuation routes. These routes supplement the primary evacuation routes and provide egress from local neighborhood and communities.
- c. Prioritize the creation and maintenance of private road agreements on existing private roads to ensure emergency ingress and egress meets City and/or State road and driveway standards and maintains these standards. Private road agreements shall include the assurance that emergency ingress and egress will be maintained.
- d. Ensure City emergency evacuation plans include methods for communicating emergency information to agricultural land uses/operations, as such uses/operations may require unique evacuation and traffic control information and/or shelter in place information, such as those with large animal stock or on-site farm-worker housing.



Emergency Services Policy 1.9

Ensure robust and efficacious community outreach and engagement to the community of related emergency service resources by:

- Promoting public awareness through the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) of possible natural and man-made hazards and measures which can be taken to protect lives and property during and immediately after emergencies.
- Developing and distributing educational materials to at-risk populations, residents and businesses on the standards and requirements for vegetation clearance, maintenance of defensible spaces, reinspection requirements for property transfer, and existing and planned evacuation routes.
- Fostering collaborative relationships with Fire Safe Councils within the City's Planning Area.

Emergency Services Policy 1.10

Maintain and periodically update a data base documenting wildfire, flooding, and seismic hazard areas and risks as inputs for the City's Emergency Preparedness and Response programs. The database shall include debris management operations and landfill diversion requirements for the safe and responsible removal and disposal of debris after an emergency that maximizes recycling and minimizes materials disposed in landfills.

Emergency Services Policy 1.11

Monitor pertinent studies and research regarding changes in wildland and flooding risks that may accrue with climate change and consider their implications in updating the City's Emergency Response and Preparedness programs.

Emergency Services Policy 1.12

Protect the opportunities for use of the existing shooting range and other sites for public safety training.

Emergency Services Policy 1.13

Coordinate the designation of new evacuation routes with the City's Traffic Engineering, Emergency Management, Fire, and Police Departments, as well as the County OES.

Emergency Services Policy 1.14

Emergency preparedness planning shall include recovery plans to support the people, services and environments affected by the emergency event.

Emergency Services Policy 1.15

To facilitate safe and efficient evacuation, and in collaboration with CAL FIRE, California's Office of Emergency Services, and San Diego County adjacent jurisdictions and SANDAG, the City shall

identify and inventory all residential developments in hazard areas identified in the Community Protection chapter where at least two (2) emergency evacuation routes. Create recommendations and methods for improving safety in the identified residential developments.

Emergency Services Policy 1.16

The City of Escondido will continue to assess identified evacuation routes for viability, capacity, safety.

Emergency Services Policy 1.17

The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan or Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan shall be periodically reviewed and updated and serve as the implementation program for the coordination of hazard planning and disaster response efforts within the City.

The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is incorporated into this Element by reference and includes mitigation strategies for flooding, seismic events, wildland fire, and other hazards, shall be reviewed, along with the City's mutual aid agreements and related codes and ordinances to address the hazards of development annually, or as necessary, to ensure compliance with the California Building Standards Code and California Fire Code, as it exists or as may be amended.

2. Fire Protection

GOAL 2: Protection of life and property through adequate fire protection and emergency medical services.

Fire Protection Policy 2.1

Regularly review and maintain the Standards of Response Coverage and the Fire Department Strategic Plan to address staffing, facility needs, and service goals.

Fire Protection Policy 2.2

Provide Fire Department response times for no less than 90 percent of priority emergency responses with engine companies by achieving the following service standard:

- Provide an initial response time of seven and one-half (7½) minutes for all structure fire and emergency Advanced Life Support (ALS) calls and a maximum response time of ten (10) minutes for supporting companies in urbanized areas of the City.

Fire Protection Policy 2.3

Provide a minimum total of seven (7) fire stations each sized and staffed with facilities, services, and equipment to meet current and anticipated needs including, but not limited to, engine and truck units and crews and Advanced Life Support (ALS) staff prior to General Plan build-out to the extent economically feasible.

Fire Protection Policy 2.4

Require new residential and non-residential development to be constructed consistent with local and State requirements. Encourage new residential and non-residential development to exceed local and State regulations for fire protection, especially when located in State Responsibility Areas and in High and Very Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

Fire Protection Policy 2.5

Commit to the use of state-of-the-art equipment, technologies, and management techniques for fire prevention and suppression.

Fire Protection Policy 2.6

Require new development to contribute fees to maintain fire protection service levels without adversely affecting service levels for existing development.

Fire Protection Policy 2.7

Continue to include the Fire Department in the review of development proposals to ensure that projects are located, designed, and constructed to provide on-site fire protection and adequate defensibility to reduce the risk of structural loss and loss of life resulting from wildland fires.



Fire Protection Policy 2.8

Require provisions for adequate emergency access, including secondary public access when in High and Very Fire Hazard Severity Zones, driveway widths, turning radii, fire hydrant locations, visible street addresses and evacuation route signage, and adequate fire flow requirements in the review of all development applications to minimize fire hazards and their impacts.

Fire Protection Policy 2.9

Require mid- and high-rise development to include fire suppression/protection systems and on-site fire suppression equipment and materials and be served by fire stations containing specialized equipment for fire and/or emergency incidents.

Fire Protection Policy 2.10

Establish and maintain an adequate fire flow in relation to structure, size, design, and requirements for construction and/or built-in fire protection.

Fire Protection Policy 2.11

Maintain and enhance an emergency vehicle traffic signal activation system to improve fire station service area coverage in conjunction with planned improvements to the City's major circulation system.

Fire Protection Policy 2.12

Maintain close coordination between planned roadway and other circulation improvements in the City to assure adequate levels of service and response times to all areas of the community.

Fire Protection Policy 2.13

Utilize Mutual Aid and Automatic Aid Agreements with other jurisdictions when appropriate to supplement fire station service area coverage and response times to all portions of the community.

WILDLAND FIRE HAZARDS

Fire Protection Policy 2.14

Require new development in High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (HFHSZ and VHFHSZ) areas prepare a project-specific fire protection plan. These shall incorporate site and fire safe design, maintenance practices, defensible space from structures and roadways, and fuel modification to protect properties and reduce risks. The location and development of any road, or any other man-made structure that may act as a fuel break, will be done in consideration of its maximum benefit as a fuel break. The plan will cover the entire parcel(s) and include measures for modifying fuel loading prior to development and a plan to maintain that protection over time.



*Cleanup operations after
firefighting incident
(above)*

Fire Protection Policy 2.15

Continue to remove excessive/overgrown vegetation from City-owned properties and require private property owners to remove excessive/overgrown vegetation to the satisfaction of the Fire Department to prevent and minimize fire risks to surrounding properties.

Fire Protection Policy 2.16

Require incorporation of recommended risk reduction measures identified within fire protection plans for mitigation of potential grass and wildland fires within designated HFHSZ and VHFHSZ and other areas required by the Fire Department, that address the need for fire protection systems, water availability, secondary emergency access routes, construction requirements, fuel modification, and appropriate defensible space around structures.

Fire Protection Policy 2.17

Maintain programs to minimize impacts on sensitive biological habitat and species when suppressing wildland fires, when feasible.

Fire Protection Policy 2.18

Educate the public about wildland fire prevention techniques to minimize the potential hazards of wildland fires.

Fire Protection Policy 2.19

Develop policies and provide updates, as appropriate, that address recovery and redevelopment following a fire with the intent to address the reduction of future vulnerabilities to fire hazard risks through site preparation, redevelopment layout design, fire resistant landscape planning, and fire retarding building design and materials.

Fire Protection Policy 2.20

Maintain adequate fuel breaks where feasible, and identify other methods, including maintaining, clearing, and enhancing existing roadways to function as fuel breaks, to prevent and/or slow the spread of potential wildfires. Ensure adequate fuel clearance from roadways functioning as fuel breaks to reduce potential for flame approach to the roadway to protect health, life, and safety of persons and property. Ensure the long-term maintenance of fire hazard reduction projects throughout the City.

Fire Protection Policy 2.21

Continue to work with CAL FIRE, California Office of Emergency Services and San Diego County Office of Emergency Services to:

- a. Adopt by ordinance the most current Fire Hazard Severity Zones Map, adopt the most appropriate fire-resistant building material standards and fuel modification/vegetation management requirements for each

zone as a basis for project site plan review in accordance with Federal, state and local standards.

- b. Address recommendations based on the Board's Subdivision Review Program for the identified subdivisions within the City's Planning Area.

Fire Protection Policy 2.22

Conduct analyses to determine the existing potential residential (i.e., dwelling units) and nonresidential (i.e., FAR) development density and intensity located within the VHFHSZ. Utilizing such analyses, identify strategies to incentivize transferring that development potential away from the VHFHSZ into lower risk areas, consistent with applicable State laws and regulations.

Fire Protection Policy 2.23

Locate new critical facilities such as hospitals, emergency shelters, fire stations, police stations, civil defense headquarters, and emergency communication centers outside of HFHSZ and VHFHSZ, as defined by CAL FIRE. If no other alternative site is available or feasible, require that critical facilities adhere to California Building Standards Code and California Fire Code regulations when building in these areas.

Fire Protection Policy 2.24

Prioritize engagement with single access neighborhoods to encourage home retrofits to meet current standards on structure hardening, proactively enforce defensible space standards, road standards, and conduct emergency preparedness trainings. Actively apply for funding to assist residents with retrofitting non-conforming development to contemporary fire safe standards.

Fire Protection Policy 2.25

Continue annual defensible space inspections and enforce clearance requirements on public and private property within the VHFHSZ, as dictated by CAL FIRE, in accordance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, and California Building Standards Code related to ongoing maintenance of vegetation clearance on public and private roads, roadside fuel reduction plan, and defensible space clearances.

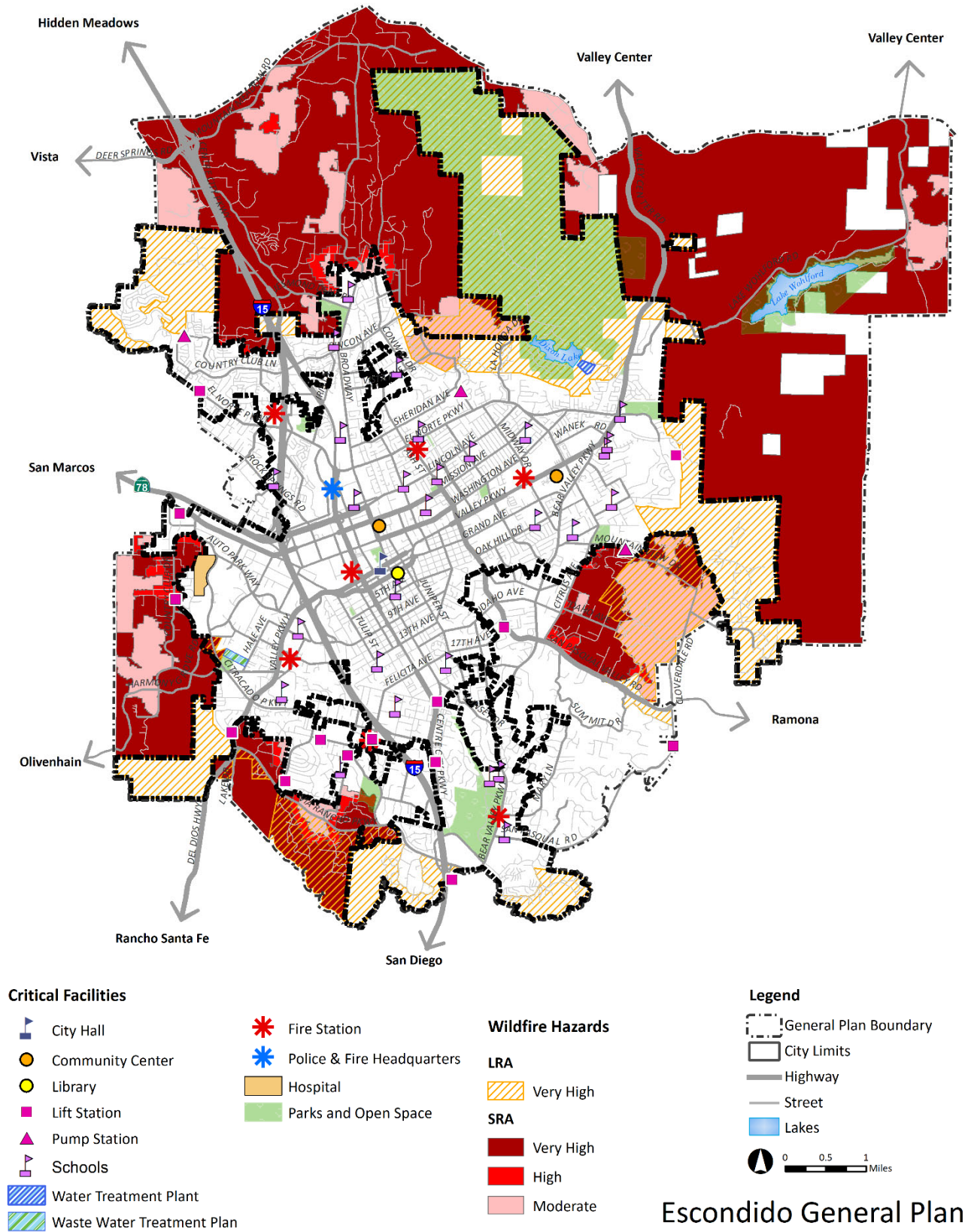


Figure VI-24 - Critical Facilities in SRA and LRA Fire Hazard Zones
Source: CALFIRE, SanGIS, City of Escondido. Last Updated 2011

3. Police Services

GOAL 3: Protection of life and property, and enforcement of law that enhances personal safety in the community.

Police Services Policy 3.1

Regularly review and implement appropriate plans for police protection and services that address staffing, facility needs, and service goals to ensure that the community's needs are met.

Police Services Policy 3.2

Maintain an initial response time for Priority 1 calls of no more than five (5) minutes and an initial response time for Priority 2 calls of no more than six and one-half (6½) minutes. Constantly review these standards to ensure their adequacy and appropriateness in consideration of resource availability.

Police Services Policy 3.3

Maintain adequate levels of sworn officers and civilian personnel to support law enforcement operations based on community needs in order to meet response time standards.

Police Services Policy 3.4

Commit to the use of state-of-the-art equipment, technologies, and management techniques to assure adequate levels of police protection.

Police Services Policy 3.5

Require new development to contribute fees to maintain police facilities and equipment that meet the needs of the community.

Police Services Policy 3.6

Allocate resources to organize patrol areas, and regularly and effectively communicate--through the use of social media, website updates, and safety education booths at public events--with and involve community, school, and civic organizations to encourage community-based crime prevention efforts such as implementing Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS) strategies.

Police Services Policy 3.7

Require that defensible space practices that contribute to personal and property safety and crime prevention (i.e., crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)) be incorporated into development projects, consistent with the City's CAP, such as security and design features (e.g., site and building lighting, visual observation of areas, secured areas).

Police Services Policy 3.8

Enhance crime prevention by working with human care agencies, recreational agencies, educational services, and community groups to:

- a) Reduce victimization through educational training opportunities organized by EPD;
- b) Encourage recreational and educational opportunities for youth and other community members, with a specific focus on vulnerable groups; and
- c) Maintain awareness of potential areas of concern by effectively communicating internally, and with the general public via social media, website updates, and safety education booths at public events.

Police Services Policy 3.9

Educate the public, with an emphasis on engaging with vulnerable groups, such as youth and seniors, about crime prevention techniques through programs such as the Neighborhood Watch Program in residential neighborhoods and the Business Watch Program in commercial and industrial areas.

Police Services Policy 3.10

Coordinate with other federal, State, County, and local law enforcement agencies to provide assistance during emergency situations that require outside help as part of the State's Mutual Aid Agreement.

4. Code Compliance Policies

GOAL 4: A safe and healthy environment through a collaborative effort with the community.

Code Compliance Policy 4.1

Provide facilities and staffing to maintain a vigilant and environmentally conscious code compliance program to ensure that existing properties meet health and safety standards.

Code Compliance Policy 4.2

Ensure State and local health and safety statutes and codes for safe business operations are adhered to with a goal of ensuring the safety of the general public.

Code Compliance Policy 4.3

Work with the community and property owners of properties with identified public nuisance violations, such as graffiti, abandoned and inoperative vehicles, and abandoned shopping carts, to eliminate or correct the violations.



Property maintenance violations found at a code enforcement investigation

Code Compliance Policy 4.4

Require that structures be maintained to ensure a safe and healthy environment, preventing blight and deterioration resulting from deferred maintenance.

Code Compliance Policy 4.5

Require buildings that are identified as substandard or dangerous to be either repaired or demolished.

Code Compliance Policy 4.6

Conduct public outreach and educational programs with residents, businesses, and community organizations to promote voluntary compliance with City ordinances.

5. Noise

GOAL 5: Protection of the community from excessive noise exposure.

Noise Policy 5.1

Require development to meet acceptable exterior noise level standards as established in Figure VI-17 and use the future noise contour map (Figure VI-22) as a guide for evaluating the compatibility of new noise-sensitive uses with projected noise levels.

Noise Policy 5.2

Apply a CNEL of 60 dB or less for single family and 65 dB or less for multi-family as goals where outdoor use is a major consideration (back yards and single-family housing developments, and recreation areas in multifamily housing developments) as discussed in Figure VI-17 and recognize that such levels may not necessarily be achievable in all residential areas.

Noise Policy 5.3

Require noise attenuation for outdoor spaces in all developments where projected incremental exterior noise levels exceed those shown in Figure VI-19.

Noise Policy 5.4

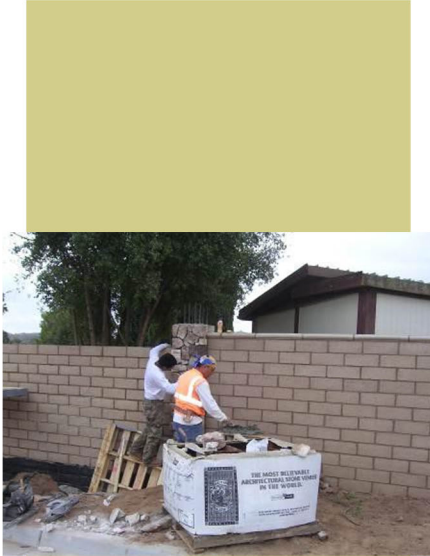
Require noise attenuation for new noise-sensitive uses which include residential, daycare facilities, schools, churches, transient lodging, hotels, motels, hospitals, health care facilities, and libraries if the projected interior noise standard of 45 dBA CNEL is exceeded.

Noise Policy 5.5

Require construction projects and new development to ensure acceptable vibration levels at nearby noise-sensitive uses based on Federal Transit Administrator criteria.



Monitoring equipment measuring construction activities



Constructing masonry sound attenuation wall to replace wooden fences along Washington Avenue

Noise Policy 5.6

Require the preparation of noise studies, as deemed necessary by the Planning Department, to analyze potential noise impacts associated with new development which could significantly alter existing noise levels in accordance with provisions outlined in Figure VI-17.

Noise Policy 5.7

Encourage use of site and building design, noise barriers, and construction methods as outlined in Figure VI-20 to minimize impacts on and from new development.

Noise Policy 5.8

Require that mixed use and multi-family residential developments demonstrate that the design of the structure will adequately isolate noise between adjacent uses (orientation, window insulation, separation of common walls, floors, and ceilings, etc.).

Noise Policy 5.9

Require new mixed use developments to locate loading areas, parking lots, driveways, trash enclosures, mechanical equipment, and other noise sources away from the residential portion of the development, when physically feasible. Use construction standards to reduce noise between uses.

Noise Policy 5.10

Require development projects that are subject to discretionary approval to assess potential construction noise impacts on nearby sensitive uses and to minimize impacts on these uses, to the extent feasible.

Noise Policy 5.11

Limit direct access from individual properties along Major Roads and Prime Arterials in residential areas in order to minimize gaps in noise barrier sound walls.

Noise Policy 5.12

Limit “through truck traffic” to designated routes to minimize noise impacts to residential neighborhoods and other noise-sensitive uses (see Mobility and Infrastructure Element).

Noise Policy 5.13

Limit the hours of operation for parks and active recreation uses in residential areas to minimize disturbance to residents.

Noise Policy 5.14

Coordinate among city, county, State and other agencies involved in noise abatement to reduce noise generated from outside the City.

Noise Policy 5.15

Coordinate with McClellan-Palomar Airport to distribute property disclosure statements for areas within the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

Noise Policy 5.16

Work with McClellan-Palomar Airport to monitor aircraft noise, implement noise-reducing operation measures, as necessary, and promote pilot awareness of noise-sensitive land uses.

Noise Policy 5.17

Periodically review the adopted noise ordinance to address changing conditions.

6. Flood Protection

GOAL 6: A safe community that is protected from potential flood hazards.

Flood Protection Policy 6.1

Continue to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to maintain the City's eligibility for flood insurance.

Flood Protection Policy 6.2

Require new and substantial improvements or upgrades of existing development within a flood hazard zone as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (100 and 500-year floodplains) to be constructed in accordance with City, state, and federal regulations (NFIP). These may include implementing construction or other methods to minimize flood damage.

Flood Protection Policy 6.3

Avoid or minimize flooding risks by limiting the type and intensity of new development within the 100-year flood plain to uses that do not involve habitable structures such as agriculture, outdoor recreation, and natural resource areas.

Flood Protection Policy 6.4

Maintain flood control channels, storm drains, and detention basins through periodic dredging, repair, desilting, and clearing subject to approval from appropriate state and federal agencies to ensure they are operating efficiently.



Slope erosion in a residential neighborhood after heavy winter rains



Detention basin in the Escondido Research Technology Center to manage peak period water flows during heavy rainfall events and to enhance groundwater recharging opportunities

Flood Protection Policy 6.5

Require that all facilities within flood hazard zones storing, using, or otherwise involved with substantial quantities of on-site hazardous materials comply with applicable standards of elevation, anchoring, and flood proofing, and that hazardous materials be stored in watertight containers.

Flood Protection Policy 6.6

Inspect the dams at Lakes Dixon and Wohlford periodically to ensure safe operation and maintenance to minimize the risk of failure.

Flood Protection Policy 6.7

Require new development located in identified dam inundation areas to be designed to minimize potential flood damage from dam failure.

Flood Protection Policy 6.8

Locate new critical facilities such as hospitals, emergency shelters, fire stations, police stations, civil defense headquarters, and emergency communication centers outside of flood hazard zones, as defined by FEMA. If no other alternative site is available or feasible, require that critical facilities be designed to minimize potential flood damage if located within flood hazard zones.

Flood Protection Policy 6.9

Maintain the structural and operational integrity of critical facilities during flooding events.

Flood Protection Policy 6.10

Coordinate efforts with local, regional, state, and federal agencies to minimize flood hazards and improve flood protection. Continue to work with appropriate Federal, state, and local agencies, and in particular, FEMA and NFIP in maintaining the most current flood hazard and flood plain information as a basis for project site plan review.

Flood Protection Policy 6.11

Continue to inventory and evaluate the integrity of the City's corrugated metal pipe storm drain segments and identify those needing replacement by either City and/or grant funded projects or by nearby potentially affected private development as it occurs.

Flood Protection Policy 6.12

Implement development standards to ensure new construction does not result in increased peak run-off or flood potential. Avoid increases in downstream flooding potential by protecting natural drainage and vegetative patterns through project site plan review to 1) facilitate use of clustered development; 2) facilitate use of on-site retention or detention of storm water; 3) avoid stream channel modifications; and 4) avoid excessive areas of impervious surfaces.

7. Soils and Seismicity

GOAL 7: Minimization of adverse effects to residents, property, and critical facilities caused by geologic and seismic hazards.

Soils and Seismicity Policy 7.1

Ensure that new construction meets current structural and safety standards.

- a. Regularly review, adopt, and enforce seismic and geologic safety standards, including the Uniform Building Code, in site design and building construction methods to protect public health and safety.
- b. Continue to cooperate with the State Department of Conservation – California Geological Survey, the State Office of Emergency Services and other appropriate Federal, state, and local agencies and incorporate the most current data concerning the following as the basis for seismic and geologic safety standards applied to project site plan review.

Soils and Seismicity Policy 7.2

Minimize development of public utilities in areas where geologic and seismic hazards exist to avoid additional costs associated with installation, maintenance, and replacement.

Soils and Seismicity Policy 7.3

Require that development applications in areas where the potential for geologic and seismic hazards exist, such as slopes of 25 percent or greater, submit a site-specific geotechnical analysis prepared by a certified geotechnical engineer to identify potential hazards and recommend measures to avoid or mitigate said hazards (see Resource Conservation Element).

Soils and Seismicity Policy 7.4

Approve new development in areas identified with geologic or seismic hazards only after completion of a City-approved geotechnical report with appropriate mitigation of such hazards.

Soils and Seismicity Policy 7.5

Avoid developing in areas that are susceptible to erosion and sediment loss. Where avoidance is not feasible, require the restoration of natural patterns of surface water runoff after grading to minimize erosion.

