



Public Safety

Introduction to Public Safety

The goal of San Jacinto's Public Safety Element is to reduce the risk of death, injury, property damage, economic loss, and harm due to natural and manmade hazards. An effective response to natural and human-caused disasters requires planning, education, coordination and training by multiple government agencies and the public. A resilient community has the capacity to maintain critical functions during hazard events as well as adapt to and reduce future hazard risks.

This Element establishes goals, policies, and actions to minimize and address these potential hazards as well as ensure adequate and coordinated response. The goals are statements of the City's desires and consist of broad statements of purpose and direction. The policies serve as guidelines for reducing risk associated with natural and human activity hazards. The policies also serve to direct and maximize community emergency preparedness. The actions explain how the goals and policies will be achieved and implemented.

The Public Safety Element supports the City's participation in regional and subregional planning efforts including the Riverside County's Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and climate change and resiliency planning.

Organization of Element

The Public Safety Element will address each of the topics below as they relate to San Jacinto. The goals and policies of this element are organized around the following topics:

- *Seismic and Geologic Hazards*
- *Fire Safety*
- *Flooding*
- *Hazardous Waste and Materials*
- *Emergency Operations*
- *Noise*
- *Climate Change and Resiliency Planning*

Contents:

- + Seismic and Geologic Hazards
- + Fire Safety
- + Flooding
- + Hazardous Waste and Materials
- + Emergency Operations
- + Noise
- + Climate Change and Resiliency Planning



GOAL PS-1 SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

A community that is adequately prepared for natural hazards related to landslides, geologic instability, and seismic activity.

Due to its geographic location in a seismically active region and the location of flood plains and hillsides within City limits, San Jacinto is subject to several types of natural hazards, such as seismic activity, liquefaction, flooding, landslides, and erosion. Risk of exposure to natural hazards can be reduced through careful land use planning, building construction practices, and implementation of the following policies and actions.

PS-1 Policies

- PS-1.1 **Geologic Hazard Identification.** Maintain the City's geologic and seismic hazards map (Figure PS-1) in concert with updates from the California Geologic Survey and local surveys, and update as appropriate.
- PS-1.2 **Earthquake Protection.** Enforce State seismic design guidelines and all relevant building codes to reduce the risk of damage associated with seismic activity.
- PS-1.3 **Fault Zones.** Encourage landscaped open space uses for areas within identified fault zones and limit the development of new sensitive uses in these areas.
- PS-1.4 **Liquefaction.** Require site-specific studies in areas subject to liquefaction to determine the nature and extent of potential liquefaction and to identify engineering and development siting measures to permit development to occur safely.
- PS-1.5 **Development.** Require assessment and mitigation of hazards related to liquefaction, landslides, and flooding for new development projects or City improvement projects that are identified by the City as susceptible to these hazards.
- PS-1.6 **Impact Reduction.** Reduce the risk of impacts from geologic and seismic hazards by applying proper and up to date land use planning, development engineering, building construction, and retrofitting requirements.
- PS-1.7 **Risk Inventories.** Maintain an updated inventory of public buildings and infrastructure within the City of San Jacinto at risk of seismic and geologic hazard impacts and regularly evaluate potential mitigation projects to address risks, as financially feasible.
- PS-1.8 **Critical Facilities.** Require new critical infrastructure and facilities that may be built in the City to incorporate site specific seismic structural design as required by applicable building codes.



PS-1 Actions

- PS-1a Review development proposals to ensure compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 19100 et seq. (Earthquake Protection Law), which requires that buildings be designed to resist stresses produced by natural forces such as earthquakes and wind.
- PS-1b Update building, zoning, and grading codes as needed to ensure adopted standards mitigate potential seismic hazards and comply with the Alquist-Priolo Act and Unreinforced Masonry Law.
- PS-1c Establish a public relations and education program to increase public awareness on potential geologic and seismic hazards in the community, their associated risks, and preparedness strategies.
- PS-1d Reduce the risk to the community from hazards related to geologic conditions, seismic activity, flooding, and wildfires by requiring feasible mitigation of such impacts on development projects. Assess development proposals for potential hazards pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Require measures to mitigate all identified significant public safety hazards.
- PS-1e Where the threat from natural hazards (such as fault rupture or flooding) cannot be mitigated, use open space easements and other regulatory techniques to prohibit development and avoid public safety hazards. Where feasible, permit the joint-use of preserve areas and easements such as seismic faults and drainage basins for open space and recreational uses.
- PS-1f To minimize damage from earthquakes and other geologic activity, adopt and implement the most recent State seismic requirements for structural design of new development and redevelopment.
- PS-1g During review of discretionary development and redevelopment proposals, require surveys of soil and geologic conditions by State licensed Engineering Geologists and Civil Engineers where appropriate. When potential geologic impacts are identified, require project applicants to mitigate the impacts per the recommendations contained within the geologic survey.



GOAL PS-2 FIRE SAFETY

A City that is safe and adequately prepared for urban and wildfire emergencies.

Due to climate, vegetation, and topography, the City is subject to both wildland and urban fires. The natural vegetation of the largely undeveloped hillsides located in both the westernmost and easternmost portions of the City are highly prone to wildland fires. The Public Safety Element addresses both wildland and urban fire risk reduction and prevention, as well as mitigation efforts. The City of San Jacinto does not have its own Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), but adopted Resolution 3738 on September 18, 2018 approving the City of San Jacinto Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex from the Riverside County Operational Area Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), therefore allowing the City to utilize the County LHMP, which addresses the topic of wildfires. Historical data on wildfires in and around San Jacinto is included in the Envision San Jacinto General Plan 2040 Draft Environmental Impact Report.

PS-2 Policies

- PS-2.1 **Building Fire Codes.** Require that all buildings and facilities within San Jacinto comply with local, state, and federal regulatory standards such as the California Building and Fire Codes as well as other applicable fire safety standards.
- PS-2.2 **Fire Protection Services.** Reduce the risk of fire to the community by coordinating emergency preparedness with the Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD).
- PS-2.3 **Fire Hazard Identification.** Work with RCFD to maintain and regularly update the City's Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map (Figure PS-2) for changes in fire hazard severity zones consistent with changes in hazard designations by CAL FIRE.
- PS-2.4 **Urban Fire Risks.** Work with RCFD to maintain an ongoing fire inspection program to reduce fire hazards associated with multifamily development, critical facilities, public assembly facilities, industrial buildings, and nonresidential buildings.
- PS-2.5 **Grant Funding.** Seek grant funding, independently and in collaboration with regional partners, to mitigate potential wildfire threats to the community and to implement training workshops and projects related to defensible space and fuel reduction practices.
- PS-2.6 **Regional Coordination.** Coordinate with the County of Riverside, neighboring cities, and other fire protection agencies to reduce the potential for wildfire hazards in the San Jacinto community.
- PS-2.7 **Interagency Support.** Participate in the mutual aid system and automatic aid agreements to back up and supplement capabilities to respond to emergencies.
- PS-2.8 **Public Education.** Work with RCFD to disseminate educational programs for residents on fire hazard risks and fire safety measures, such as defensible space and evacuation routes, with a special focus on at-risk populations.
- PS-2.9 **Post-fire Treatment.** Work with CAL FIRE, United States Forest Service, United States Geologic Service, and applicable nongovernmental agencies to create a plan to address post-fire recovery activities and projects that allow burned areas to fully recover and minimize repetitive losses and further damage.
- PS-2.10 **Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.** Protect communities from unreasonable risk of wildfire within very high fire hazard severity zones through the following actions:
 - a. Minimize new residential development in very high fire hazard severity zones when possible.



