

Appendix B

Local General Plan Agricultural
and Wildfire Policies in the
San Diego Region

Table B-1 Local Agriculture Regulations, Policies, and Programs

Jurisdiction	Regulation, Policy, or Program
<p>Carlsbad</p>	<p>The City of Carlsbad Local Coastal Program protects agricultural lands from premature conversion to urban land uses by establishing programs that require mitigation for conversion of agricultural property to urban uses. It also establishes methods to benefit agriculture in the community by providing financial assistance through cash programs.</p> <p>General plan policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 4-P.44: Allow and encourage farming operations to continue within the Cannon Road Open Space, Farming, and Public Use Corridor (such as the strawberry fields) as long as they are economically viable for the landowner. ▶ 4-P.45: Ensure the existing Flower Fields remain a farming and flower production use by utilizing all available methods and programs, including grants and other outside financial assistance. ▶ 4-P.46: Utilize available methods and resources to reduce the financial burdens on agricultural land, not only to prevent premature development, but also to encourage its continued use for agricultural purposes. ▶ 4-P.47: Ensure new development adjacent to an agricultural use is sensitive to the continuation of the agricultural use by requiring appropriate design criteria, such as site layout, use of vegetation and buffers. ▶ 4-P.48: Encourage soil and water conservation techniques in agricultural activities. ▶ 4-P.49: Ensure that the grading of agricultural lands is accomplished in a manner that minimizes erosion of hillsides and minimizes stream siltation and to maintain the appearance of natural hillsides and other land forms wherever possible. ▶ 4-P.50: Prevent agricultural run-off and other forms of water pollution from entering the storm drain system and polluting the city’s water bodies. ▶ 4-P.51: Prior to the approval of new development within an existing or former agricultural area in Carlsbad, require a detailed soils testing and analysis report be prepared by a registered soils engineer and submitted to the city and the county health department for review and approval. This report shall evaluate the potential for soil contamination due to historic use, handling, or storage of agricultural chemicals restricted by the County of San Diego Department of Health Services. If hazardous chemicals are detected at concentrations in the soil that would have a significantly adverse effect on human health, the report shall identify a range of possible mitigation measures to remediate the significant public health impacts. <p>The Carlsbad Community Forest Management Plan provides guidance to conserve forest areas through proper design, maintenance, and education. The document includes guidelines and procedures for planting, maintaining, removing, replacing, and preserving trees in public areas.</p>
<p>Chula Vista</p>	<p>The Otay Ranch General Development Plan, approved jointly by the City of Chula Vista and County of San Diego for the future development of Otay Ranch, establishes goals, objectives, policies, and implementation measures relative to the protection of agricultural resources. The Range Management Plan for Otay Ranch recommendations and implementing actions are provided for ongoing managed grazing activities on conveyed lands if the activity is shown not to negatively affect biological resources.</p> <p>City of Chula Vista General Plan policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ E 4.1: Allow historical agricultural uses to continue within planned development areas as an interim land use in accordance with the MSCP Subarea Plan. ▶ E 4.2: Allow agricultural uses on privately-owned property within the Chula Vista Greenbelt and elsewhere, provided the use is consistent with the provisions of the Chula Vista MSCP Subarea Plan, as well as the zoning of the property. ▶ E 4.3: Encourage the development of community gardens and similar related uses within appropriate, compatible locations throughout the City.
<p>Coronado</p>	<p>No applicable agricultural regulations, policies, or programs. According to the City of Coronado General Plan, there are no agricultural lands under production in the city and no forests.</p>

Jurisdiction	Regulation, Policy, or Program
Del Mar	No applicable agricultural regulations, policies, or programs.
El Cajon	The City of El Cajon does not have any lands designated for agricultural use but allows limited agricultural uses in large residential zones and open space zones. According to the City of El Cajon General Plan, there are no forests in the city.
Encinitas	<p>The Agricultural Overlay Zone restricts development on properties presently under a Williamson Act contract and on properties described on the city map delineating the Agricultural Overlay Zone, which are necessary for agricultural operations.</p> <p>The Land Use Element of the General Plan contains a policy that specific plans will not be approved unless the exclusive agriculture use of the land is no longer feasible and allows development on portions of the plan area that will enhance the feasibility of agriculture use of the remaining portions of the area.</p> <p>The Encinitas Ranch Specific Plan contains policies to ensure the economic viability of agricultural uses in the planning area and to preserve sufficient land area to ensure the financial viability of agriculture on the property and the continued operation of the Paul Ecke Ranch.</p>
Escondido	<p>City of Escondido General Plan policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Agricultural Resources Policy 4.1: Maintain large-lot residential land uses with appropriate zoning designations in agricultural areas that are compatible with preserving agricultural productivity. ▶ Agricultural Resources Policy 4.2: Require agricultural lands to be physically separated from more intensive urban development with intermediate land uses that are mutually compatible, and use landscape screening methods to minimize urban and agricultural conflicts. ▶ Agricultural Resources Policy 4.3: Explore a variety of techniques to preserve existing agricultural lands including: a) Agricultural Land Trusts designed as nonprofit corporations organized according to the Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law of California and Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. b) Transfer development rights from existing agricultural lands to other portions of the project or City-approved receiver sites, thereby preserving the agricultural lands in permanent open space, consistent with clustering policies. c) The “right to farm” in open space areas. ▶ Agricultural Resources Policy 4.4: Encourage the use of water conservation techniques in agricultural enterprises including the use of reclaimed water for irrigation. ▶ Agricultural Resources Policy 4.5: Support the operation of, and provide venues for, “Certified Farmer’s Markets” to allow farmers in the area to sell their products on-site or off-site as designated locations. ▶ Agricultural Resources Policy 4.6: Permit the development of community gardens on vacant properties in commercial and industrial areas and multi-family neighborhoods, provided that they are managed and operated to prevent adverse impacts on adjoining uses.
Imperial Beach	No land within Imperial Beach is designated for agricultural use.
La Mesa	No applicable agricultural regulations, policies, or programs.
Lemon Grove	No applicable agricultural regulations, policies, or programs.
National City	<p>The City of National City General Plan policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ OS-3.3: Encourage the development of unused land such as portions of parks and utility right of ways to be converted to productive space for growing food. ▶ OS-3.5: Identify potentially feasible site locations for urban agriculture, including locations for street conversions, and identify links between them. ▶ OS-3.8: Maintain an on-going dialogue with the community to ensure that its needs are being addressed by urban agriculture endeavors. ▶ OS-3.11: Explore opportunities for the planting of fruit trees and gardens in the public right-of-way, where feasible.

