

**Multi-Jurisdictional**  
**Hazard Mitigation Plan: Vista Annex**  
San Diego County, California  
2023

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## **SECTION ONE: Planning Area and Resources**

### **1.1 Planning Area: City of Vista**

The City of Vista is a Charter Law city, incorporated on January 28, 1963. Located just seven miles inland from the Pacific Ocean in northern San Diego County, the City of Vista has a perfect mild Mediterranean climate. Residents enjoy a wide range of year-round outdoor activities in a pleasant rural setting with gentle, rolling hills. Vista is approximately 19 square miles with a population of 98,381. The City handles sewer utilities and contracts with Vista Irrigation District for its water services. The City operates its own fire department and contracts with the San Diego Sheriff's Department for law enforcement services.

### **1.2 Community Rating System Requirements**

The San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and Annexes (including the City of Vista) meet all requirements.

## **SECTION TWO: Planning Team and Planning Process**

### **2.1 Planning Participants**

Assisted by ad hoc participants, the primary planning team was staffed by:

Jon Conley, Community Development Director

Kuna Muthusamy, Public Works Director

Greg Mayer, City Engineer

Edward Kramer, Emergency Manager (Writer)

Ned Vander Pol, Fire Chief

Patrick Johnson, City Manager

Jamie Smith

### **2.2 Planning Process**

The City of Vista completed an Emergency Operations Plan and a Standards of Cover, both of which are specific to fire, disaster, hazardous materials, rescue and emergency medical services. In addition, Vista regularly exercises the activation of the emergency operations center, and the City practices a range of scenarios by engaging in full scale exercises, smaller breakouts, and section-specific training. The planning process for hazard mitigation is an on-going collaboration actively involving external local, county and state partners.

Within the jurisdiction, hazard mitigation plans involve the expertise of personnel from Community Development, Information Technology, Finance and Engineering.

### **2.3 Attestation of Planning Meeting Participation**

The primary author of this current Annex to the County of San Diego Hazard Mitigation Plan was minimally involved in the collection, interpretation, and representation of the data related to Hazard Mitigation in the City of Vista (CA). The raw materials were compiled and then assembled into the present document. While not a member of the ongoing planning process, the author met with, or attempted to meet with the representatives on the planning committee. Three of the six members are no longer with the city. Legacy files are not available to the author at this time.

The three remaining planning team members indicate that they met amongst themselves at least a half dozen times. One member states that there were a number of calls between SDC OES and the former Vista Emergency Manager. Another recalls being part of at least two Teams Meetings during which the Hazard Mitigation process was the primary focus. The author of this document has had no success in collecting the official meeting notices, attendance sheets, notes, or

assignments. The city's Information Technology (IT) staff is relatively small. Nonetheless, the author has requested a search for legacy information. Unfortunately, the turnaround time is likely to be delayed.

The following staff members comprised the overall planning team. Remaining employees have read and agreed with the above statement as an accurate representation of the planning meeting process:

Jon Conley, Community Development Director (JC)

Kuna Muthusamy, Public Works Director (km)

Greg Mayer, City Engineer <sup>1</sup>

Edward Kramer, Emergency Manager (Writer) <sup>2</sup> (ESK)

Ned Vander Pol, Fire Chief <sup>3</sup>

Patrick Johnson, City Manager <sup>3</sup>

Jamie Smith <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Retired

<sup>2</sup> Author--not part of the planning process

<sup>3</sup> Resignation

<sup>4</sup> Transfer to another jurisdiction

### **SECTION THREE: Outreach Strategy**

The San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan shall detail the county-wide outreach strategy. The section will address public involvement through the surveying of citizens and posting public awareness messaging about the planning process via a Hazard Mitigation Plan Website. The Hazard Mitigation Working Group (HMWG) will have reviewed plans and studies that originated from local mitigation planning teams (LMPT), including the City of Vista.

For the purposes of this plan, and future planning efforts, Vista will continue to endorse and support community outreach efforts at the State, County, and Local levels of government.

## SECTION FOUR: Community Capabilities

The LMPT assessed local mitigation capabilities by reviewing existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. The following tables address the four primary types of capabilities— Planning and Regulatory, Administrative and Technical, Financial, and Education/Outreach.