Soils and Seismicity Policy 7.6

Encourage the upgrade, retrofitting, and/or relocation of existing critical facilities (hospitals, fire stations, police stations, etc.) that do not meet current building code standards and are susceptible to seismic or geologic hazards.

Soils and Seismicity Policy 7.7

The local earthquake preparedness plan shall be coordinated with regional plans for earthquake preparedness through the local and State Office of Emergency Services.



8. Hazardous Materials

GOAL 8 A safe and healthy community and environment that is protected from the use, storage, and transport of hazardous materials.

Hazardous Materials Policy 8.1

Maintain and update Escondido's Household Hazardous Waste Management Plan and coordinate with the County of San Diego on periodic reviews and updates of the County's Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Hazardous Materials Policy 8.2

Coordinate with relevant agencies to enforce applicable laws regulating the handling, use, production, storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous materials, and notify the appropriate city, county, state, and federal agency in the event of a violation.

Hazardous Materials Policy 8.3

Maintain regulations requiring proper handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials to prevent leakage, potential explosion, fire, or the escape of harmful gases, and to prevent individually innocuous materials from combining to form hazardous substances.

Hazardous Materials Policy 8.4

Encourage businesses and residents to utilize practices and technologies that will reduce the use of hazardous materials and generation of hazardous wastes.

Hazardous Materials Policy 8.5

Continue to provide frequent and convenient household hazardous waste collection options.

Hazardous Materials Policy 8.6

Cooperate with appropriate regional, state and federal agencies to mitigate impacts associated with hazardous contaminants discovered in the groundwater.

Hazardous Materials Policy 8.7

Maintain the Fire Department's programs to safely and effectively respond to hazardous materials incidents by recognizing and isolating the hazard until the Hazardous Materials Incident Response Team can respond.

Hazardous Materials Policy 8.8

Participate in the Hazardous Materials Incident Response Team Program, which is a countywide effort to address hazardous materials incidents.

Hazardous Materials Policy 8.9

Continue the public education efforts regarding proper use, storage, and disposal of household hazardous wastes, including universal wastes.

Hazardous Materials Policy 8.10

Require proponents of projects in known contamination areas to perform comprehensive soil and groundwater contamination assessments, in accordance with applicable regulations. If contamination exceeds regulatory levels, require the proponent to undertake remediation procedures consistent with county, regional, and state regulations prior to grading and development of the site.

Hazardous Materials Policy 8.11

Maintain strict land use controls, performance standards, and structure design standards for uses that generate, use, or store hazardous materials, including setbacks from sensitive uses (schools, residential homes, daycare facilities, etc.) to protect the health and safety of the community in concert with regional, state, and federal requirements for existing and proposed uses.

9. Climate Adaptation and Resiliency

GOAL 9 A safe and healthy community and environment achieved through prioritization of climate adaptation and resiliency to meet the needs of the present without compromising those of the future.

Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Policy 9.1

Utilize established methods for projecting the lifecycle carbon emissions of land use and transportation investments. Begin prioritization of projects that have the greatest sustainability potential for future changes; changing weather-related emergencies; and climate hazards.

Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Policy 9.2

Continue to implement the City's Climate Action Plan (ECAP), including all relevant adopted measures and actions. Ensure such ECAP measures and actions are incorporated into the implementation of the Community Protection chapter so as to create consistency and provide for climate adaptation and resiliency throughout City actions.

Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Policy 9.3

Ensure a coordinated, interagency program to fully anticipate, plan for, and mitigate the risks of climate change by maintaining and upgrading the City's Adaptation Study.

- a. Prepare to address environmental hazards and vulnerabilities that climate change is currently influencing and will influence in the future, such as extreme heat/cold, power outages, and, precipitation changes.
- b. Identify within the existing safety hazards and vulnerabilities discussed in the most recent Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and Climate Action Plan which hazards and vulnerabilities are likely to be made worse by climate change and have the potential to negatively affect the people and the environment of Escondido. During the periodic future updates of the Safety Element, the hazards and vulnerabilities shall be reviewed, updated and new policies adopted to reflect the most current information available regarding climate change and strategies to reduce hazard risks compounded by climate change.

Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Policy 9.4

Identify, based on current and updated science, strategies to foster resiliency to climate change influences in both the built and undeveloped lands, including mitigation measures, and update and implement development standards to ensure that new construction decrease the vulnerabilities to the effects of climate change, and to protect residents and businesses from increased risks of natural disasters, such as flooding, drought, severe weather events and wildfire.



City of Escondido Community Health and Services Element

July 2025

Community Development Department

201 North Broadway

Escondido, CA 92025

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Introduction..... | 4 |
| A. Purpose..... | 4 |
| B. Relationship to Other Elements in the General Plan..... | 6 |
| C. Community Context..... | 6 |
| D. Community Outreach and Engagement..... | 6 |
| 2. Community Health, and Services | 7 |
| A. What is Health (and Wellness)?..... | 7 |
| B. What are Community Services? | 9 |
| 3. Environmental Justice | 20 |
| A. Introduction..... | 20 |
| B. Legal Requirements..... | 21 |
| C. Scope/Content..... | 22 |
| D. Disadvantaged Communities (DACs)/Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs) | 22 |
| E. Methodology | 23 |
| F. Priority Investment Neighborhoods (PINs) & the Escondido Climate Action Plan (E-CAP) | 24 |
| G. Relationships to other General Plan Elements | 28 |
| 4. Goals, Policies, and Actions..... | 28 |
| A. Community Health and Services Goals and Policies | 28 |
| Library Services Policies..... | 34 |
| B. Environmental Justice Goals and Policies..... | 41 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure V-1 Components of a Health Community | 8 |
| Figure V-2 General Plan Quality of Life Standard #6..... | 10 |
| Figure V-3 Parks and Recreational Facilities | 11 |
| Figure V-4 Urban Park Examples | 13 |
| Figure V-5 Park Features..... | 14 |
| Figure V-6 City Park, Open Space, and Facility Roster..... | 14 |
| Figure V-7 General Plan Quality of Life Standard #7..... | 16 |
| Figure V-8 General Plan Quality of Life Standard #2..... | 17 |
| Figure V-9 School Service Boundaries..... | 18 |
| Figure V-10 Community Gardens..... | 19 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure V-11: Environmental Justice Communities | 26 |
| Figure V-12: Priority Investment Neighborhoods..... | 27 |
| Figure V-13: Certified Farmers' Markets | 30 |
| Figure V-14: Library Definitions | 35 |
| Figure V-15: Family Day Care Definitions* | 39 |
| Figure V-16: Adult Residential Care Definitions | 41 |

DRAFT

1. Introduction

A healthy community provides opportunities for community members to make sound choices and work together to improve their environment for themselves and others. Healthy communities are built from sound and equitable policies and practices that benefit all community members. The way communities are developed directly impacts public health and environmental justice. To achieve a healthy community, City policies must consider a number of public health factors, such as opportunities for physical activity, safe and sanitary housing, and access to public facilities, civic engagement, and healthy foods, as well as pollution burden in communities. Identifying where in the City these public health factors may be present or may be needed, is essential when crafting and implementing local policies to create healthy communities.

A healthy community provides opportunities for people of all ages, abilities, and backgrounds to engage in routine and safe daily physical activity, to access basic needs such as housing and healthy foods, and to promote self improvement and intellectual development for personal and economic growth. This serves to promote leadership opportunities, embrace diversity, and fosters a “sense of place” to ensure sustainability and a more livable community. Through strategic planning, community collaboration, and individual accountability, a healthy community connects people and resources resulting in an improved quality of life.

A. Purpose

It is widely understood that the quality, conditions, and design of the built environment directly affect and influence public health. Quality, conditions, and design of the built environment are the product of local, regional, and broader policies and programs. In certain instances, such policy and programming has negatively impacted certain communities, resulting in an adverse built environment and detrimental impacts to those living in that built environment. For example, those living adjacent to freeways suffer from worse air quality conditions than those farther removed from a high concentration of vehicles. Policy that allows for residential uses adjacent freeways may have negative public health impacts on those residing in such housing. The purpose of the Community Health, Services, and Environmental Justice Element is to establish policies that influence good land use planning in order to enhance community health and welfare, while seeking to remedy historic land use planning that has caused public health and environmental justice issues within Escondido. Policies supporting access to healthy foods, safe and sanitary housing, availability of parks, recreational opportunities, libraries, cultural services, and other public facilities, as well as promoting educational advancement and

What is Environmental Justice?

The State of California defines environmental justice as,

“the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.”

Source: Office of Planning and Research, General Plan Guidelines, 2020

civic engagement all aim to improve economic, physical, and social conditions for those that live, work, and play within Escondido.

Senate Bill (SB) 1000

In 2016, the California Legislature passed SB 1000 (Government Code section 65302(h)), which integrates environmental justice principles into the planning process and seeks to improve public participation. Specifically, SB 1000 requires jurisdictions to include environmental justice related goals, policies, and objectives into their general plans. Jurisdictions must address environmental justice topics, including but not limited to reduction in pollution exposure, and the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, physical activity, and civic engagement. Senate Bill 1000 also requires jurisdictions to identify “disadvantaged communities” within their borders that such goals, policies, and objectives specifically target. For the purposes of the Community Health, Services, and Environmental Justice Element, which fulfills the requirements of SB 1000 for the City, “Environmental Justice Communities” are the term applied to what the State defines as “disadvantaged communities.”

What is a “disadvantaged community”?

The State of California defines “disadvantaged communities” as,

“an area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code or an area that is a low-income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.”

Source: Office of Planning and Research, General Plan Guidelines, 2020

Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code states,

“[DACs] shall be identified based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria, and may include, but are not limited to, either of the following:

1. Areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.
2. Areas with concentrations of people that are of low income, high unemployment, low levels of homeownership, high rent burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of educational attainment.”

The Community Health, Services, and Environmental Justice Element promotes a community-based and private sector approach for establishing a sustainable and healthy community. The Element supports partnerships with neighborhood groups, private enterprise, and philanthropic and service agencies relying on government involvement to identify, assist, and enhance the health and wellbeing for all residents.

Element Organization

B. Relationship to Other Elements in the General Plan

The Community Health and Services Element is closely related to the Land Use and Urban Form, Community Protection, Mobility and Circulation, and Economic Prosperity Elements. How Escondido plans and develops land uses that accommodate facilities and services to promote public health and welfare will have a significant impact on residents. Community health is related to the Mobility Element because a developing a multi-modal transportation system will expand opportunities for access, lower dependence on automobile- oriented trips and reduce greenhouse gasses to enhance air quality. The Community Protection Element is related to Community Health and Services by ensuring a safe environment for community members thus allowing opportunities to socialize, volunteer, and participate in activities, which will strengthen a sense of community. The Economic Prosperity Element is related to Community Health by promoting educational and career-enhancement policies to raise median income which improves the general welfare.

C. Community Context

The City of Escondido is a vibrant and diverse community located in northern San Diego County. Escondido is one of San Diego County's oldest cities, and celebrates a rich history, lively arts and cultural presences, scenic open spaces, and trails. Escondido provides both rural and suburban living opportunities for residents and connects to other portions of the county by the SR-15 and I-78. The City's land use patterns reflect a mix of residential, commercial, industrial, and open space uses, with pockets of older urban development in the central core and newer growth at the periphery. Several neighborhoods within Escondido meet the State definition of a Disadvantaged Community (DAC), experiencing disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards and limited access to health-promoting resources. Community needs vary by neighborhood, and these neighborhoods are identified in Figures V-11 and V-12 as those most in need of targeted resource and equity efforts. The Community Health and Services Element supports goals and policies that strive to promote equitable access to community facilities and services to help ensure that all residents can thrive in a healthy and livable environment.

D. Community Outreach and Engagement

Preparation of the Community Health and Services Element, specifically for Chapter 3. Environmental Justice, included a focused and inclusive outreach effort. The City prepared an outreach and engagement plan in 2022, hosting a series of workshops and events attracting interested parties, local businesses, and community members between 2022-2025. In an effort to promote inclusive participation, outreach materials were distributed in English and Spanish, with online feedback options available for community members unable to attend events in person. Outreach efforts were intentionally focused in communities with higher CalEnviroScreen scores and areas identified as disadvantaged per SB 1000 requirements. Feedback gathered from these engagement activities informed the Element's goals, policies, and implementation strategies,

especially those that prioritize equitable access to community services, healthy food, and clean environments. The City remains committed to continuing community engagement throughout the implementation of this Element to ensure policies remain responsive to evolving community needs.

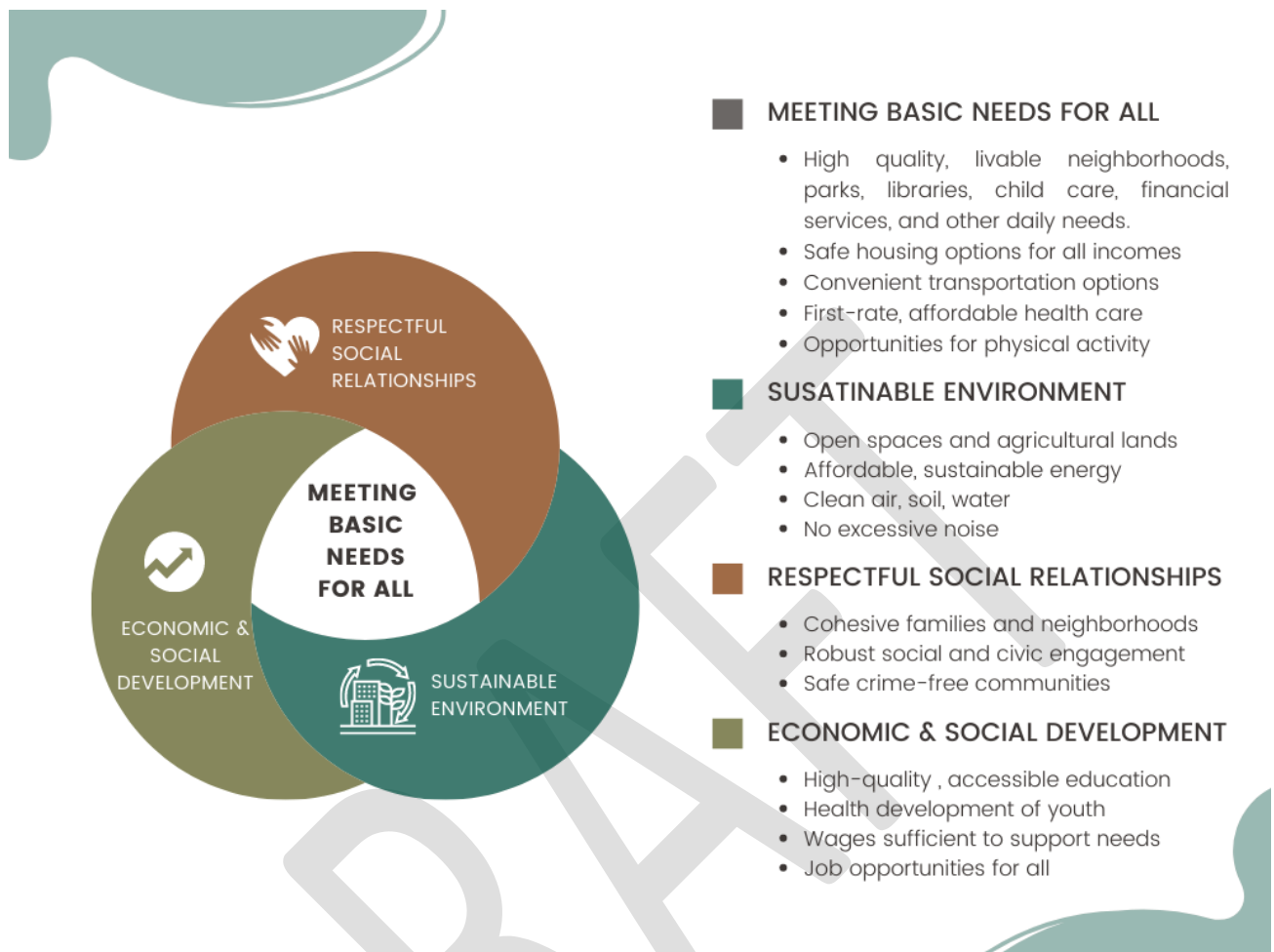
2. Community Health, and Services

A. What is Health (and Wellness)?

Successful and appropriate land use development, distinctive amenities, convenient transportation, robust economic development, preserved natural resources, efficient governmental services, and an involved community will have a long-lasting beneficial effect on the community. Escondido's General Plan policies aim to improve livability, enhance access to public amenities, promote physical activity, boost economic opportunities, and engage community involvement to improve public health and wellness. Because there are a variety of components that establish a healthy community a comprehensive approach must be considered in order to ensure its success (Figure V-1).

Ensuring an adequate number and placement of recreational facilities and programs for the community will enhance opportunities involving healthy physical activities. Encouraging community gardens, farmers markets and grocery stores with wholesome grocery choices enhances access to healthy foods. Promoting venues for intellectual growth including libraries, cultural facilities, educational institutions, technical schools and career development centers enhances the community's overall desirability as a place to establish and grow businesses that are seeking a more educated and informed workforce. Collaborating with health care providers and agencies involved in identifying health and wellness issues will solidify a community- based comprehensive approach that promotes a healthy lifestyle for all and aids residents most at risk, including the elderly and disabled while minimizing government intervention.

Figure V-1 Components of a Health Community



Residents' Health and Wellbeing

Community participation in the planning and sustaining of a healthy environment for residents builds trust and confidence in government. Engaging residents, agencies and organizations in identifying and prioritizing healthy development opportunities and constraints will contribute to a more robust and sustainable plan. Collaborating with health agencies and service organizations in assessing community needs will allow the city opportunity to quickly respond, if needed, thereby maintaining order and stability.

Civic Engagement

Civic engagement and volunteerism allow residents to take an active role in addressing local challenges which are important facets of a healthy community. Community members involved in local decision making are more likely to understand and appreciate the needs of all members of the community. Civic engagement includes volunteering in the community, and participating on committees, boards, or commissions. Without volunteers the city would not be able to provide the

level of service required to reach all its community members who are in need. The General Plan promotes civic engagement and encourages residents to actively participate in Escondido's future.

Childcare Services

Quality child care services are an important facet of a healthy community that also drives economic growth and establishes a foundation for success in school, life and work. Having available child care supports work/life balance, increases job loyalty and satisfaction and reduces absenteeism in the workplace. Strategically locating childcare facilities near transit increases transit ridership, reduces the number of vehicle trips in the community, and attracts other quality land uses. Privately owned and operated child care facilities also generate revenue and employment opportunities. Figure V-13 provides a summary description of child care facilities.

Older Adults, Disabled and Disadvantaged Services

The city acknowledges that the older adult population of ages 50 and over is increasing faster than other age groups. Disabled and disadvantaged residents face challenges that require unique solutions. In recognition of the number and diversity of needs, the General Plan includes policies addressing the need for accommodating adequate services and programs to ensure the health and wellness, safety and protection of older adults, as well as disabled and disadvantaged residents. Figure V-14 provides a summary description of facilities that serve older adults, disabled and disadvantaged residents.

B. What are Community Services?

Parks and Recreation

Historically, parks have been focal points for community activities and will continue to provide residents with abundant recreational options. The General Plan includes Quality of Life thresholds (FigureV-2) and policies to guide Escondido's commitment to provide parks and recreation opportunities by establishing standards and the overall character of these facilities.

A Master Plan for Parks, Trails and Open Space was adopted in response to the previous General Plan's directive to prepare a long- range planning tool to serve as the basis for decisions regarding future parks, trails, and open space implementation efforts. Figure V-3 identifies the location of public parks that provide recreational opportunities within Escondido's Planning area. The Resource Conservation Element contains information regarding Escondido's open space and trails facilities.

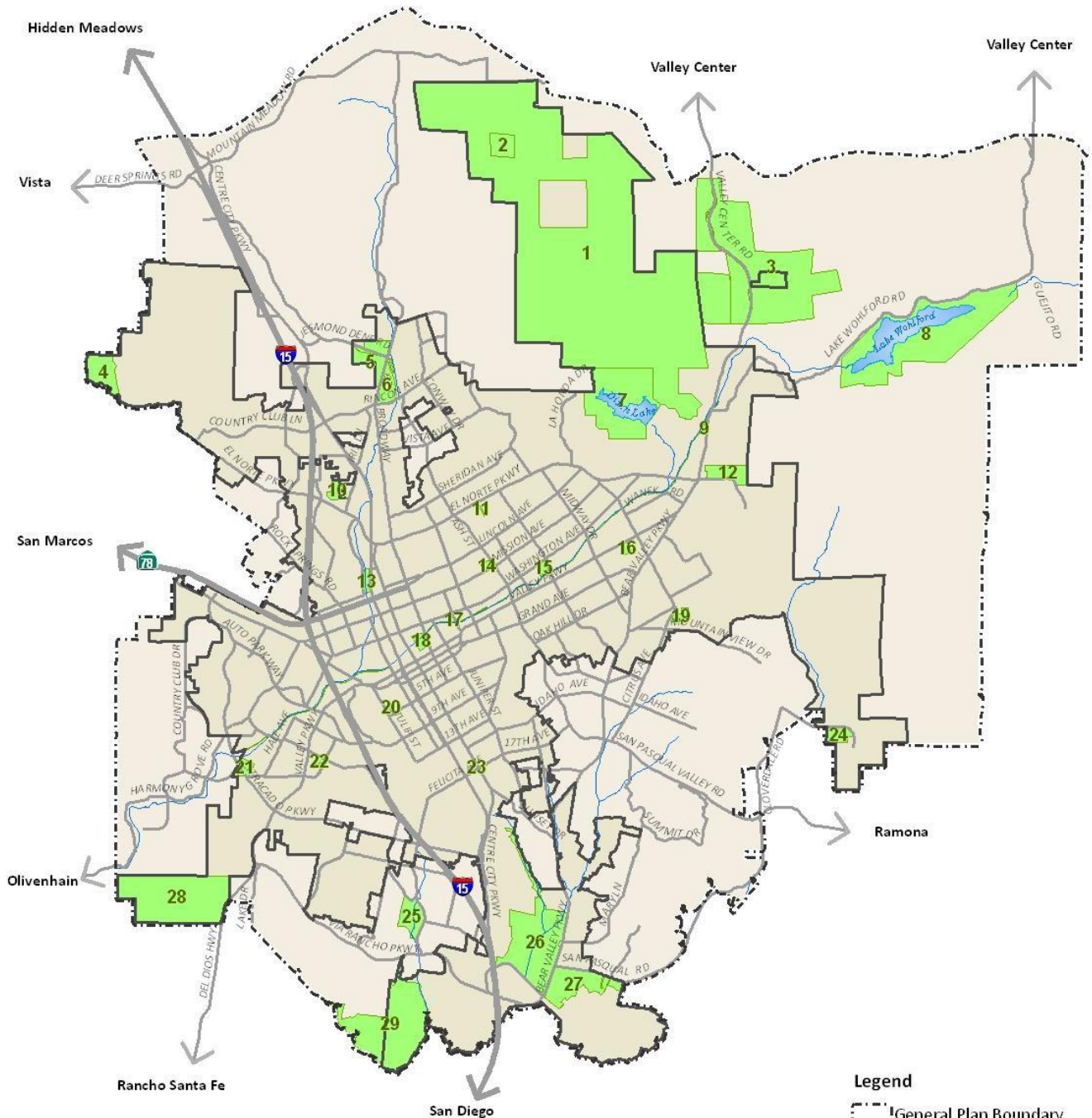
Figure V-2 General Plan Quality of Life Standard #6

Park System

The city shall provide a minimum of 11.8 acres of active and passive parkland per 1,000 dwelling units. This parkland acreage shall involve a minimum of 5.9 acres of developed active neighborhood and community parks in addition to 5.9 acres of passive park land and/or open space for habitat preservation per 1,000 dwelling units. Urban recreational amenities such as exercise courses, urban trails, tree-lined shaded walkways and plazas, etc. shall be focused in high intensity downtown and urban areas. Priority shall be given to acquiring land to expand Grape Day Park north of Woodward Avenue and developing neighborhood parks in urban areas with the greatest need. School playground areas may be included as park acreage, provided that neighborhood park amenities and facilities are accessible, approval is granted by the school district(s), and the facility is open to the public as determined by the City Council. Prior to buildout, the city shall provide a minimum of two (2) community centers. Other specialized recreation facilities shall be incorporated into the city's Master Plan for Parks, Trails and Open Space.