- b. Require adequate fire protection services, fire protection plans, and emergency vehicle access for new development in very high fire hazard severity zones.
- c. Assess site constraints when considering land use designations near wildlands to avoid or minimize wildfire hazards as part of a land use update or amendment.
- d. Coordinate with RCFD to identify building and site design methods or other methods to minimize damage if new structures are proposed to be in very high fire hazard severity zones on undeveloped land and when rebuilding after a fire.
- e. As part of the RCFD review process, require ongoing brush management, fuel management/modification, defensible space, fire retardant landscaping, and other project design features for new development located in areas of or adjacent to high wildfire risk.
- f. Coordinate with Eastern Municipal Water District and Lake Hemet Municipal Water District to ensure necessary water supply systems and flow for structural fire suppression are provided and maintained.
- g. Work with RCFD to identify and maintain fire hazard reduction projects, including community fire breaks and private road and public road clearance.
- h. Coordinate with RCFD to define minimum standards for evacuation of residential areas in very high fire hazard severity zones. If areas with inadequate access/evacuation routes are identified, develop appropriate mitigation measures, improvement plans, or education programs to ensure safe evacuation.

PS-2.11 **Fire Safe Design.** Consider fire safe design (i.e., fire-resistant building and site design, materials, and landscaping) for development within very high fire hazard severity zones as part of the development review process.

- a. 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 Development Code.
- d. Install visible home and street addressing and signage.



PS-2.12 Hazard Mitigation Plans. Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies to update emergency, evacuation, and hazard mitigation plans, as necessary.

PS-2.13 Essential Public Facilities and Infrastructure. Locate, when feasible, new essential public facilities and infrastructure outside of very high fire hazard severity zones, including but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, emergency communication facilities, and utilities or identify construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities must be located in very high fire hazard severity zones.

PS-2.14 Other Fire Protection Plans. Continue to implement other adopted fire protection plans, including the City of San Jacinto Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex from the Riverside County Operational Area Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

PS-2 Actions

PS-2a Implement the City's Emergency Operations Plan to ensure the most effective allocation of resources for protection of people and property in time of an emergency, and update it as needed.

PS-2b Mitigate, as feasible, existing non-conforming development to contemporary fire safe standards where feasible, including road standards and vegetative hazards.

PS-2c Require that all new habitable structures be designed in accordance with the most recent California Building and Fire Code with local amendments adopted by the City, including the use of fire sprinklers in residential structures.

PS-2d Participate in Mutual Aid Agreements with neighboring cities and the Riverside County Operational Area, as required by RCFD.



GOAL PS-3 FLOOD HAZARDS

A community that is protected from flood hazards.

The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCD) is the agency responsible for the regional drainage facilities while the City controls the local facilities. The City coordinates with the RCFCD to ensure regularly scheduled maintenance of flood control channels and completion of necessary facilities and repairs.

Risk of flooding and inundation due to dam failure are possible due to the prevalence of natural drainage corridors and the presence of human-made water reservoirs within the region. Residential and agricultural uses and other productive areas of San Jacinto lie within FEMA 100-year floodplains, as shown in Figure PS-3.

The Casa Loma Canal, Colorado River Aqueduct and the San Jacinto River traverse the City. Flooding is particularly expected along the San Jacinto River and the Colorado River Aqueduct. Dam failure at any of the reservoirs such as Diamond Valley Lake, Lake Hemet, or Little Lake could also cause potential downstream inundation and flooding.

PS-3 Policies

- PS-3.1 **Regulatory Compliance.** Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies to ensure that the City's regulations related to flood control are in compliance with federal, state, and local standards.
- PS-3.2 **Dam Operation and Maintenance.** Coordinate with the agencies responsible for dam operation and maintenance to reduce the risk of dam inundation from the San Jacinto Reservoir, Diamond Valley Lake, Little Lake, and Hemet Lake dams.
- PS-3.3 **Reflection Lake Overflow.** Coordinate with Reflection Lake staff to manage overflow and prevent safety hazards on Warren Road and Cottonwood Avenue.
- PS-3.4 **FEMA Coordination.** Coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to ensure that Federal Insurance Rate Maps correctly depict flood hazards in the City.
- PS-3.5 **Municipal Code.** Implement the standards and requirements defined in the Municipal Code to reduce flood hazards and address flood-prone areas within San Jacinto.
- PS-3.6 **Building Codes.** Adhere to the latest building, site, and design codes in the California Building Code and FEMA flood control guidelines to avoid or minimize the risk of flooding hazards in the community.
- PS-3.7 **Stormwater Runoff.** Encourage new developments that add impervious surfaces to integrate low impact development best management practices to reduce stormwater runoff.
- PS-3.8 **Development in the Flood Plain and Flood Way.** Protect the community from flooding hazards by providing and maintaining flood control facilities and limiting development within the flood plain and flood way as necessary to protect public health and safety.



- PS-3.9 **Existing Flood Zones.** Maintain dialogue with the RCFCD regarding regional flood facilities.
- PS-3.10 **Changing Conditions.** Coordinate with the RCFCD to consider the need to expand the capacity of flood control facilities based on changing flood conditions associated with climate change and extreme weather.
- PS-3.11 **Mitigation.** Require that all new development and redevelopment in areas susceptible to flooding incorporate mitigation measures designed to reduce flood hazards.
- PS-3.12 **Adequate Infrastructure.** Maintain and regularly assess the status of local storm drainage infrastructure to ensure that the system is functioning properly.



PS-3 Actions

- PS-3a Monitor changes in Federal and State laws and regulations related to local flood protection, including the National Flood Insurance Program and incorporate necessary changes into the Municipal Code, the City's Emergency Operations Plan, and building codes as required and ensure that the City's regulations require that new development within flood hazard zones is consistent with this Public Safety Element and is required to meet the flood protection requirements of State law, including but not limited to Government Code Sections 65007, 65865.5, 65962 and 66474.5.
- PS-3b Review projects for project-related flood control and stormwater management impacts to ensure that all proposed development comply with the City's MS4 permit.
- PS-3c Disseminate information on flooding, flood control on private property, floodplains, and flood preparedness to the public.
- PS-3d Communicate with FEMA periodically regarding updates to Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Letter of Map Revisions.
- PS-3e All development located within a 100-year flood plain shall be consistent with the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- PS-3f Periodically review county, state, and federal flood control best practices and incorporate appropriate standards into the Municipal Code.
- PS-3g Work with the RCFCD and Regulatory Federal, State and local agencies and department to apply for grants that provide funding for local drainage controls. FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant, Flood Mitigation Assistance Programs, and Pre-disaster Mitigation Program, CalEPA and the CA State Water Resources Control Board offer grants to municipalities throughout California.
- PS-3h Continue to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- PS-3i Continue to implement the Flood Plain Management program, which establishes rules and regulations for flood plain management. Continue to apply the rules and regulations to development in areas of special flood hazards as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and as illustrated on the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).



GOAL PS-4 HAZARDOUS WASTE AND MATERIALS

A community that is protected from the potential for hazardous waste and materials contamination.

The County of Riverside Department of Environmental Health enforces the provisions of the Hazardous Waste Control Law of the State of California as set forth in the California Health and Safety Code and the California Code of Regulations. The City coordinates with the County of Riverside Environmental Health Department to effectively manage hazardous materials and waste as well as implement educational programs.

Certain types of development and uses within the City utilize hazardous materials. These uses make San Jacinto susceptible to hazards from spills of toxic materials and vulnerable to the byproducts of waste generated in manufacturing and agricultural areas. Accidents can occur in the production, use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials. The Riverside County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Branch maintains an emergency response team that would respond in the event of a hazardous materials spill or other environmental health emergencies.