### 4.1 Capability Assessment

#### 4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory

Plans	Yes/No Year	Does the plan address hazards? Does the plan identify projects to include in the mitigation strategy? (Can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?)
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Yes 2030	The 2030 general plan provides guidance for development and includes a risk and hazard assessment as well as response capability.  (Yes)
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes 2022	Capital improvement includes response capability assessment and mitigation strategy specific to fire and EMS response capability.  (Yes)
Economic Development Plan	Yes 2021	Hazard mitigation strategies are not addressed in the most recent economic strategic plan.
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes 2021	The EOP specifically addresses emergencies that are listed as known hazards and risks. The plan is designed to provide for an operational response but does reference the Hazard Mitigation planning tools in its index.  (Yes)
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes 2015	This plan is in the process of review and revision. The scope of the plan will include improvisational mitigation strategies to be used during active crises. (Yes)



Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes 2019	The plan describes strategies and activities the city will implement to meet water quality improvement plan goals and comply with the municipal stormwater permit.  (Yes)
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes 2022	Current plan covers the Vista Fire Protection District only. The plan includes multiple fuel modification plans and options to be coordinated by the Vista Fire Department with a direct impact on risk to the City of Vista.
Real estate disclosure requirements	Yes 2021	State law requires defensible space inspection prior to change of ownership.  (No)
Other special plans (e.g., brownfields redevelopment, disaster recovery, coastal zone management, climate change adaptation)		N/A

**How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?**

The City of Vista will continue to meet with partners to be briefed on updated plans and procedures throughout the next five years. The City of Vista will also engage with the County Office of Emergency Services during planning meetings to be briefed on updated hazard mitigation plans/procedures and best practices.

4.1.2 Administrative and Technical

Administration	Yes/No	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Divisions in engineering and community development include development services, building, planning, and water quality. Coordination is effective.
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Building official and city engineer meet all mandated requirements and industry standards. Coordination is effective.
Planners or Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or manmade hazards	Yes	Staff on site are adequate to meet the need. If a project requires additional resources outside consultants are available.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	The City has hired a management analyst to focus on emerging trends and practices in Emergency Management (EM). This individual will champion Hazard Mitigation priorities for the City.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	Public works maintains trees and drains. Trees and drains are cleaned on a regular basis, and as needed. Prior to forecast rains, public works proactively clears drains. Coordination is effective.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Agreements exist locally and at the state level. Coordination is effective.
<b>Staff</b>	Yes-FT	<b>Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?</b>
Chief Building Official	Yes -FT	Staffing is adequate, staff are trained on hazards and mitigation and coordination is effective.
Floodplain Administrator	Yes -FT	Staffing is adequate, staff are trained on hazards and mitigation and coordination is effective.

Emergency Manager	Yes-FT	Staffing is adequate, staff are trained on hazards and mitigation and coordination is effective.
Surveyors	No	
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Yes-FT	Staffing is adequate, staff are trained on hazards and mitigation and coordination is effective.
Community Planner	Yes-FT	Staffing is adequate, staff are trained on hazards and mitigation and coordination is effective.
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes-FT	Staffing is adequate, staff are trained on hazards and mitigation and coordination is effective.
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	Yes-FT	Staffing is adequate, staff are trained on hazards and mitigation and coordination is effective.
Grant writers	Yes FT	Staffing is adequate, staff are trained on hazards and mitigation and coordination is effective.
Other		

**How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?**

The City of Vista will continue to research and apply to (when appropriate) local, state, and federal grants to fund more staff numbers and training materials when needed and possible.

4.1.3 FINANCIAL

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Yes/No)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities?  Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes	Streetside infrastructure. Possible use for future mitigation actions dependent upon an emergency declaration.
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	The CIP budget could be used future mitigation actions. Prior work includes fire stations and runoff control and mitigation.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Taxes for storm water control and fire station construction.
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes	Fees for sewer are used for sewer control and distribution to treatment.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	Yes	Fees are used for fire apparatus.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes	

**How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?**

The City of Vista is engaged in the GFOA© risk-based analysis of reserve funding. Vista is committed to optimizing the use of reserve funds to reduce financial risk and to allow for unexpected and unanticipated expenses related to post disaster recovery. It is imperative that the City maximize limited funds.