Jurisdiction	Regulation, Policy, or Program
Oceanside	<p>City of Oceanside General Plan policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 2.5 B: Residential development shall be permitted provided such development does not interfere with existing agricultural operations and that the open space character of the area is preserved. Appropriate minimum lot areas shall be determined by the area's topography, adjacent land uses, and the availability of public services and utilities; however, under no circumstances shall lot areas be less than two and one-half (2½) acres. Lot configurations and dimensions shall provide areas of sufficient size to conduct limited, low-intensity agricultural activities such as orchards, gardens, and the keeping of livestock. ▶ 2.5 C: The City shall, in all proposed actions converting agricultural lands to other land uses, consider the loss of those lands to the potential agricultural productivity to the community; and shall assure that land use compatibility to agricultural lands is fully defined and assured. ▶ 2.5 D: Land use compatibility is of primary importance to agricultural areas, since land use conflicts between agricultural and nonagricultural uses can force the economic non-viability of agricultural areas.
Poway	<p>The City of Poway General Plan contains a policy to allow agriculture on lands designated Open Space – Resource Management (OS-RM) with approval of the city council.</p> <p>The General Plan encourages the combination of agriculture and residential uses in High Valley and parts of Green Valley.</p> <p>The General Plan states that numerous areas are lightly developed with activities or facilities that serve the region as unique or outstanding recreational safety or managed production (agriculture, mineral extraction areas). These areas should be retained as open space and in some cases increased to serve the region's expanding needs.</p>
City of San Diego	<p>City of San Diego General Plan policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ CE-L.1: Manage agricultural activity to minimize soil erosion and minimize the release of contaminants into surface and groundwater resources. ▶ CE-L.2: Limit retail activity in agriculturally-designated areas to uses that are reasonably related to agriculture (e.g., sale of locally grown farm products). ▶ CE-L.3: Encourage agricultural operations such as community farms and gardens (especially on City-leased lands) to provide for educational experiences which demonstrate the history, importance and value of agricultural operations, and to provide more healthy, sustainable, local food options. ▶ CE-L.4: Continue water reclamation research programs to develop realistic methods of providing inexpensive means of leaching soils, irrigating crops and preventing saltwater intrusion. ▶ CE-L.5: Integrate agriculture and sustainability principles that promote clean air and water, and healthy soils, habitats, and ecosystems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage sustainable agricultural and water quality best management practices, such as tillage, use of grass filter strips, runoff detention basins, and organic farming, on all private land and require BMPs on new or renewed City land leased for agricultural purposes. Provide the minimum amount of flood control/channelization. b. Encourage sustainable agricultural operations, especially on City-leased lands, to offer more sustainable, local food choices. ▶ CE-L.6: Provide mechanisms to permit private landowners of prime agricultural lands to take advantage of the Williamson Act. ▶ CE-L.7: Balance the economic benefits provided by agricultural uses with the competing water resource, biological and cultural resource management and recreation priorities. See also Historic Preservation Element policies HP- A.2, A.3, and A.4 concerning historical and cultural resources, and government-to government relationships with the Kumeyaay/Diegueno tribes of San Diego. See the Conservation Element Policy CE-B.1.e and Section G for policies pertaining to native plants and biological resources. ▶ CE-L.8: Foster an urban agriculture system that is environmentally and economically sustainable. Encourage the use of urban agricultural techniques that require reduced land and water use as compared to conventional methods.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage the use of urban agricultural techniques that require reduced land and water use as compared to conventional methods. b. Recognize the cultural and economic benefits of providing opportunities for residents to grow healthy, affordable, culturally appropriate foods, and to augment their food budget through urban agriculture. c. Reduce waste and increase agricultural productivity through increased composting of organic waste. d. Recognize the essential role of honeybees and other pollinators in healthy ecosystems and in the food supply chain. Support safe and reasonable beekeeping. ▶ CE-L.9: Increase opportunities for urban agriculture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop land development regulations that allow urban agriculture uses in appropriate locations, with parameters designed to control potential impacts on neighboring uses and properties. b. Develop land development regulations that increase opportunities for farmers markets on public and private lands. c. Monitor implementation of urban agriculture goals and policies. d. Support rooftop gardens and the use of edible landscape materials. e. Encourage the use of vacant land underutilized lots for urban agriculture. f. Explore potential locations for urban agriculture uses as a part of long range plans and other projects.
San Marcos	No applicable agricultural regulations, policies, or programs.
Santee	The City of Santee allows agricultural use in lands designated as Open Space under special conditions.
Solana Beach	No applicable agricultural regulations, policies, or programs.
Vista	The City of Vista General Plan states that in Vista, where agricultural enterprises are small-scale, scattered, and surrounded by other land uses, it is appropriate to promote the retention of agricultural uses through land use designations that allow these uses, rather than designating the land as open space.
County of San Diego	<p>County of San Diego Code of Regulatory Ordinances Sections 63.401 and 63.402, the Agricultural Enterprises and Notice to Prospective Homeowners Ordinance, defines and limits the circumstances under which agricultural enterprise activities, operations, and facilities will constitute a nuisance.</p> <p>The San Diego County Board of Supervisors Policy I-38, Support and Encouragement of Farming in San Diego County, sets forth policies for the implementation of the Williamson Act.</p> <p>The County of San Diego General Plan has the following policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ LU-5.3: Rural Land Preservation. Ensure the preservation of existing open space and rural areas (e.g., forested areas, agricultural lands, wildlife habitat and corridors, wetlands, watersheds, and groundwater recharge areas) when permitting development under the Rural and Semi Rural Land Use Designations. ▶ LU-6.4: Sustainable Subdivision Design. Require that residential subdivisions be planned to conserve open space and natural resources, protect agricultural operations including grazing, increase fire safety and defensibility, reduce impervious footprints, use sustainable development practices, and, when appropriate, provide public amenities. [See applicable community plan for possible relevant policies.] ▶ LU-7.1: Agricultural Land Development. Protect agricultural lands with lower density land use designations that support continued agricultural operations.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ LU-7.2: Parcel Size Reduction as Incentive for Agriculture. Allow for reductions in lot size for compatible development when tracts of existing historically agricultural land are preserved in conservation easements for continued agricultural use. COS-6.1 Economic Diversity. Support the economic competitiveness of agriculture and encourage the diversification of potential sources of farm income, including value added products, agricultural tourism, roadside stands, organic farming, and farmers markets. ▶ COS-6.2: Protection of Agricultural Operations. Protect existing agricultural operations from encroachment of incompatible land uses by doing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limiting the ability of new development to take actions to limit existing agricultural uses by informing and educating new projects as to the potential impacts from agricultural operations. ▪ Encouraging new or expanded agricultural land uses to provide a buffer of non-intensive agriculture or other appropriate uses (e.g., landscape screening) between intensive uses and adjacent nonagricultural land uses. ▪ Allowing for agricultural uses in agricultural areas and designing development and lots in a manner that facilitates continued agricultural use within the development. ▪ Requiring development to minimize potential conflicts with adjacent agricultural operations through the incorporation of adequate buffers, setbacks, and project design measures to protect surrounding agriculture. ▪ Supporting local and State right-to-farm regulations. ▪ Retain or facilitate large and contiguous agricultural operations by consolidation of development during the subdivision process. ▶ COS-6.3: Compatibility with Recreation and Open Space. Encourage siting recreational and open space uses and multi-use trails that are compatible with agriculture adjacent to the agricultural lands when planning for development adjacent to agricultural land uses. ▶ COS-6.4: Conservation Easements. Support the acquisition or voluntary dedication of agriculture conservation easements and programs that preserve agricultural lands. ▶ COS-6.5: Best Management Practices. Encourage best management practices in agriculture and animal operations to protect watersheds, reduce GHG emissions, conserve energy and water, and utilize alternative energy sources, including wind and solar power. <p>In addition, as noted under Chula Vista, the Otay Ranch General Development Plan, approved jointly by the City of Chula Vista and County of San Diego for the future development of Otay Ranch, establishes goals, objectives, policies, and implementation measures relative to the protection of agricultural resources. The Range Management Plan for Otay Ranch recommendations and implementing actions are provided for ongoing managed grazing activities on conveyed lands if the activity is shown not to negatively affect biological resources.</p>

Note: MSCP = Multiple Species Conservation Program.

Sources: City of Carlsbad 2015, 2019; City of Chula Vista 2021; City of Coronado 2003; City of Del Mar 1985; City of El Cajon 2001; City of Encinitas 2019, 2022; City of Escondido 2012; City of Imperial Beach 2019; City of La Mesa 2013; City of Lemon Grove 1996; City of National City 2011; City of Oceanside 2002; City of Poway 1991; City of San Diego 2024; City of San Marcos 2012; City of Santee 2003; City of Solana Beach 2010; City of Vista 2012; County of San Diego 2011.