PS-4 Policies

- PS-4.1 **Regulations.** Ensure that RCFD enforces the California Fire Code relating to the use of hazardous materials and ensure that appropriate regulations are followed, and precautions are taken for the type and amount of hazard being created.
- PS-4.2 **Cleanup Sites.** Require that developers coordinate with the Riverside County Department of Public Health to confirm that hazardous waste cleanup sites located within the City are remediated by the property owner in a manner that keeps the public safe.
- PS-4.3 **County Plans.** Utilize the Riverside Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan to ensure that local regulation and practices are consistent with the policy direction and action programs that the County recommends.
- PS-4.4 **Transportation.** Promote the routing of vehicles carrying potentially hazardous materials to transportation corridors posing the minimum risk to the public.
- PS-4.5 **Household Hazardous Waste.** Reduce the per capita production of household hazardous waste in San Jacinto in concert with the County of Riverside plans for reducing hazardous waste.
- PS-4.6 **Proposed Facilities.** Require appropriate environmental analysis to be conducted for any proposed hazardous waste materials treatment or transfer, in accordance with environmental review requirements.
- PS-4.7 **Emergency Response.** Work with RCFD and other responding agencies to ensure that emergency personnel respond safely and effectively to a hazardous materials incident in the city.
- PS-4.8 **Public Education.** Coordinate with the City's waste service provider(s) and the County of Riverside to increase public awareness about proper disposal related to household hazardous waste and inform the San Jacinto community regarding relevant services and programs to address issues related to hazardous waste and materials.



PS-4 Actions

- PS-4a As part of the development review process, require projects that result in significant risks associated with hazardous materials to include measures to address the risks and reduce the risks to an acceptable level.
- PS-4b Require the submittal of information regarding hazardous materials manufacturing, storage, use, transport, and/or disposal by existing and proposed businesses and developments to RCFD.
- PS-4c Promote off-site hazardous materials and/or electronic waste drop-off.
- PS-4d Protect the community from hazards related to air pollution, hazardous materials, and ground and air transportation by requiring feasible mitigation to be incorporated into new development and redevelopment proposals to address safety impacts associated with those proposals.
- PS-4e Continue to monitor regulations governing the use of pesticides and work with the County Agricultural Commissioner to promote the responsible use of pesticides.
- PS-4f Minimize public health risks and environmental risks from the use, transport, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials.
- PS-4g Continue to work with the County of Riverside Environmental Health Department to implement and advertise the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program to protect residents from dangers resulting from the use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials used in the home. Provide informational materials at public locations and links on the City's website about the County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection program, the County's Antifreeze, Batteries, Oil, and Paint (ABOP) program, collection facilities, drop-off centers, and the 24-hour Household Hazardous Waste hotline.
- PS-4h Continue to work with the County of Riverside's Environmental Health Department to implement the Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG) program, which is a hazardous waste pick-up disposal service for eligible, businesses/non-profit organizations in the County of Riverside. This program provides an affordable way to legally dispose of this waste. Provide informational materials at public locations and links on the City's website about the County's CESQG program.
- PS-4i Amend the Municipal Code to require that, prior to issuance of any grading or building permit (whichever occurs first) for a project on a site identified on any list of hazardous materials compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, a formal Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) shall be prepared in accordance with ASTM Standard Practice E 1527-05 or the Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiry (AAI) and submitted to the City's Community Development Department. The Phase I ESA shall identify specific Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs), which may require further sampling/remedial activities by a qualified Hazardous Materials Specialist with Phase II/site characterization experience prior to demolition, and/or construction. The Hazardous Materials Specialist shall identify proper remedial activities appropriate to the hazardous material(s) found (e.g., removal and disposal; bio-remediation; pump and treat; soil vapor extraction, and in situ oxidation), as necessary.



GOAL PS-5 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

A community that is highly prepared and equipped to handle emergency situations, in order to minimize loss of life, injury, property damage, and disruption of vital services.

Advanced emergency planning and preparedness is essential in responding to natural and human-caused disasters with a coordinated system of emergency service providers and facilities. The City supports a high level of multi-jurisdictional cooperation and communication for emergency planning and response management. Major arterials serve as the primary routes for evacuation; however, evacuation routes will depend upon the emergency event and area affected. Law enforcement will identify the appropriate routes and assist residents leaving the City in the event an evacuation of all or part of the City is required.

The City prepared an analysis, referred to as a White Paper, consistent with Senate Bill 99 to identify residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes. The White Paper includes definitions and data sources as well as assumptions and methodology used to map the evacuation routes, and is included as Appendix A. The analysis identified nearly 500 parcels (approximately 10% of developed parcels in the City) in a high hazard zone (as defined in the White Paper) with one exit point directly onto an arterial (or higher classification) roadway. These parcels are widespread throughout the planning area, and they tend to be condo, apartment, and mobile home communities, or large rural residential parcels. The City will continue to coordinate with RCFD, the Riverside County Sheriff's Department (RCSD), Office of Emergency Services (OES), and Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide ongoing education to residents about how to safely evacuate in the event of an emergency.

PS-5 Policies

- PS-5.1 **Emergency Response Services.** Provide sufficient levels of all emergency response services to protect the health, safety, and welfare of all persons and to protect property in the City.
- PS-5.2 **Emergency Preparedness Plans.** Support the development of local preparedness plans and multi-jurisdictional cooperation and communication agreements for emergency situations.
- PS-5.3 **Critical Facilities.** Coordinate with service providers to ensure the resilience of critical facilities, lifeline services, and infrastructure, and plan for the use of critical facilities during post-disaster response and recovery.
- PS-5.4 **Local Coordination.** Coordinate with local key stakeholders (officials, schools, businesses, and organizations) within the community to make them aware of their role in the emergency plan and the necessary requirements in case of emergency.
- PS-5.5 **Automatic and Mutual Aid.** Participate in automatic and mutual aid agreements with adjacent service providers to ensure efficient and adequate resources, facilities, and support services before, during, and after emergencies.
- PS-5.6 **Communications.** Evaluate the potential to utilize a comprehensive emergency communication system that allows for efficient connection in case of emergency.
- PS-5.7 **Emergency Evacuation Routes and Access.** Work with RCFD and RCSD to maintain, update, and regularly exercise emergency access, protocols, and evacuation routes to assess their effectiveness under a range of emergency scenarios.
- PS-5.8 **Emergency Shelters.** Periodically coordinate with emergency shelter providers to ensure that necessary equipment supplies are available in case of emergency.



- PS-5.9 **Disaster Recovery.** Work with emergency service providers to implement post-disaster recovery plans to return public services to a state of normalcy, address ongoing hazard-specific mitigations, and assist community members in recovering from disasters.
- PS-5.10 **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.** Ensure projects include design features that promote public safety and reduce criminal activity.
- PS-5.11 **Community Training Programs.** Support community-based emergency training programs as a valuable asset to the community.
- PS-5.12 **Public Education.** Educate residents and businesses through programs and outreach materials on hazards pertaining to San Jacinto and appropriate actions to safeguard life and property during and immediately after emergencies.
- PS-5.13 **School Safety.** Coordinate with local schools related to their programs and practices regarding emergency preparedness.

PS-5 Actions

- PS-5a Coordinate with the County of Riverside to keep the Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan up to date.
- PS-5b Regularly practice implementation of the City's Emergency Operations Plan and update it regularly.
- PS-5c Regularly review County and State emergency response procedures that must be coordinated with City procedures.
- PS-5d Adopt a level of service standard for police protection. Protect residents and businesses from criminal activity by providing the adopted level of service and educating the public about methods to reduce criminal activity. During the annual budget and CIP process, review the level of service standard and revise as appropriate.
- PS-5e In pre-application meetings, encourage developers to incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) design features in their residential and non-residential projects to increase the safety of the projects. Cooperate with the Police Department to review development proposals to ensure that design features promote a safe environment, as described in the Public Safety Element.
- PS-5f Annually review and update the Emergency Preparedness Plan under the provision of the State Emergency Management System format to maximize the efforts of emergency service providers (e.g., fire, medical, and law enforcement) and minimize human suffering and property damage during disasters. Support high-level multi-jurisdictional cooperation and communication for emergency planning and management.
- PS-5g Coordinate with local agencies and organizations to develop and distribute informational brochures and give presentations to civic groups and local schools to educate residents and businesses about appropriate actions to take during an emergency situation.



GOAL PS-6 NOISE

A comfortable community environment that is free from excessive noise pollution.

Noise levels within the community can affect the quality of life experienced by people living and working in San Jacinto. High noise levels can create stress and irritation. The following policies address this issue by creating effective strategies to reduce excessive noise and limit the community's exposure to loud sources of noise.