4.1.4 EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Program/Organization	Yes/No	Describe program/organization and how relates to disaster resilience and mitigation.  Could the program/organization help implement future mitigation activities?
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	Community Emergency Response Team is managed by the fire department. CERT could be used to implement future mitigation activities. American Red Cross and SDSO senior volunteers are also engaged.
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	The city manager’s office, city communications office, and fire prevention personnel manage public education. Education is provided at community events and shared on multiple social media platforms.
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	Yes	School programs are managed by fire prevention personnel with assistance from city staff, fire suppression and law enforcement personnel.
StormReady certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other		
<b>How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?</b>		
<p>With the Fire Department’s hire of a new staff member dedicated to Emergency Management, Vista’s Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), which had been inactive during the recent pandemic, will be rebuilt and its members will be scheduled for classroom instruction.</p> <p>The Vista Fire Protection District is reviewing the NFPA Firewise program in response to the recently completed Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2022).</p>		

## 4.2. Safe Growth Audit

<b>Comprehensive Plan</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Land Use</b>		
1. Does the future land-use map clearly identify natural hazard areas?		No
Land use map does not, however, the “special natural hazards” map identifies hazard areas.		
2. Do the land-use policies discourage development or redevelopment within natural hazard areas?	Yes	
Flood, earthquake, and VHFHSZ are all designated low-density areas.		
3. Does the plan provide adequate space for expected future growth in areas located outside natural hazard areas?	Yes	
The housing element is the primary planning document to address housing needs. This element addresses natural hazards locations and follows the guidelines set forth in the general plan with respect to natural hazard areas.		
<b>Transportation</b>		
1. Does the transportation plan limit access to hazard areas?	Yes	
2. Is transportation policy used to guide growth to safe locations?	Yes	
Transit centers are an integral part of development. Action has been taken by the city to protect transportation and transit centers from natural disasters. This type of action will continue.		
3. Are movement systems designed to function under disaster conditions (e.g., evacuation)?	Yes	
At the local level the city does design for earthquakes and other natural hazards. Freeways and bridges are addressed at the state level. Cal Trans and NCTD also adhere to the needs of evacuations. Roads in the outlying wildfire prone areas are cleared by the county and city with the intent being to clear vegetation from the road edge to allow for safe evacuation.		
<b>Environmental Management</b>		
1. Are environmental systems that protect development from hazards identified and mapped?	Yes	

Retention basins are mapped. Flood zones are mapped, and other natural hazards are mapped in that section of the general plan.		
2. Do environmental policies maintain and restore protective ecosystems?	Yes	
Areas are mapped and protected under open space. The city follows federal and state laws and calls out wetland areas on maps and in development procedures.		
3. Do environmental policies provide incentives to development that is located outside protective ecosystems?	No	
These policies will be review and revised as needed,		
<b>Public Safety</b>		
1. Are the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan related to those of the FEMA Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?	Yes	
The flood zone map as well as the state fire hazard severity zone map coincide across all departments.		
2. Is safety explicitly included in the plan's growth and development policies?	Yes	
The general plan has a clear safety element and fire department prevention personnel are actively involved in the development of the general plan.		
3. Does the monitoring and implementation section of the plan cover safe growth objectives?	Yes	
Statewide building code is followed and all development plans go through plan review at the fire department.		

<b>Zoning Ordinance</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Does the zoning ordinance conform to the comprehensive plan in terms of discouraging development or redevelopment within natural hazard areas?	Yes	
2. Does the ordinance contain natural hazard overlay zones that set conditions for land use within such zones?	Yes	
Biological preserve overlay includes creeks and flooding.		
3. Do rezoning procedures recognize natural hazard areas as limits on zoning changes that allow greater intensity or density of use?	Yes	
CEQA is adhered to and used as the policy.		
4. Does the ordinance prohibit development within, or filling of, wetlands, floodways, and floodplains?	Yes	

<b>Subdivision Regulations</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Do the subdivision regulations restrict the subdivision of land within or adjacent to natural hazard areas?	Yes	
Natural hazard areas are designated low density.		
2. Do the regulations provide for conservation subdivisions or cluster subdivisions in order to conserve environmental resources?	Yes	
Planned Residential Development ordinance is in place.		
3. Do the regulations allow density transfers where hazard areas exist?	No	
Regulations will be reviewed and revised as needed.		