DRAFT

Figure V-3 Parks and Recreational Facilities



Park Names

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1: Daley Ranch | 11: El Norte Park | 21: Avenida Del Diablo Park |
| 2: BLM Open Space | 12: Francis Ryan Park | 22: 11th Avenue Park |
| 3: Valley Center Rd Open Space | 13: Reidy Creek Comm. Garden | 23: Escondido Blvd Mini Park |
| 4: Palos Vista Open Space | 14: Grove Park | 24: Eagle Crest Park |
| 5: Jesmond Dene Park | 15: Washington Park | 25: Felicita County Park |
| 6: Reidy Creek Golf Course | 16: E. Valley Community Center | 26: Kit Carson Park |
| 7: Lake Dixon Park | 17: Escondido Creek Linear Park | 27: Vineyard Golf course |
| 8: Lake Wohlford Park | 18: Grape Day Park | 28: SD County Open Space |
| 9: Mayflower Dog Park | 19: Mountain View Park | 29: Bernardo Mtn. Open Space |
| 10: Rod McLeod Park | 20: Westside Park | |

Source: City Of Escondido

Legend

- General Plan Boundary
 - City Limits
 - Highway
 - Street
 - Streams
 - Lakes
- 0 0.5 1 Miles



Escondido General Plan

Parks and Recreational Facilities

Parks Facilities

The following park classifications and facilities are intended to guide decision makers in the placement and development of parks in the community as well as inform residents of the types of activities and services provided at city parks. Figure V-5 provides a list of features appropriate for the various park classifications in the General Plan Area. Prior to park development the city will conduct workshops to solicit community input regarding specific improvements for each site.

Regional Parks

Regional Parks (75+ acres) are distinguished by their expansive size and comprise the largest recreational facilities in the city's inventory of parks with ample vehicle parking. Regional Parks are designed with the widest variety of activities incorporating unique and distinctive facilities large enough to serve areas beyond the planning boundaries. These may include large sports complexes, multiple lighted ball fields and sports courts to accommodate league competitions, as well as an array of passive uses including walking trails, playgrounds, picnic areas and open turf.

Community Parks

Community Parks (10-75 acres) are designed with features that serve all or portions of the community including lighted sports fields to accommodate evening play with sufficient parking to serve the intended on-site activities. Community Parks include ball fields and sports courts in fewer numbers than Regional Parks and smaller-scale Neighborhood Parks.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks (2-10 acres) are designed to accommodate the daily recreation needs of residents in the immediate area. Typical facilities may include landscaped open turf areas, tot lots, sports fields, multipurpose ball fields with no lighting, and limited parking to facilitate access by pedestrians and bicyclists.

Urban Parks

Urban Parks (<2 acres and Linear Parks) respond to their surrounding urban environment by incorporating features that provide a sense of open space in a compact setting (Figure V-4). Urban Parks include a high percentage of solid surface areas to compensate for a higher frequency of use. Features include a mix of active and passive features for all ages such as raised landscaping, water features, seating, picnic areas, tot lots, exercise courses, and areas for small-scale sports activities (e.g. horseshoes, volley ball, shuffleboard, etc.).

Community Centers

The General Plan Quality of Life standard calls for two Community Centers to be established prior to build out. Community Centers are intended to provide enclosed spaces for a variety of activities, (meeting rooms, indoor sports, etc.) and are recommended for clustering with other civic uses such as libraries, museums, and/or cultural facilities.

Parks Acquisition and Development

Escondido's status as an established, primarily built out community leaves limited opportunity for acquiring significant properties in the urban core for large-scale parkland development. In recognition of this constraint, the General Plan focuses on developing recreational amenities in urban and smart growth areas that are more responsive to their established settings. These include Urban Parks, plazas, exercise courses, shaded urban trails and other places that provide recreational opportunities in more densely established areas.

During the General Plan workshops residents expressed a desire to focus the development of parkland in the urban core area and to expand Grape Day Park north of Woodward Avenue. The General Plan also proposes enhancing Escondido Creek as a linear park with features that promote passive and active recreation. Schools and their recreational facilities can serve as a focal point of neighborhood identity and activity. The General Plan supports joint use agreements between the city and school districts to cooperatively share athletic and playground improvements to enhance recreational opportunities. Figure V-6 contains a roster of the city's park and open space areas.

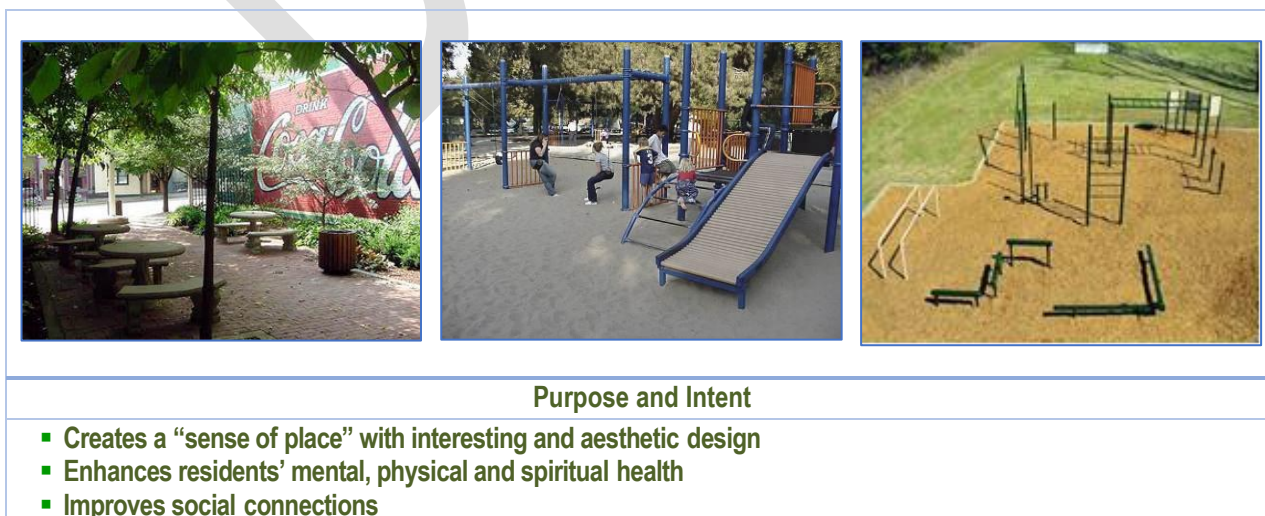
Recreational Programming

Ensuring a healthy community requires that appropriate activities be available for residents of all ages to satisfy their physical activity requirements. Polling residents on recreational preferences provides information that will match programs with interests. Coordinating recreational programming between city and private/non-profit sector entities ensures the efficient use of both public parkland and private commercial space to fulfill community needs while offering potential economic opportunities for private sector programs.

Open Space, Trail and Bicycle Facilities

Refer to the Resource Conservation Element information for the city's open space and trails facilities. The Mobility and Infrastructure Element contains information on Escondido's bicycle facilities.

Figure V-4 Urban Park Examples



- Provides safe / accessible opportunities for community interaction
- Responds to the needs of users in the immediate area

Development Guidelines

- Reduced turf area, high percentage of trees / shrubs / hardscape
- Small and compact, no off street parking; strong pedestrian access
- Plenty of shade and seating
- Decorative water / art features
- Opportunities for exercise, play and interpretive displays

Figure V-5 Park Features

| Typical features associated with various parks. Individual Park Master Plans will determine specific facilities. | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ● = Appropriate Use ○ = Provisional Use | Urban (<2 acres, or linear) | Neighborhood (2 - 10 acres) | Community (10 - 75 acres) | Regional (75 + acres) |
| Adjacent to Public Schools | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Access Point on Collector Street | ○ | ● | ● | |
| Off-Street Parking | ○ | ● | ● | ● |
| Lighted Sports Fields / Facilities | | ● | ● | ● |
| Bike Paths | ○ | ● | ● | ● |
| Jogging Paths, Exercise Courses | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Hiking Trails | | | ○ | ● |
| Passive Recreation | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Child-Friendly Play Equipment | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Multi-Purpose Turf Areas | ○ | ● | ● | ● |
| Multi-Use Court & Athletic Areas | ○ | ○ | ● | ● |
| Restrooms, Drinking Fountains | ○ | ● | ● | ● |
| Off-Leash Dog Facilities | | ○ | ● | |
| Wildlife Sanctuaries, Interpretive Centers | | | | ● |
| Equestrian Centers, Riding Trails | | | | ● |
| Camping Areas, Youth Camps | | | | ● |
| Multi-Use Recreation Buildings, Pools | | | ● | ● |
| Retreat Centers | | | | ● |
| Community Garden | ○ | ● | ● | |

Figure V-6 City Park, Open Space, and Facility Roster

| CITY PARK, OPEN SPACE, AND FACILITY ROSTER | | Developed Acreage | Undeveloped Acreage | Total Acreage |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| A | URBAN PARKS | | | |
| 1 | Escondido Blvd. Mini Park | 0.2 | - | 0.2 |
| 2 | Escondido Creek Linear Park | 10.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 |
| Urban Park Total | | 10.2 | 10.0 | 20.2 |
| B | NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS | | | |
| 1 | El Norte Park | 2.5 | - | 2.5 |
| 2 | Grove Park | 4.5 | - | 4.5 |
| 3 | Avenida del Diablo Park | - | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| 4 | Westside Park | 2.3 | - | 2.3 |
| 5 | 11th Avenue Park | - | 2.0 | 2.0 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 6 | Lake Wohlford Picnic Area Park | 2.5 | - | 2.5 |
| Neighborhood Park Total | | 11.8 | 4.5 | 16.3 |
| C | COMMUNITY PARKS | | | |
| 1 | Jesmond Dene Park | 10.0 | 31.8 | 41.8 |
| 2 | Rod McLeod Park | 18.0 | - | 18.0 |
| 3 | Washington Park | 11.0 | - | 11.0 |
| 4 | Mountain View Park | 11.0 | 12.0 | 23.0 |
| 5 | Grape Day Park | 23.5 | - | 23.5 |
| 6 | Francis Ryan Park | 28.0 | 29.0 | 57.0 |
| 7 | Dixon Lake Picnic / Play Area | 10.0 | - | 10.0 |
| 8 | Kit Carson Active Rec Area | 100.0 | 10.0 | 110.0 |
| 9 | Eagle Crest Park | 32.0 | - | 32.0 |
| 10 | Reidy Creek Community Garden | 20.0 | - | 20.0 |
| 11 | Mayflower Dog Park | 6.4 | - | 6.4 |
| 12 | Felicita County Park | 52.0 | - | 52.0 |
| Community Park Total | | 321.9 | 82.8 | 404.7 |
| D | SCHOOL PLAYGROUND | | | |
| 1 | Elementary Schools (12) | 60.0 | - | 60.0 |
| 2 | Middle Schools (3) | 30.0 | - | 30.0 |
| 3 | High Schools (3) | 30.0 | - | 30.0 |
| School Playground Total | | 120.0 | - | 120.0 |
| PARK/SCHOOL PLAYGROUND TOTAL | | 463.9 | 97.3 | 561.2 |
| E | REGIONAL OPEN SPACE AREAS | | | |
| 1 | Daley Ranch (wilderness) | 3,201.0 | - | 3,201.0 |
| 2 | Lake Wohlford (wilderness) | 912.0 | - | 912.0 |
| 3 | Dixon Lake (wilderness) | 328.5 | - | 328.5 |
| 4 | Kit Carson (wilderness) | 190.0 | - | 190.0 |
| 5 | Bernardo Mt. (SDRVP wilderness) | 330.6 | - | 330.6 |
| 6 | SD County (wilderness) | 344.5 | - | 344.5 |
| Regional Open Space Total | | 5,306.6 | - | 5,306.6 |
| F | OTHER CITY OWNED OPEN SPACE | | | |
| 1 | Palos Vista | 63.5 | - | 63.5 |
| 2 | Valley Center Rd Watershed | 560.0 | - | 560.0 |
| 3 | Various Misc. / Utility Areas | 45.0 | - | 45.0 |
| City Owned Open Space Total | | 688.5 | - | 688.5 |
| TOTAL PARK & OPEN SPACE | | 6,459.0 | 97.3 | 6,556.3 |
| G | COMMUNITY CENTERS AND GOLF COURSES* | | | |
| 1 | California Center for the Arts | | | |
| 2 | Mathes Community Center | | | |
| 3 | East Valley Community Center | | | |
| 4 | Joslyn Senior Center | | | |
| 5 | Oak Hill Activity Center | | | |
| 6 | West Side Community Center | | | |
| 7 | Reidy Creek Municipal Executive Golf Course | | | |
| 8 | Vineyard Municipal Championship Golf Course | | | |
| <i>*Community Center Master Plans identify specific recreation features for each facility</i> | | | | |

Library Services

Library facilities promote an informed, engaged, connected, literate and employable community, and have enhanced information, cultural, and education services that foster healthy life-styles for the community. The city's library facilities have served as a community focal point and gathering place for over a century. Escondido maintains a centrally located downtown main library. A General Plan Quality of Life standard (FigureV-7) and policies guide Escondido's commitment to provide library services.

The library offers a wide variety of print, media and online resources as well as public computers, community programs, and meeting space. Proposed improvements are geared towards expanding collection stock and staffing; providing additional space for computers; group study and parking; and continuing to expand the role of technology in providing library services and resources. To accommodate anticipated growth, the General Plan recommends expanding the city's existing library facilities to meet the needs of Escondido's expanding population.

Figure V-7 General Plan Quality of Life Standard #7

| Library Service |
|--|
| The public library system shall maintain a stock and staffing of two (2) collection items per capita and three (3) public library staff per 8,000 residents of the city of Escondido. The city shall provide appropriate library facilities with a minimum of 1.6 square feet of library facility floor area per dwelling unit of the city prior to build out of the General Plan where feasible. The city shall continue to expand the role of technology in providing library services and resources to Escondido residents. |

School and Education

Although the city is not responsible for providing public and private education, residents recognize that successful schools are important for ensuring that Escondido remains a desirable place to live. A core focus of every school is to establish and maintain a safe learning environment with academic standards that provide options for students in their pursuit of higher education or a chosen profession. This is echoed in the General Plan Quality of Life Standard (Figure V-8). Our increasingly competitive world requires a responsibility to provide a safe and healthy environment with adequate space that allows students to focus on their future endeavors.

Public school districts serving the community include the Escondido Union Elementary (K-8); Escondido Union High School (9-12); San Pasqual Union (K-8); and portions of Valley Center-Pauma Unified (K-12) and San Marcos Unified (K-12) school districts (Figure V-9). In addition, several charter and private schools serve the community. Palomar Community College maintains a local campus on East Valley Parkway, and California State University, San Marcos is located five miles east of Escondido.

By virtue of their size and facility improvements, school sites also provide an opportunity for enhancing the community's health and wellness. Through joint use agreements the city and school districts can mutually share their combined active recreational infrastructure in a manner that benefits the entire community. Strong partnerships between the city, school districts, and businesses create trust and accountability. These agreements work to stabilize the community by providing recreational benefits, opportunities for increasing job skills, and raising residents' earning potential.

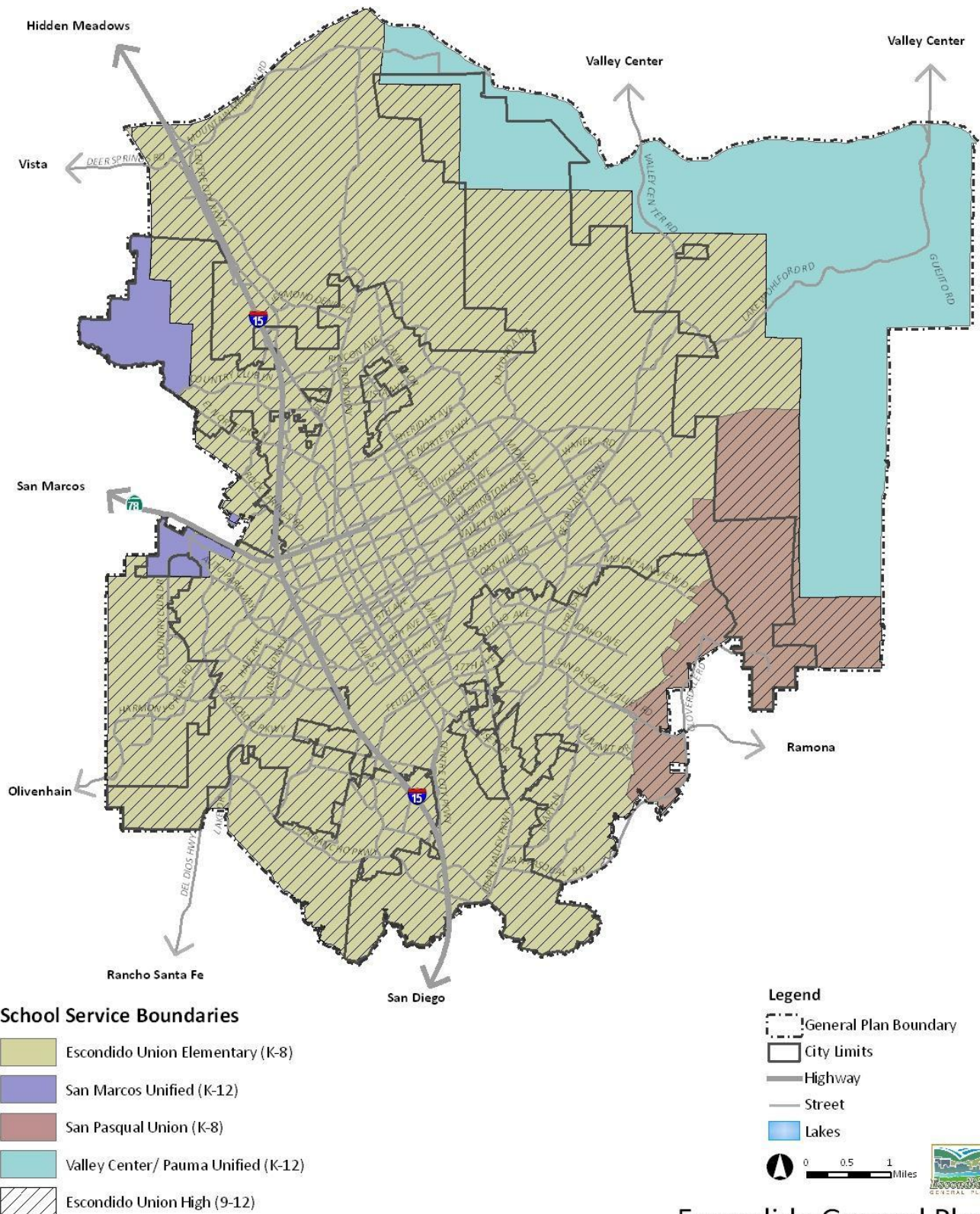
Figure V-8 General Plan Quality of Life Standard #2

Public Schools

The community shall have sufficient classroom space to meet state- mandated space requirements and teacher/student ratios, with student attendance calculated on prescribed state and/or local school board standards. Implementation of this standard shall be the responsibility of the school districts and other appropriate agencies.

DRAFT

Figure V-9 School Service Boundaries



Note: The information provided on this map is subject to change. Contact the appropriate school district to confirm district boundaries and attendance areas.

Source: City of Escondido, Davis Demographics

Escondido General Plan

School Service Boundaries

Cultural Enrichment

Cultural enrichment plays an important role in fostering a healthy community by offering forms of expression that embody a community's spirit through public art displays and the performing arts. Cultural enrichment helps shape the community's quality of life by promoting a sense of pride and bringing people together. Public art enhances and complements the built environment; performing art offers social and educational opportunities.

Cultural enrichment's role in enhancing community health provides additional financial benefits by promoting tourism and economic revitalization. Escondido recognizes the benefits of public art and is home to the California Center for the Arts, Escondido, as well as several world-renowned sculptures and public art displays. General Plan policies support cultural enrichment in the community and the opportunity for artists to contribute their theatrical, conceptual and practical skills.

Healthy Lifestyles

Key to establishing and maintaining a healthy community is the proper arrangement of land uses, facilities, and programs that promote sound decisions for residents to live healthy lifestyles. The General Plan supports the health and well-being of its residents with policies that foster an active, inclusive community with responsive city leadership where healthy habits are encouraged by the built environment. By incorporating health considerations into Escondido's policies, such as promoting community gardens (Figure 10) and Certified Farmers' Markets (Figure 11) that enhance access to healthy foods, and implementing a more balanced transportation system that reduces reliance on the automobile, the General Plan promotes healthy lifestyles. These policies will enhance residents' quality of life, reduce costs, and promote personal responsibility.

Figure V-10 Community Gardens

| Definition |
|---|
| A Community Garden can be urban, suburban, or rural. It can grow flowers and / or, vegetables. It can be one community plot, or many individual plots. It can be at a school, hospital, or in a neighborhood. It can also be a series of plots dedicated to "urban agriculture" where the produce is grown for a market. |
| Community Garden Benefits |

- Improves the quality of life for people in the garden
- Provides a catalyst for neighborhood and community development
- Stimulates social interaction
- Encourages self-reliance
- Beautifies neighborhoods
- Produces nutritious food
- Reduces family food budgets
- Conserves resources
- Creates opportunity for recreation, exercise, therapy, and education
- Reduces crime
- Preserves green space
- Creates income opportunities and economic development
- Reduces city heat from streets and parking lots
- Provides opportunities for inter-generational and cross-cultural connections

Source: American Community Garden Association

Healthcare Services

Local employers understand the economic benefit of hiring and retaining healthy employees in order to ensure worker productivity. Schools recognize the connection between healthy lifestyles and absentee rates, which impact the learning process as well as operating budgets that rely on attendance for revenue. Although the city is not responsible for providing healthcare, encouraging the efforts of local health care providers, employers and schools to promote wellness programs will convey support for a healthy community.

Many private and non-profit healthcare providers serve local residents. Palomar Pomerado Health district serves the North San Diego and South Riverside County areas with its primary hospital and trauma facility located in Escondido. In addition, Kaiser Permanente maintains a branch medical facility in the community. Ensuring that healthcare facilities can be accessed in an expedient manner is important for maintaining a healthy community.

Fire stations throughout the community have trained staff to perform basic EMT (Emergency Medical Technician) services when responding to fire or injury response calls. Private ambulance companies have contracts to provide transportation services to local medical facilities. In cases of major emergencies, the Mercy Air Emergency Helicopter life flight program provides service to Palomar Hospital.

3. Environmental Justice

A. Introduction

Environmental Justice (EJ) is a movement aimed to address and improve wellness and equitable treatment across communities that have disproportionately experienced greater environmental burdens and health hazards that affect their daily lives. The California Government Code (Section 65040.12) defines environmental justice as “the fair treatment and meaningful participation of

people of all races, culture and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.” Examples of such policies that reflect EJ include enforcing pollutant discharge limitations geographically, so pollution is not being concentrated within communities of disadvantaged socioeconomic status. Environmental justice and social equity are the foundational priorities of the Community Health and Services Element. Environmental justice means every citizen has the same degree of treatment and protection from environmental risks regardless of age, race, color, national origin, income, or other potential discriminatory factors. Social equity means ensuring that all communities are treated fairly and given an equal opportunity to participate in the planning and decision-making process.

B. Legal Requirements

In 2016, Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000) amended Government Code Section 65302 to focus on improving environmental health and justice throughout the state by requiring that cities and counties with Disadvantaged Communities (as defined below) incorporate an Environmental Justice Element into their General Plan, or integrate EJ related goals, policies and objectives throughout the other Elements. The purpose of the legislation is to address the “unique or compounded health risks” that have aggregated over time, and in concentrated areas that correspond to the location of long established racial and ethnic communities, by decreasing pollution exposure, increasing community assets, and improving overall health. Various other tools and regulatory measures have also been set forth to address environmental disparities, such as the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen), a tool developed by CalEPA’s Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to identify communities disproportionately impacted by, or vulnerable to, environmental pollution and contaminants. Senate Bill 535 and Assembly Bill 1550 also work together to establish requirements for identifying and allocating funds to “Disadvantaged Communities” (DACs). These tools help agencies identify DACs and enact regulatory measures to facilitate a collaborative effort to remedy the social and economic inequalities that have aggregated over time and are concentrated geographically and categorically into DACs.

The City is responsible for adopting an Environmental Justice Element – either as a stand-alone Element or as goals and policies addressed within one or more other Elements - upon the adoption or next revision of two or more Elements concurrently on or after January 1, 2018 (GC § 65302(h)(2)). In this case, updates to the City of Escondido’s (City) Housing Element and Safety (Community Protection) Element triggered the need to incorporate environmental justice into the General Plan. Although the Housing Element was completed in 2023, the effort to update the Community Protection Element and incorporate EJ goals and policies was interrupted by a lack of resources. However, project funding that was initially approved in 2021 through a Smart Growth Incentive Program from the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) was re-validated for use and the project was officially reinitiated in October 2024.

In 2025, the City updated both this Community Health & Services Element as well as the Community Protection Element to integrate a discussion, goals, and policies dedicated to EJ concepts, goals, policies and recommendations for implementation.