PS-6 Policies

- PS-6.1 **Noise Exposure.** Consider the noise compatibility of existing and future development when making land use planning decisions. Require development and infrastructure projects to be consistent with the land use compatibility standards contained in Tables PS-1, PS-2, PS-3 and PS-4 to ensure acceptable noise exposure levels for existing and future development.
- PS-6.2 **Noise Mitigation.** Require new development to mitigate excessive noise to the standards indicated in Tables PS-1, PS-2, PS-3 and PS-4 to the extent feasible through best practices, including building location and orientation, building design features, placement of noise-generating equipment away from sensitive receptors, shielding of noise-generating equipment, placement of noise-tolerant features between noise sources and sensitive receptors, and use of noise-minimizing materials.
- PS-6.3 **Acoustical Studies.** Require acoustical studies for new discretionary developments and transportation improvements that have the potential to affect existing noise-sensitive uses such as schools, hospitals, libraries, care facilities, and residential areas, and for projects that would introduce new noise-sensitive uses into an area where existing noise levels may exceed the thresholds identified in this element. For projects that are required to prepare an acoustical study, the following mobile and stationary noise source criteria shall be used to determine the significance of those impacts.

A. Mobile Noise Sources:

- Where existing traffic noise levels are within or below the “normally acceptable” noise criteria at the affected land use (see Table PS-1), a readily perceptible 5 dBA CNEL or greater increase in roadway noise will be considered significant;
- Where existing traffic noise levels falls within the “conditionally acceptable” noise criteria at the sensitive land use, a +3 dBA CNEL or greater increase in roadway noise levels will be considered significant; and
- Where existing traffic noise levels exceed the “conditionally acceptable” noise criteria at the sensitive land use, a + 1.5 dBA CNEL or greater increase in roadway noise levels will be considered significant.

B. Stationary and Non-Transportation Noise Sources

- A significant impact will occur if the project results in an exceedance of the noise level standards contained in this element, or the project will result in an increase in ambient noise levels by more than 3 dB, whichever is greater.



- PS-6.4 **Roadway Noise.** Encourage nonmotorized transportation alternatives for local trips and the implementation of noise sensitivity measures in the public realm, including traffic-calming road design, lateral separation, natural buffers, and setbacks to decrease excessive motor vehicle noise.
- PS-6.5 **Vehicular Traffic.** Monitor and enforce existing speed limits and motor vehicle codes requiring adequate mufflers on all types of vehicles traveling through the city.
- PS-6.6 **Commercial Noise.** Require the use of noise attenuation measures, including screening and buffering techniques, for all new commercial development expected to produce excessive noise; in existing cases where the City's noise standards are exceeded, work with Code Enforcement to require compliance.
- PS-6.7 **Construction Noise.** Require construction activities to reduce noise impacts on adjacent uses to the criteria identified in Tables PS-3 and PS-4, or, if the criteria cannot be met, to the maximum extent feasible complying with Chapter 8.40 of the San Jacinto Municipal Code (Noise Control) and use best practices. Construction activities outside of the permitted construction hours identified in the San Jacinto Municipal Code may be approved on a case-by-case basis by the Community Development Director.
- PS-6.8 **Temporary Special Events.** Temporary special events including, but not limited to, festivals, concerts, parades, and other similar activities may be allowed to exceed the noise standards established in this General Plan and the standards established by Chapter 8.40 of the San Jacinto Municipal Code (Noise Control) through issuance of a temporary use permit (see Section 17.640 of the San Jacinto Municipal Code (Temporary Use Permits).
- PS-6.9 **Temporary Emergency Operations and Emergency Equipment Usage.** Temporary emergency operations or emergency equipment usage is exempt from noise standard criteria set by this element.
- PS-6.10 **Interjurisdictional Coordination.** Coordinate with neighboring cities to minimize noise conflicts between land uses along the City's boundaries.



PS-6 Actions

- PS-6a Review Chapter 8.40 of the San Jacinto Municipal Code and update as necessary to ensure that the noise standards are consistent with this General Plan, including Tables PS-1, PS-2, PS-3, and PS-4 and to require new residential, mixed-use with a residential component, and other noise-sensitive development to be designed to minimize noise exposure to noise sensitive uses through incorporation of site planning and architectural techniques. The update shall also include noise standards for residential uses within a mixed-use development, which may differ from other adopted residential noise standards.
- PS-6b Review new development projects for compliance with the noise requirements established in this General Plan, including the standards established in Tables PS-1, PS-2, PS-3 and PS-4. Where necessary, require new development to mitigate excessive noise through best practices, including building location and orientation, building design features, placement of noise-generating equipment away from sensitive receptors, shielding of noise-generating equipment, placement of noise-tolerant features between noise sources and sensitive receptors, and use of noise-minimizing materials such as rubberized asphalt.
- PS-6c Require acoustical studies for all new discretionary projects, including those related to development and transportation, which have the potential to generate noise impacts which exceed the standards identified in this General Plan. The studies shall include representative noise measurements, estimates of existing and projected noise levels, and mitigation measures necessary to ensure compliance with this element.
- PS-6d Review the locations of proposed projects with the potential to generate stationary noise in relation to sensitive receptors through the discretionary project review process. Limit delivery or service hours for stores and businesses with loading areas, docks, or trash bins that front, side, border, or gain access on driveways next to residential and other noise sensitive areas. Only approve exceptions if full compliance with the nighttime limits of the noise regulations is achieved.
- PS-6e Require all construction activity to comply with the limits (maximum noise levels, hours and days of allowed activity) established in the City noise regulations (Title 24 California Code of Regulations, Noise Ordinance) in order to reduce impacts associated with temporary construction noise to the extent feasible. Trucks associated with construction activities shall follow the designated truck routes described in the Mobility Element.
- PS-6f Actively enforce the standards identified within the City's Noise Ordinance and Noise Plan in order to reduce impacts to the extent feasible. Update and amend the Noise Ordinance and Plan as appropriate. Provide a link on the City's website for those to file complaints against activities and uses that may be violating the Noise Ordinance.
- PS-6g Require new residential projects located adjacent to railroad lines to follow the FTA vibration screening distance criteria to ensure that residential uses are not exposed to vibrations exceeding 72 VdB for frequent events (more than 70 events per day), 75 VdB for occasional events (30-70 events per day), or 80 VdB for infrequent events (less than 30 events per day).



- PS-6h Require new development to minimize vibration impacts to adjacent uses during demolition and construction. Require vibration studies for all new discretionary projects, including those related to development and transportation, which have the potential to generate vibration impacts which exceeds the vibration limits. This includes projects requiring pile driving and/or construction on properties adjacent to historic structures. For sensitive historic structures, a vibration limit of 0.08 in/sec PPV (peak particle velocity) will be used to minimize the potential for cosmetic damage to the building. A vibration limit of 0.30 in/sec PPV will be used to minimize the potential for cosmetic damage at buildings of normal conventional construction.
- PS-6i During subsequent updates to Section 8.40 of the Muni Code, review and update Section 8.40.090, Construction Activity Noise Regulations, as needed in order to allow provisions for emergency repairs, exceptional circumstances, and reasonable Sunday construction and maintenance activities, while continuing to achieve the objectives of providing a nuisance-free noise environment.