<b>Capital Improvement Program and Infrastructure Policies</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Does the capital improvement program limit expenditures on projects that would encourage development in areas vulnerable to natural hazards?	Yes	
No development in natural hazards areas. The CIP covers parks and sewers primarily and there are no parks in natural hazard areas.		
2. Do infrastructure policies limit extension of existing facilities and services that would encourage development in areas vulnerable to natural hazards?	Yes	
3. Does the capital improvement program provide funding for hazard mitigation projects identified in the FEMA Mitigation Plan?	No	
<b>Other</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Do small area or corridor plans recognize the need to avoid or mitigation natural hazards?	Yes	
2. Does the building code contain provisions to strengthen or elevate construction to withstand hazard forces?	Yes	
State and international building codes are followed.		
3. Do economic development or redevelopment strategies include provisions for mitigation natural hazards?	No	
4. Is there an adopted evacuation and shelter plan to deal with emergencies from natural hazards?	Yes	



### 4.3. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

NFIP Topic	Source of Information	Comments
<b>Insurance Summary</b>		
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	Total NFIP Policies: 57 Total Premium: \$59,574 Total Coverage: 20,822,500
How many claims have been paid in the community? What is the total amount of paid claims? How many of the claims were for substantial damage?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	Total Claims Since 1978: 29 Total Claims Dollars Paid: \$97,511
How many structures are exposed to flood risk within the community?	Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	300 private structures are exposed to some level of flood risk; 5 public structures are exposed. (100 year)  1,005 private and 9 public structures are exposed. (500-year modeling)
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	None
Repetitive Loss Properties Identified by the County of San Diego	2022 FEMA Repetitive Loss Summary Report	3 repetitive loss properties (1 non-residential and two residential); and 1 severe repetitive loss property (residential).
<b>Staff Resources</b>		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	No
Is floodplain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	The county has a certified flood plain manager.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	Permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, and engineering services are provided internally.

What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	None
<b>Compliance History</b>		
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	State NFIP Coordinator, FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	Yes, the community is in good standing.
Are there any outstanding compliance issues (i.e., current violations)?	No	None as of this writing.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?		2011
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed?	No	None scheduled as of this writing.

NFIP Topic	Source of Information	Comments
<b>Regulation</b>		
When did the community enter the NFIP?	Community Status Book <a href="http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program/national-flood-insurance-program-community-status-book">http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program/national-flood-insurance-program-community-status-book</a>	08/15/1983
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Community FPA	Digital
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Community FPA	Meet.

Provide an explanation of the permitting process.	Community FPA, State, FEMA NFIP	Development permits are reviewed by the Community Development Department to verify whether or not a project is within the FEMA SFHA. Additional conditions of approval and/or building permit requirements are added as needed.
	Flood Insurance Manual <a href="http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual">http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual</a>	
	Community FPA, FEMA CRS Coordinator, ISO representative	
<b>Community Rating System (CRS)</b>		
Does the community participate in CRS?	Community FPA, State, FEMA NFIP	No, however, the city will be investigating this further.
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	Flood Insurance Manual <a href="http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual">http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual</a>	N/A
What categories and activities provide CRS points and how can the class be improved?		N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements	Community FPA, FEMA CRS Coordinator, ISO representative	No

## SECTION FIVE: RISK ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 Hazards Summary

The hazard summary that follows this statement reveals that the City of Vista has identified Wildfire, Earthquakes, Drought, and Extreme Heat to be the primary threats to the local community. The following hazards were excluded from the City of Vista’s Annex:

- Flood:** Most of Vista is within Flood Zone X, which means that Vista has a less than 0.2 percent annual chance of flooding within most areas. Areas within Zone X do not require mandatory flood insurance because hazards related to flooding in these areas are not considered to pose a serious threat.