Table B-2 Local General Plan Wildfire Policies in the San Diego Region

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
City of Carlsbad	<p>The City of Carlsbad adopted an update to its Public Safety Element in 2024 by City Council Resolution 2024-015, which contains objectives, goals, and policies related to wildfire. The following general plan policies related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 6-P.30: Develop mitigation strategies for new areas deemed at risk to slope instability by considering the risks associated with climate change impacts which are anticipated to cause more frequent landslides from more extreme and frequent rain events and wildfires. ▶ 6-P.40: Maintain regulations that require proper storage and disposal of hazardous materials to reduce the likelihood of leakage, explosions, or fire, and to properly contain potential spills from leaving the site. ▶ 6-P.47: Coordinate the delivery of fire protection services through auto aid and mutual aid agreements with other agencies when appropriate. ▶ 6-P.48: Enforce the most current California Building and Fire codes, adopted by the city, to provide fire protection standards for all existing and proposed structures. ▶ 6-P.49: When future development is proposed to be placed in fire hazard severity zones and/or adjacent to fire hazard severity zones, require applicants to comply with the city’s adopted Landscape Manual, which includes requirements related to fire protection, and calls for preparation of a fire protection plan when a proposed project contains or is bounded by hazardous vegetation or is within an area bounded by a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or as determined by the Fire Code official or their representative. ▶ 6-P.50: Coordinate with Carlsbad Municipal Water District, Olivenhain Municipal Water District, and Vallecitos Water District to ensure that water pressure for existing developed areas is adequate for firefighting purposes during the season and time of day when domestic water demand on a water system is at its peak. ▶ 6-P.51: Permit development only within areas that have adequate water resources available, to include water pressure, onsite water storage, or fire flows. ▶ 6-P.52: Maintain and implement Wildland/Urban Interface Guidelines for new and existing development within neighborhoods that are proximal to existing fire hazard severity zones. Decrease the extent and amount of edge or wildland urban interface where development is adjacent to fire hazard severity zones. ▶ 6-P.53: Use strategies, such as community organization volunteer partnerships and environmentally friendly fuel reduction and weed abatement approaches, as prevention measures to minimize the risk of fires. Engage in fire hazard reduction projects, including community fuel breaks and private road and public road clearance. ▶ 6-P.54: To increase resistance of structures to heat, flames, and embers, review current building code standards and other applicable statutes, regulations, requirements, and guidelines regarding construction, and specifically the use and maintenance of nonflammable materials (both residential and commercial). Promote the use of building materials and installation techniques beyond current building code requirements, to minimize wildfire impacts as well as fire protection plans for all development. ▶ 6-P.55: In planned developments that may occupy the wildland urban interface, High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, increase resilience during a potential wildfire evacuation through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enforcing visible address numbers painted on sidewalks. ▪ Applying special construction features found in California Building Code Chapter 7A for developments in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones & High Fire Hazard Severity Zones areas. ▪ Developing and/or adapting multiple language accessible materials for how to prepare your family and home for an evacuation and go kit. ▪ Identifying and preparing at risk and vulnerable populations that may need assistance to evacuate. ▪ Maintaining existing critical evacuation routes, community fuel breaks, emergency vehicle access. ▪ Requiring adequate access (ingress, egress) to new development, including safe access for emergency response vehicles ▪ Identification of anticipated water supply for structural fire suppression.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing fuel modification plans for all new developments. ▶ 6-P.56: Evaluate soils and waterways for risks from flooding, water quality, and erosion to ensure that they are suitable to support redevelopment following a large fire. ▶ 6-P.57: In the event of a large fire, evaluate re-development within the impacted fire zone to conform to best practice wildfire mitigation. ▶ 6-P.58: Coordinate with telecommunication service entities and the San Diego County Communication Department to fire-harden communications. ▶ 6-P.59: Limit new development along steep slopes and amidst rugged terrain to limit rapid fire spread and increase accessibility for firefighting. ▶ 6-P.60: Develop and implement density management strategies that cluster residential developments and minimize low-density exurban development patterns to reduce amounts of flammable vegetation and collective exposure to wildfire risk. When feasible, require new residential development to be located outside of the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). Should new residential development be located in VHFHSZ's, then require that it be built to the current California Building Code and Fire Code. ▶ 6-P.61: When feasible, site new critical facilities outside of the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). Protect and harden critical facilities from natural hazards and minimize interruption of essential infrastructure, utilities, and services. ▶ 6-P.62: Site structures to maximize low-flammability landscape features to buffer against wildfire spread. ▶ 6-P.63: Require that new development and redevelopment have adequate fire protection, including proximity to adequate emergency services, adequate provisions for fire flow and emergency vehicle access and fire hardened communication, including high speed internet service. ▶ 6-P.65: Coordinate with San Diego Gas & Electric to implement an electrical undergrounding plan with a focus on critical evacuation roadways and areas with highest wildfire risk. ▶ 6-P.66: Provide fire hazard education and fire prevention programs to Carlsbad residents and businesses with targeted outreach to vulnerable populations and occupants of Moderate, High, and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones neighborhoods and/or single access neighborhoods. ▶ 6-P.67: Prioritize engagement with single access neighborhoods to encourage home retrofits to meet current standards on structure hardening and road standards, proactively enforce defensible space standards, and conduct emergency preparedness trainings. ▶ 6-P.68: Continue to maintain and update the city's Water Master Plan to identify and secure resources to meet future fire suppression needs and require future development to provide the water system improvements necessary to meet their demands. ▶ 6-P.69 Continue to maintain/contribute to updates to the Urban Area Security Strategy and the MJHMP to identify and prepare for future emergency service needs. For fire preparedness, continue to prepare a Standards of Coverage study to evaluate risks and prepare recommendations to mitigate those risks. ▶ 6-P.76: Facilitate restriction of parking, construction permits, or right-of-way encroachment permits on high fire days in neighborhoods in and near fire hazard zones and along critical evacuation zones. ▶ 6-P.80: Protect vulnerable natural and recreational habitats and parks impacted by extreme heat through expansion of large continuous greenspaces wherever possible for greater cooling magnitude and extent. Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A mix of drought tolerant and native habitat types for greatest cooling benefits ▪ Mitigation of risk of dried out vegetation and wildfire risk through drought tolerant and wildfire resilient landscaping on private property. ▪ Facilitate mitigation projects through Carlsbad Habitat Management Division ▶ 6-P.85: Broaden functions of cool zones to address a greater variety of needs as resilience hubs facilitating health, food, medical, and emergency services during climate hazards such as extreme heat events, flooding, wildfires, and poor air quality events.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 6-P.89 Expand the resilience of new and existing critical buildings and infrastructure to function properly while subject to increased climate hazard frequency such as flooding, extreme heat, regional wildfires, and landslides. ▶ 6-P.90 Partner with utility companies and/or community choice energy entities to improve grid resilience and backup power for the community including but not limited to utility and/or community choice energy entity activities that seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harden vulnerable overhead lines against winds and wildfires; ▪ Protect energy infrastructure and increase redundancy of energy storage and distribution systems in surrounding hazard zones for wildfire; ▪ Invest in sustainable power sources to provide redundancy and continued services for critical facilities during periods of high demand during extreme heat events; and ▪ Continue exploring the feasibility of installing microgrids, battery storage, or other local energy storage options.
<p>City of Chula Vista</p>	<p>The City of Chula Vista adopted an update to its Safety Element in 2024, which contains policies and actions related to wildfire. The following general plan policies and actions related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy SE 1.4: Ensure that the City is well-equipped to reduce the risk of wildfire and its aftereffects. ▶ Action SE 1.4.5 Explore opportunities to provide access to two or more evacuation routes for existing and future residential developments with densities of more than 30 units per acre. ▶ Action SE 1.4.6 Implement brush management programs that are consistent with the Chula Vista MSCP Subarea Plan and the City's Urban-Wildland Interface Code, within urban development and open space interface areas to reduce potential wildland fire hazards. Brush management guidelines within the MSCP Subarea Plan and the Urban-Wildland Interface Code shall include limits and measures to prevent increased risk of erosion. ▶ Policy SE 1.5: Incorporate fire-safe design for existing and new developments and major renovations. ▶ Action SE 1.5.1 Revisit site design and maintenance standards periodically to ensure that the standards for fire protection for new development meet or exceed the statewide minimums. ▶ Action SE 1.5.2 Require new development proposals to submit plans showing ingress/egress, evacuation routes, emergency vehicle access, visible addressing and signage, and fuel modification/fire-retardant zones. ▶ Action SE 1.5.3 Continue to use the California Fire Code and California Code of Regulations and update the City code as necessary to mitigate the risk of wildfires. ▶ Action SE 1.5.4 When feasible, require all development to be located outside of the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). Should development be located in VHFHSZ, then require that it be built to the current California Building Code and Fire Code. ▶ Action SE 1.5.5 Identify existing non-conforming development and create a plan which would include seeking grant funding to update those developments to contemporary fire-safe standards, in terms of road standards and vegetative hazard, and requiring all development to meet or exceed CCR, division 1.5, chapter 7, subchapter 2, articles 1 -5 requirements (SRA Fire Safe Regulations). ▶ Policy SE 1.6: Reduce the risk of wildfire spreading to the extent possible. ▶ Action SE 1.6.1 Treat the City-owned roadways identified as evacuation routes as firebreak areas and perform vegetation and road maintenance on city roads and enforcement on private roads. ▶ Action SE 1.6.2 Encourage neighborhood- or area-based approaches to reducing wildfire hazards, acknowledging that one property's wildfire risk is dependent on the wildfire hazards presented by surrounding properties. ▶ Action SE 1.6.3 Require new development and major renovations to submit fuel modification plans for approval from the City Fire Department.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Action SE 1.6.4 Ensure the availability of water sources for firefighting efforts and maintain hydrants in working condition. ▶ Action SE 1.6.5 Ensure that all developments in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones maintain certain defensible space through specific fuel modification (brush clearing) requirements as outlined in Government Code Sections 51175-51189. ▶ Action SE 1.6.6 Create and implement a vegetation management program to reduce the presence of flammable vegetation, including creating defensible space, clearing dead vegetation, and maintaining fuel breaks. ▶ Action SE 1.6.7 Develop a plan to revegetate slopes on City-owned property soon after wildfires with desirable native species that support native habitats and have robust root systems to keep soil in place. Work with appropriate agencies and property owners as applicable on similar projects. ▶ Action SE 1.6.8 Implement a comprehensive strategy focused on proactive hazardous fuels removal, treatment, and the establishment of a network of fuel breaks and greenbelts to effectively mitigate wildfires, contain their size, and minimize heat and smoke generation. ▶ Policy SE 1.8: Ensure that the City has adequate water supply for domestic use and fire protection. ▶ Action SE 1.8.1 Continue to assist Chula Vista’s water providers in preparing and maintaining urban water management plans that identify water demand anticipated by existing and new developments. ▶ Action SE 1.8.2 Coordinate with water providers on long-range planning programs. ▶ Action SE 1.8.3 Participate in existing and future regional planning programs for water treatment, reclamation, and distribution. ▶ Action SE 3.1.1 Ensure that the Disaster Preparedness web page is up to date and readily accessible on the City website to promote resident awareness and caution regarding hazards, including soil instability, earthquakes, flooding, and wildfire. ▶ Action SE 3.1.4 Create informative brochures, pamphlets, and fact sheets detailing local hazards, emergency procedures, and preparedness tips such as fire-resistant landscaping and defensible space. Use City events, festivals, and newsletters to disseminate the brochures. ▶ Action SE 4.1.2 Continue to require new development and redevelopment projects to demonstrate adequate access for fire and police vehicles. ▶ Action SE 4.1.7 Ensure that newly proposed or modified roadway designs are reviewed by the Fire Department so that these roadways do not significantly impair the movement of emergency vehicles and equipment.
City of Coronado	<p>The City of Coronado’s Safety Element, adopted in 2005, states that wildfire is “of little concern” in Coronado because it is a developed urban peninsula surrounded by the Pacific Ocean. Safety Element wildfire updates required by SB 1241 have not been completed to date; however, there are no SRAs or Very High FHSZs in Coronado. Therefore, the general plan does not contain goals, objectives, or policies related to wildfire.</p>
City of Del Mar	<p>The City of Del Mar first adopted its general plan (referred to as a community plan by the City) in 1976 and last updated it in 1985. The community plan was codified into the City’s municipal code through Ordinance No. 2021-12. In 2019, the Safety Element was incorporated into the Environmental Management Element and codified in the City’s municipal code. The Safety Element lists wildfire as a potential hazard; however, it does not contain any goals, objectives, or policies related to wildfire.</p>
City of El Cajon	<p>The City of El Cajon adopted an update to its Safety Element in 2021, which contains goals, policies, and actions related to wildfire. The following general plan policies and actions related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy 3.3: Implement programs and standards to mitigate wildfire risk in high wildfire hazard severity zones. ▶ Action 3.3a: New Development. Require all development to meet the minimum standards for adequate fire protection. The most restrictive law, regulation, or ordinance regarding fire safety applicable to development in El Cajon will take precedence. Developments in fire hazard areas will take all necessary precautions in preventing fire and reducing fire hazards, including a Fire Protection Plan that describes fuel modifications requirements. ▶ Action 3.3b: New Residential Development in Areas Designated a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). Avoid residential development within areas designated as VHFHSZs or the risks must mitigated through compliance with current California Building Code and defensible space standards, as referenced in Title