C. Scope/Content

The Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) guidelines for SB 1000 outline 6 key elements that must be addressed when addressing the needs of DACs: (1) Pollution Exposure and Air Quality; (2) Public Facilities; (3) Food Access; (4) Safe and Sanitary Homes; (5) Physical Activity; and (6) Community Civic Engagement. Additionally, the Element should include and prioritize improvement plans for DACs throughout the City. The 2025 adoption of this updated Community Health and Services Element reflects the regulatory requirements above and addresses them by using OPR recommended methods to identify areas of the city that meet the definition of a Disadvantaged Community (discussed below) and develop goals and policies, both new and existing, that prioritize these communities and build on the existing vision for the City. The City’s existing Community Health and Services Element serves as a foundation for additional EJ related goals and policies because the Community Health and Services Element addresses certain topics related to Environmental Justice, such as food access, promotion of physical activity, and civic engagement.

D. Disadvantaged Communities (DACs)/Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs)

SB 1000 requires government entities to identify DACs in their General Plan and provide appropriate measures to promote improvements within these communities. Under SB 1000, a DAC is defined as “an area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code or an area that is a low-income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.”

Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code states,

“[DACs] shall be identified based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria, and may include, but are not limited to, either of the following:

- 1. Areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.*
- 2. Areas with concentrations of people that are of low income, high unemployment, low levels of homeownership, high rent burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of educational attainment.”*

Low-income thresholds outlined in SB 1000 are household incomes at or below 80% of the state's median income, or household incomes at or below the Department of Housing and Community Development's list of state income limits adopted pursuant to Section 500093.

It is important to note why a DAC is considered "disadvantaged". A key component of EJ is the context surrounding how certain communities ended up more burdened by environmental degradation and hazards than others. Policy (that is, the course of action adopted and implemented by an entity, such as local, state, and federal governments) established by various agencies throughout history have had direct and indirect impacts on communities. In many instances, such policy has directly disadvantaged certain communities over others. As communities were built in accordance with such policy, those policies may have directly or indirectly caused those environmental burdens. For example, the policy decision to allow certain land uses adjacent to a neighborhood, such as industrial uses, may directly negatively impact that residential neighborhood. Environmental justice within the General Plan seeks to understand where the environmental burdens and hazards are and remedy any negative impacts through new goals and policies but most importantly quantifiable measures and actions, many of which are included in the City's Climate Action Plan (E-CAP), that have specific measures particularly addressing DACs. Although academic indicators would suggest that certain communities are experiencing disproportionate environmental degradation, the people living in those communities may not view their neighborhoods as "disadvantaged." Therefore, the City utilizes the term "Environmental Justice Community" (EJCs) as the name for those areas within the City that qualify under the State's DAC definition.

E. Methodology

Many sources of information and input informed the preparation of the Environmental Justice section of the Community Health and Services Element.

Community Outreach

One of the most important pieces of environmental justice is the acknowledgment and effort to rectify the disproportionately high and adverse effects on the health and wellbeing of low-income communities and communities of color that transpired over the development of modern society, which is historically upheld by governments and corporations. To combat this, a Community Outreach and Engagement Plan was followed to identify the marginalization of EJCs perpetuated by the current systems in place, define a clear vision for rebuilding community strength and ownership, and establish engagement processes that are meaningful and equitable for these communities. This outreach was specifically focused on the EJCs, involving stakeholder roundtables, focus groups, open houses, and community workshops, with a variety of in-person and online notification tactics. These methods, along with general best practice methods, were used to serve as the foundation guiding this Element's goals and policies.

CalEnviroScreen

CalEnviroScreen is the standard mapping tool put forth by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to identify communities most vulnerable to pollution effects. It uses environmental, health, and socioeconomic information to produce scores for every census tract in California. CalEnviroScreen has a cumulative score for which factor indicators from two different groups: pollution burden and population characteristics. Escondido EJC's were identified using CalEnviroScreen, social equity, and income indicators, which provide the basis for identifying and establishing policies in areas most impacted by injustices. Consultation with the E-CAP was also utilized to ensure regulatory consistency and inform climate resiliency and adaptation goals and policies towards DACs.

To identify DACs, a four-step approach is followed:

1. Use CalEnviroScreen to examine whether the planning area for the General Plan contains census tracts that have a combined score of 50% or higher.
2. Map the household median incomes by census tract in the planning area at or below statewide median income and examine for disproportionate pollution burden.
3. Map the household median incomes by census tract in the planning area at or below the Department of Housing and Community Development's (HCD) state income limits and examine for disproportionate pollution burden.
4. These three methods are then overlapped to create a base for qualifying areas within a jurisdiction, as shown in Figure V-11. Once the base is established, a jurisdiction can then incorporate and analyze community-specific data and examine for additional pollution burden and health risk factors.

It is worth noting that one tract, tract 202.13, has a pollution burden score of 49, a point below the 50-point threshold used for qualifying as a Priority Investment Neighborhood (defined below) under the E-CAP. However, it does meet both low-income thresholds. As shown in Figure V-11, it is also fully surrounded by qualifying tracts. Environmental justice issues are not defined by rigid boundaries and are not contained neatly within census tract borders. It is reasonable that if surrounding areas qualified as EJC's, there is a possibility that tract 202.13 may be experiencing similar issues. For these reasons, tract 202.13 is included as an EJC.

F. Priority Investment Neighborhoods (PINs) & the Escondido Climate Action Plan (E-CAP)

The City of Escondido has existing policy documents that include social equity frameworks. The *Escondido Climate Action Plan* (E-CAP), updated in 2021, provides a robust examination of social equity and environmental justice through the climate adaptation planning lens and is limited to such. Policies that are related to housing, economic opportunity, and access to public transportation are addressed in the goal and policies below. The E-CAP includes measures to improve the City's

resilience to potential environmental risks and hazards that will be exacerbated by climate change, while seeking equitable climate change adaptation solutions for all residents, businesses, and other community members. The goals and policies within this Element address the need to reduce exposure to environmental risks, as well as the need for economic opportunity, access to public transit, and the reduction of many non-climate associated inequalities that exist in EJC's as well.

The E-CAP's Climate Adaptation Measure A-1.3 identifies the need to "hardwire social equity and environmental justice into new programs and projects." To support this adaptation measure, the E-CAP utilized the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 data to create a Social Equity and Health Index Map intended to identify vulnerable neighborhoods needing additional focus and priority. These identified tracts are labeled "Priority Investment Neighborhoods" (PINs) within the E-CAP (Figure V-12). Using the Social Equity and Health Index Map (i.e., CalEnviroScreen 3.0 scores), the City prioritized neighborhoods with a CalEnviroScreen 50 percent (50%) ranking for priority investments and early implementation of focused measures to support social equity and environmental justice. By focusing efforts on vulnerable neighborhoods and populations, the City seeks to provide equitable protection from environmental hazards and burdens.

The limitation of the Social Equity and Health Index Map is that it utilizes CalEnviroScreen data from a snapshot in time, but the data is continuously evolving so the City's PINs are apt to change. Therefore, to best facilitate equitable investment by the City, the E-CAP's PINs will be reassessed based on the identified 50 percent ranking of the most recent available CalEnviroScreen data published by the OEHHA.

Figure V-11: Environmental Justice Communities

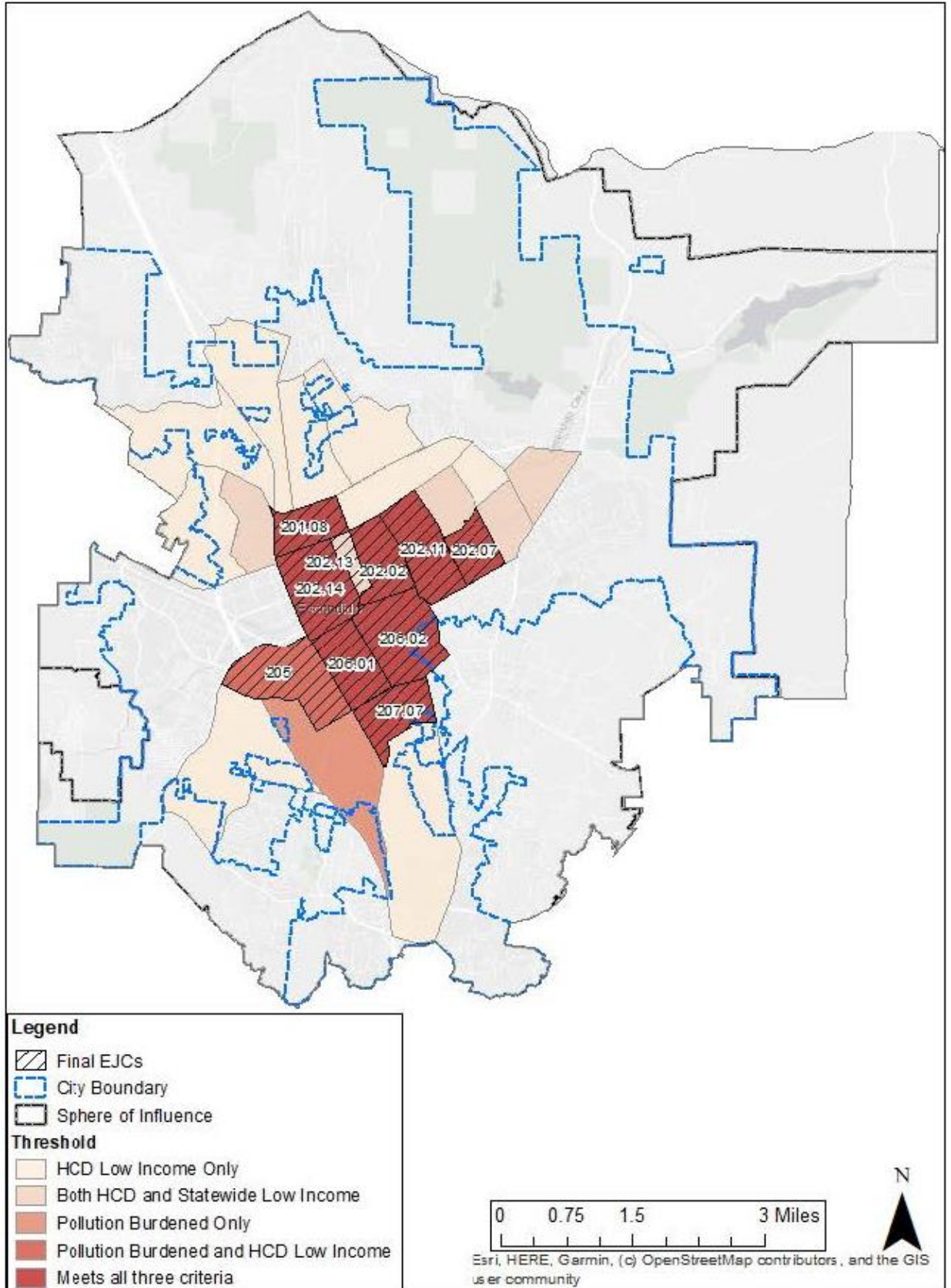
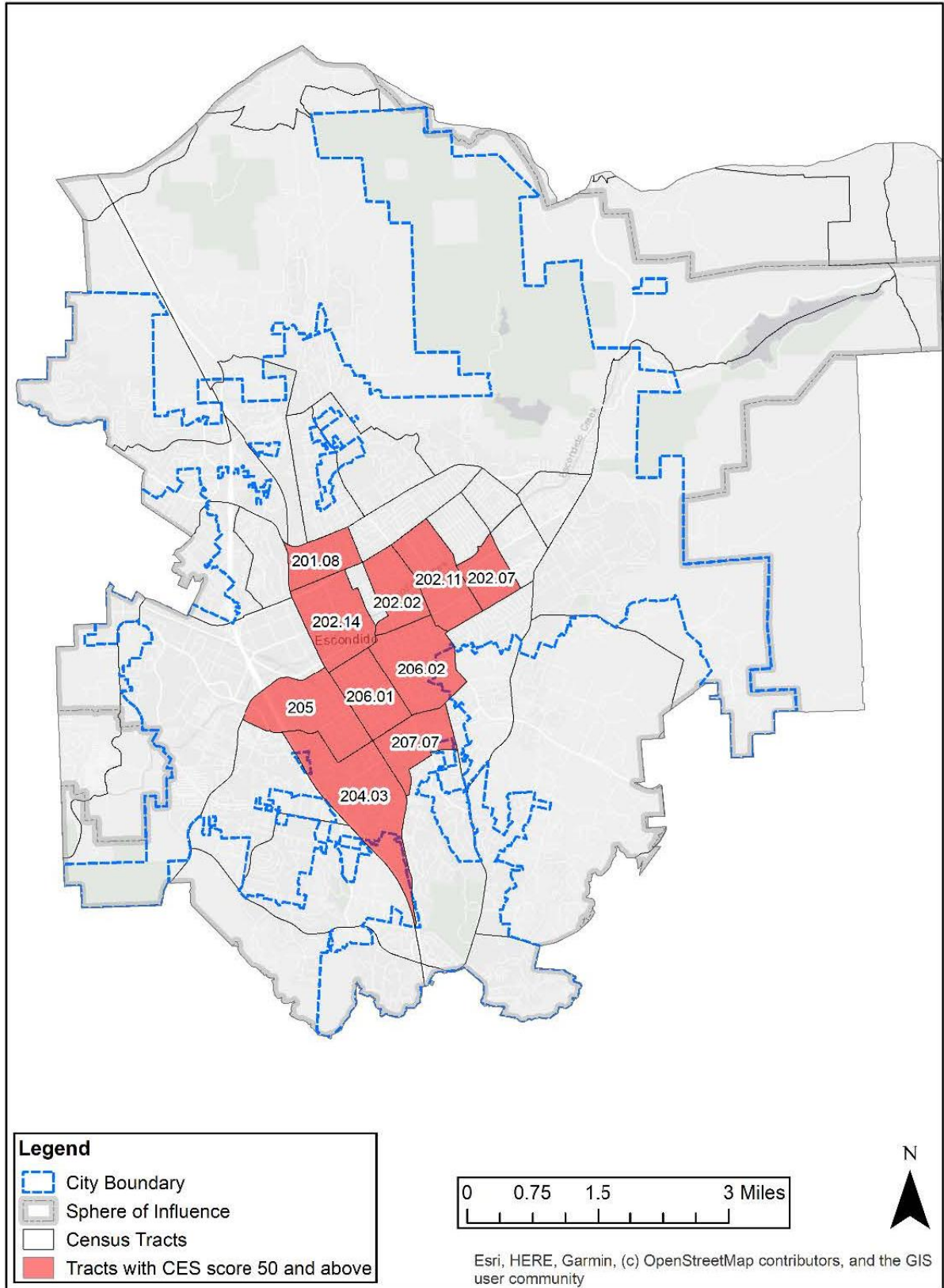


Figure V-12: Priority Investment Neighborhoods



G. Relationships to other General Plan Elements

The EJ section of the Community Health and Services Element is closely related to several other General Plan Elements, in particular the Land Use, Safety, Circulation, and Housing Element. Planning decisions related to types of land uses; location, density and intensity of land uses; safety from environmental and man-made hazards; transportation systems; and street design have a profound impact on both public health and environmental justice. Consequently, the Environmental Justice Element is inextricably connected to the aforementioned Elements and other important Elements of the General Plan and thus should be read and considered in the context of other General Plan Elements. It should also be noted that there are topical areas (e.g., reduce pollution exposure, promote public facilities, and safe and sanitary homes) that are addressed in multiple Elements. However, unlike other General Plan Elements, the EJ section of the Community Health and Services Element will cover these topical areas from the vantage point of public health, the Environmental Justice Communities, and addressing such areas with a remedy in mind. Policies and implementation measures require coordination with other City departments, each with their own needs. The goal is to identify the needs of Environmental Justice Communities. Coordinating the installation of additional street canopy in areas with deficient levels requires coordination with both the Public Works Department and Development Services Department and is just one instance when EJ goals and policies relate with other General Plan goals and policies and require cross departmental collaboration.

4. Goals, Policies, and Actions

A. Community Health and Services Goals and Policies

A complete list of the General Plan Goals is located in the Vision and Purpose. Specific goals and policies related to community health and services policies provided below are intended to guide development to meet present and future needs, and enhance the health and welfare of residents in Escondido.

Health and Wellness Policies

Goal 1: A healthy and livable Escondido complete with adequate and convenient access to community services and fresh food for all residents.

Health and Wellness Policy 1.1

Ensure adequate and convenient physical access to healthcare, parks, libraries, cultural arts, schools, childcare facilities, and services for all residents.

Health and Wellness Policy 1.2

Encourage and promote public and private sector education, training and wellness programs designed to improve health and wellness for all residents.

Health and Wellness Policy 1.3

Pursue sources of federal, state, regional, and/or private resources that provide funding for education, training, preventative treatment, and other programs for enhancing community health and wellness.

Health and Wellness Policy 1.4

Ensure that health and human services facilities are easily accessible, distributed equitably throughout the city and are compatible with adjoining uses.

Health and Wellness Policy 1.5

Collaborate with health care providers and other community partners in identifying health and wellness issues and developing and implementing a community-based private sector approach for improving and maintaining healthy lifestyles.

Health and Wellness Policy 1.6

Encourage school districts to create opportunities for children to be active to promote health and wellness, as well as to curb obesity.

Health and Wellness Policy 1.7

Continue to provide city parks and recreation programs and support private recreational programs that provide opportunities for residents of all age groups to participate in activities as a means to promote a healthy lifestyle.

Health and Wellness Policy 1.8

Allow the creation and operation of community gardens, urban farms, and farmers' markets that enhance the community's access to healthy foods.

Health and Wellness Policy 1.9

Encourage private sector efforts that prioritize new sources of healthy and fresh food in underserved areas.

Health and Wellness Policy 1.10

Encourage school districts to establish and maintain nutritional standards for school lunches and to serve healthy foods.

Health and Wellness Policy 1.11

Encourage the revitalization of existing urban areas to achieve improvements in overall public health by promoting a healthier living environment that includes walkable neighborhoods and access to recreation and open space, healthy foods, medical services, and transit.

Health and Wellness Policy 1.12

Coordinate with appropriate agencies to support pest/vector management strategies (e.g., mosquito control) and public education.

Figure V-13: Certified Farmers' Markets

Definition: Certified Farmers Markets are licensed by the County Agricultural Commissioner, ensuring that the produce is being sold by the grower, is grown in California and meets all California quality standards. These criteria ensure that all consumers receive the freshest produce for the right price. Farmers' Markets provide venues for farmers to sell directly to consumers and supports small farming operations.

Farmers' Markets Benefits:

- Local produce is fresher, healthier
- Supports local farmers and locally grown produce
- Conserves resources by reducing transportation and storage impacts
- Preserves food diversity by providing heirloom and "niche" products not widely grown
- Creates income opportunities and economic development
- Fosters community interaction
- Reduces family food budgets

Parks and Recreation Policies

Goal 2: A complete system of park and recreational facilities and programs to serve all users.

PARK STANDARDS POLICIES

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.1

Regularly review and update park standards, facility plans and improvements, recreation services, funding programs, and other pertinent components of the Parks Master Plan.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.2

Provide an adequate system of neighborhood, community, urban, and regional parks and related recreational facilities/services for incorporation into the open space system.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.3

Provide a minimum of 5.9 acres of developed active Neighborhood, Community, and Urban parks in addition to 5.9 acres of passive park land/open space for habitat preservation and additional recreational opportunities totaling 11.8 active and passive acres per 1,000 dwelling units. School

playground areas can be included as park acreage if these facilities are approved by the school district(s) and open to the public as determined by the City Council.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.4

Require new residential development to contribute fees to finance acquisition and development of park and recreational facilities in compliance with the standards stipulated by Parks and Recreation Policy 2.3. Allow credit for the on-site dedication of land or facilities to be used for public park purposes, consistent with city standards.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.5

Design and construct Urban, Neighborhood, Community, and Regional Parks consistent with the standards and guidelines in Figures V-4 and V-5.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.6

Maintain a minimum of two (2) community centers and consider opportunities for additional centers commensurate with population growth to accommodate specialized recreational functions, the recreational needs of special populations, and/or indoor recreational activities that include, but are not limited to:

- a) Swimming pools;
- b) Lighted or unlighted athletic facilities;
- c) Classrooms, meeting rooms, etc.;
- d) Facilities for child care, teens, and seniors;
- e) Branch libraries;
- h) Golf courses;
- i) Community gardens; and
- j) Equestrian centers.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.7

Consider the provision of development incentives for private commercial, office, and other non-residential developments to provide onsite usable open space that is accessible to the public such as green rooftop parks, public plazas, and pedestrian trails.

ACQUISITION AND FUNDING POLICIES

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.8

Require no net loss of total park acreage or facilities for property purchased for use as a public park that is subsequently redeveloped for another use. Require that all revenues generated from the sale of the park land be used for park development.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.9

Consider the development of vacant and underutilized city lands as potential sites for parks and recreational facilities.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.10

Prioritize park acquisition in areas with the greatest need, including the northern expansion of Grape Day Park, and in urban areas within a reasonable walking distance from transit.

PARKS AND RECREATION IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.11

Undertake a parks acquisition and improvement program to accommodate future growth needs.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.12

Maintain existing and pursue additional agreements with Escondido school districts that enable city residents to jointly use school facilities for recreational purposes.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.13

Periodically review and revise park development fees to assure that they adequately cover acquisition and development costs.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.14

Consider requiring new non-residential uses to contribute park development fees, as permitted and consistent with State nexus legislation.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.15

Periodically review and modify funding sources to assure their adequacy to cover the maintenance of parks.

REGIONAL FACILITIES POLICIES

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.16

Assist in the coordinated planning, development, and maintenance of unique regional amenities within and adjacent to the community, including Kit Carson Park, Daley Ranch, Lake Wohlford Regional Park, Lake Dixon Regional Park, San Dieguito River Valley Park and Felicita County Park.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.17

Improve Escondido Creek Trail as a linear park with amenities including but not limited to: shade and turf areas, community gardens, seating areas, exercise courses, and access to adjacent park and recreation facilities.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.18

Provide opportunities in Regional Parks for active and passive recreation offered in smaller Urban, Neighborhood and Community Parks as appropriate.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAMING POLICIES

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.19

Consult with residents to obtain input on park and recreational facility and program needs.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.20

Provide public and support private recreational programs that serve residents of all ages, backgrounds, and interests.

NEW PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.21

Evaluate all development proposals larger than 5 acres for appropriateness of public park land dedication.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.22

Consider private dedication of land for use as a public park as part of a planned development, if the proposed site meets city criteria.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.23

Permit the redistribution and clustering of development that would otherwise have been built on a proposed park site within a planned development contingent on city standards.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.24

Consolidate new development onsite to accommodate parkland that is accessible to the public.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.25

Require park or recreation facilities constructed as part of a private development and intended solely for use by its residents to be considered a private park.

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.26

Consider alternate uses of public and private golf courses.

SUSTAINABILITY POLICIES

Parks and Recreation Policy 2.27

Incorporate energy and water efficient land development and maintenance practices, including the use of drought tolerant landscaping and reclaimed irrigation, in the design, development and operation of public parks and open space areas as appropriate.

Library Services Policies

GOAL 3: An educated and informed community through life- long learning opportunities and dissemination of information.

Library Services Policy 3.1

Regularly review and update, as necessary, a library master plan and implement the plan to the extent economically feasible.

Library Services Policy 3.2

Provide and maintain the following library facilities and services standards, where feasible:

- a) A floor area of 1.6 square feet of library facilities per dwelling unit or 0.6 square feet per capita of the City of Escondido;
- b) A ratio of three (3) public library staff per 8,000 residents or 2,300 dwelling units of the City of Escondido, including one librarian plus two paraprofessional staff within this staffing ratio;
- c) A ratio of total items in the Escondido library inventory of 2.0 items per capita of Escondido; and
- d) A ratio of one public access computer per 1,500 residents, or sufficient public access computers to meet an average wait time of no more than 15 minutes, whichever is less.

Library Services Policy 3.3

Concentrate resources on improving and maintaining adequate staffing; inventory of print; media and computer resources; and community library services and programs for all residents. Review periodically to ensure adequacy.

Library Services Policy 3.4

Strive to keep libraries open at least 60 unduplicated hours per week, supplemented by virtual accessibility to library collections and resources at all times where technically feasible (Figure V-12).

Library Services Policy 3.5

Maintain libraries to be conveniently accessible to pedestrians, public transit, and other modes of transportation.

Library Services Policy 3.6

Provide library facilities and programs appropriate for all members of the community and include services for those who cannot conveniently physically access a library.

Library Services Policy 3.7

Consider incorporating other uses such as parks, schools, business districts, and coffee shops with library facilities.

Figure V-14: Library Definitions

Unduplicated Hours: Facility hours open to the public that do not overlap, whether in one or more locations.

Virtual Accessibility: Information resources accessed via the library web site available on-line 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

Cultural Enrichment Policies

GOAL 4: Enhanced quality of life for all residents through the cultural arts.

Cultural Arts Policy 4.1

Promote a wide range of styles, materials, and types of public art in municipal locations accessible to the public, as well as at key entrances to the city and downtown area to serve as suitable landmarks and entry features, and to reinforce municipal locations as focal points of social interaction and visual interest.

Cultural Arts Policy 4.2

Encourage the use of publicly owned facilities and spaces for the display of local art and for other artistic and cultural events.