Table PS-1: Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Exposure (dBA, CNEL)

Land Use	55	60	65	70	75	80
Residential	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Assisted Living	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Hotel, Motels, Mixed Use	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Churches	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Schools, Libraries, Museums	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator Sports	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Office Buildings, Businesses, Commercial and Professional	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agriculture	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable		
<p>Normally Acceptable: Specified land uses is satisfactory based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation or requirements.</p> <p>Conditionally Acceptable: New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice. Outdoor environment will seem noisy.</p> <p>Normally Unacceptable: New construction and development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made with needed noise insulation features included in the design. Outdoor areas must be shielded.</p> <p>Clearly Unacceptable New construction or development should generally not be undertaken. Construction costs to make the indoor environment acceptable would be prohibitive and the outdoor environment would not be usable.</p>						
<p>Source: California Office of Noise Control. Guidelines for the Preparation and Content of Noise Elements of the General Plan. February 2017.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where a proposed use is not specifically listed, the use shall comply with the standards for the most similar use as determined by the City. Outdoor activity areas for residential development are considered to be the backyard patios or decks of single-family units and the common areas where people generally congregate for multi-family developments. Where common outdoor activity areas for multi-family developments comply with the outdoor noise level standard, the standard will not be applied at patios or decks of individual units provided noise-reducing measures are incorporated (e.g., orientation of patio/deck, screening of patio with masonry or other noise-attenuating material). Outdoor activity areas for non-residential developments are the common areas where people generally congregate, including pedestrian plazas, seating areas, and outside lunch facilities; not all residential developments include outdoor activity areas. 						



Table PS-2: Maximum Allowable Noise Exposure from Mobile Noise Sources

Land Use	Noise Standards ¹	
	Exterior	Interior
Residential – single-family, multi-family, duplex and mobile home	65 dB(A)	45 dB(A)
Residential – transient lodging, hotels, motels, nursing homes, hospitals, assisted care facilities	65 dB(A)	45 dB(A)
Private offices, churches, libraries, theaters, concert halls, meeting halls, schools	65 dB(A)	45 dB(A)
General commercial, office, retail, reception, restaurant	65 dB(A)	45 dB(A)
Light industrial ²	---	---
Parks and playgrounds ³	65 dB(A)	50 dB(A)
Golf courses, outdoor spectator sports	70 dB(A)	---

1. In Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)
2. Noise standards do not apply to Light Industrial areas.
3. Outdoor environment limited to playground areas, picnic areas and other areas of frequent human use.



Table PS-3: Allowable Exterior Noise Level Due to Stationary Noise Sources¹

Type of Land Use	Allowed Equivalent Noise Level, dBA Leq ²	
	7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.
All single-family residential properties	65	45
All multifamily residential properties and mobile home parks	65	50
All commercial property	65	60
The residential portion of mixed-use properties	70	70
All manufacturing or industrial properties and all other uses	70	70

Source: City of San Jacinto Municipal Code 8.40.040

Notes:

1. If the ambient noise level exceeds the resulting standard, the ambient noise level shall be the standard.
2. Measurements for compliance are made on the affected property pursuant to Municipal Code Section 8.40.160.
3. It is unlawful for any person at any location within the incorporated area of the city to create noise, or to allow the creation of any noise on property owned, leased, occupied, or otherwise controlled by such person, which noise causes the noise level, when measured at any location on any other property, to exceed either of the following:
 - a. The noise standard for the applicable zone for any fifteen (15) minute period;
 - b. A maximum instantaneous (single instance) noise level equal to the value of the noise standard plus twenty (20) dBA for any period of time (measured using A-weighted slow response).
4. In the event the ambient noise level exceeds the noise standard, the maximum allowable noise level under such category shall be increased to reflect the maximum ambient noise level.
5. The residential portion of mixed-use properties standard shall apply to that portion of residential property falling within one hundred (100) feet of a commercial property or use if the noise originates from that commercial property or use.
6. If the measurement location is on a boundary between two different types of land uses, the lower noise level standard applicable to types of land uses shall apply.



Table PS-4: Allowable Interior Noise Level Due to Stationary Noise Sources¹

Type of Land Use	Allowed Equivalent Noise Level, dBA Leq ²	
	7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.
All single-family residential properties	45	40
All multifamily residential properties and mobile home parks	45	40
All commercial property	45	40
Residential Portion of Mixed Use	45	40

Notes:

1. If the ambient noise level exceeds the resulting standard, the ambient noise level shall be the standard.
2. Measurements for compliance are made on the affected property pursuant to Municipal Code Section 8.40.160.
3. It is unlawful for any person at any location within the incorporated area of the city to create noise, or to allow the creation of any noise on property owned, leased, occupied, or otherwise controlled by such person, which noise causes the noise level, when measured at any location on any other property, to exceed either of the following:
 - a. The noise standard for the applicable zone for any fifteen (15) minute period;
 - b. A maximum instantaneous (single instance) noise level equal to the value of the noise standard plus twenty (20) dBA for any period of time (measured using A-weighted slow response).
4. In the event the ambient noise level exceeds the noise standard, the maximum allowable noise level under such category shall be increased to reflect the maximum ambient noise level.
5. The Residential portion of mixed-use standard shall apply to that portion of residential property falling within one hundred (100) feet of a commercial property or use if the noise originates from that commercial property or use.
6. If the measurement location is on a boundary between two different types of land uses, the lower noise level standard applicable to the types of land uses shall apply.

GOAL PS-7 CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCY PLANNING

A resilient, sustainable, and equitable community where risks to life, property, the economy, and the environment resulting from climate change, including extreme weather events, are minimized.

The impacts of climate change pose an increasing and growing challenge to the safety and well-being of the residents of San Jacinto. California will continue to experience effects of climate change in different ways, including increased likelihood of drought, heat waves, severe weather, flooding, and wildfires. In addition to climate change planning becoming necessary on its own merits, Senate Bill 379 requires San Jacinto to update the Public Safety Element to address adaptation and resilience strategies applicable to the City.

San Jacinto’s General Plan provides strategies to reduce human-caused greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon storage, or sequestration, as a local response to mitigate global climate change and comply with state and federal legislation.

PS-7 Policies

- PS-7.1 **Community Preparedness.** Promote a well-prepared City that can effectively overcome natural disasters and scarcity of resources due to climate change.
- PS-7.2 **Collaboration.** Collaborate with local, regional, state and/or federal jurisdictions and agencies on climate resiliency and adaptation strategies.
- PS-7.3 **Ecological Recovery.** Coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies to establish ecological recovery programs.
- PS-7.4 **Air Pollution.** Work with responsible federal, state, and county agencies to decrease air pollution emissions occurring within the air basin to reduce the risk posed by air pollution.
- PS-7.5 **Energy Supply.** Promote plans and programs that increase sustainable energy sources.
- PS-7.6 **Programs.** Implement necessary actions and programs to improve drought preparation and response for the most vulnerable community members.

LOOKING AHEAD

As San Jacinto looks to the future, State law requires the City to consider climate impacts facing California as well as methods to adapt and increase resiliency to climate change effects. As a result of climate change, San Jacinto may experience more intense and frequent heat waves, drought, and wildfires, and more severe storms and extreme weather events.

Emissions scenarios used in the General Plan and Environmental Impact Report are the same as those used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s Fifth Assessment Report and are called Representative Concentration Pathways, or RCPs. There are four RCPs: 2.6, 4.5, 6.0, and 8.5. Each represents a set of possible underlying socioeconomic conditions, policy options, and technological considerations, spanning from a low-end scenario that requires significant emissions reductions resulting in zero global emissions by 2080 (RCP 2.5) to a high-end, “business-as-usual,” fossil-fuel-intensive emissions scenario (RCP 8.5). The low-end scenario is most closely aligned with California’s ambitious greenhouse gas reduction targets and the aspirational goals of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015 Paris Agreement. Thus far, global emissions continue to follow the business-as-usual trajectory.