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<p>15.56.070 of the Municipal Code. If residential development occurs within a VHFHSZ, a Fire Protection Plan that describes project-specific fuel modifications and adequate ingress and egress are required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Action 3.3c: Home Improvements for Vulnerable Populations. For qualifying households, promote the use of the City’s existing rehabilitation programs and provide information to vulnerable residents to assist with efforts to improve fire safety. ▶ Action 3.3d: Wildfire Retrofits. Encourage structural hardening retrofits for existing structures in the High Fire Hazard Area, consistent with the current standards. ▶ Action 3.3e: New and Existing Public Facilities. The construction of new public facilities should occur outside of areas designated VHFHSZ when feasible. Existing public facilities in the High Fire Hazard Area shall be retrofitted to be consistent with the current standards. ▶ Action 3.3f: Emergency Evacuation Routes. Continue to ensure that street width, surface, grade, radius, turnarounds, turnouts, bridge construction, and lengths of fire apparatus access roads meet the requirements of the State Fire Code and San Diego County Consolidated Fire Codes. All requirements and any deviations will be at the discretion of the Fire Code Official. Enforce these standards on new development in VHFHSZs through development review. Additionally, continue to require 30 feet of vegetation management on all street segments without improved lots. Work with the Police Department to maintain existing evacuation routes and identify any existing areas where evacuation routes may need to be improved. Work with the Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping team to identify any residential areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes, and accordingly identify measures or solutions as necessary. ▶ Action 3.3g: Recover from Large Fires Safely. Perform an evaluation of fire-related development standards should a major wildfire require large portions of the City be rebuilt to ensure that redevelopment standards are as fire-safe as reasonably possible. ▶ Action 3.3h: Adequate Water Supply will be Supported. The City will coordinate with the El Cajon water district to maintain long-term integrity of water supply for structural fire fighting and wildland fire fighting, and ensure new construction is serviceable by water supply. ▶ Policy 3.4: Ensure that public facilities and infrastructure have adequate capacity to respond to wildfires and other relevant hazard events. ▶ Action 3.4a: Performance Standards. Apply fire unit deployment performance measures with future planning of fire stations. ▶ Action 3.4b: Emergency Equipment. Consider the long-term maintenance needs of emergency equipment and facilities when developing the annual budget. ▶ Policy 4.3: Prepare Residential Areas for Flooding and Wildfire. ▶ Action 4.3c: Fire Safe Communications. Prior to fire season, utilize outreach events and City communication resources to educate the public on how they can create a defensible space around their place of residence and evacuate in case of fire.
City of Encinitas	<p>The City Encinitas adopted an update to its Safety Element in 2023; however, because components of the Safety Element are a part of the City’s local coast program, it is currently under review with the California Coastal Commission. The following general plan policies related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ S-4.1 Require smoke detectors, carbon monoxide alarms, and fire sprinkler systems in all new residential developments. ▶ S-4.2 Protect communities from unreasonable wildfire risk within very high fire hazard severity zones. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assess site constraints when considering land use designations near wildlands to avoid or minimize wildfire hazards as part of land use update or amendment. b. Identify building and site design methods or other methods to minimize damage if new structures are located in fire hazard severity zones on undeveloped land and when rebuilding after a fire. c. Require ongoing brush management to minimize the risk of structural damage or loss due to wildfires. d. Provide and maintain water supply systems for structural fire suppression. e. Provide adequate fire protection f. Require that development standards meet or exceed latest version of California Fire safe regulations, and California Building Code.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<p>S-4.2a – Establish ongoing maintenance and funding for vegetation management and defensible space along city-maintained roads, open space areas, and fire breaks.</p> <p>S-4.2b – Implement brush management along City maintained roads in very high fire hazard severity zones adjacent to open space and canyon areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ S-4.3 Promote development outside of wildfire hazard areas to the greatest extent feasible. If development in wildfire-prone areas occurs, incorporate fire safe design and adhere to the latest fire safe regulations adopted by the State and City. ▶ S-4.4 Require development to be located, designed, and constructed to provide adequate defensibility and minimize the risk of structural loss and life safety. ▶ S-4.5 Require development located near ridgelines, top of slopes, saddles, or topography prone to wildfire hazards to be located and designed to account for the increased risk. ▶ S-4.6 Design developments to minimize pockets, peninsulas, or islands of flammable vegetation to reduce fire susceptibility. ▶ S-4.7 Maintain up-to-date maps depicting fire hazard severity zones and historical wildfire data and ensure that information is readily accessible to the public. ▶ S-4.8 Require new developments, and existing non-conforming development, to conform to contemporary fire safe standards related to road standards and vegetative hazards. <p>S-4.8a - Develop, implement, and maintain a public outreach program educating the community about contemporary fire safe standards, and wildland fire preparedness.</p> <p>S-4.8b - Support the identification and use of potential funding opportunities that assist with retrofitting existing structures threatened by wildfires.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ S-4.9 Require all redevelopment after a fire to meet current Fire Code requirements. ▶ S-4.10 Incorporate fire safe design into new development and major remodels within very high fire hazard severity zones, which should include but not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Locate, design and construct development to provide adequate defensibility and minimize the risk of structural and human loss from wildland fires. b. Design development on hillsides and canyons to reduce the increased risk of fires from topography features (i.e., steep slopes, bluffs, and ridge slopes). c. Administer state vegetation management requirements for new and existing developments d. Design and maintain public and private streets for adequate fire apparatus vehicle access (ingress and egress). Install visible street signs and necessary water supply for structural fire suppression. e. Provide and maintain adequate fire breaks where feasible or identify other methods to slow the movement of a wildfire in very high fire hazard severity zones. f. Ensure long term maintenance of vegetation management activities is accounted for in budgeting and planning throughout development within the City. g. For properties located in the VHFHSZ, provide construction standards to reduce structural susceptibility and increase protection. In addition, require automatic fire sprinkler systems to be installed. h. Encourage owners of non-sprinklered properties in wildland interface areas and fire hazard severity zones to retrofit their buildings and include internal fire sprinklers. i. As appropriate, site and design new development to avoid the need to extend fuel modification zones into sensitive habitat. j. Adopt, amend or maintain the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map and applicable Wildland Urban Interface Code Standards through periodic updates. k. Require development to provide additional access roads when necessary to provide for safe access of emergency equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently. l. Ensure that existing development located within fire threat areas implement measures that reduce the risk of structural and human loss due to wildfire. m. Require all new, remodeled, or rebuilt structures to meet current ignition resistance construction codes and establish and enforce reasonable and prudent standards that support retrofitting of existing structures in high fire threat areas. Incorporate all of the following requirements into any new or updated Fire