Cultural Arts Policy 4.3

Maintain guidelines for the placement of art works that considers public visibility, public safety, and community enjoyment.

Cultural Arts Policy 4.4

Require developers to provide art pieces or pay fees that can embellish/maintain an individual project as well as contribute to the appearance and vitality of the community.

Schools and Education Policies

GOAL 5: An educated and informed community through quality education and lifelong learning opportunities.

Schools and Education Policy 5.1

Encourage school districts' efforts to accommodate sufficient teacher to student ratios with student attendance calculated on traditional school schedules.

Schools and Education Policy 5.2

Include school districts in review of residential development applications to determine if there will be changes in enrollment, and if these changes are consistent with districts' long-range master plans.

Schools and Education Policy 5.3

Include school districts in the review of development proposals larger than 10 acres to determine the potential suitability of school sites. Work with school districts in their efforts to acquire potential sites for school development.

Schools and Education Policy 5.4

Work with school districts to locate facilities based on each school district's criteria, school siting guidelines of the State, and the city's following location guidelines:

- a) Centrally located within or adjacent to residential neighborhoods.
- b) Located an appropriate distance from potential natural and man-made hazards such as in floodplains and electric facilities.
- c) Conveniently and safely accessible by pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users.
- d) Located away from heavy traffic, excessive noise, and incompatible uses.
- e) School drop off locations that are compatible with existing residential neighborhoods.

Schools and Education Policy 5.5

Work with school districts to explore the use of existing smaller sites in urban areas to accommodate lower enrollments and/or higher intensity facilities (multi-story buildings, underground parking, and playgrounds on roofs, etc.).

Schools and Education Policy 5.6

Promote joint use of playgrounds, ball fields, and other recreational facilities at school sites, and provide open space and trail linkages between schools and residential neighborhoods to promote joint use.

Schools and Education Policy 5.7

Inform school districts of growth plans and capital improvement projects when feasible to enable districts to accordingly plan for future growth.

Schools and Education Policy 5.8

Periodically provide city demographic data to school districts to assist in their master planning efforts.

Schools and Education Policy 5.9

Work with school districts and participate in programs that promote student safety.

Schools and Education Policy 5.10

Promote energy and water efficient land development practices, including the use of drought tolerant landscaping and reclaimed irrigation, in the design, development, and operation of school facilities as appropriate.

Schools and Education Policy 5.11

Promote East Valley Parkway as an area to locate higher education, career development, and vocational training facilities that provide additional opportunities for residents to enhance their job skills.

Schools and Education Policy 5.12

Promote partnerships and programs between the city, school districts and business community aimed at enhancing students' options for seeking a college/university education or vocational training.

Schools and Education Policy 5.13

Encourage higher education institutions to strengthen their links with local K-12 school districts to facilitate the transfer of students into these institutions.

Schools and Education Policy 5.14

Cooperate with systems of higher education to explore the future possibility of a multi-university campus.

Schools and Education Policy 5.15

Encourage and support the development, expansion, and upgrade of higher education facilities such as the Palomar Colleges, California State University San Marcos, and private universities.

Schools and Education Policy 5.16

Support the growth of research and development businesses and organizations associated with universities that enhance the education and diversity of Escondido.

Civic Engagement Policies

GOAL 6: An engaged and informed community with influence on policies and decisions at the local, state, and federal levels.

Civic Engagement Policy 6.1

Provide for the full inclusion of people of diverse cultures, backgrounds, age, gender, interests, languages, lifestyles, abilities, and socioeconomic status in programs at city facilities.

Civic Engagement Policy 6.2

Promote recreation and library programming, special events and venues, and educational opportunities which honor, interpret, and celebrate the diversity, history, cultural heritage, and traditions of Escondido.

Civic Engagement Policy 6.3

Encourage community volunteerism and participation in city events, commissions, boards and committees.

Civic Engagement Policy 6.4

Support developers' efforts to initiate early and frequent communication with the community regarding project proposals.

Civic Engagement Policy 6.5

Collaborate with neighborhood associations and other similar organizations to address issues of concern in neighborhoods.

Civic Engagement Policy 6.6

Promote efforts that increase rates of participation in community events such as voting, youth activities, adult education, senior activities and family-oriented programs.

Civic Engagement Policy 6.7

Distribute information about community events to a wide range of community organizations such as churches, senior facilities, and schools using existing city-sponsored platforms (e.g., city website and public access television).

Childcare Policies

GOAL 7: Convenient and accessible childcare facilities for all residents.

Childcare Policy 7.1

Allow small family day care facilities in all residential zones as a permitted use consistent with state law and local provisions.

Childcare Policy 7.2

Allow large family day care facilities in all residential, commercial and professional zoning districts as a conditional use except where permitted by right pursuant to state law.

Childcare Policy 7.3

Prohibit family day care facilities in industrial zones due to potentially hazardous conditions.

Childcare Policy 7.4

Allow conveniently accessible childcare facilities near transit stops, schools, and parks, and within master-planned developments.

Childcare Policy 7.5

Support the use of public facilities, schools, churches, and space within other organizations to accommodate childcare facilities.

Childcare Policy 7.6

Encourage large employers to include childcare facilities on-site as appropriate.

Figure V-15: Family Day Care Definitions*

Family Day Care: Regularly provides care, protection and supervision of fourteen (14) or fewer children in the provider's home, for periods of less than twenty-four (24) hours per day, while the parents or guardians are away.

Small Family Day Care: A home that provides family day care for eight (8) or fewer children, including children who reside at the home

Large Family Day Care: A home that provides family day care for nine (9) to fourteen (14) children, inclusive, including children who reside at the home

**Note: All family day care facilities require a state license to operate. Definitions are based on state law and are subject to change.*

Older Adult, Disabled and Disadvantaged Services Policies

GOAL 8: Adequate facilities and accessible services to meet the needs of older adults, disabled, and disadvantaged persons.

Older Adult, Disabled, Disadvantaged Services Policy 8.1

Allow adult care facilities in all residential zones as a permitted use consistent with state law and local provisions.

Older Adult, Disabled, Disadvantaged Services Policy 8.2

Prohibit adult care facilities in industrial zones due to potentially hazardous conditions.

Older Adult, Disabled, Disadvantaged Services Policy 8.3

Support the use of public facilities, schools, churches, and space within other organizations to accommodate services for older, disabled and/or disadvantaged residents.

Older Adult, Disabled, Disadvantaged Services Policy 8.4

Encourage owners and operators of public, non-profit, and private facilities, particularly those related to health and human services, to develop or incorporate facilities and services for older adults, disabled, and disadvantaged residents.

Older Adult, Disabled, Disadvantaged Services Policy 8.5

Work with the County Health and Human Services Department to site facilities that meet basic needs of the city's senior, disabled, and disadvantaged resident population such as access to healthcare, transit, housing, and also supportive services such as volunteer opportunities, mentorship, outreach, legal advice, advocacy, and case management.

Older Adult, Disabled, Disadvantaged Services Policy 8.6

Work with appropriate agencies to address the community safety and personal protection of older adults, disabled and disadvantaged residents.

Older Adult, Disabled, Disadvantaged Services Policy 8.7

Encourage the use of older adults as volunteer resources and partner with other agencies to provide mutually beneficial educational and volunteer opportunities.

Older Adult, Disabled, Disadvantaged Services Policy 8.8

Encourage the coordination and monitoring of the community's progress in identifying and meeting the needs of older, disabled, and disadvantaged residents based on possible risk factors such as, but not limited to: living status, income level, health status, ethnicity, and level of mobility.

Older Adult, Disabled, Disadvantaged Services Policy 8.9

Cooperate with appropriate institutions and agencies who provide job opportunities for the economically, physically, and socially disadvantaged.

Older Adult, Disabled, Disadvantaged Services Policy 8.10

Support institutions and agencies that assist and provide necessary services for older adults who desire to "age in place."

Figure V-16: Adult Residential Care Definitions

Adult Residential Facility: Facilities that provide 24-hour non-medical care for physically handicap-ped, developmentally disabled, and / or mentally disabled adults ages 18 through 59, who are unable to provide for their own daily needs.

Community Care Facility: Provides 24-hour non-medical residential care to children and adults with developmental disabilities in need of personal services, supervision, and/or assistance essential for self-protection or sustaining the activities of daily living.

Elderly Residential Care Facility: Provides services to persons 60 years of age and over (and persons under 60 with compatible needs). May also be known as “assisted living facilities,” “retirement homes,” and “board and care homes.”

Small Care Facility: A home that provides care for six (6) or fewer adults.

Large Care Facility: A home that provides care for seven (7) or more adults.

**Note: There are several types of residential care facilities, all of which are not defined above. Definitions are based on state law and subject to change. All residential care facilities require a state license to operate.*

B. Environmental Justice Goals and Policies

GOAL 1: Reduce disproportionate health and environmental impacts within Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs) and Priority Investment Neighborhoods (PINs) by augmenting the quality of the built and natural environment.

Pollution Policies

Environmental Justice Policy 1.1

Lower localized air pollution exposure near major roads by implementing the following actions:

- 1.1.1 Update the zoning ordinance to require the installation of Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) filters in the ventilation systems of new residential developments that are located within 500-feet of interstate 15 (I-15) or state route 78 (SR-78). Filters shall be MERV XX or better. Include standards to ensure long-term maintenance and replacement of the MERV XX filters in the individual units.
- 1.1.2 At a minimum, as part of the seventh cycle Housing Element update, exclude parcels that are within 500-feet of an I-15 or SR-78 freeway lane and remove their eligibility as suitable inventory sites. Further, assess the feasibility of excluding sites within 500-feet of super prime arterials and super major roadways and consider expanding ineligibility of parcels to 1,000-feet around the I-15 and SR-78 freeways. Future determination of inventory and suitable sites shall prioritize sites outside these distances when determining suitability.

- 1.1.3 Work with the California State Department of Transportation (CalTrans) to evaluate and designate heavy truck routes throughout the City that avoid residential areas and other sensitive land uses, especially in EJs, where feasible.
- 1.1.4 In accordance with the California Air Resource Board's recommended buffer distances, new residential development shall site all outdoor active-use recreational areas associated with development projects that are 500-feet from the nearest lane of traffic on the I-15/SR-78 to the best extent feasible.
- 1.1.5 Encourage and collaborate with NCTD in siting bus stops in an effort to reduce riders' exposures to traffic pollution¹.
- 1.1.6 Consider updating the zoning ordinance to limit the development of sensitive uses within 1,000-feet of the I-15/SR-78. Ensure analysis on how such restriction could inhibit development of such uses (e.g., child care centers, schools, etc.) occurs.
- 1.1.7 Continue to prioritize the development of the City's Urban Forestry Management Program so that trees in public places receive the maintenance and care needed to encourage vegetation maturity and avoid early replacement. Prioritize native and drought-tolerant trees while accounting for the right-tree in the right-place mindset to ensure long-term viability of the planted tree. Avoid planting non-native trees in proximity to a native tree in public spaces, where feasible.
- 1.1.8 Opportunities to create or augment existing tree canopy in the EJs and PINs shall be prioritized to reduce the effects of Heat Vulnerability as described in the Climate Action Plan.

Environmental Justice Policy 1.2

Create healthy communities and remedy existing pollution inequities in EJs through the following implementation actions:

- 1.2.1 In alignment with the Escondido Climate Action Plan (E-CAP), utilize EJ Communities (EJs) and Priority Investment Neighborhoods (PINs) as a criterion for prioritizing capital improvements and program investment. Prioritize overlapping EJs and PINs first, stand-alone EJs second, and standalone PINs last.
- 1.2.2 City policies, programs, and ordinances shall be inclusive. Prior to City staff providing a recommendation to decision makers, an evaluation of how the proposed policy, program, and/or ordinance would impact EJs/PINs shall be considered and included in staff's recommendation to decision makers through the staff report, technical memorandum, or oral presentation process. To ensure staff understand equity concepts, provide equity and unconscious bias trainings as part of the City's regularly scheduled staff trainings.

¹ <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/research-synthesis-17-03-reducing-near-roadway-exposure-air-pollution>

- 1.2.3 Encourage multifamily residential property owners to become smoke-free through education programs and outreach campaigns with community organizations to reduce second-hand and third-hand smoke death and disability.
- 1.2.4 Continue to enforce the City's Tobacco Retailer License program. Consider a future ordinance to require multifamily residential properties to be comprehensively smoke-free through incentivization without a criminal enforcement/penalization approach.
- 1.2.5 Develop a standard for siting stationary sources of localized air pollution within EJC's, such as through higher standards for findings of fact, setting intensity limitations, and/or separation requirements. Stationary sources of localized air pollution include, but are not limited to, gas service stations, auto body shops, manufacturing facilities, and other industrial air pollution sources.
- 1.2.6 Conduct a vegetation naturalization feasibility study of Escondido Creek as part of the City's next comprehensive General Plan update. Subsequently, develop a workplan to naturalize the Escondido Creek in accordance with the findings of the feasibility study and to the extent feasible under State and Federal regulations.
- 1.2.7 Develop and conduct an educational outreach program on solid waste and litter reduction, with concerted engagement efforts in EJC's and PINs. Continue to support existing programs, such as the Adopt-a-Creek Trail Program. Continue to enforce State requirements on organics and recycling, with outreach prioritized in multifamily and small businesses throughout the EJC's and PINs.
- 1.2.8 Prioritize adequate services that address solid waste, and human health of vulnerable communities such as unsheltered community members. This could include providing additional public trash and recycling receptacles, longer hours of operation for public restrooms, more public restrooms, and public handwashing stations, to provide more opportunities for people to conveniently dispose of waste in public areas such as parks and sidewalks and increase overall public health for all community members.
- 1.2.9 Coordinate with water service providers to ensure that sources of potable water are protected from contamination.
- 1.2.10 Implement the Comprehensive Active Transportation Strategy (CATS) throughout the City, with priority implementation within the EJC's, and PINs, to ensure these communities have access to alternative modes of transit outside of cars.
- 1.2.11 Create a comprehensive sidewalk inventory within the City so that areas in need of sidewalk infill can be adequately identified. Ensure a coordinated and systematic process is used for sidewalk infill, based on priorities outlined within this Element, the E-CAP, and CATS.
- 1.2.12 Continue to ensure compatibility of industrial uses in proximity to sensitive land uses. Require zoning regulations provide adequate distance separation and buffering for sensitive uses from industrial zones. The findings for such uses shall include specific

references to proximity to or environmental impacts to EJC's and PINs and specific means of mitigating said impacts.

Public Facilities Policies

Environmental Justice Policy 1.3

Commit to equitably located and distributed public facilities and services to ensure easy and convenient access for residents by implementing the following actions:

- 1.3.1 Ensure City plans and programming allocate resources for public facilities (e.g., public childcare programs, parks and trails, etc.) and their maintenance in an equitable manner, with prioritization for phasing and implementation of EJC's and PINs, if feasible.
- 1.3.2 During annual budget formulation, utilize the specific environmental justice policies and actions from this Element, the Adaptation Measures and Actions in the Climate Action Plan, and the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan to prioritize available general funds, capital improvement budget, and grant funding.
- 1.3.3 Develop and implement training for City staff on how to integrate equity into decision making when evaluating and planning City programming and projects.
- 1.3.4 Work toward converting City streets to complete streets, where feasible, through updates to long-range infrastructure plans. Incorporate elements of complete streets into upcoming infrastructure projects, to the extent feasible, such as inclusion of active transportation and green storm water infrastructure elements, prioritization of improvements that promote safety and comfort, and/or coordinate transit for the benefit of users.
- 1.3.5 Prioritize connections between EJC's and PINs and public facilities, especially City buildings, health care facilities, and parks with playgrounds for any City-initiated micro transit.
- 1.3.6 Prioritize the installation and access to public art within EJC's and PINs. Prioritize that art installations are created by artists from EJC's or PINs.
- 1.3.7 Evaluate existing City park amenities to determine whether all parks contain the same safety amenities, including adequate lighting, and access to drinking water. In the event park spaces are lacking a common amenity, install such amenity, where feasible.
- 1.3.8 In the EJC's and PINs, evaluate multi-modal access to park space within one quarter mile of existing parks. Prioritize infill active transportation projects to improve multi-modal access to parks for EJC residents.
- 1.3.9 Consider creating a park overlay zone within the EJC's and PINs to facilitate park creation at any scale within the areas where community members do not have any accessible park space within a quarter mile of their residence. Prioritize the evaluation to begin with open space in the EJC's and PINs and prioritize addressing lacking amenities to address the deficiency.

Environmental Justice Policy 1.4

Provide equitable opportunities across all community aspects, including safety and resilience, in the EJC's by implementing the following actions:

- 1.4.1 Explore clean air centers, cooling centers, and resiliency hubs as part of future plans related to climate adaptation and resiliency. Ensure siting and ADA access to such centers account for multilingual outreach campaigns to inform residents on their presence, purpose, and locations.
- 1.4.2 Ensure emergency response methods robustly account for vulnerable communities, such as outdoor workers, elderly, and unsheltered individuals by incorporating specific and detailed actions/implementation measures that address these vulnerable communities into applicable emergency response plans and documents.
- 1.4.3 Prioritize and develop green storm water infrastructure in public and private development throughout the City, giving priority within EJC's and PINs, to support a sustainable approach to storm water, drainage, groundwater recharge, and landscaping.
- 1.4.4 Support and provide on-going, year-round access (as applicable) to public facilities located within EJC's and PINs that aid in extreme weather resiliency, such as public pools, and recreation centers. Ensure access is provided to those most in need, including seniors, the disabled, and unhoused populations by utilizing methods of outreach that directly connect with such communities.
- 1.4.5 Prioritize holistic design when developing public facilities (e.g., parks, senior centers, libraries, recreation centers) within EJC's and PINs, specifically by assessing usability of the facility while considering surrounding demographics of such public facility.
- 1.4.6 Increase positive activity, such as increasing park users through varied and culturally appropriate amenities, to deter drinking and drug use in parks and public open spaces. By increasing users through varied amenities, more eyes are on the park space to deter such activity.
- 1.4.7 Continue to prioritize the reduction in extreme heat through various actions, including but not limited to increasing the City's urban forest, utilizing green stormwater infrastructure, and support of green roofs and green space.

Food Access Policies

Environmental Justice Policy 1.5

Evaluate and improve the location and distribution of access to healthy, affordable, and culturally appropriate food for those with limited access and high needs.

- 1.5.1 Work with NCTD to ensure transportation systems link customers to grocery stores and other sources of healthy foods by aligning routes and prioritizing healthy food access. Examine any changes to existing transit routes for its potential to restrict or limit healthy food access to ridership and identify ways to offset potential impacts to riders who utilize such transit for health food access.
- 1.5.2 Focus business attraction efforts on grocery stores, food co-ops, and other healthy food retailers for underserved areas of the City.
- 1.5.3 Expand the “Food and Liquor” uses permitted in the commercial zones to better distinguish and analyze development of healthy food outlets, small neighborhood markets, farmers’ markets, and food cooperatives. Adopt flexible zoning standards to allow healthy food uses where appropriate.
- 1.5.4 Consider creation of a Healthy Food Zoning Overlay and allowing small-scale urban agriculture in specified areas of the City and as accessory uses, such as temporary on-site urban agriculture stands.
- 1.5.5 Identify and inventory potential community garden/urban farm sites on existing parks, utility easements and rights of way, and prioritize site use as community gardens in appropriate locations. Analyze City-owned properties to develop equitable food-oriented development, urban agriculture, or other community-driven development.
- 1.5.6 Establish restrictions for land uses that lead to public health concerns in high concentrations, such as fast-food establishments, and liquor stores. The established restrictions shall include mechanisms/policy design to ensure areas with existing high concentrations of such uses throughout the City are alleviated by ongoing implementation of such restrictions. Restrictions may include, but are not limited to placing intensity caps or utilize separation requirements on such uses within EJs and PINs
- 1.5.7 Provide accessible information about the CalFresh program (SNAP) targeted to individuals within EJs to increase food security. Identify local food retailers and farmers markets that do not currently accept EBT and motivate them to become SNAP-approved. Incentivize SNAP purchases of nutritious foods through benefits or education programs within EJs.

Environmental Justice Policy 1.6

Elevate healthy food education and access through community collaborations, partnerships, and City-initiated events and programs.

- 1.6.1 Prioritize providing healthy food and beverage options at City facilities and City-sponsored events, where feasible.

- 1.6.2 Encourage and support corner/convenience store conversion programs into markets/grocers in EJs and PINs through economic development initiatives.
- 1.6.3 Work with community partners to distribute the best available educational information on healthy foods and food access through City newsletters and outreach channels, as applicable. Tailor nutrition education to consider cultural food preferences and dietary restrictions.
- 1.6.4 Support community networks that promote, educate, and/or provide access to healthy foods, such as community fridge networks, community land trusts, pop-up farmers markets, Community-Supported Agriculture (“CSA”) programs, mobile health food markets, and farm stands through the adoption of a community garden ordinance, as outlined in the E-CAP Measure A-2.1.
- 1.6.5 Encourage the retention, establishment, and growth of healthy food options. Support neighborhood-oriented specific sources of healthful foods, such as “edible school yards” and local outlets. Support food banks, pantries, and other sources that help provide federal food assistance to low-income residents so that all families, seniors, schools, and community-based organizations can access, purchase, and increase intake of fresh fruits, vegetables, and other nutritious foods.
- 1.6.6 Explore ways to incentivize stocking of fresh and healthy foods in private development of convenience stores, specialty food markets, ethnic markets, food trucks, and liquor stores to increase healthy food access in underserved areas.

Physical Activity Policies

Environmental Justice Policy 1.7

Promote both public and private development patterns that lead to increased opportunities for physical activity such as walking, biking, and hiking to reduce rates of chronic health issues.

- 1.7.1 Identify areas within EJs and PINs as key opportunity nodes for retail services within one-quarter mile of predominantly residential-only areas to facilitate non-vehicular trips. Consider reduced parking requirements for such key opportunity nodes to further incentivize alternative modes of transit.
- 1.7.2 Update the City’s Zoning Ordinance to eliminate any barriers to creating increased opportunities for physical activity. Prioritize removing any identified barriers that impact community members within EJs and PINs first.
- 1.7.3 Prioritize public projects that facilitate passive and active physical activity, such as sidewalk connection projects, sport courts, and bike lanes.
- 1.7.4 Consider designating the Harding Street medians (between Washington Avenue and Kent Avenue) into a public park space. Evaluate how such medians could be connected to El Norte Park for a linear park spanning multiple blocks.

- 1.7.5 Explore with NCTD ways to connect transit riders from bus lines along El Norte Parkway to Daley Ranch and Dixon Lake to unlock recreational areas for passive and active physical activity.
- 1.7.6 Adding where feasible and maintaining existing workout equipment associated with public parks and recreation centers, including instructions where necessary.
- 1.7.7 Develop accessible group fitness classes put on by the City to members of EJs, elderly, and disabled people (i.e. community Zumba classes, yoga at the park, etc.). Ensure these classes are held during times of day when members of EJs can attend and that they are located at a variety of venues in the city, prioritizing PINs.

Safe and Sanitary Homes Policies

Environmental Justice Policy 1.8

Housing and neighborhoods that enhance the safety, welfare, and lives of all people, regardless of age, income level, and cultural background.

- 1.8.1 Promote mixed-income development and inclusion of affordable housing units in all neighborhoods. Encourage the integration of market rate housing with affordable units at the project level, as well as at the neighborhood level. Affordable housing units should be located close to community and retail amenities such as parks, full-service grocery stores, local public transit stops, retail, and public services.
- 1.8.2 Support and encourage development of a range of housing types that meet the needs of all community members within the City, including seniors, large and small households, vulnerable populations, and people of all abilities.
- 1.8.3 In pursuit of safe and sanitary housing, support property owners of rental units in rehabilitating their properties, prioritizing those with deed-restricted affordable units, and housing within EJs/PINs, to meet current building standards.
- 1.8.4 Prioritize implementation of the City's current Housing Element. Allocate City resources and capacity to carrying out actions, establishing programs, and enforcing policies regarding Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing.
- 1.8.5 Conduct periodic absentee owner outreach in EJs/PINs to inform owners of their legal requirements to maintain and upkeep their rental properties. Written outreach efforts should be translated into Spanish, or other appropriate language, and tenants informed of these efforts.
- 1.8.6 Support means for reducing displacement of vulnerable populations within the City, including support for aging in place. Consider the effects of providing amenities in the EJs/PINs, as well as low-income only areas (i.e., not an EJC/PIN but considered low- or very low-income) for their potential for displacing residents.