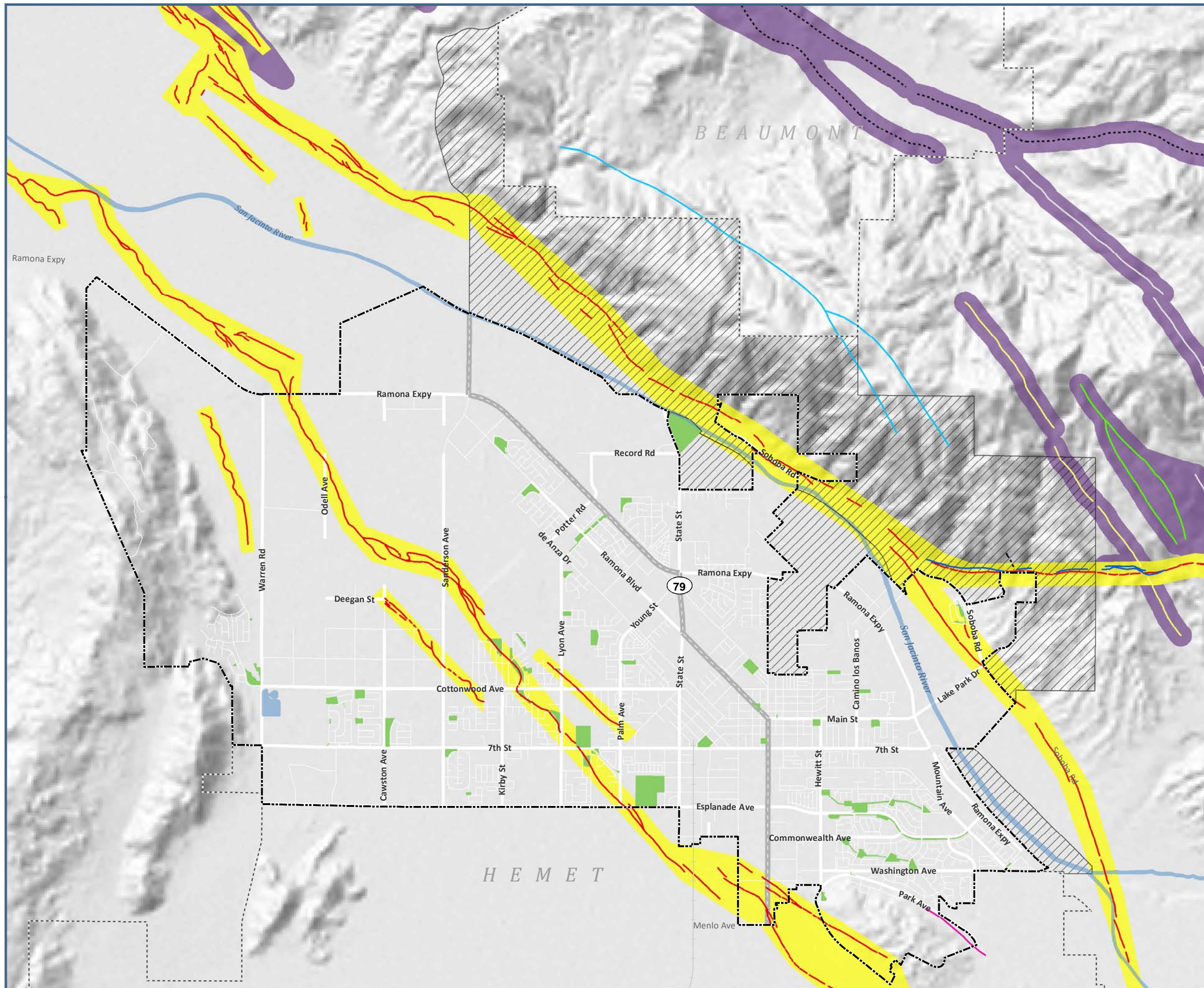
- PS-7.7 **Cooling Centers.** Designate public buildings, specific private buildings, or institutions with air conditioning as public cooling shelters; extend hours at air-conditioned sites during periods of extreme heat or power outage (if the site is supported by a backup generator).
- PS-7.8 **Storms.** Provide access to flood protection resources and services (signage, sandbags, etc.) as feasible at designated public facilities during and after extreme weather events.
- PS-7.9 **Special Assistance.** Address the needs of individuals with limited mobility or limited access to transportation for access to safe and comfortable shelter during extreme heat events or other severe weather events.
- PS-7.10 **Leadership.** Demonstrate leadership in local climate planning efforts through a range of tangible actions and policies at the municipal operations level.
- PS-7.11 **Greenhouse Gas Reductions.** Reduce communitywide greenhouse gas emissions locally by actively supporting regional efforts to reduce greenhouse gases throughout the county.
- PS-7.12 **Extreme Heat Vulnerabilities.** Require that new developments, major remodels, and redevelopments address urban heat island issues and reduce urban heat island effects for the proposed project site and adjacent properties.
- PS-7.13 **Urban Forestry Plan.** Minimize damage associated with wind-related hazards and address climate change and urban heat island effects through the development of an urban forestry plan and proper landscaping planting and management techniques.
- PS-7.14 **Ongoing Monitoring.** Monitor climate change-related effects with local, regional, state, and/or federal partners to provide information of effectiveness of existing infrastructure and programs.



PS-7 Actions

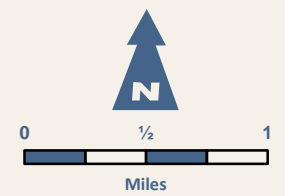
- PS-7a Provide information and resources to the public and businesses regarding steps the City is taking to address the issue of climate change.
- PS-7b Expand the use of energy-efficient lighting, such as LEDs, for City-owned light facilities.
- PS-7c Consider purchasing only electric or alternative-energy vehicles for the City vehicle fleet, as appropriate, based on the intended use of the vehicle.
- PS-7d Evaluate the feasibility for government-constructed and/or -operated new development to exceed the CalGreen Tier 1, or successor program, standards.
- PS-7e Promote the use of sustainable and carbon-neutral energy sources in new development.
- PS-7f Explore using renewable energy and clean generation technologies such as solar, wind, biogas, or fuel cells to power City facilities where appropriate.

Figure PS-1
Geologic and Seismic Hazards



Legend

- City of San Jacinto
- San Jacinto Sphere of Influence
- Neighboring City
- City Park
- Faults**
- Castile Canyon Fault
- Dellamont Fault
- Hot Springs Fault
- Park Hill Fault
- Potrero Creek Fault
- San Jacinto Fault
- Soboba Fault
- Unnamed fault in San Jacinto fault zone
- Fault Zones**
- Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone
- County Fault Zone