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<p>Protection Plans consistent with Policy 4.13 S-4.11 Maintain access (ingress and egress) for fire apparatus vehicles along public streets in very high fire hazard severity zones for emergency equipment and evacuation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ S-4.12 Locate, when feasible, new essential public facilities outside of very high fire hazard severity zones or identify construction methods to minimize risk to these facilities. ▶ S-4.13 New development located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone shall provide a Fire Protection Plan which meets the minimum standards as required by the State of California, County of San Diego, and Encinitas Fire Department. ▶ S-4.14 Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions to develop strategic fire plans focusing on fuel management/modification within established defensible spaces, balancing structure protection with native vegetation, and sensitive habitat preservation. ▶ S-4.15 LCP Component Require brush clearance around structures consistent with the Encinitas Fire Code and California Fire Safe Regulations. New development near or within environmentally sensitive habitat areas and habitat buffers shall be sized, sited, and designed to minimize the impacts of fuel modification and brush clearance activities to the extent feasible in conformance with Resource Management Policy 10.1. ▶ S-4.16 Coordinate with CAL FIRE, San Diego County Fire Authority, U.S. Forest Service, local fire districts, and wildfire agencies on vegetation management projects, prioritizing mitigation for impacts to sensitive habitats and species. ▶ S-4.17 Encourage the removal of dead, dying, and diseased trees on developed properties. ▶ S-4.18 Educate property owners about defensible space and brush clearing requirements. ▶ S-4.19 Require all new development and newly constructed building(s) as defined in Encinitas Municipal Code 0F0F 1 [23.12.030.B.8 Section 202 (Ordinance 2022-12)] within the wildland urban interface (VHFHSZs) to incorporate fuel modification, fire resistive construction and/or defensible space management strategies consistent with California Fire Code requirements and Policy S-4.15. ▶ S-4.22 Reassess fire hazards after wildfire events to adjust short- and long-term fire prevention and suppression needs. ▶ S-4.23 Coordinate with CAL FIRE, San Diego County Fire Authority, U.S. Forest Service, local fire districts, and wildfire protection agencies with respect to fire suppression, rescue, mitigation, training, and education. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinate with the County of San Diego in providing inter-jurisdictional coordination for developing the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and update periodically as required by the lead agency.
City of Escondido	<p>The Community Protection Element from the 2012 general plan includes goals and policies related to wildfire. The following general plan policies related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy 2.4: Require new residential and non-residential development to be constructed consistent with the California Fire Code and the requirements set by the State. ▶ Policy 2.8: Consider provisions for adequate emergency access, driveway widths, turning radii, fire hydrant locations, and Needed Fire Flow requirements in the review of all development applications to minimize fire hazards. ▶ 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. ▶ Policy 2.14: Require new development in high wildfire risk areas to incorporate site design, maintenance practices, and fire-resistant landscaping to protect properties and reduce risks. ▶ 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.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy 2.16: Require fire protection plans for mitigation of potential grass and wildland fires within designated high fire hazard areas and other areas required by the Fire Department, that address the need for fire systems, water availability, secondary emergency access routes, construction requirements, and fire resistant landscaping and appropriate defensible space around structures. ▶ Policy 2.17: Maintain programs to minimize impacts on sensitive biological habitat and species when suppressing wildland fires, when feasible. ▶ Policy 2.18: Educate the public about wildland fire prevention techniques to minimize the potential hazards of wildland fires.
City of Imperial Beach	<p>The City of Imperial Beach’s Safety Element, last updated in 1994, identifies urban fire hazards as the primary concern, and contains goals and polices related to wildfire. Safety Element wildfire updates required by SB 1241 have not been completed to date. The following general plan policies are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy S-9 Public Education. The City should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Support or sponsor exhibits and presentations in secondary schools which demonstrate the more involved aspects of fire dynamics; i.e., major contributing factors to fire hazard and the relationship of fire to the natural ecology. Encourage parental cooperation and assistance in overall fire education programs.
City of La Mesa	<p>The City of La Mesa’s Safety Element, adopted in 2013, includes goals, objectives, and policies related to wildfire. Safety Element wildfire updates required by SB 1241 have not been completed to date. The following general plan objectives and policies related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Objective SE-4.1: Minimize the risk from fire hazards in new development. ▶ Policy SE-4.1.1: Continue to enforce fire codes involving new construction. ▶ Policy SE-4.1.2: Continue to ensure that street width and turn-around regulations are met. Require upgrade of fire equipment as warranted by the height and location of future development. ▶ Policy SE-4.1.3: Require the use of fire-resistive native plant species from the City approved plant list. ▶ Policy SE-4.1.4: Conduct periodical review of the design regulations and standards related to fire safety (Chapter 11 of the La Mesa Municipal Code) and amend as warranted to effectively regulate new conditions, materials and land uses. ▶ Objective SE-4.2: Minimize the risk of wildfires in developed areas of the City. ▶ Policy SE-4.2.1: Continue current practice of weed abatement in brush areas that are vulnerable to wildfire. ▶ Policy SE-4.2.2: Continue to participate in Zone, County, and State mutual and automatic aid agreements that support mitigation of wildfire hazards.
City of Lemon Grove	<p>The City of Lemon Grove last updated its general plan in 1996. Safety Element wildfire updates required by SB 1241 have not been completed to date. The Safety Element of the general plan states that the probability of wildfire in Lemon Grove is extremely low; therefore, wildfire is not addressed in the City’s Safety Element</p>
City of National City	<p>The City of National City adopted an update to its Safety Element in 2024, which contains goals and policies related to wildfire. The following general plan goals and policies related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Goal SE-3: Minimize wildland and urban structure fire risks and increase protection of lives and property. ▶ Policy SE-3.3: Continue collaborating with Fire Prevention Services, Inc. to enforce National City’s Municipal Code for weed and brush abatement in order to provide clearances around structures and minimize fire hazard risk. ▶ Policy SE-3.4: Enforce the City’s fire code including minimum road width standards for fire equipment access. ▶ Policy SE-3.6: Promote fire prevention through public education programs.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
City of Oceanside	<p>The City of Oceanside's Public Safety Element was last updated in 2002 and includes goals, objectives, and measures related to wildfire. Safety Element wildfire updates required by SB 1241 have not been completed to date. The following general plan objectives and measures related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Fire Hazard Objective 1. Maintain the necessary equipment, personnel and water supply levels required for the current class 5 insurance rating over the City. ▶ Fire Hazard Objective 2. Continue an active and effective fire prevention program through public education, code enforcement, and inspective service. <p>In addition, the Safety Element identifies specific fire prevention measures adopted by the City of Oceanside.</p> <p>Fire Prevention Measures related to Structural Hazards:</p> <p>2. Access Standards: The City requires all roads and fire access lanes to be a minimum of 28 feet in width. It also specifies maximum distances of structures from access points, paving criteria for access roads, design criteria for turning areas, and minimum overhead clearances (Code Section 11.26).</p> <p>3. Clearances Around Structures: Minimum front, rear, and side yard clearances are established by zone in the City's Zoning Ordinance. For residential structures, these are: 20 feet front yard, 15 feet rear yard and side yards equal to 10 percent of the lot width but not less than 3 feet (Zoning Ordinance Section 1701, et seq.). In addition, the City Code Specifies minimum clearances around roof signs to be 3 feet in all directions (Code Section 3.24). The minimum side yard clearance of 3 feet on lots of 30 feet in width or less poses some problems in enforcing firewall requirements of the Uniform Building Code. It also somewhat hampers firefighting operations, especially if extensive landscaping is present. The City should consider requiring a 5-foot side yard on all lots regardless of lot width.</p> <p>6. Abatement of Substandard Structures: The City could abate substandard structures when they are obviously deteriorated to the point of being a menace to public health and safety (UBC Section 203). Aggressive enforcement of this provision could probably help rid the City of many vacant, unsightly, and unsafe structures, especially in the downtown area. Another provision of the Code calls for bringing substandard buildings up to Code requirements when the cost of proposed renovations to such buildings exceeds more than 50 percent of building value (UBC Section 104 [a]). The City does actively enforce this provision.</p> <p>Fire Prevention Measures related to Natural Hazards:</p> <p>1. Weed and Rubbish Abatement: City Council can order removal of brush and rubbish after declaring such to be a hazard to the public welfare.</p> <p>2. Suppression and Control of Hazardous Fire Areas: Special provisions limit activities and require brush removal within hazardous fire areas.</p> <p>3. Construction of Firebreaks: Each year a 75 to 100-foot firebreak is constructed by Camp Pendleton along the Oceanside-Camp Pendleton boundary. This firebreak, in conjunction with the efforts of the Camp's eight engine companies (117 personnel) has been successful in preventing fires from spreading from Camp Pendleton to the City.</p>
City of Poway	<p>The City of Poway's Public Safety Element was last updated in 2011 and includes goals, policies, and strategies related to wildfire. Safety Element wildfire updates required by SB 1241 have not been completed to date; however, the City is in the process of updating its Public Safety Element (City of Poway n.d.). The following general plan policies and strategies related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <p>Strategies included under Policy B – Fire Protection:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage the development, implementation and public awareness of fire prevention programs. 2. Implement programs to reduce the quantity of combustible vegetative materials in the City to reduce wildland fire hazards including a brush management program subject to approval by the City. 3. Continue the use of the Weed Abatement Program and a fire buffer program along heavily traveled roads through thinning, disking or controlled burning, subject to air quality standards. Brush, but not trees, should be cleared from both sides of major arterials. 4. The existing rows of eucalyptus trees should be trimmed periodically, and combustible vegetative materials at the tree base should be periodically removed.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<p>5. All proposed development shall satisfy the minimum structural fire protection standards contained in the adopted editions of the Uniform Fire and Building Codes; however, where deemed appropriate the City shall enhance the minimum standards to provide optimum protection.</p> <p>6. Fire protection requirements shall be expanded where structural and/or capital improvements cannot adequately protect the community from property damage or potential loss of life.</p> <p>7. Study the feasibility of regulations requiring the installation of a sprinkler system at the time of construction of new residential structures and in conjunction with expansion or substantial interior remodeling of existing structures.</p> <p>8. Require fire retardant roofing materials based upon the type of construction in and outside of high fire hazard areas.</p> <p>9. Enforce the fire control requirements of the City's landscape standards.</p> <p>10. In order to minimize fire hazards, the Poway Fire Department shall routinely be involved in the review of development applications. Consideration shall be given to adequate emergency access, driveway widths, turning radii, fire hydrant locations and needed fire flow requirements.</p> <p>11. Advocate and support State legislation which would provide tax incentives encouraging the repair or demolition of structures which are classified as high fire hazards.</p> <p>12. The construction of public facilities and transportation corridors shall be consistent with the adopted standards of the Uniform Building Code and Uniform Fire Code.</p>