- 1.8.7 Support community workshops on financial literacy, credit counseling, and first-time homeownership. Collaborate with local community organizations to increase participation of low-income and vulnerable communities, including residents within EJs/PINs.
- 1.8.8 Continue efforts to address those living unhoused within the community. Encourage non-congregate shelters within the City with an aim to support extremely vulnerable communities, such as those with disabilities, seniors, families, veterans and youth. Coordinate with the County of San Diego and other community organizations to facilitate services and programs to address homelessness based on others that have proven to be effective and best available research.
- 1.8.9 Continue to provide support for programs and facilities that serve individuals without shelter and connect them to housing effectively and quickly.
- 1.8.10 Establish programs that work to remedy unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions throughout the City, with priority in the EJs and PINs. Such programs ideas include, but are not limited to lead education and remediation, outreach/education campaigns to tenants about risks associated with lead-based paint, mold, and other contaminants as well as on their rights for reporting unsafe conditions, and organized trust building events with code compliance staff.
- 1.8.11 Conduct a City-specific impediments to fair housing assessment prior to the 7th cycle Housing Element to identify barriers to housing and incorporate recommendations into the 7th cycle housing programs, where feasible.
- 1.8.12 Support more comfortable and resilient homes and buildings to proactively adapt to changing weather-related emergencies and climate hazard events, as outlined in Measure A-2.2 of CAP Appendix F.
- 1.8.13 Ensure that City efforts surrounding Escondido's agricultural industry prioritize farm workers in addition to owners and operators.

GOAL 2: Provide culturally competent and transparent City systems to promote involvement, collaboration, and deference in the decision-making process, especially for Environmental Justice Communities and Priority Investment Neighborhoods.

Civic Engagement Policies

Civic Engagement Policy 2.1

Support equitable and inclusive improvements to City processes and operations that support community engagement through the following implementing actions:

- 2.1.1 Monitor the implementation of the environmental justice Element's actions annually as a part of the General Plan annual progress report. Conduct spatial analysis concurrent with Housing and Safety Element updates to determine whether any new EJs exist and update any necessary parts of this Element based on the results of the spatial analysis.
- 2.1.2 Where possible, the City shall prioritize spending of general funds for recreation, air quality and other environmental improvements, community programming, public infrastructure improvements in EJs/PINs and fiscal decisions should be based on this priority.
- 2.1.3 Create a Language Access Plan to establish a comprehensive process for the City outlining the level of readability and how the City will engage with individuals who are non-English speaking or have limited English proficiency. A Language Access Plan consists of strategies and practices that help cities navigate the public participation process where there are language barriers. The Language Access Plan shall address in detail the process for distributing City materials in languages other than English, as well as interpretation and translation at all public meetings.
- 2.1.4 Promote transparent governance by prioritizing clear and straightforward communication and information sharing as a criterion for internal decision making, especially when considering process changes. Support creation of an open data portal that includes city budgets, engagement demographics, and tracking of equity metrics.
- 2.1.5 Ensure all City leaders and staff are competently trained on issues related to leadership and governance, as well as cultural principles of public engagement, as part of the City's regularly scheduled training program.
- 2.1.6 Consider installing signage within EJs/PINs to promote and advertise City meetings, identify the council district/member the sign is located within, and other public announcements.
- 2.1.7 Support collaboration with the Escondido Union High School District in their ethnic studies curriculum creation, as well as relevant government or environmental related courses. Partner with the EUHSD on potential student projects as a direct result of the ethnic studies curriculum in an effort to increase youth education, engagement, and investment in local government and the City.
- 2.1.8 Ensure public meetings are available to community members with limited access to City Hall (or other public meeting location). Utilize accessible avenues for making all public meetings accessible to the community, such as hybrid meetings, and live streaming.
- 2.1.9 Schedule meetings targeting outreach and engagement during times and at locations convenient for community members to attend, especially those within the EJs/PINs, as well as populations that may be directly impacted by a particular decision. In the event outreach and engagement meetings do not yield high turnout, consider a coordinated

campaign to reach out to residents in the EJC/PINs to identify what would incentivize their attendance.

- 2.1.10 Every five years, evaluate existing public meeting times and locations, such as council and commission meetings, to determine whether any changes to times/locations are needed to better serve marginalized community members.
- 2.1.11 Prior to large appointment cycles for City boards and commissions, conduct an outreach campaign (i.e. direct mailers, social media, door knockers, etc.) to specifically invite residents from EJC/PINs to apply. Encourage direct outreach to such residents to apply for boards and commissions as openings occur on a rolling basis.
- 2.1.12 Annually invite EJC/PIN residents and community members, such as business owners, employees, etc. to City facilities, including City Hall, for open houses and tours. Ensure adequate translation is available for such open houses and tours to reduce barriers for marginalized community members and build community trust.
- 2.1.13 Support creation of an EJC/PIN advisory group consisting of residents and community members who live, work, and/or play within these City areas. The advisory group would offer updates and reflection to City staff on actual and perceived changes to their neighborhoods as a result of the environmental justice and Climate Action Plan implementation.
- 2.1.14 Develop and build capacity for a transparent and inclusive education and outreach processes and design a decision-making framework to achieve equitable access and other climate health-related goals, prioritizing members of EJC/PINs, as outlined in Measure A-1.2 of the CAP Appendix F.
- 2.1.15 Elevate the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of Tribal Governments affiliated with the Escondido region to ensure the protection of tribal cultural resources. Provide training to staff on how to collaborate and consult with Tribal Governments on a regular schedule so that information provided by Tribes regarding sacred sites, cultural resources, and other traditional knowledge remains confidential. Listen and defer to Tribal Governments on Traditional Ecological Knowledge, including ways to integrate Traditional Ecological Knowledge into decision-making processes, when feasible.

**FOURTH ADDENDUM TO THE FINAL CERTIFIED
ESCONDIDO GENERAL PLAN UPDATE,
DOWNTOWN SPECIFIC PLAN UPDATE, AND
CLIMATE ACTION PLAN ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT REPORT (SCH #2010071064)**

TO AMEND THE GENERAL PLAN AND ADOPT THE COMMUNITY
PROTECTION ELEMENT UPDATE; AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
AND SERVICE ELEMENT UPDATE

CITY OF ESCONDIDO

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | i |
| Purpose and Background | i |
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Project Description..... | 1 |
| 1.2 California Environmental Quality Act..... | 4 |
| 1.3 Final EIR for the 2012 General Plan Update, Downtown Specific Plan Update, and Climate Action Plan | 4 |
| 1.4 Lead Agency and Discretionary Approvals | 5 |
| 1.5 Documents Incorporated by Reference | 5 |
| 1.6 Document Availability | 5 |
| 2.0 CEQA REQUIREMENTS | 5 |
| 2.1 Use of an Addendum | 5 |
| 2.2 Summary of Analysis and Findings..... | 8 |
| 3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS..... | 10 |
| 3.1 Aesthetics..... | 11 |
| 3.2 Agricultural Resources | 14 |
| 3.3 Air Quality | 18 |
| 3.4 Biological Resources..... | 22 |
| 3.5 Cultural Resources..... | 27 |
| 3.6 Energy | 30 |
| 3.7 Geology and Soils | 32 |
| 3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions | 36 |
| 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials..... | 39 |
| 3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality..... | 44 |
| 3.11 Land Use..... | 48 |
| 3.12 Mineral Resources..... | 51 |
| 3.13 Noise | 54 |
| 3.14 Population and Housing | 58 |
| 3.15 Public Services..... | 61 |
| 3.16 Recreation | 64 |
| 3.17 Transportation and Traffic | 67 |
| 3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources..... | 71 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 3.19 Utilities and Service Systems..... | 74 |
| 3.20 Wildfire..... | 79 |
| 3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance | 82 |
| 4.0 CONCLUSION | 85 |
| 4.1 Rationale for the Addendum..... | 85 |
| 4.2 Findings from the Addendum | 85 |

DRAFT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Background

This Fourth Addendum to the Final Certified Escondido General Plan Update, Downtown Specific Plan Update, and Climate Action Plan Environmental Impact Report (“Addendum”) has been prepared by the City of Escondido (“City”) in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) (“CEQA”), the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 California Code of Regulations section 15000 et seq.) (“CEQA Guidelines”), and the City’s Environmental Review Guidelines (Article 47 of the Escondido Zoning Code) to amend the General Plan, consisting of the following (collectively referred to herein as the “Project”):

1. A General Plan text amendment to update the City of Escondido’s Community Protection Chapter (which serves as both the Safety and Noise Elements for purposes of compliance with Government Code section 65302). The Community Protection Chapter, which is part of the City’s General Plan, is a policy document designed to provide the City possible solutions and establish standards and policies for proactively addressing threats to life and property. The Chapter addresses such issues as flood and fire hazards, geologic and seismic activity, and hazardous materials. Sections regarding Emergency Preparedness, Police and Fire service, and Noise are also included; however, changes to this Chapter serve only to amend those policies that qualify for purposes of fulfilling Government Code section 65302(g) on requirements for the Safety Element. The City is able to meet its fair share of safety requirements through the required updates without many changes to the General Plan. Therefore, the Community Protection Chapter update is consistent with the basic planning assumptions that were utilized to prepare the General Plan.
2. A General Plan text amendment to update the Community Health and Services Chapter. As part of its effort to address environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives, the Community Health and Services Chapter of the General Plan would be amended to include additional policies to expand outreach efforts to disadvantaged communities and target populations, particularly on issues that relate to social equity and health. Increased environmental justice provides an equitable and diverse perspective to inform future city policy and thus relates to all elements of the General Plan. Therefore, increased environmental justice in and of itself is consistent with all other elements of the General Plan.

The purpose of this Addendum is to provide updated information to the Final Certified Escondido General Plan Update, Downtown Specific Plan Update, and Climate Action Plan Environmental Impact Report (“Final EIR”). Section 15164(a) of the CEQA Guidelines states that “[t]he lead agency or a responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.” Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines provides that a subsequent EIR is required when (1) substantial changes are proposed in the

project or circumstances that will require major revisions of the prior EIR due to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or (2) new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the prior EIR was certified, shows that (a) the project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the prior EIR, (b) significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the prior EIR, (c) mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative, or (d) mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the prior EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

As discussed in the following sections, the new information and minor technical modifications are not considered “significant” pursuant to CEQA. Specifically, the Addendum to the Final EIR finds that the impacts resulting from implementation of the 2012 General Plan Update and the Climate Action Plan as described in the Final EIR, as well as the Downtown Specific Plan Update, remain the same, aside from the Project’s proposed modification, and the mitigation measures would remain unchanged and are still valid and enforceable. No considerably different mitigation measures or feasible alternatives have been identified or are required. The Addendum to the Final EIR finds that the previously identified impacts and mitigation measures, as described in the Final EIR, are still applicable to the updated General Plan. Therefore, the Final EIR, as certified, remains adequate and complete.

The Housing Element is one of the mandatory elements of the General Plan and was required by State law to be updated for the 2021-2029 planning period (also called the 6th Cycle planning period). State law requires the Public Safety Element, which is another mandatory element of the General Plan, to be updated—in compliance with Government Code section 65302(g)—upon revision of the Housing Element. The City of Escondido prepared an update to the Housing Element in 2021, approved in 2023, which triggered the need to update the City’s Safety Element.

The Safety Element, which is housed within the Community Protection Chapter in the 2012 Escondido General Plan, addresses potential and existing hazards in the City, which are outlined in the following categories: Emergency Preparedness, Geological Hazards/Seismic Activity, Flood Hazards, Hazardous Material and Mining Hazards, Public Safety Services and Facilities, Fire Hazards and Protection, and Severe Weather Hazards. Among updates to the Goals and Policies, an additional category for Climate Adaptation and Resiliency has been added, along with new and revised maps.

In addition, the City is also required by Government Code section 65302(h) to include environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives in the General Plan when two or more elements of the General Plan are updated concurrently. Environmental justice is defined by the State of California as the “fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races,

cultures, incomes, and national origins with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of laws, regulations, and policies” (California Government Code section 65040.12(e)). Inclusion of these goals, policies, and objectives may be accomplished through adoption of an Environmental Justice Element, or integration of related goals, policies, and objectives into other elements. Since approving the Housing Element, certain environmental justice goals and policies have been integrated into the City’s Community Health and Services Element in response to state requirements. The Community Health and Services Chapter of the 2012 Escondido General Plan is an optional element of the General Plan and includes goals and policies that influence good land use planning in order to enhance community health and welfare. The chapter’s purpose is to support access to healthy foods, availability of parks, recreational opportunities, libraries and cultural services, as well as promote educational advancement and civic engagement to improve economic, physical, and social conditions. However, the existing Community Health and Services Chapter does not fulfill all requirements outlined in section 65302(h). As such, this Chapter serves as a good place for the addition of environmental justice context, goals, policies, and exhibits for compliance with state law.

All such draft strategies and policies within both the Community Protection and Community Health and Services Chapters build upon, augment, or refine existing strategies and policies of the current General Plan, and they introduce no new policies that would conflict with existing General Plan elements having the most direct relation to allowable use and development, such as land use, circulation, or safety element policies. Therefore, the Project may be approved as an activity covered within the scope of the Final EIR.

All other environmental analysis sections are not contained herein because the original Final EIR for those environmental areas are still applicable and do not require updated information. CEQA does not require that the original Final EIR be circulated with the Addendum, but the original Final EIR is available for public review from the City of Escondido upon request. The Final EIR can be found at the following link:

<https://escondido.gov/1208/2012-General-Plan-EIR>

Therefore, please refer to the original Final EIR for other environmental topics not contained in this Addendum.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This section provides information related to CEQA and the revised analysis to the Final EIR, as it relates to the Community Protection and Community Health and Services Chapter updates. This section discusses the original Final EIR (SCH #2010071064), which was certified in 2012 and provides background information on the need to provide updated information to the original analysis in reference to the General Plan amendment.

1.1 Project Description

Legal Context

Pursuant to Government Code section 65302(g), a Safety Element is required to consist of an identification and analysis of hazards that could cause injury, death, property damage, or environmental damage. These hazards include earthquakes, floods, fires, landslides, and climate change. The Safety Element must establish goals and policies to reduce the risk of these hazards. Specifically, a Safety Element is required to contain the following:

- Identification of primary hazards/issues
- Floodplain mapping
- Wildfire mapping and goals and policies to address wildfire hazards
- Climate change impact, adaptation, and mitigation strategies
- Identification of evacuation constraints associated with residential developments
- Updates concurrent with the Housing Element or local hazard mitigation plan
- Inclusion of the floodplain management ordinance

Pursuant to Government Code section 65302(h), an Environmental Justice Element is required to consist of an identification and analysis of disadvantaged communities (defined below) within the sphere of influence of a jurisdiction. The Environmental Justice Element must establish objectives, goals, and policies to reduce health risks and promote civic engagement in these communities. Specifically, an Environmental Justice Element is required to contain the following:

- Objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means that include, but are not limited to:
 - the reduction of pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality,
 - the promotion of:
 - i) public facilities,
 - ii) food access,
 - iii) safe and sanitary homes,
 - iv) and physical activity
- Objectives and policies to promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process and prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.

Senate Bill (SB) 1035, 379, 99, and Assembly Bill (AB) 747

SB 1035 (2018) requires counties to align Safety Element updates with Housing Element updates and/or Local Hazard Mitigation Plan revisions (LHMP). It amends the timing of updates related to the original bill language in SB 379 (2015), which required the Safety Element of a community's General Plan to address the hazards created or exacerbated by climate change, including a vulnerability assessment and a set of goals, policies, and measures, to adapt and improve resiliency to anticipated changes by January of 2022.

AB 747 (2019) requires jurisdictions to review and update the Safety Element of their General Plan as necessary to identify evacuation routes and evaluate their capacity, safety, and viability under a range of emergency scenarios after January of 2022. Incorporating the LHMP, Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) or another document that fulfills these objectives by reference is acceptable to comply with AB 747. SB 99 (2020) requires cities, upon the next revision of the Housing Element on or after January 1, 2020, to review and update the Safety Element to include information identifying residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes.

As a result of the 2021 Housing Element update, the City was required to consider these Bills and undertake a comprehensive update to the Community Protection Chapter (Safety Element).

SB 1000

SB 1000 (2016) requires cities and counties to integrate environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives into the General Plan upon the concurrent update to two or more elements when certain conditions within the jurisdiction exist. The Housing Element update of 2021 required the Safety Element to be updated, which triggered the Environmental Justice Element update. The proposed General Plan text amendment to the Community Health and Services Chapter, which is an optional element to the General Plan, directly relates to topics mandated for the environmental justice policies of the General Plan but does not go so far as to remedy environmental justice concerns for communities particularly impacted by such issues. Environmental justice goals are achieved when everyone in the City has the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards; a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work; and equal access to the decision-making process. The environmental justice policies contained within the Community Health and Services Chapter are aimed at reducing health risks, promoting civic engagement, and prioritizing the needs of disadvantaged communities with implementable actions that achieve them—thus fulfilling the requirements of Government Code section 65302(h) and SB 1000.

SB 1000 defines a disadvantaged community (DAC) as “an area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code or an area that is a low-income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.” Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code states,

“[DACs] shall be identified based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria, and may include, but are not limited to, either of the following:

1. Areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.
2. Areas with concentrations of people that are of low income, high unemployment, low levels of homeownership, high rent burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of educational attainment.”

Low-income thresholds outlined in SB 1000 are household incomes at or below 80% of the state’s median income, or household incomes at or below the Department of Housing and Community Development’s list of state income limits adopted pursuant to Section 500093.

Community Protection (CP) and Community Health and Services Chapter (CHS) Revisions

The proposed General Plan text amendment to the Community Protection and Community Health and Services Chapters (Project) consists of the following major components:

Community Protection Chapter

- Updated existing, and introduction of new goals and policies;
- An updated Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation Plan;
- Updated maps of limited access roads and residential parcels for evacuation routes;
- Incorporation of the Escondido Climate Action Plan (E-CAP), Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Report, Local and State Responsibility Area Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps, and Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) by reference.

The Community Protection Chapter includes one (1) new goal and 20 new policies, along with minor text revisions to the existing goals and policies. One (1) goal and four (4) associated policies are related to Climate Adaptation and Resiliency. The 16 other new policies are distributed amongst Soils and Seismicity, Flood Protection, Fire Protection, and Emergency Services. These new goals and policies can be found in Appendix A of this addendum.

Community Health and Services Chapter

- A comprehensive section on environmental justice including:
 - Background and legal context for the incorporation of environmental justice
 - An analysis of the City’s demographics to identify Disadvantaged Communities (DACs), Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs), and Priority Investment Neighborhoods (PINs);
 - Strategies to address the City’s identified EJ needs, including environmental justice goals, policies, and programs;
 - Incorporation of the E-CAP by reference.

The Community Health and Services Chapter now contains the new Environmental Justice section, which includes two (2) new goals, nine (9) new policies, and 84 new subpolicies. Of these additions, two (2) policies and 20 subpolicies are related to Pollution Reduction, two (2) policies and 16 subpolicies are related to Public Facilities, two (2) policies and 13 subpolicies are related to Food Access, one (1) policy and seven (7) subpolicies are related to Physical Activity, one (1) policy and 13 subpolicies are related to Safe and Sanitary Housing, and one (1) policy and 15 subpolicies are related to Civic Engagement. These new goals and policies can be found in Appendix B of this addendum.

1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires that state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before taking action on those projects (Public Resources Code sections 21000 et seq.). CEQA also requires that each public agency mitigate or avoid, wherever feasible, the significant environmental impacts of a project that it approves or implements. A significant impact is one that would lead to a substantial adverse change in the physical conditions of the environmental areas affected by the project.

An Environmental Impact Report (“EIR”) is an informational document used in state, regional, and local planning and decision-making processes to meet the requirements of CEQA. The EIR for a proposed project must disclose environmental effects that cannot be avoided; growth-inducing effects; effects found not to be significant; and significant cumulative impacts of all past, present and reasonably anticipated future projects. In addition, an EIR must identify potential methods of avoiding or reducing effects (i.e., mitigation measures) and alternatives to the proposed project or program.

1.3 Final EIR for the 2012 General Plan Update, Downtown Specific Plan Update, and Climate Action Plan

The Final EIR addresses a full range of environmental issues associated with the 20-year planning horizon of the 2012 General Plan (actual horizon year: 2035). The Final EIR was certified on May 23, 2012, by the Escondido City Council (Resolution No. 2012-53.) A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (“MMRP”); Findings of Fact including significant and unavoidable air quality, biological resources, noise, vibration, housing, traffic, and utilities impacts; and a Statement of Overriding Considerations were also adopted at the same public hearing.

This Addendum constitutes the fourth addendum to the Final EIR. The first addendum to the Final EIR was prepared for the Downtown Specific Plan Density Transfer Program, which was adopted by City Council Resolution 2019-06 on May 8, 2019. The second addendum to the Final EIR was prepared for the Downtown Specific Plan amendment to address and remove ground-floor retail requirements, which was adopted by City Council Resolution 2021-114 on August 11, 2021. The third addendum to the Final EIR was prepared for the 6th Cycle Housing Element Update of the General Plan, which was adopted by City Council Resolution 2023-31 on August 11, 2021.

1.4 Lead Agency and Discretionary Approvals

This Addendum documents the City's consideration of the potential environmental impacts resulting from the change in the project by way of the Community Protection and Community Health and Services amendments and explains the City's decision that a subsequent EIR is not required. The City of Escondido is the lead agency and has approval authority over the Project and changes.

1.5 Documents Incorporated by Reference

CEQA Guidelines section 15150 authorizes agencies to incorporate by reference other documents that provide relevant data and analysis into their environmental documents. The following documents are hereby incorporated by reference within this Addendum, and all of these documents are considered part of the Final EIR:

- Draft Environmental Impact Report – City of Escondido General Plan Update, Specific Plan Update, and Climate Action Plan, Draft Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse #2010071064, prepared for the City of Escondido, by Atkins, dated January 10, 2012.
- Final Environmental Impact Report – City of Escondido General Plan Update, Specific Plan Update, and Climate Action Plan, Draft Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse #2010071064, prepared for the City of Escondido, by Atkins, dated April 23, 2012.
- First addendum to the previously adopted EIR for 2012 General Plan Update, Downtown Specific Plan Update, and Climate Action Plan, prepared for the City of Escondido, by Harris & Associates, adopted May 8, 2019.
- Second addendum to the previously adopted EIR for 2012 General Plan Update, Downtown Specific Plan Update, and Climate Action Plan, adopted August 11, 2021.
- Third addendum to the previously adopted EIR for 2012 General Plan Update, Downtown Specific Plan Update, and Climate Action Plan, adopted August 11, 2021.
- Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan: City of Escondido Annex, dated 2023.
- City of Escondido Climate Action Plan (E-CAP), dated March 2021

1.6 Document Availability

The Office of the City Clerk is the custodian of the administrative record for the Final EIR. The administrative record is available for public review during normal business hours.

2.0 CEQA REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Use of an Addendum

Section 15160 of the CEQA Guidelines explains that there are several mechanisms and variations in environmental documents that can be tailored to different situations and intended uses of environmental review. These variations, including Subsequent EIRs, Supplemental EIRs, and

Addenda, are not exclusive. “Lead agencies may use other variations consistent with the guidelines to meet the needs of other circumstances.” (CEQA Guidelines § 15160.)

Public Resources Code section 21166 sets the standard to determine whether another EIR should be prepared when an original EIR has been prepared. Section 21166 states:

When an environmental impact report has been prepared for a project pursuant to this division, no subsequent or supplemental environmental impact report shall be required by the lead agency or by any responsible agency, unless one or more of the following events occurs:

- (a) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the environmental impact report.*
- (b) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is being undertaken which will require major revisions in the environmental impact report.*
- (c) New information, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the environmental impact report was certified as complete, becomes available.*

Similarly, CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 states:

(a) When an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

- (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;*
- (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken, which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or*
- (3) New information of substantial importance which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:*

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

(b) If changes to a project or its circumstances occur or new information becomes available after adoption of a negative declaration, the lead agency shall prepare a subsequent EIR if required under subsection (a). Otherwise, the lead agency shall determine whether to prepare a subsequent negative declaration, an addendum, or no further documentation.

(c) Once a project has been approved, the lead agency's role in project approval is completed, unless further discretionary approval on that project is required. Information appearing after an approval does not require reopening that approval. If after the project is approved, any of the conditions described in subsection (a) occurs, a subsequent EIR or negative declaration shall only be prepared by the public agency which grants the next discretionary approval for the project, if any. In this situation no other Responsible Agency shall grant an approval for the project until the subsequent EIR has been certified or subsequent negative declaration adopted.

(d) A subsequent EIR or subsequent negative declaration shall be given the same notice and public review as required under Section 15087 or Section 15072. A subsequent EIR or negative declaration shall state where the previous document is available and can be reviewed.

Thus, CEQA Guidelines section 15162 clarifies that a subsequent EIR or supplemental EIR is only required when "substantial changes" occur to a project or the circumstances surrounding a project, or "new information" about a project implicates "new significant environmental effects" or a "substantial increase in the severity of previously significant effects." In evaluating whether these thresholds are met, the key is to determine if any circumstances have changed enough to justify repeating a substantial portion of the environmental documentation process. If conditions do not justify a new or supplemental EIR, but minor additional or technical changes are appropriate to keep the document current and useful, an agency may prepare an addendum. (CEQA Guidelines § 15164).

Specifically, CEQA Guidelines section 15164 states:

(a) The lead agency or a responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred

(b) An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

(c) An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration.