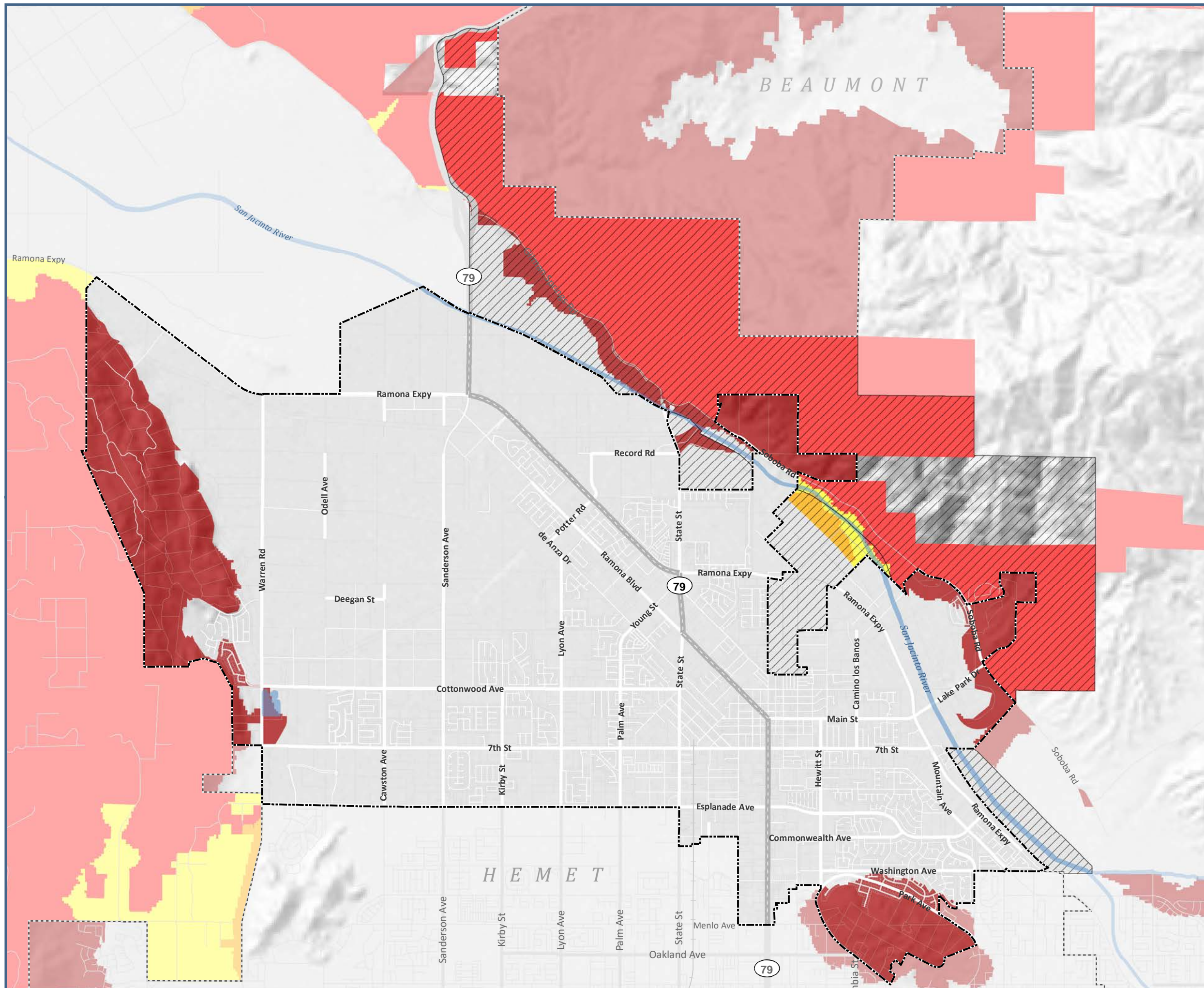
Sources: Riverside County Open Data; Faults, USGS and California Division of Mines and Geology; City of San Jacinto; Riverside County. Map date: February 26, 2019.





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Figure PS-2
Fire Hazard Severity Zones



Legend

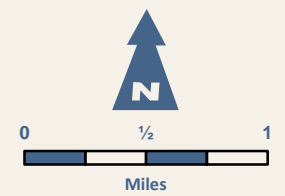
- City of San Jacinto
- San Jacinto Sphere of Influence
- Neighboring City

**Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA
(State Responsibility Area)**

- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA
(Local Responsibility Area)**

- Very High



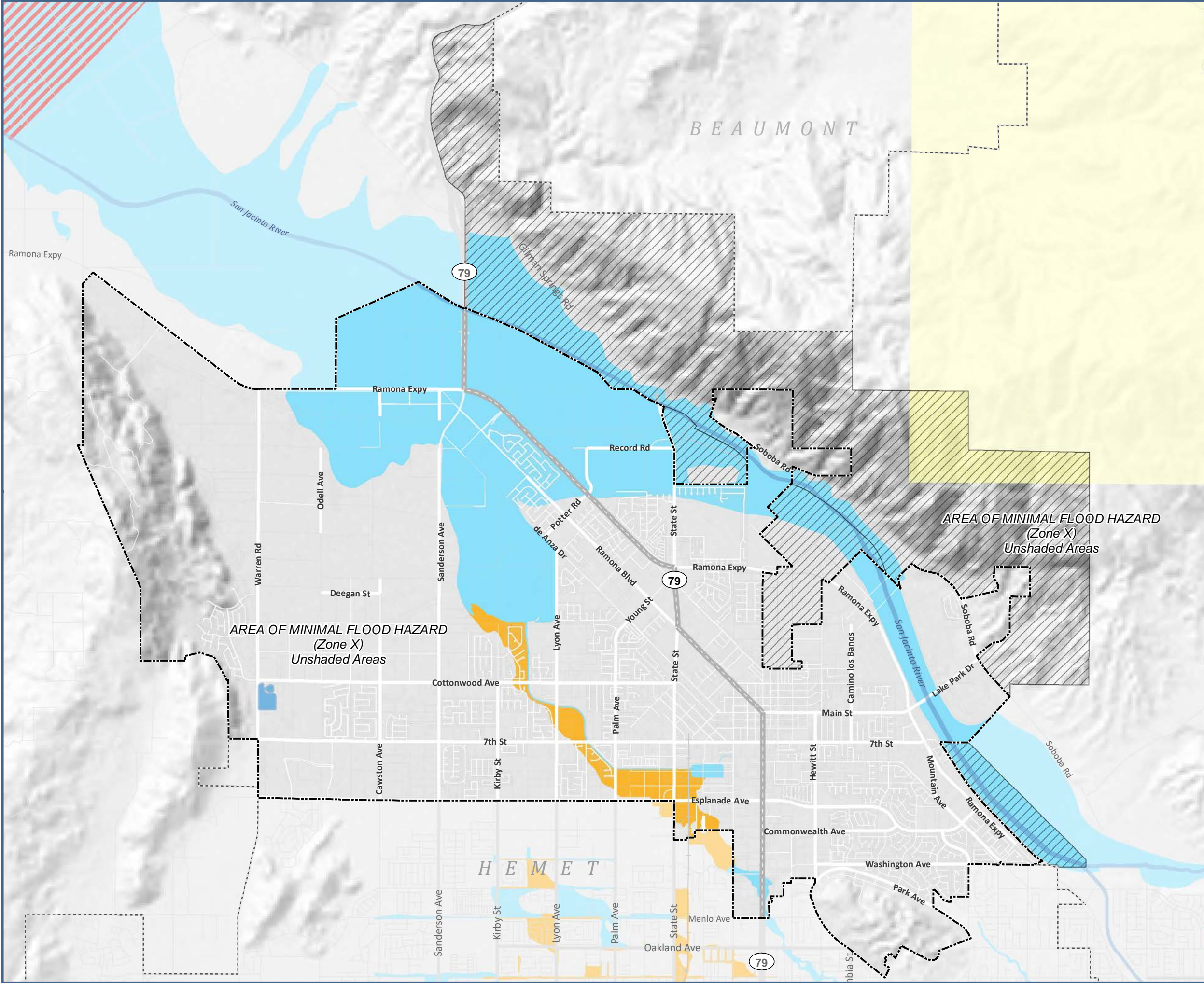
Sources: CalFire LRA for Riverside County West, 1/2010; CalFire SRA Riverside County West 11/2007; City of San Jacinto; Riverside County. Map date: February 21, 2019.





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Figure PS-3
FEMA Flood Map

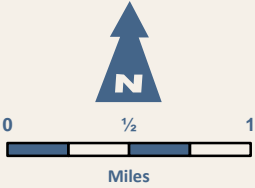


Legend

- City of San Jacinto
- Neighboring City
- San Jacinto Sphere of Influence

FEMA Designation

- 100-year Flood Zone
- 500-year Flood Zone
- Regulatory Floodway
- No Data Available