<p>City of San Diego</p>	<p>The City of San Diego's general plan was amended in 2024 and includes policies related to wildfire in the Land Use Element, Conservation Element, Urban Design Element, and Public Facilities, Services, and Safety Element. The following general plan policies related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy LU-C.2.a.5: Designate land uses with careful consideration to fire evacuation routes in accordance with Section D: Fire-Rescue of the Public Facilities, Safety and Services Element; also consider hazard areas including areas affected by flooding and seismic risk as identified by Figure CE-5 Flood Hazard Areas and Figure PF-9 Geo-technical and Relative Risk Areas. ▶ Policy CE-B.6: Provide an appropriate defensible space between open space and urban areas through the management of brush, the use of transitional landscaping, and the design of structures (see also Urban Design Element, Policy UD-A.3.o). Continue to implement a citywide brush management system. ▶ Policy UD-A.3h: Use building and landscape materials that blend with and do not create visual or other conflicts with the natural environment in instances where new buildings abut natural areas. This guideline must be balanced with a need to clear natural plants for fire protection to ensure public safety in some areas. ▶ Policy UD-A.3.p: Design structures to be ignition and fire-resistant in fire prone areas or at-risk areas as appropriate. Incorporate fire-resistant exterior building materials and architectural design features to minimize the risk of structure damage or loss due to wildfires. ▶ Policy PF-D.1: Locate, staff, and equip fire stations to meet established response times as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. To provide an effective response force for serious emergencies, a multiple-unit response of at least 17 personnel should arrive within 10.5 minutes from the time of 911-call receipt in fire dispatch, 90 percent of the time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This response is designed to confine fires near the room of origin, to stop wildland fires to under 3 acres when noticed promptly, and to treat up to 5 medical patients at once. ▶ Policy PF-D.12: Protect communities from unreasonable risk of wildfire within very high fire hazard severity zones. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assess site constraints when considering land use designations near wildlands to avoid or minimize wildfire hazards as part of a community plan update or amendment. (see also LU-C.2.a.4) b. Identify building and site design methods or other methods to minimize damage if new structures are located in very high fire hazard severity zones on undeveloped land and when rebuilding after a fire.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Require ongoing brush management to minimize the risk of structural damage or loss due to wildfires. d. Provide and maintain water supply systems to supplies for fire suppression. e. Provide adequate fire protection. (see also PF-D.1 and PF-D.2) ▶ Policy PF-D.13: Incorporate fire safe design into development within very high fire hazard severity zones to have fire-resistant building and site design, materials, and landscaping as part of the development review process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure consistency with local and state building regulations for fire safety and defensible space. b. Locate, design and construct development to provide adequate defensibility and minimize the risk of structural loss from wildland fires. c. Design development on hillsides and canyons to reduce the increased risk of fires from topography features (i.e., steep slopes, ridge saddles). d. Minimize flammable vegetation and implement brush management best practices in accordance with the Land Development Code. e. Design and maintain public and private streets for adequate fire apparatus vehicles access (ingress and egress), and install visible street signs and necessary water supply and flow for structural fire suppression. f. Provide and maintain adequate fire breaks where feasible, or identify other methods to slow the movement of a wildfire in very high fire hazard severity zones in coordination with Fire-Rescue Department and other applicable local, state, and federal fire protection agencies. ▶ Policy PF-D.14: Implement brush management along City maintained roads in very high fire hazard severity zones adjacent to open space and canyon areas. ▶ Policy PF-D.15: Maintain access for fire apparatus vehicles along public streets in very high fire hazard severity zones for emergency equipment and evacuation. ▶ Policy PF-D.16: Provide wildland fire preparedness education for fire safety advance planning. ▶ Policy PF-D.17: Coordinate with local, state, and federal fire protection agencies with respect to fire suppression, rescue, mitigation, training and education. ▶ Policy PF-D.18: Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies to update emergency, evacuation, and hazard mitigation plans, as necessary (also see section PFP. Hazard Mitigation & Disaster Preparedness). ▶ Policy PF-D.19: Support city-wide emergency and disaster preparedness education programs. (Also see Section PF-P. Hazard Mitigation & Disaster Preparedness.) ▶ Policy PF-D.20: Locate, when feasible, new essential public facilities outside of very high fire hazard severity zones, including but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, and emergency communication facilities, or identify construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities are in very high fire hazard severity zones. ▶ Policy PF-D.21: Identify existing areas that have inadequate access for fire apparatus vehicles and evacuation routes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify residential areas that do not have two or more access routes available. b. Provide updates and programs to minimize risks to areas that do not have two or more access routes available. ▶ Policy PF-D.22: Seek grant funding to create a plan to identify existing developments that do not conform with fire safety, including road standards and vegetative hazard, and identify steps needed to update those developments to current fire safe standards where feasible. ▶ Policy PF-D.23: Review development applications for compliance with all applicable state and local requirements for fire safety including but not limited to fire apparatus road access, water supply, defensible space, and brush management. ▶ Policy PF-D.24: Amend the Public Facilities, Services & Safety Element to be consistent with state guidance and regulations pertaining to fire safety. ▶ Policy PF-H.3: Coordinate land use planning and water infrastructure planning with local, state, and regional agencies to provide for future development, maintain adequate service levels, and develop water supply options during emergency situations.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<p>a. Plan for a water supply and emergency reserves to meet peak load demand during a natural disaster such as a fire or earthquake.</p>
<p>City of San Marcos</p>	<p>The City of San Marcos adopted an update to its Safety Element in 2021, which includes goals and policies related to wildfire. The following general plan policies are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Goal S-3: Minimize injury, loss of life, and damage to property resulting from structural or wildland fire hazards, includes policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy S-3.1: Require development to be located, designed and constructed to provide adequate defensibility and reduce the risk of structural loss and life resulting from wildland fires. Development will consider hazards relative to terrain, topography, accessibility and proximity to vegetation. One such provision for development to minimize the risk of structural loss and life shall be the inclusion of overhead fire sprinklers. ▶ Policy S-3.2: Provide sufficient level of fire protection service to reduce risk from urban and wildland fire. Advocate and support regional coordination among fire protection and emergency service providers. ▶ Policy S-3.3: Require development to provide additional access roads when necessary to provide for safe access of emergency equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently. ▶ Policy S-3.4: Coordinate with fire protection and emergency service providers to assess fire hazards before and after wildfire events to adjust fire prevention and suppression needs, as necessary, commensurate with both short and long term fire prevention needs. ▶ Policy S-3.5: Support programs and plans, such as Strategic Fire Plans, consistent with state law that require fuel management/modification within established defensible space boundaries and when strategic fuel modification is necessary outside of defensible space, balance fuel management needs to protect structures with the preservation of native vegetation and sensitive habitats. ▶ Policy S-3.6: Protect communities from unreasonable risk of wildfire within very high fire hazard severity zones. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assess site constraints when considering land use designations near wildlands to avoid or minimize wildfire hazards as part of a community plan update or amendment. b. Identify building and site design methods or other methods to minimize damage if new structures are located in very high fire hazard severity zones on undeveloped land and when rebuilding after a fire. c. Require ongoing brush management to minimize the risk of structural damage or loss due to wildfires. d. Provide and maintain water supply systems to supplies for structural fire suppression. e. Provide adequate fire protection. ▶ Policy S-3.7: Incorporate fire safe design into development within very high fire hazard severity zones (VHFHSZs) to have fire-resistant building and site design, materials, and landscaping as part of the development review process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Minimize new residential development in VHFHSZs, and locate future public facilities, including new essential and sensitive facilities, outside of VHFHSZs when possible. b. Locate, design and construct development to provide adequate defensibility and minimize the risk of structural loss from wildland fires. b. Design development on hillsides and canyons to reduce the increased risk of fires from topography features (i.e., steep slopes, ridge saddles). c. Minimize flammable vegetation and implement brush management best practices in accordance with the Zoning Ordinance. d. Design and maintain public and private streets for adequate fire apparatus vehicles access (ingress and egress) and install visible street signs and necessary water supply and flow for structural fire suppression.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<p>e. Coordinate with the San Marcos Fire Department to provide and maintain adequate fire breaks where feasible or identify other methods to slow the movement of a wildfire in VHFHSZs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy S-3.8: Implement brush management along City maintained roads in very high fire hazard severity zones adjacent to open space and canyon areas. ▶ Policy S-3.9: Maintain access for fire apparatus vehicles along public streets in very high fire hazard severity zones for emergency equipment and evacuation. ▶ Policy S-3.10: Provide wildland fire preparedness education for fire safety advance planning. ▶ Policy S-3.11: Coordinate with local, state, and federal fire protection agencies with respect to fire suppression, rescue, mitigation, training and education. ▶ Policy S-3.12: Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies to update emergency, evacuation, and hazard mitigation plans, as necessary. ▶ Policy S-3.13: Support city-wide emergency and disaster preparedness education programs. ▶ Policy S-3.14: Locate, when feasible, new essential public facilities and utilities outside of very high fire hazard severity zones, including but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, and emergency communication facilities, or identify construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities are located in very high fire hazard severity zones.