(d) The decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.

(e) A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's required findings on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.

2.2 Summary of Analysis and Findings

Based upon the supporting checklist responses (Section 3), other than the minor changes to the Project in reference to map changes and text changes, the environmental effects associated with the changes in the Project do not require additional analysis beyond the analysis previously prepared and distributed in the Final EIR.

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15164, the City of Escondido finds that only minor modifications are required and that none of the conditions described in Public Resources Code section 21166 or CEQA Guidelines section 15162 requiring preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR have occurred. More specifically, the City of Escondido has determined all of the following:

- There are no substantial changes to the Project that would require major revisions of the Final EIR due to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of impacts identified in the previous Final EIR.
- No substantial changes have occurred in the circumstances under which the project is being undertaken that will require major revisions of the Final EIR to disclose new significant environmental effects or that would result in a substantial increase in the severity of the impacts identified in the Final EIR.
- There is no new information of substantial importance, which was not known at the time that the previous Certified Final EIR for the proposed Project was circulated, indicating that:

- The Project will not have one or more significant effects not previously discussed in the Certified Final EIR;
- There are no impacts that were determined to be significant in the previous Certified Final EIR that would be substantially more severe.
- There are no additional mitigation measures or alternatives to the project that would substantially reduce one or more of the significant effects identified in the previous Certified Final EIR; and
- There are no additional mitigation measures or alternatives which were rejected that are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous Certified Final EIR that would substantially reduce any significant impact identified in the Certified Final EIR.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This section of the Addendum analyzes the potential environmental effects associated with the implementation of the General Plan to update the Community Protection and Community Health and Services Chapters as compared to the environmental analysis provided in the Final EIR. Each environmental topic is organized first to identify the impacts and significance level determinations previously identified in the Final EIR, second to identify the impacts of the Project and whether new or increased severity of significant impacts would occur, and third to evaluate whether the Project would result in substantial changes in the circumstances or new information not previously identified in the Final EIR. This section provides substantial evidence to support the findings and basis to prepare the Addendum, which is that the Project would not create substantial changes, or bring to light new information of substantial importance that was not previously examined in the Final EIR, that would trigger the preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR as set forth in CEQA Guidelines sections 15162 and 15163. As such, the Addendum is consistent with the provisions of CEQA Guidelines section 15164 because only minor changes and additions to the Final EIR are necessary to address the project.

The Environmental Impact Report EIR for the City's General Plan is a program-level (also called "first-tier") document prepared under CEQA Guidelines section 15168 and 15152. Its purpose is to evaluate, at a broad citywide/program-level scale, the environmental effects of adopting the General Plan's goals, policies, and land-use diagram. Goals and policies are a jurisdiction's way of setting forth guidelines to govern future growth and development. Every new development within the City of Escondido will need to be checked against the General Plan goals and policies to ensure consistency. Individual development proposals that come forward after General Plan adoption will be "second-tier" or "project-level" actions that will undergo their own environmental review, which will "tier" from (i.e., incorporate by reference and build on) the program-level analysis in this EIR.

3.1 Aesthetics

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|---|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project: | | | | |
| a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within view from a state scenic highway? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These less than significant impacts were addressed in Section 4.1, Aesthetics, of the Final EIR, on pages 4.1-1 through 4.1-50.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the

City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Chapter.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.1, Aesthetics issues would result in less than significant impacts resulting from the implementation of the Escondido General Plan Update ("GP 2012

Update”), Downtown Specific Plan Update (“DSP Update”), and the Escondido Climate Action Plan (“E-CAP”). Implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would not obstruct existing views and resources by complying with existing regulations and the proposed GP 2012 Update and DSP Update policies. Implementation of the City’s Grading and Erosion Ordinance and General Plan update policies in the Resource Conservation Chapter would protect views of ridgelines by requiring development to comply with grading design guidelines for development on all steep slopes, requiring slope analyses and visual analyses for development near skyline ridges, and prohibiting development on skyline ridges. Implementation of the GP 2012, DSP Update, and E-CAP, would have the potential to change the existing visual character or quality in some areas of the City, but not degrade it. Development consistent with the GP 2012 Update and DSP Update would be high quality development designed to be compatible with existing adjacent land uses. Additionally, there would not be substantial impacts in regards to lighting or glare, as all new development would be required to comply with the City’s outdoor lighting ordinance. Also, the GP 2012 Update and DSP Update include policies that require new development, including development that would install reflective surfaces as part of the E-CAP implementation, to avoid light and glare impacts, including spillover light and incompatible glare. Therefore, impacts to Aesthetic Issues would be less than significant.

No new goals and policies associated with the Project are related to aesthetics. All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Chapter updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to aesthetics. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for aesthetics.

3.2 Agricultural Resources

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined in Government Code section 51104(g))? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These less than significant impacts were addressed in Section 4.2, Agricultural Resources, of the Final EIR on pages 4.2-1 through 4.2-28.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the

Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Chapter.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Chapter.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.2, Agricultural Resources issues would result in less than significant impacts resulting from the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP. Implementation of the GP 2012 Update would result in the potential direct conversion of 1,846 acres of agricultural resources. However, the GP 2012 update provides multiple policies within various elements that promote preservation and encourage agricultural uses within the City. The E-CAP provides reduction measures that encourage agricultural efficiencies. Additionally, zoning designations would be made consistent with the GP land use designations with the adoption of the GP 2012 Update and would not impact any land under an existing Williamson Act Contract. Implementation of the GP 2012 Update policies and smart growth planning strategies would reduce the potential for agricultural resources to be converted to non-agricultural uses. Therefore, impacts to Agricultural Resource issues would be less than significant.

No new goals and policies associated with the Project are related to agricultural resources. All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Chapter

updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to agricultural resources. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for agricultural resources.

DRAFT

3.3 Air Quality

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These impacts were addressed in section 4.3, Air Quality, of the Final EIR on pages 4.3-1 through 4.3-40.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final

EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.3, Air Quality, implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP is consistent with the SANDAG projections accounted for in the Regional Air Quality Strategy (“RAQS”) and the State Implementation Plan (“SIP”). Future development would be required to demonstrate compliance with the strategies and measures adopted as part of the RAQS and SIP during the City’s environmental review process, as well as with the requirements of the City and/or the San Diego Pollution Control District (“SDAPCD”) to reduce emissions of particulate matter. Therefore, these impacts would be less than significant.

Annual construction emissions and operational emissions associated with future development under the GP 2012 Update would result in significant emissions of volatile organic carbons (“VOCs”), particulate matter 10 (“PM10”), and PM2.5. Realistically, yearly construction emissions for all pollutants may be greater or lower depending on how development is implemented. Future development under the GP 2012 Update would be required to comply with CARB motor vehicle standards, SDAPCD regulations from stationary sources and architectural coatings, and the GP 2012 Update goals and policies. Additionally, the San Diego Air Basin (“SDAB”) is a nonattainment area for the state standards for ozone, PM10, and PM2.5. Therefore, with the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP, there would be a cumulatively considerable impact for these pollutants. Mitigation measures Air-1 and Air-2 would be incorporated to mitigate these effects. While these measures and policies are intended to reduce impacts associated with air quality violations, these measures cannot guarantee that emissions would be reduced to a less than significant level. Therefore, even with the implementation of mitigation, impacts from construction and operation would remain significant and unavoidable under this issue.

Future development consistent with the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP, would result in potentially significant emissions of diesel particulate matter (“DPM”) and toxic air contaminants (“TACs”). Land development projects are required to comply with AB 2588, SDAPCD RULE 1210, Toxic Air Contaminant Public Health Risks – Public Notification and Risk Reduction, and CARB standards for diesel engines. The GP 2012 Update Air Quality and Climate Protection Element requires future land uses to be sited according to CARB recommendations. However, CARB does not make specific recommendations for certain potential sources of TACS including waste transfer, industrial, medical, and research and development facilities. Incorporation of mitigation measures Air-3 and Air-4 would reduce potential impacts associated with exposure of sensitive receptors to TACs to less than significant under this issue.

While odor sources are present within the GP 2012 Update and DSP Update planning areas, compliance with SDAPCD Rule 51 and the GP Update 2012 would ensure that a substantial number of sensitive receptors would not be exposed to objectionable odors. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant under this issue.

The updates to the Community Health and Services Chapter include new goals and policies related to reducing pollution, such as policies 1.1 through 1.2. As the Project entails policy adoption only and no physical improvements are proposed or programmed as a result of these policies, these changes would not impact air quality. The Project would inform future City actions

by guiding them to consider and prioritize decision making that increase air quality and comply with existing regulations seeking to reduce pollution exposure.

All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to air quality. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for air quality

3.4 Biological Resources

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These significant impacts were addressed in Section 4.4, Biological Resources, of the Final EIR on pages 4.41 through 4.4-40.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the

City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.4, Biological Resources, implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP would have the potential to result in direct and indirect impacts to special status plant and wildlife species and their habitats, riparian habitats, sensitive communities, wildlife corridors, and native wildlife nursery sites. Existing federal and state regulations and land use agreements prohibit the take of sensitive species without permitting from wildlife and limit the amount of habitat that can be impacted by new development. The goals and policies of the GP 2012 Update included in the Resource Conservation Element, Community Health and Services Element, and Land Use and Community Form Element require projects with the potential to impact sensitive species to prepare a biological survey and mitigate any impacts that would occur. Appropriate mitigation is required to be determined through consultation with the wildlife agencies. The update of the Community Health and Services Chapter associated with the Project would not impact the previously approved mitigation. Compliance with these goals and policies would lessen impacts from the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP under these issues; however, a significant cumulative impact still exists for these issues. Adoption of the City's Multiple Habitat Conservation Program ("MHCP") Subarea Plan would establish an implementation program to protect biological resources. Until the City has adopted this plan, these impacts would be cumulatively considerable.

Implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP would have the potential to result in impacts to federal wetlands from future development. However, future development that would potentially impact a wetland would be required to obtain permitting from federal and/or state regulations. Additionally, GP 2012 Update policies included in the Resource Conservation element would ensure impacts would be less than significant under this issue.

Future projects under the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP would be required to comply with all applicable sections of the City's Zoning Ordinance, existing regulations, preservation agreements, and applicable habitat conservation plans and Natural Community Conservation Plans ("NCCPs") as well as policies in the GP 2012 Update. Therefore, impacts associated with conflicts with local policies and ordinances and habitat conservation plans and NCCPs would be less than significant under these issues.

No new goals and policies associated with the Project are related to biological resources. All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to biological resources. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for biological resources.

DRAFT

3.5 Cultural Resources

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These impacts were addressed in Section 4.5, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, of the Final EIR on pages 4.5-1 through 4.5-48.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community

from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.5, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP would have potentially significant impacts to historical and archeological resources. Future development projects would have the potential to

result in substantial adverse changes to the significance of archeological and historical resources through demolition, destruction, alteration, or structural relocation as well as disturbance of an important archeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory. While existing City and County policies and regulations and the GP 2012 Update and DSP Update goals and policies are intended to protect historical and archeological resources, the incorporation of mitigation measures Cul-1, Cul-2, Cul-3, Cul-4, Cul-5, and Cul-6 are necessary to ensure the intended protections are achieved. Therefore, with the inclusion of mitigation, impacts would be less than significant under these issues.

Future development under the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would have the potential to damage or destroy paleontological resources in the underlying rock units due to construction-related and earth-disturbing actions. The plan areas range from no potential to moderate potential for paleontological resources meaning it is possible for ground-disturbing activities to destroy fossil-bearing geologic formations. However, existing policies and regulations and the GP 2012 Update goals and policies (i.e. Goal 5 of the Resource Conservation Element and Policy 5.2) would protect unique paleontological resources. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant under this issue.

Implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP would have the potential to disturb human remains, including those located outside of formal cemeteries, due to ground disturbing activities from the development of land. However, compliance with existing federal and state policies and regulations (i.e. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code 5097.98) would reduce impacts associated with human remains to a level below significant under this issue.

No new goals and policies associated with the Project are related to cultural resources. All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to cultural resources. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for cultural resources.

3.6 Energy

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less-than-Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

This section was not required at the time of the Final EIR in 2012, and as a result, these issues were not addressed.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

The Project would not result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation. The Project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The adoption of the Project would not result in any changes to the environment, and the updated policies contained within the revised Community Health and Services and Community Protection Chapters are intended to reduce impacts to energy use, especially within environmental justice communities.

No new goals and policies associated with the Project are related to energy. All future projects that propose a physical change in the environment associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects that might impact the environment associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA. However, the proposed changes in policies and programs overall will not create significant environmental impacts. Therefore, the Project would not result in impacts with regard to energy.

3.7 Geology and Soils

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: | | | | |
| i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ii) Strong seismic ground shaking? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| iv) Landslides? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These less than significant impacts were addressed in Section 4.6, Geology and Soils, of the Final EIR on pages 4.6-1 through 4.6-38.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food

access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.6, Geology and Soils, issues would result in less than significant impacts on geology and soils with the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, the DSP Update, and the E-CAP. The GP 2012 Update would designate land uses that would allow development to occur in areas with geologic hazards such as seismically-induced ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslides as well as impacts to topsoil, expansive soils, and wastewater disposal systems. Impacts from seismically induced fault rupture would not occur due to the lack of active fault traces in the area. Future development would be required to comply with all relevant federal and state regulations and building standards, including Seismic Design Categories E and F structural design requirements identified in the California Building Code (“CBC”) and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) to control erosion of unstable soils. The GP 2012 Update also includes multiple policies intended to reduce seismic hazards, soil erosion, landslides, expansive soils, and soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks. Compliance with these regulations and policies would reduce potential impacts to less than significant under these.

The updates to the Community Protection Chapter include new goals and policies related to soils and seismicity, such as policy 7.7. This policy directs the City to coordinate with local and state emergency services departments for earthquake preparedness. As the Project entails policy adoption only and no physical improvements are proposed or programmed as a result of these policies, these changes would not impact geology and soils. The Project would inform future City actions by guiding them to consider and prioritize decision making that reduce risk associated with geology, soils, and seismicity.

All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to geology and soils. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for geology and soils.

3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These less than significant impacts were addressed in Section 4.7, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, of the Final EIR on pages 4.7-1 through 4.7-30.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would

occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.7, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, issues would result in less than significant impacts from the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP. Implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the ECAP would be in compliance with Assembly Bill ("AB") 32, which sets reduction targets of statewide greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 or, as outlined in the AB 32 Scoping Plan, the functional equivalent of 15 percent below current (2005) levels. The GP 2012 Update and E-CAP incorporates GHG-reducing policies and measures that would reduce the City's emissions by 21% from the 2020 emissions inventory. (The E-CAP was recently amended on March 10, 2021, and the new

GHG reductions target is 52% by 2035.) Additionally, future development consistent with the policies of the GP Update 2012 and the reduction measures of the E-CAP, particularly those measures designed to conserve water and reduce energy, would work to reduce the effects of global climate change. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant under these issues.

The updates to the Community Health and Services Chapter include new goals and policies related to reducing pollution, such as policies 1.1 through 1.2. The updates to the Community Protection Chapter also include new goals and policies relating to climate adaptation and resiliency, such as policy 9.1 which focuses on projecting carbon emissions to prioritize more sustainable future projects. As the Project entails policy adoption only and no physical improvements are proposed or programmed as a result of these policies, these changes would not impact greenhouse gas emissions. The Project would inform future City actions by guiding them to consider and prioritize decision making that increase air quality and comply with existing regulations seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to greenhouse gas emissions. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for greenhouse gas emissions.

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These less than significant impacts were addressed in Section 4.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, of the Final EIR on pages 4.8-1 through 4.8-54.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is

proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, issues would result in less than significant impacts with the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP. Future businesses, operations, or facilities developed under the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP, would involve an increase in the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous waste as well as potential accidental releases of hazardous waste. Additionally, there is potential for hazardous emissions and hazardous materials handling by future development within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school as well as human habitation or occupation on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. However, all future development allowable under the proposed land use designations identified in the GP 2012 Update would be required to comply with applicable federal, state, and local regulations related to hazardous materials and wastes. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant under these issues.

Future development with the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the ECAP would be predominantly low-density residential land uses or public land/open space within two miles of public or private airports. These land uses have low concentrations of persons, which would reduce the risk of safety hazards for people residing or working in the area. Therefore, significant impacts would not occur under these issues.

The GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP does not include measures that would impair emergency response or evacuation plans. However, it is possible that land uses and development implemented under these plans would require the updating of these emergency response plans. Compliance with existing regulations and continual updating of emergency response and evacuation plans would prevent implementation of the GP 2012 Update and DSP Update from impairing emergency response and evacuation plans. Impacts would be less than significant under this issue. The update associated with the Community Protection Chapter further incorporates the City's emergency response and evacuation plans and identifies more comprehensive and existing evacuation routes for the City's residential parcels. The change primarily consists of updated maps, and as a result would not increase a previously identified impact.

Implementation of the GP 2012 Update and DSP Update would result in land uses that allow residential, commercial, and industrial development in areas that are prone to wildfires due to a majority of the area being susceptible to wildland fires. However, compliance with existing regulations, including the Community Wildfire Protection Plan by the Escondido Fire Department,

and implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies within the Community Protection Chapter would reduce impacts to a level below significant under this issue.

The updates to the Community Protection Chapter include new goals and policies relating to increasing emergency services, and incorporating and following the Local and Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, such as policy 1.15, 1.17, and 9.3. As the Project entails policy adoption only and no physical improvements are proposed or programmed as a result of these policies, these changes would not impact hazards and hazardous materials. The Project would inform future City actions by guiding them to consider and prioritize decision making that increase safety and comply with existing regulations seeking to reduce hazard exposure.

All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to hazards and hazardous materials. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for hazards and hazardous materials.

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite; | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These less than significant impacts were addressed in Section 4.9, Hydrology and Water Quality, of the Final EIR on pages 4.9-1 through 4.9-48.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final

EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.9, Hydrology and Water Quality, issues would result in less than significant impacts with the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP. Construction and operation of future development under the GP 2012 Update and DSP Update would mandatorily comply with all applicable existing regulations including but not limited to the Clean Water Act, NPDES permit program, Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, San Diego Basin Plan, City of Escondido water quality management plans, as well as policies proposed under the GP 2012 Update in the Resource Conservation Element, Community Protection Element, Mobility and Infrastructure Element, and Land Use Element. The plans would not utilize groundwater for any purpose and would, therefore, not deplete groundwater supplies. Further, the GP 2012 Update, DSP Updates, and measures identified in the E-CAP would not result in the placement of development in areas that would expose people to hazards associated with inundation by a tsunami, seiches, or mudflows. The update of the Community Protection Chapter associated with the Project would not increase this previously identified impact. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant under these issues.

The updates to the Community Protection Chapter include new goals and policies relating to water flow and flood protection, such as policies 1.7 and 6.1. Additionally, the updates to the Community health and Services Chapter include new goals and policies relating to stormwater infrastructure, such as policies 1.3 and 1.4. As the Project entails policy adoption only and no physical improvements are proposed or programmed as a result of these policies, these changes would not impact hydrology and water quality. The Project would inform future City actions by guiding them to consider and prioritize decision making that increase water quality and comply with existing regulations seeking to provide safe and equitable access to water.

All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to hydrology and water quality. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for hydrology and water quality.

3.11 Land Use

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Physically divide an established community? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These less than significant impacts were addressed in Section 4.10, Land Use, of the Final EIR on pages 4.10-1 through 4.10-38.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated

regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.10, Land Use, issues would result in less than significant impacts with the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP. The GP 2012 Update and DSP Update do not propose any new roadways or other specific features that would physically divide an established community. Growth under the GP 2012 Update would be concentrated in 15 designated study areas and would not substantially change physical development patterns in established communities. Development standards in the GP 2012 Update would ensure that new development would not preclude future development as long as it is consistent with the proposed land use plan. The DSP Update would retain the development

standards that ensure compatibility with the character and vision for the downtown area. The GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP would not conflict with ant HCPs or NCCPs and would comply with regulations set forth in the Resource Conservation Element in the GP 2012 Update. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant under these issues.

No new goals and policies associated with the Project are related to land use. All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to land use. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for land use.

3.12 Mineral Resources

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These less than significant impacts were addressed in Section 4.11, Mineral Resources, of the Final EIR on pages 4.11-1 through 4.11-14.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.11, Mineral Resources, issues would result in less than significant impacts from the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP. The existing GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP does not include any goals or policies specifically related to mineral resources or mineral resource extraction. However, if new mineral extraction facilities were to be approved, it would be required to comply with the goals and policies that apply to all development. The existing GP 2012 Update planning area is developed

with land uses that limit the availability of mineral resources. Additionally, only a small portion of the planning area has been designated as containing known mineral resources of value. New development proposed near existing extraction facilities would be required to demonstrate compatibility with existing land uses as part of project approval. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant under these issues.

No new goals and policies associated with the Project are related to mineral resources. All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to mineral resources. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for mineral resources.

3.13 Noise

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project result in: | | | | |
| a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These impacts were addressed in Section 4.12, Noise, of the Final EIR on pages 4.12-1 through 4.12-54.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food

access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.12, Noise, future development under the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would have the potential to expose noise-sensitive land uses (NSLU) and new commercial, office, and industrial land uses to excessive noise levels from existing roadway noise and noise related to existing commercial, industrial, and extractive land uses, and the Palomar Energy Center power plant. However, compliance with existing regulations such as the Noise Ordinance, and implementation of the GP 2012 Update's goals and policies, including Noise Policies 5.1 through 5.4 and the Noise Compatibility Guidelines, would reduce impacts under this issue to less than significant.

Construction of new land uses under the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP and placement of new development in close proximity to the SPRINTER rail line would have the potential to result in impacts associated with excessive groundborne vibration. This includes significant impacts related to groundborne noise during construction and potential damage to buildings that may be susceptible to vibration damage from construction equipment. The potential also exists for cumulative construction projects to result in combined construction impacts if occurring simultaneously or construction activities in close proximity to the SPRINTER line.

The GP 2012 Update Noise Policy 5.5 requires compliance with the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) vibration criteria for construction that would occur under these plans. However, additional mitigation is necessary to ensure proper setbacks are established. Mitigation measures Noi-1 and Noi-2 would be implemented to reduce direct and cumulative impacts associated with groundborne vibrations, but not to a less than significant level. Impacts would remain significant and unavoidable under this issue.

Future development and redevelopment consistent with the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would have the potential to substantially increase ambient noise levels above existing conditions as a result of increases in roadway noise and new operational noise sources. However, implementation of the GP 2012 Update Noise Policy, including Noise Policy 5.6 which requires technical reports be prepared for future development that would have the potential to substantially increase ambient noise levels, the Incremental Noise Impact Standards by the FTA, and the City's Noise Ordinance would reduce direct impacts related to permanent increases in ambient noise to less than significant under this issue. However, land use development in accordance with these plans would still contribute to cumulative future regional noise increases associated with roadway traffic. Two mitigation measures were identified to fully reduce impacts to below a level of significance but the City determined that these measures were infeasible.

Future development under the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would have the potential to result in temporary increases in ambient noise levels due to construction of new land uses and infrastructure. However, existing City policies, the GP 2012 Update goals and Policies, and the

City's Noise Ordinance would reduce impacts to less than significant under this issue. Future development under the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would not expose people residing or working in the GP 2012 Update area to excessive noise levels from a nearby public airport or private airstrip. Impacts would be less than significant under this issue.

No new goals and policies associated with the Project are related to noise. All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

The updates to the Community Protection Chapter associated with the Project would not increase these previously identified impacts. Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to noise. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for noise.

3.14 Population and Housing

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These impacts were addressed in Section 4.13, Population and Housing, of the Final EIR on pages 4.13-1 through 4.13-24.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.13, Population and Housing, implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would directly and indirectly induce population growth that is consistent with forecasted growth for these plan areas. The GP 2012 Update is a comprehensive plan to guide future growth and includes a framework for land use development, as well as goals and policies to prevent unanticipated or inappropriate population growth in the GP and DSP area.

Compliance with the GP 2012 Update policies and regulations would reduce impacts to less than significant under this issue.

Future development under the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and the E-CAP would result in the displacement of substantial number of existing housing and people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The GP 2012 Update land uses would displace up to 142 existing residential dwelling units and the GP 2012 Update's proposed Mobility and Infrastructure Element would have the potential to displace up to 300 businesses and residences. Mitigation measure Pop-1 would be implemented to mitigate impacts related to the displacement of homes. Despite compliance with existing regulations, implementation of the proposed GP 2012 Update policies, and mitigation measures Pop-1, the project's direct impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

The updates to the Community Health and Services Chapter include new goals and policies related to increasing safe and equitable housing access, such as policy 1.8. As the Project entails policy adoption only and no physical improvements are proposed or programmed as a result of these policies, these changes would not impact population and housing. The Project would inform future City actions by guiding them to consider and prioritize decision making that increases safe and sanitary housing and complies with existing housing regulations, including the City's current and certified sixth cycle housing element.

All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to population and housing. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for population.