Hazard	Location (Geographic Area Affected)	Maximum Probable Extent (Magnitude/Strength)	Probability of Future Events	Overall Significance Ranking
Avalanche		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Dam Failure		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Drought	Significant	Moderate	Likely	Medium
Earthquake	Significant	Extreme	Likely	High
Erosion		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Expansive Soils		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Extreme Cold		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Extreme Heat	Significant	Moderate	Likely	Medium
Flood		Moderate	Occasional	Medium
Hail		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Hurricane		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Landslide		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Lightning		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Sea Level Rise		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Severe Wind		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Severe Winter		Weak	Unlikely	Low

Weather				
Storm Surge		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Subsidence		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Tornado		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Tsunami		Weak	Unlikely	Low
Wildfire	Significant	Extreme	Highly likely	High

## 5.1b Hazards Profiles and Descriptions

### 5.1.b.1 Wildfires

Wildfire Fire is often considered to be our greatest threat in San Diego County, and in the City of Vista our fire threat is evident in our canyons and the vast open areas that surround our city. Additionally, the five-year drought that plagues the state of California adds to the severity of our wildfire risk.

With so many fires breaking out throughout California in recent years, many are beginning to acknowledge that the Southern California wildfire risk is significant year-round—not just in what used to be considered the late summer to early winter fire season when things are dry. This is an important change relative to mitigation and prevention efforts. Vista Fire Department engages with subject matter experts to determine risk throughout the year.

Wildfire risk is determined by studying recent rainfall and water intake in a certain area, as well as coordination with meteorologists within a local area to determine what the weather will be like in the coming weeks. If there has been very little rainfall in a certain area of Southern California during the month of February, for example, and there is little rainfall predicted during the month of March, then specialists can determine that there might be a higher risk than usual for wildfires to break out during the month of March and possibly into April.

The impact of wildfires, especially considering the urban interface is extreme. The potential loss of life and property would be high, with some losses being intangible. The emotional toll is incalculable. Without resiliency efforts already in place at the time of an incident, the population and the very heart of the city’s culture may be at great risk. Please refer to the chart in Section 5.2 for additional loss information, especially as it relates to 100- and 500-year events. The Probability of future wildfires Highly Likely (90 to 100 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of less than 1 year) with High Overall Significance (the event is highly likely to occur with severe strength over a significant to extensive portion of the planning area).

### 5.1.b.1 Earthquakes

According to the Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (UCERF3) report, in the next 20 years there is:

- More than 99% chance that one or more M6.7 or greater earthquakes will strike somewhere in California
- 75% chance one or more M7.0 or greater earthquakes will strike Southern California

Annual loss associated with earthquake events, including shaking, liquefaction, and landslide components shows that Vista has an exposed population of over 65,000 people, with rapid growth. There are 20,000 residential buildings and nearly 10,000 commercial buildings that would be impacted. Finally, there are more than 150 critical facilities that may be incapacitated by an earthquake.

The likelihood of an earthquake event is high and the threat to human life and property is significant. Financially, the City of Vista is moderately prepared for restoration, rebuilding, and resiliency efforts. Additional mitigation efforts are needed, and most are in process. Community Education programs are conducted by the Fire Prevention specialists in the Fire Department. A CERT team is currently organizing and will stand ready for deployment if called by Incident Command.

### 5.1.b.3 Drought

Our climate has changed. We are experiencing extreme, sustained drought conditions in California and across the American West caused by hotter, drier weather. Our warming climate means that a greater share of the rain and snowfall we receive will be absorbed by dry soils, consumed by thirsty plants, and evaporated into the air. This leaves less water to meet our needs. Over the next 20 years, California could lose an estimated 10 percent of its water supplies. According to the US Drought Monitor, all of the cities in San Diego County are considered to be experiencing severe to extreme drought.

Drought is a recurring feature of the California climate. We recently experienced the 5-year event of 2012-2016, and other notable historical droughts included 2007-09, 1987-92, 1976-77, and off-and-on dry conditions spanning more than a decade in the 1920s and 1930s.