City of Santee	<p>The City of Santee adopted an update to its Safety Element in 2025, which includes objectives and policies related to wildfire. The following general plan policies related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Objective 3: Minimize injuries, loss of life, and property damage resulting from fire hazards. ▶ Policy 3.1: Mandate that a proposed development in a State Responsibility Area or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone be approved only after it is determined that a Fire Protection Plan is in place that includes measures to avoid or minimize fire hazards, such as adequate water pressure to maintain the required fire flow at the time of development. ▶ Policy 3.2: Ensure that all new development meets established response time standards for fire and life safety services and that all new development in State Responsibility Areas or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones requires fuel modification around homes and subdivisions. ▶ Policy 3.3: Avoid expanding new residential development, essential public facilities, and critical infrastructure in areas subject to extreme threat or high risk, such as High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, or areas classified by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection as having an Extreme Threat classification on Fire Threat Maps unless all feasible risk reduction measures have been incorporated into project designs or conditions of approval. ▶ Policy 3.4: Prohibit land uses that could exacerbate the risk of ignitions in High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, such as outdoor storage of hazardous or highly flammable materials, automobile service or gas stations, or temporary fireworks sales. ▶ Policy 3.5: Prohibit land uses that could place occupants at unreasonable risk in High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, such as areas with large events or assembly of people and healthcare facilities. ▶ Policy 3.6: Encourage the use of conservation easements or establish a Transfer of Development Rights Program in undeveloped wildland areas within High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. ▶ Policy 3.7: Require the installation of fire hydrants and establishment of emergency vehicle access, notably before construction with combustible materials can begin on an approved project. ▶ Policy 3.8: Require emergency access routes in developments to be adequately wide to allow the entry and maneuvering of emergency vehicles to ensure that new development has adequate fire protection. ▶ Policy 3.9: Mandate that proposed development satisfy the minimum structural fire protection standards in the adopted edition of the California Building Standards Code and California Fire Code; however, where deemed appropriate, the City of Santee shall enhance the minimum standards to provide optimum protection.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy 3.10: Mandate that all new development in the Very High Fire Severity Zones comply with the most current version of the California Building Code and California Fire Code. ▶ Policy 3.11: Mandate that all new development meet or exceed Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 2, Articles 1–5 (starting with Section 1270) (SRA Fire Safe Regulations), and Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 3, Article 3 (starting with Section 1299.01) (Fire Hazard Reduction Around Buildings and Structures Regulations), for State Responsibility Areas and/or Very High Fire Severity Zones. ▶ Policy 3.12: Increase resilience of existing development in high-risk areas built prior to modern fire safety codes or wildfire hazard mitigation guidance. ▶ Policy 3.13: Mandate that public and private landowners for all existing land uses comply with all applicable state and local requirements and implement site-specific safety measures that mitigate to a low-risk condition around or near public facilities, infrastructure, and natural resources. ▶ Policy 3.14: Provide information regarding defensible space and building retrofits to achieve a lowrisk condition. ▶ Policy 3.15: Require public and private landowners to minimize the risk of wildfire moving from wildland areas to developed properties or from property to property by increasing structural hardening measures (e.g., fire-rated roofing and fire-resistant construction materials and techniques), maintaining and improving defensible space on site, and supporting vegetation management in adjacent undeveloped areas. ▶ Policy 3.16: Require structures with fire protection sprinkler systems to provide for outside alarm notification. ▶ Policy 3.17: Mitigate existing non-conforming development to contemporary fire safe standards (e.g., road standards, vegetative hazards). Support state legislation that would provide tax incentives to encourage the repair or demolition of structures that could be considered fire hazards. ▶ Policy 3.18: Prioritize infill development within the existing developed footprint to avoid hazardous areas and support emergency response times. ▶ Policy 3.19: Ensure that all infill development projects within State Responsibility Areas or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones are required to comply with applicable state or local fire safety and defensible space regulations or standards and any applicable fire protection or risk reduction measures identified in locally adopted plans. ▶ Policy 3.20: Ensure that discretionary infill projects may be required to prepare a project-specific fire hazard and risk assessment and incorporate project-specific risk reduction measures, subject to the determination and approval of the Fire Marshal. ▶ Policy 3.21: Support the continuation of long-term maintenance of fire hazard reduction projects, such as a weed abatement program (existing), community fire breaks, and private and public road clearance. ▶ Policy 3.22: Ensure that the distribution of fire hydrants and capacity of water lines is adequate through periodic review. Collaborate with the Padre Dam Municipal Water District to ensure that the City’s water supply location and long-term integrity are sufficient and future water supply needs are met. ▶ Policy 3.23: Encourage and support the delivery of a high level of emergency services through cooperation with other agencies and use of available financial opportunities. Policy 3.24: Encourage the continued development, implementation, and public awareness of fire prevention programs. ▶ Policy 3.25: The Santee Fire Department shall continue to be involved in the review of development applications to minimize fire hazards. Considerations shall be given to adequate emergency access, driveway widths, turning radii, future water supply needs, fire hydrant locations, needed fire flow requirements, street addressing, and signage. ▶ Policy 3.26: Coordinate with the Padre Dam Municipal Water District on future water supply needs and existing water infrastructure constraints and deficiencies that could affect the City’s ability to meet fire flow requirements. ▶ Policy 3.27: Ensure that the timing of additional fire station construction or renovation (or new services) relates to the rise of service demand in Santee and surrounding areas. ▶ Policy 3.28: Ensure that re-development after a large fire complies with the requirements for construction in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones for fire safety.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy 3.29: Ensure that the planning and design of re-development in very high Fire Hazard Severity Zones minimizes the risks of wildfire and includes adequate provisions for vegetation management, emergency access, and firefighting while also complying with current fire codes. ▶ Policy 3.30: Support mutual aid agreements and communications links with the County of San Diego and the other municipalities participating in the Unified San Diego County Emergency Service Organization. ▶ Policy 3.31: Provide adequate staffing, equipment, technology, training, and funding for the Santee Fire Department to meet the existing and projected service demands and response times.
City of Solana Beach	<p>The City of Solana Beach’s Safety Element, adopted in XXX, includes goals, objectives, and policies related to wildfire. Safety Element wildfire updates required by SB 1241 have not been completed to date. The following general plan objectives and policies related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Objective 4.0: Establish fire prevention regulations and standards to minimize potential fire hazards and fire losses. ▶ Policy 4.a: The city shall enact an ordinance which establishes criteria for land development in hillside areas with emphasis on fire-retardant construction materials, access for fire-fighting personnel and equipment, removal of combustible vegetation, and minimizing the overall exposure to risks associated with wildfires and adjacent structure fires. ▶ Policy 4.b: The city shall enact an ordinance which establishes structural design standards to ensure adequate fire safety. ▶ Policy 4.c: The city shall ensure that development is phased properly in relation to the city’s ability to provide an adequate level of fire protection. ▶ Policy 4.d: The city shall establish appropriate measures to mitigate potential fire hazards in areas of special concern. ▶ Policy 4.e: The city Fire Department shall review proposed site plans to ensure that adequate fire safety measures are provided. ▶ Policy 4.f: The city will participate with other communities in mutual aid agreements to ensure effective cooperation among fire agencies.
City of Vista	<p>The City of Vista’s Public Safety, Facilities, and Services Element, adopted in 2012, includes goals and policies related to wildfire. Safety Element wildfire updates required by SB 1241 have not been completed to date. The following general plan goals and policies related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ PSFS Goal 5: Protect life, property, and the environment from structural, wildland- urban, and wildland fire damage. ▶ PSFS Policy 5.1: Require development or projects within very high, high, or moderate fire zones, as designated by the City’s Fire Hazard Severity Zones Map, to comply with regulations and/or implement measures to mitigate the risk to life and structures from intrusion of fire from wildland fire exposures and fire exposures from adjacent structures, and to mitigate structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels. This may include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preparing fire protection plans. b. Creating and maintaining defensible space and vegetation management. c. Planting and maintaining fire - resistant landscaping. d. Using fire - resistant building materials and construction techniques. e. Ensuring adequate water supply and fire flow. f. Providing adequate circulation, emergency access, and property addressing and road identification. ▶ PSFS Policy 5.2: Periodically update fire hazard studies and Fire Hazard Severity Zones Maps, and update or develop regulations and codes as appropriate. ▶ PSFS Policy 5.3: Conduct community-wide awareness and education efforts concerning defensible space planning, maintenance, ignition-resistant construction, and landscaping techniques, with a focus on the areas within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ PSFS Policy 5.4: Through the development review process, ensure that water main capabilities are adequate to meet fire flow requirements to the satisfaction of the Vista Irrigation District and Fire Department for all new development. ▶ PSFS Policy 5.5: Pursue funding to implement fire protection measures at the City- and project - specific level. ▶ PSFS Policy 5.6: Work with the Vista Fire Protection District and the County to ensure that development within fire hazard areas in the SOI complies with site design and property maintenance standards to reduce the risk of wildfires. ▶ PSFS Policy 5.7: Maintain the City' s Vegetation Management Program to reduce wildfire hazards in urban and semi -urban areas within Vista. Thinning, pruning or removal of native vegetation under this program shall require approval of the Fire Marshal and the appropriate resource agencies if not permitted under existing agreements. ▶ PSFS Goal 8: Promote disaster-resistant development. ▶ PSFS Policy 8.4: Evaluate development standards and building codes to determine if higher levels of built-in hazard protection (such as fire protection, fire resistance, earthquake resistance, etc.) are appropriate for new development types, uses, densities, and intensities identified in the Opportunity Areas of the Land Use and Community Identity Element. ▶ PSFS Policy 12.5: Place all utility and other service wires underground, with highest priority given to areas of Vista that are most prone to wildfire hazards (especially the eastern and southern portions of the City and SOI).
County of San Diego	<p>The County of San Diego adopted an update to its Safety Element in 2021, which includes goals and policies related to wildfire. The following general plan goals and policies related to wildfire are applicable to the proposed Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Goal S-2 Evacuation. Enhanced public safety through effective evacuation planning and establishment of an effective evacuation network. ▶ Policy S-2.1 Future Fire Protection Plans. Future Fire Protection Plans shall evaluate evacuations in accordance with the evacuation standards adopted by the San Diego County Fire Protection District. ▶ Policy S-2.2 Evacuation Impediments. Advise, and where appropriate, require all new developments to help eliminate impediments to evacuation within existing community plan areas, where limited ingress/egress conditions could impede evacuation events. ▶ Policy S-2.3 Community Plan Evacuation. Identify community plan areas that have reduced or limited circulation access and develop an evacuation plan, and recommended improvements to ensure adequate evacuation capabilities. Community Evacuation Plans should be developed, evaluated, and revised periodically in concert with future updates to the County's EOP Annex Q. ▶ Policy S-2.4 Prioritize CIP Roadways: Future CIP projects should prioritize development of roadways that serve as evacuation routes or require roadway improvements to existing roads to better function during an evacuation. ▶ Policy S-2.5 Existing Development within Hazard Zones. Implement warning systems and evacuation plans for developed areas located within known hazard areas (i.e., flood, wildfire, earthquake, other hazards). ▶ Policy S-2.6 Effective Emergency Evacuation Programs. Develop, implement, and maintain an effective evacuation program for areas of risk in the event of a natural or human-caused disaster. ▶ Policy S-2.7 Evacuation Access. All development proposals are required to identify evacuation routes at the Community Plan level and identify and facilitate the establishment of new routes needed to ensure effective evacuation. Evacuation routes should be incorporated into existing Community Wildfire Protection Plans where available. ▶ Goal S-3 Emergency Response. Effective emergency response to natural or human-caused disasters that minimize the loss of life and damage to property while also reducing disruptions in the delivery of vital public and private services during and following a disaster.