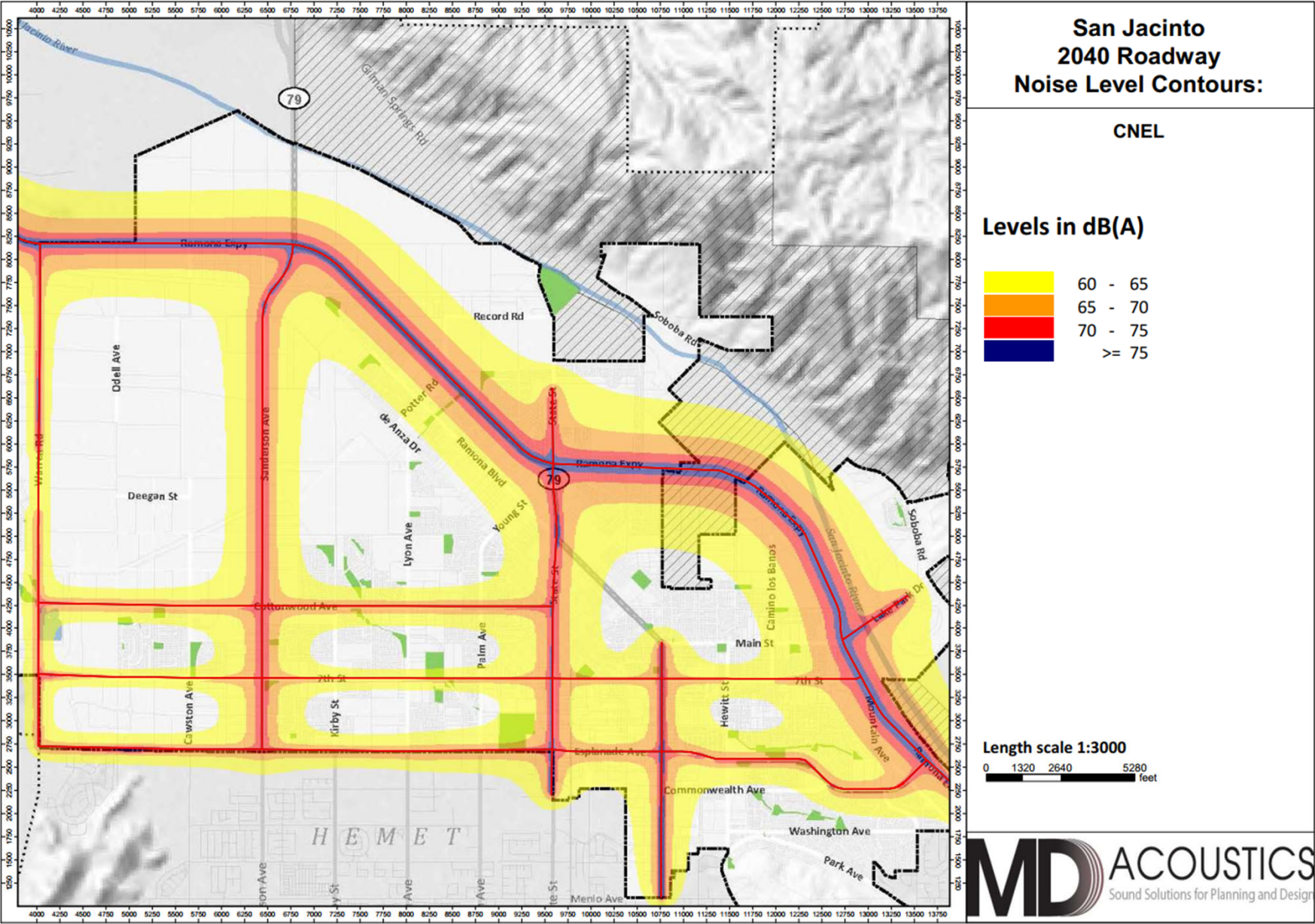
Sources: FEMA NFHL_0605C, Latest LDMR Effective Date 2/6/2019;
City of San Jacinto; Riverside County. Map date: February 21, 2019.





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Figure PS-4
 2040 Noise Level Contours (CNEL)

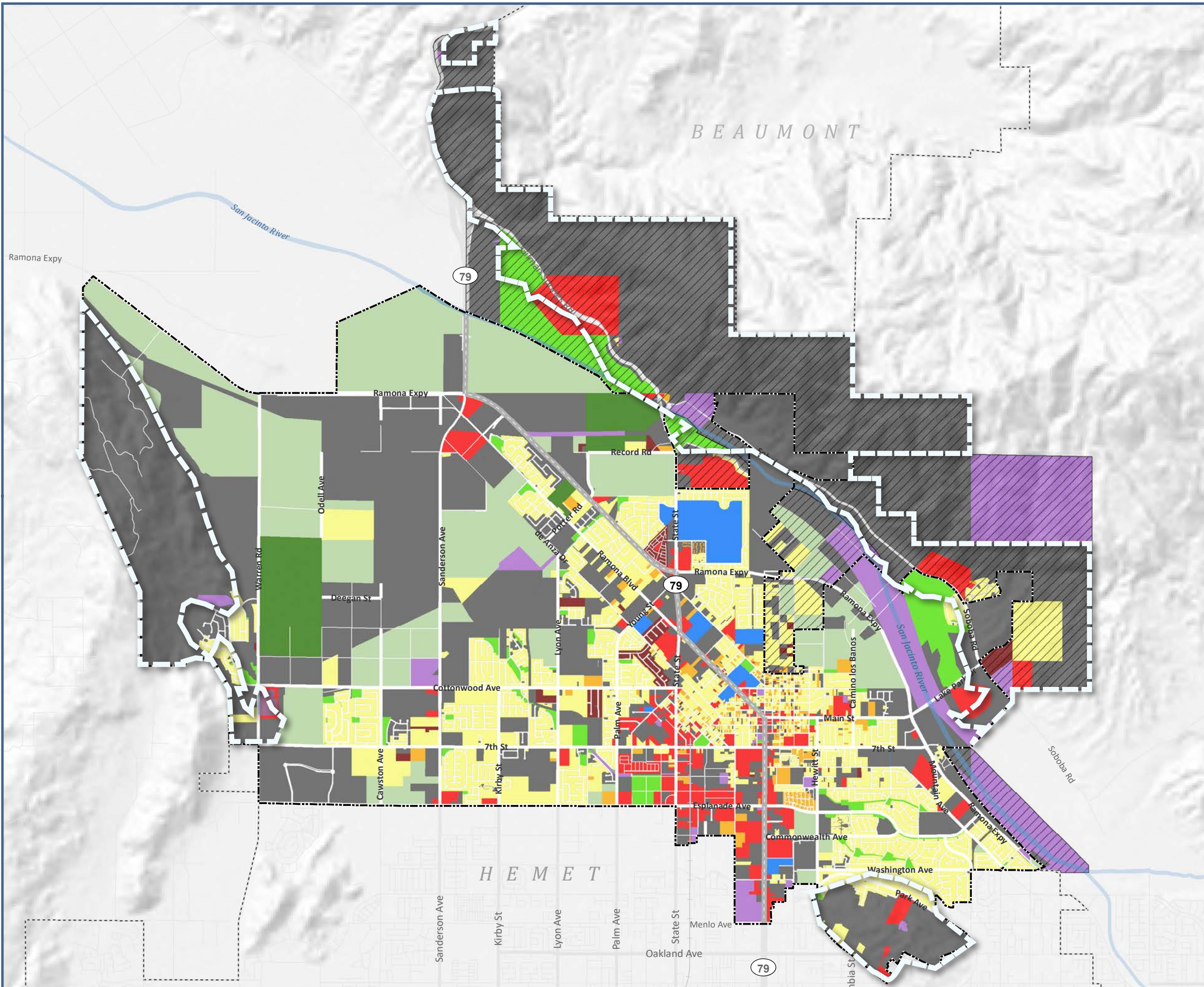




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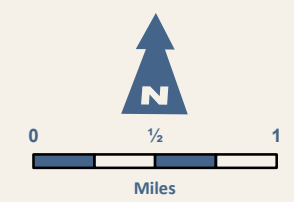
CITY OF SAN JACINTO
GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

PS-5 Existing Uses and Very High
Fire Hazard Severity Zones



Legend

- City of San Jacinto
- San Jacinto Sphere of Influence
- Neighboring City
- Existing Land Use**
- AG-NP - Agricultural-Non-Preserved
- AG-P - Agricultural-Preserved
- C - Commercial
- ED - Educational
- OS - Open Space
- PF - Public Facility
- R-SF - Residential-Single Family
- R-MF - Residential-Multi-Family
- R-MH - Residential-Mobile Home
- RW - Right of Way
- VAC - Vacant Lands
- VHFHSZ



Sources: Riverside County; City of San Jacinto; Google Maps. Map date: March 7, 2019.





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