3.15 Public Services

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: | | | | |
| a) Fire protection? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Police protection? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Schools? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Parks? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Other public facilities? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These less than significant impacts were addressed in Section 4.1, Aesthetics, of the Final EIR, on pages 4.14-1 through 4.14-38.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated

regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.14, Public Services, these issues would result in less than significant impacts resulting from the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP. Implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would not increase the demand for fire protection, police protection, school services, and library services. Development consistent with the GP 2012 Update and DSP Update includes policies that help to minimize deterioration of fire and policy agency response times and school and library services and environmental impacts related to the construction or expansion of additional facilities. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant under these issues. The updates to the Community Protection Chapter associated with the Project would not increase the previously identified impacts.

The updates to the Community Health and Services Chapter include new goals and policies related to increasing safe and equitable public facilities, such as policies 1.2.8, 1.3, and 1.4. As the Project entails policy adoption only and no physical improvements are proposed or programmed as a result of these policies, these changes would not impact public services. The Project would inform future City actions by guiding them to consider and prioritize decision making that increases access to public facilities.

All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to public services. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for public services.

3.16 Recreation

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These less than significant impacts were addressed in Section 4.15, Recreation, of the Final EIR on pages 4.15-1 through 4.15-24.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.15, Recreation, issues would result in less than significant impacts resulting from implementing the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP. As analyzed in the Final EIR, neighborhood and community parks are currently deficient in the City and implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would increase use of existing parks, thereby resulting in accelerated deterioration of recreational facilities. Additionally, the construction or expansion of recreational facilities to address the increased growth, may have an

adverse effect on the environment. However, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies and Planning Principal and Guideline 1k(1) within the Downtown Specific Plan Update and E-Cap measures would reduce impacts to below a level of significance under these issues. The updates to the Community Health and Services associated with the Project would not increase these previously identified impacts.

The updates to the Community Health and Services Chapter include new goals and policies related to increasing healthy physical activity and access to recreation, such as policies 1.4 and 1.7. As the Project entails policy adoption only and no physical improvements are proposed or programmed as a result of these policies, these changes would not impact recreation. The Project would inform future City actions by guiding them to consider and prioritize decision making that increases access to recreation.

All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to recreation. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for recreation.

3.17 Transportation and Traffic

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Result in inadequate emergency access? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These impacts were addressed in Section 4.16, Transportation and Traffic, of the Final EIR on pages 4.16-1 through 4.16-88. However, since the 2012 EIR was adopted, the CEQA guidelines for Transportation and Traffic analysis have been updated. As a result, section 3.17b of this

addendum was not previously analyzed, as the standards for determining significance were changed from using the Level of Service (LOS) metric to Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is

proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.16, issues would result in some less than significant impacts and one would result in significant and unavoidable impacts resulting from the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP. Implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would not result in changes to air traffic patterns, result in increased traffic on roadways with horizontal or vertical curves that are sharper than existing standards, or impair emergency access. In addition, implementation of policies in the DSP Update and E-CAP measures would create provisions for alternative modes of transportation, including multi-modal transit stations, bike lanes, bus stops, trails, and sidewalks. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant under these issues.

Implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would result in 14 deficient roadway segments and seven deficient intersections throughout the proposed project area resulting in a significant direct and cumulative impact. Implementation of the proposed GP 2012 Update and DSP Update policies and mitigation measures, in addition to compliance with applicable regulations, would reduce nine traffic impacts to a level below significant. However, 11 roadway segment and intersection impacts would remain above a level of significance because mitigation for these impacts has been determined to be infeasible by the City. Therefore, the proposed project would result in significant and unavoidable traffic and level of service (LOS) impacts under this issue.

Consistency with 15064.3, subdivision (b) (unchecked box in table above). The criteria for significance in the Transportation and Traffic section of the Final EIR in 2012 has since been updated. Where LOS was initially used to determine significance, VMT is the new threshold pursuant to Senate Bill 743 (2013). Although the criteria has changed, the Project would not result in more significant impacts under the new threshold, VMT. The nature of the policies and programs within the Project would not generate new trips or put any additional vehicles on the road. Additionally, the Project itself does not include any land development. Therefore, there would be no conflict with transportation and traffic impacts under VMT thresholds and no impact associated with the adoption of the Project.

The update associated with the Community Protection Chapter further incorporates the City's emergency response and evacuation plans, and identifies existing comprehensive evacuation routes for the City's residential parcels. The change primarily consists of updated maps, and as the Project entails policy adoption only and no physical improvements are proposed or programmed as a result of these policies, these changes would not impact transportation and

traffic. The Project would inform future City actions by guiding them to consider and prioritize decision making that decrease traffic impacts and improve efficient and sustainable modes of transportation.

All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to transportation and traffic. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for transportation and traffic.

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less-than-Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a Cultural Native American tribe, and that is: | | | | |
| a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

This section was not required at the time of the Final EIR in 2012, and as a result was not addressed.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

The Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 21074. The adoption of the Project would not result in any changes to the environment, and the updated policies contained within the revised Community Health and Services and Community Protection Elements are intended to reduce environmental impacts and impacts to tribal cultural resource, especially within environmental justice communities.

The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter includes a new policy, policy 2.1.15, that is intended to elevate the fair treatment and involvement of Tribal Governments in the decision-making process in Escondido. As the Project entails policy adoption only and no physical improvements are proposed or programmed as a result of these policies, these changes would not impact tribal cultural resources which would trigger subsequent or supplemental review as identified under Sections 15162 and 15163 of the CEQA Guidelines. The Project would inform

future City actions by guiding them to consider and prioritize decision making that includes tribal input and complies with existing regulations, such as Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Senate Bill (SB) 18.

All future projects that propose a physical change in the environment associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA. However, the proposed changes in policies and programs overall will not create significant environmental impacts to tribal cultural resources.

The City notified all 25 tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for purposes of compliance with SB 18. City staff sent out letters in hard and soft copy form to all 25 tribes in late 2021/early 2022, via certified mail and email, respectively. Mailed letters were generally received between January 28, 2022 and February 22, 2022 by various tribes. The City received two requests for consultation under SB 18. The Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians responded to the City's request on August 9, 2022 and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians responded on March 25, 2022. The City entered into consultations with each Tribe beginning in August 2022 and May 2022, respectively.

Consultation may continue through planning commission or city council deliberation on a general plan proposal (State of California Tribal Consultation Guidelines Supplement to General Plan Guidelines, 2005). As of the writing of this Addendum, consultations for purposes of SB 18 are still ongoing and conclusion of consultation efforts pursuant to Government Code section 65352.2 and 65352.4 must occur prior to formal adoption of the Project.

3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

These less than significant impacts were addressed in Section 4.17, Utilities and Service Systems, of the Final EIR on pages 4.17-1 through 4.17-58.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated

regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

As described in the Final EIR Section 4.17, Utilities and Service Systems, some issues would result in less than significant impacts resulting from the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP. Issues surrounding water supply and landfill capacity would result in significant and unavoidable impacts resulting from the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP. Implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update and ECAP could result in the demand for wastewater treatment services to increase at a rate disproportionate to facility capabilities, which would result in a violation in wastewater treatment standards. However, compliance with existing regulations and implementation of the GP 2012 Update and E-CAP reduction measures would reduce this impact to below a level of significance. Similarly, the implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP could have the potential to

increase the demand requiring the construction of new or expanded water, wastewater, and stormwater facilities and increase the demand for wastewater treatment services. However, existing regulations and policies in the GP 2012 Update and E-CAP reduction measures would reduce impacts to these facilities and services to levels below significance. Similarly, implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would increase demand for energy, resulting in the need for new or expanded energy facilities to be constructed, which would have the potential to result in significant environmental effects. However, the construction of new energy facilities would be subject to CEQA and/or NEPA and impacts would be mitigated, to the extent feasible. Additionally, multiple GP 2012 Update and E-CAP policies exist that would reduce energy consumption and the need to build new energy facilities. Therefore, impacts associated with energy would be less than significant under these issues.

Implementation of the GP 2012 Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would result in significant and unavoidable impacts associated with adequate water supplies. Adequate water supply may not be available to serve the proposed project due to projections of water shortages during multiple dry water years by San Diego County Water Authority (“SDCWA”), Vallecitos Water District (“VWD”) and Rincon Del Diablo Water District (“RDD”). Cumulative projects would also result in a significant cumulative impact and the proposed project would contribute to a significant cumulative impact associated with adequate water supplies. Even with compliance with existing regulations, policies contained in the GP 2012 Update policies, E-CAP reduction measures, and mitigation measure Util-1, impacts would remain significant and unavoidable under this issue. Similarly, the 2012 GP Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP has the potential to be served by a landfill with insufficient capacity to accommodate the solid waste disposal needs of the project. Compliance with existing regulations and GP 2012 Update policies and E-CAP reduction measures would reduce impacts associated with sufficient landfill capacity, although not to below a level of significance. Mitigation measures have been identified to reduce impacts to a less than significant level; however, the City finds these measures to be infeasible because they do not meet the project objectives, would prohibit growth, and place undue burden on developers to create additional landfill capacity. Until additional solid waste disposal facilities are permitted and constructed within the San Diego region, the proposed project’s impact would remain significant and unavoidable. Therefore, the 2012 GP Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP would result in significant direct and cumulative impacts under this issue.

The updates to the Community Health and Services Chapter include new goals and policies relating to water access and stormwater infrastructure, such as policies 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. As the Project entails policy adoption only and no physical improvements are proposed or programmed as a result of these policies, these changes would not impact utilities and service systems. The Project would inform future City actions by guiding them to consider and prioritize decision making that support service systems infrastructure and comply with existing regulations related to solid waste.

All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Chapter updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

The updates to the Community Protection and Community Health and Services Chapters associated with the Project would not increase these previously identified impacts or mitigations. Based on the above discussion, the Project is not expected to result in new or more severe impacts to utilities and service systems. Refer to the Final EIR for the original environmental analysis for utilities and service systems.

3.20 Wildfire

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less-than-Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project: | | | | |
| a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

This section was not required at the time of the Final EIR in 2012, and as a result was not addressed.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated

regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

The adoption of the Project would update the Community Protection Chapter to include policies and programs that reduce environmental risks associated with wildfire. The Project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The update associated with the Community Protection Chapter further incorporates the City's emergency response and evacuation plans, and identifies more comprehensive evacuation routes for the City's residential parcels. The change primarily consists of updated maps, and as a result would not increase a previously identified impact. The Project would not exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in that it proposes policy language changes and new direction that seeks to reduce the threat of wildfire within the Project area, as detailed in draft Fire

Protection Policies 2.19 through 2.25. The Project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment as the Project entails policy adoption only and no physical improvements are proposed or programmed as a result of these policies. The Project would inform future City actions by guiding them to consider and prioritize decision making that reduces wildfire risk and complies with existing regulations seeking to reduce risk as well. The Community Protection Chapter and the updates associated with this Project are aimed at reducing wildfire risk and pollutant spread. The Project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. The Community Protection Chapter update focuses on policies that reduce exposure to risks associated with wildfire and other hazards.

All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Element updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA. However, the proposed changes in policies and programs overall will not create significant wildfire impacts.

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number, or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | Issues Areas that are Consistent with Previous Environmental Document | Project Includes New or More Severe Significant and Unmitigated Impact? | Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Substantial Change in Project; Substantial Change in Circumstances; or New Information Which Could Not Have Been Known | SEIR Required? |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

This section was not addressed in the Final EIR of 2012.

Community Protection

The Project seeks to amend the Community Protection Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Safety Element Law, as it was described previously in the Final EIR. The update to the Community Protection Chapter to integrate certain safety policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. These goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying potential environmental hazards and improvement areas to better equip the City with the tools to protect the community from future unnecessary natural and man-made hazards. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

Changes incorporated into the goals and policies of the Community Protection Chapter pertain only to those topics which relate to Government Code section 65302(g) and no changes would occur to the portion of the Community Protection Chapter that serves as the City's Noise Element. Those changes to the Community Protection Chapter are based on the state mandated regulations outlined within Section 1.1 of this Addendum and identified under section 65302(g)(1-5).

The Community Protection Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of a safety program that was updated to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Protection Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with updated disaster

preparedness, police services, code compliance, fire, flood, and hazards protection, noise exposure, soils and seismic impacts, and climate adaptation and resiliency measures contained in the Element.

Community Health and Services

The Project seeks to amend the Community Health and Services Chapter portion of the General Plan to meet the statutory requirements of Environmental Justice Law. The update to the Community Health and Services Chapter to integrate certain environmental justice policies, goals, and objectives, identifies issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to people in the City. Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives were developed by identifying disadvantaged communities and demographics to better understand the unique and disproportionate challenges faced by these communities. This will guide the City's efforts to address issues related to public health, social equity, and environmental justice.

The Community Health and Services Chapter Update is a policy document and its adoption would not, in itself, produce environmental impacts. It consists of an environmental justice program that was created to reflect current conditions and legal requirements; no actual development is proposed as part of the Community Health and Services Chapter Update. However, implementation of the programs contained in the document would ensure future development is in accordance with reduced pollution exposure, increased public facilities, equitable food access, increased safe and sanitary homes, increased physical activity, and inclusive civic engagement measures contained in the Element.

Conclusion

The Final EIR analyzes the Project and its impacts related to the environment. All updates to the Community Protection and the Community Health and Services Chapters include policies and programs aimed at making the city safer for the population and reducing environmental hazards. Project changes do not result in new impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified impact, as described above. Standard conditions and mitigation measures identified in the Final EIR that reduce impacts to a less than significant level still apply to the project.

All future projects associated with environmental justice and safety would be subject to future environmental review, as required under CEQA, once sufficient information is available to complete such review. Both proposed General Plan updates are associated with the reduction of environmental hazards, damage, and disparities, and as such the adoption of these Chapter updates would lessen any environmental impacts, not increase. The potential impacts of any specific future projects associated with improved safety or environmental justice programs underneath the General Plan would be assessed at the time when the projects are actually proposed, and mitigation measures would be adopted as necessary, in conformance with CEQA.

4.0 CONCLUSION

4.1 Rationale for the Addendum

The Addendum to the Final EIR finds that the impacts resulting from implementation of the 2012 GP Update, DSP Update, and E-CAP remain the same, aside from the Project's proposed modification, and the mitigation measures would remain unchanged and are still valid and enforceable. No considerably different mitigation measures or feasible alternatives have been identified. The Addendum finds that the previously identified impacts and mitigation measures, as described in the Final EIR, are still applicable to the General Plan. Therefore, the Final EIR, as certified, remains adequate and complete. The Project can be approved as an activity covered within the scope of the Final EIR. No circumstances exist calling for the preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR pursuant to CEQA Guidelines sections 15162 and 15163.

4.2 Findings from the Addendum

There are no substantial changes to the circumstances under which the proposed Project is undertaken that would require major revisions to the Final EIR. There is no new information of substantial importance that was not known or could not have been known at the time the Final EIR was certified that shows the proposed Project would have significant effects not discussed previously; a substantial increase in severity of a previously identified significant impact; mitigation measures or alternatives previously found infeasible that would now be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects; or mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the Final EIR that would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment. Environmental effects associated with the Project were evaluated in the Final EIR. The Project would not result in new or more severe impacts beyond those addressed in the Final EIR, and would not meet any other standards for requiring further environmental review under CEQA Guidelines sections 15162 and 15163. No further analysis is required.

EXHIBIT “E”
PLANNING CASE NOS. PL22-0010
FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED / FINDINGS OF FACT

Environmental Determinations:

1. Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code section 21000 et. seq.) (“CEQA”), and its implementing regulations (14 C.C.R. § 15000 et seq.) (“CEQA Guidelines”), the City of Escondido (“City”) is the Lead Agency for the project (“Project”), as the public agency with the principal responsibility for approving the Project.
2. The 2022 General Plan Amendment (“Project”) relies on a previously adopted Addendum to the FEIR for the 2012 General Plan Update (“Addendums 1–3 of the FEIR”). The Final Environmental Impact Report for the 2012 General Plan Update (SCH # 20100716054) (“FEIR”) was certified on May 23, 2012. For the 2022 General Plan Amendment, only minor changes and additions to the FEIR were found to be necessary to address the project changes and no circumstances existed calling for the preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR. Therefore, the City prepared an Addendum (“Addendum #4”) to the FEIR in accordance with CEQA Guidelines section 15164, and in accordance generally with the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) (“CEQA”), the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 California Code of Regulations section 15000 et seq.) (“CEQA Guidelines”), and the City’s Environmental Review Guidelines (Article 47 of the Escondido Zoning Code).

Community Protection (Safety) Element Amendment Findings

1. The State of California requires that cities and counties adopt a comprehensive long-term General Plan for the physical, social, and economic growth of the agency (Government Code Section 65300). The Safety Element is one element of a community’s General Plan. Following standard planning methodology, each element normally will consist of three parts: 1) an analysis of needs, resources, and constraints; 2) a declaration of goals and quantified objectives; and 3) programs addressing the needs and constraints and devised to achieve the goals and objectives.

The Safety Element is one of the required elements of the General Plan (Government Code section 65302(g)). Detailed requirements for the content of the Safety Element are included in Article 5 of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code, commencing with section 65302(g). Escondido’s Safety Element, referred to as the Community Protection Element, was last updated in 2012. All cities and counties are mandated to update the Safety Element in conjunction with any Housing Element update, and the City’s Housing Element was last updated in 2021 for the 2021-2029 update (6th cycle) for jurisdictions in the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) region.

2. The City's 2012 Community Protection Element no longer satisfies statutory requirements and needs to be updated. To comply with the intent of the California Legislature, the Safety Element must address recent safety, emergency, evacuation, and hazards legislation. Consistent with General Plan Review, required updates to the Safety Element pursuant to Government Code section 65302 provide substantial documentation that such amendment is appropriate for the general public welfare.
3. An effective Safety Element provides the foundation for protecting the community from natural and human-made hazards while enhancing resilience to future risks. The updates to the Community Protection Element provides compliance for the Safety Element with recent state legislation by addressing wildfire hazards, climate change impacts, and emergency evacuation planning. It incorporates the latest data and aligns with the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, ensuring a coordinated and proactive approach to hazard mitigation.
4. The revised Community Protection Element would not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience, or welfare of the City. The revised Community Protection Element will benefit the community by strengthening Escondido's ability to plan for and respond to natural hazards, including wildfire, seismic activity, flooding, and the effects of climate change. The update supports public safety through improved hazard mitigation policies, coordinated emergency response planning, and integration with the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and Climate Action Plan.
5. The California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection ("Board") plays the critical role of reviewing every jurisdiction's Safety Element to determine whether it complies with State law and then submits written findings back to each local government. The Board's approval is required before a local government can adopt its Safety Element as part of its overall General Plan pursuant to Government Code 65302.5(b). The Board approved the City's revised Community Protection Element as drafted under Exhibit "B" to proceed to adoption during their Resource Protection Committee meeting held on May 13th, 2025.
6. Once adopted, the revised Community Protection Element will have a binding effect on the City. Most other planning actions such as adoption of a specific plan or zoning ordinance, approval of a subdivision map, etc. must be consistent with the General Plan. Known as the "consistency doctrine," it gives the General Plan, including the Safety Element, the controlling force of law.
7. **General Plan Consistency:** The revised Community Protection Element includes amendments to the General Plan itself and is internally consistent with the rest of the City's General Plan. The revised Community Protection Element does not alter the General Plan's policy framework, rather, includes additional goals and policies to support the General Plan's vision for Escondido's Community and respond to key legislative changes in the State. The proposed additional goals and policies are structured to be consistent across other Elements and build on the foundational principles of the adopted 2012 General Plan, and do not modify existing land uses or policy direction.

Addition of an Environmental Justice Chapter to the Community Health and Services Element Findings

1. The State of California requires that cities and counties adopt a comprehensive long-term General Plan for the physical, social, and economic growth of the agency (Government Code Section 65300). SB 1000 requires cities and counties to adopt Environmental Justice Element, or integrate related goals, policies, and objectives within other elements. Pursuant to Government Code section 65302(h), an Environmental Justice Element is required to consist of an identification and analysis of disadvantaged communities within the sphere of influence of a jurisdiction. The Environmental Justice Element must also establish objectives, goals, and policies to reduce health risks and promote civic engagement in these communities.
2. The Environmental Justice Element, or related goals, policies, and objectives within other elements, must be included within the General Plan upon the concurrent update to two or more elements (Government Code section 65302(h)). Detailed requirements for the content of the Safety Element are included in Article 5 of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code, commencing with section 65302(h). The inclusion of Environmental Justice in the City of Escondido's General Plan was initiated as part of the concurrent updates to the Housing and Community Protection (Safety) Elements and has been incorporated as its own chapter within the existing Community Health and Safety Element.
3. To comply with the intent of the California Legislature, the Environmental Justice Chapter must identify objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means that include, but are not limited to, the reduction of pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality, and the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity, as well as identify objectives and policies to promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. Consistent with General Plan Review, required updates to the Environmental Justice Chapter pursuant to Government Code section 65302 provide substantial documentation that such amendment is appropriate for the general public welfare.
4. An effective Environmental Justice Chapter provides the foundation for protecting the community from environmental and health burdens faced by disadvantaged communities. The addition of a comprehensive Environmental Justice Chapter brings the City into compliance with recent state legislation by establishing goals and policies that address pollution reduction, public facilities, food access, civic engagement, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity. It incorporates the latest data from CalEnviroScreen (i.e., 4.0), as well as local data provided by the City and interested parties, to identify Environmental Justice Communities to ensure an ongoing commitment to advancing equity and improving public health outcomes.
5. The addition of an Environmental Justice Chapter would not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience, or welfare of the City. The Environmental Justice

Chapter will benefit the community by strengthening Escondido's ability to address the needs of Environmental Justice Communities, reduce environmental health vulnerabilities, and provide access to essential services. The Environmental Justice Chapter includes two goals, nine policies, and eighty-four sub-policies around a range of topics to satisfy the key elements outlined in SB 1000, as well as supports integration with the City's Climate Action Plan.

6. Once adopted, the amended Community Health and Services Element, to include an Environmental Justice Chapter, will have a binding effect on the City. Most other planning actions such as adoption of a specific plan or zoning ordinance, approval of a subdivision map, etc. must be consistent with the General Plan. Known as the "consistency doctrine," it gives the General Plan, including the Community Health and Services Element, the controlling force of law.
7. **General Plan Consistency:** The revised Community Health and Services Element to include an Environmental Justice Chapter includes amendments to the General Plan itself and is internally consistent with the rest of the City's General Plan. The Environmental Justice Chapter does not alter the General Plan's policy framework, rather, includes additional goals and policies to support the General Plan's vision for Escondido's Community and respond to key legislative changes in the State. The proposed goals and policies are structured to be consistent across other Elements and build on the foundational principles of the adopted 2012 General Plan, and do not modify existing land uses or policy direction.



STAFF REPORT

DATE: 07/22/2025

Downtown Specific Plan Retail Corridor

PROJECT NUMBER / NAME: Downtown Specific Plan Retail Corridor

REQUEST: Discussion related to the Downtown Specific Plan specifically with respect to the retail corridor on and around Grand Avenue.

PROPERTY SIZE AND LOCATION: N/A

APPLICANT: N/A

GENERAL PLAN / ZONING: N/A

PRIMARY REPRESENTATIVE: N/A

DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS REQUESTED: N/A

PREVIOUS ACTIONS: On June 24, 2025, Commissioner Steeve motioned, and Chair Weiler concurred, that the Commission discuss the Downtown Specific Plan specifically with respect to the retail corridor on and around Grand Avenue.

CEQA RECOMMENDATION: Not a project under CEQA, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15378(b)(5).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: None.

REQUESTED ACTION: None.

CITY COUNCIL HEARING REQUIRED: ☐ YES ☒ NO

REPORT APPROVALS: _____ Chris McKinney, Deputy City Manager/Interim Director of Development Services

☒ Veronica Morones, City Planner



CITY of ESCONDIDO

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item No. 4

July 22, 2025

Tentative Future Agenda Items

DATE: July 22, 2025

TO: Planning Commissioners

FROM: Veronica Morones, City Planner

SUBJECT: Tentative Future Agenda Items

The items listed below are anticipated to be brought to the Planning Commission for consideration, discussion, and/or recommendation to the City Council over the next several months. Because there are factors out of City staff's control, this list is subject to change. The intent is to provide visibility regarding projects that the Commission should expect to see in the near future. (Items are listed in no particular order.)

Additionally, these items shall not be considered to be agenda items for this meeting so no discussion is permitted other than clarification of what the item is.

Private Development Projects:

- Residential subdivision (density bonus) and CUP Modification for religious facility
- Lot 1 Residential Redevelopment

Policy Work:

- 2023 & 2024 CY Climate Action Plan APR
- Housing Element Implementation Ordinances
 - o Ministerial/by-right ordinance
 - o Permanent Supportive Housing ordinance
 - o ADU ordinance comprehensive update

Informational Presentations:

- California Environmental Quality Act
- North County Mall Permit History