Jurisdiction	General Plan Wildfire Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy S-3.1 Emergency Management System Training. Conduct annual training sessions using adopted emergency management systems. Coordinate with relevant jurisdictions to execute a variety of exercises to test operational and emergency plans. ▶ Policy S-3.2 Participation in Mutual Aid Systems. Maintain participation in local, regional, state, and national mutual aid systems to ensure that appropriate resources are available for response and recovery during and following a disaster. ▶ Goal S-4 Minimized Fire Hazards. Minimize injury, loss of life, and damage to property resulting from structural or wildland fire hazards. ▶ Policy S-4.1 Defensible Development. Require development to be located, designed, and constructed to provide adequate defensibility and minimize the risk of structural loss and life safety resulting from wildland fires. ▶ Policy S-4.2 Development in Hillside and Canyons. Require development located in wildland areas, near ridgelines, top of slopes, saddles, or other areas where the terrain or topography affects its susceptibility to wildfires to be located and designed to account for topography and reduce the increased risk from fires. Density reduction may be necessary to reduce fire hazards if the location and design of the development cannot reduce the threat effectively. ▶ Policy S-4.3 Minimize Flammable Vegetation. Site and design development to minimize the likelihood of a wildfire spreading to structures by minimizing pockets or peninsulas or islands of flammable vegetation within a development. ▶ Policy S-4.4 Service Availability. Plan for development where fire and emergency services are available or planned. ▶ Policy S-4.5 Access Roads. Require development to provide additional access roads where feasible to provide for safe access of emergency equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently. The width, surface, grade, radius, turnarounds, turnouts, bridge construction, vegetative management and brush clearance around roadways, and lengths of fire apparatus access roads shall meet the requirements of the State and San Diego County Consolidated Fire Codes. All requirements and any deviations will be at the discretion of the Fire Code Official. ▶ Policy S-4.6 Fire Protection Plans. Ensure that development located within fire hazard areas implement measures in a Fire Protection Plan that reduce the risk of structural and human loss due to wildfire. ▶ Policy S-4.7 Fire Resistant Construction. Require all new, remodeled, or rebuilt structures to meet current ignition resistance construction codes and establish and enforce reasonable and prudent standards that support retrofitting of existing structures in high fire hazard areas. ▶ Policy S-4.8 Fire Threat Reduction. Reduce human-caused fires with a high visibility prevention program in all publicly accessible wildfire prone areas. ▶ Goal S-5 Managed Fuel Loads. Managed fuel loads, including ornamental and combustible vegetation. ▶ Policy S-5.1 Fuel Management Programs. Support programs and plans, such as Strategic Fire Plans, consistent with state law that requires fuel management and modification, and that balance fuel management needs to protect structures with the preservation of native vegetation and sensitive habitats. ▶ Policy S-5.2 Coordination to Minimize Fuel Management Impacts. Consider comments and recommendations from CAL FIRE, U.S. Forest Service, local fire districts, and wildlife agencies regarding the mitigation of impacts to habitat and species for fuel management projects. S- ▶ Policy 5.3 Forest Health. Encourage the protection of woodlands, forests, and tree resources and limit fire threat through appropriate fuel management such as removal of dead, dying, and diseased trees. ▶ Policy S-6.3 Reassessment of Fire Hazards. Coordinate with fire protection and emergency service providers to reassess fire hazards after wildfire events to adjust fire prevention and suppression needs, as necessary, commensurate for both short- and long-term fire prevention needs

Source: Compiled by Ascent in 2025.

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