Droughts cause public health and safety impacts, as well as economic and environmental impacts. Public health and safety impacts are primarily associated with catastrophic wildfire risks and drinking water shortage risks for small water systems in rural areas and private residential wells. Examples of other impacts include costs to homeowners due to loss of residential landscaping, degradation of urban environments due to loss of landscaping, agricultural land fallowing and associated job loss, degradation of fishery habitat, and tree mortality with damage to forest ecosystems.

Unfortunately, the scientific skill to predict when droughts will occur – which involves being able to forecast precipitation weeks to months ahead – is currently lacking. Improving long-range weather modeling capabilities is an area of much-needed research.

Vista’s vegetation management, water conservation, and construction development ordinances are currently helping to mitigate the prolonged drought in which we find ourselves. The likelihood of the drought continuing is forecast to be high, however, the impact on the community is within manageable limits.

#### 5.1.b.4 Extreme Heat

Extreme heat events have long threatened the public health across the United States. Many cities, including some here in California, have suffered dramatic increases in death rates during heat waves. Deaths result from heat stroke and related conditions, but also from cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and cerebrovascular disease. Heat waves are also associated with increased hospital admissions for cardiovascular, kidney, and respiratory disorders. As the climate changes, extreme heat events are increasing in the United States. Climate projections indicate that extreme heat events will be more frequent and intense in the coming decades.

Some heat-related illness and death risks have diminished in recent decades, possibly due to better forecasting, heat-health early warning systems, and/or increased access to air conditioning for the U.S. population. However, extreme heat events remain a cause of preventable death nationwide. Urban heat islands, combined with an aging population and increased urbanization, are projected to increase the vulnerability of urban populations to heat-related health impacts in the future. The elderly and unsheltered people of Vista must have access to cooling stations and drinking water. Public education about heat illness and survival and outreach to the vulnerable populations is an important part in our preparations for, and response to these extreme heat situations.

## 5.2 . Potential Hazard Exposure and Loss Estimates

The City of Vista reviewed a set of jurisdictional-level hazard maps and data provided by the County of San Diego, including detailed critical facility information and localized potential hazard exposure/loss estimates related to residential, commercial, and critical asset/facilities to identify the top hazards threatening their jurisdiction. Potential hazard exposure/loss estimates are summarized in the table below.

Hazard Type	Residential			Commercial		Critical Facilities	
	Exposed Population	Number of Residential Buildings	Potential Exposure Loss for Residential Buildings	Number of Commercial Buildings	Potential Exposure Loss for Commercial Buildings	Number of Critical Facilities	Potential Exposure for Critical Facilities
Coastal Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sea Level Rise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal Flooding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean Higher High Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dam Failure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Earthquake (Loss)</b>							
(Annualized Loss - Includes shaking, liquefaction and landslide components)	405	1,600	950,806,240	850	389,094,215	6	37,725,250



<b>100 Year</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>500 Year</b>	90,570	21,763	8,457,101,800	1,401	423,592,350	37	830,090,000
<b>Rose Canyon M6.9 Scenario</b>	8,730	1,804	700,854,000	202	61,074,700	4	209,824,000
<b>Floods (Loss)</b>							
<b>100 Year</b>	889	455	176,813,000	38	11,489,300	4	22,108,000
<b>500 Year</b>	3,135	1,096	425,905,600	233	69,540,000	13	113,736,000
<b>Rain-Induced Landslide</b>							
<b>High Risk</b>	2,782	21	8,158,000	1	302,350	0	0
<b>Mod Risk</b>	0	66	25,641,000	2	604,700	0	0
<b>Tsunami</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Wildfire/Structure Fire</b>							
<b>High Fire Hazard</b>	15,117	999	388,111,500	88	26,606,800	1	48,396,000
<b>Very High Fire Hazard</b>	21,628	1.680	652,848,000	279	84,355,650	3	16,388,000

## **SECTION SIX: Goals and Mitigation Strategy**

*Based on the threats identified in the risk assessment, the following considerations were made for each of the greatest risks (1.—Wildfire, 2.—Earthquake, 3.—Drought, and 4. —Extreme Temperatures). Each of these considerations is necessary for all present and future planning. Some are highly feasible while others are less so. However, they are included in this document in the event situations and circumstances evolve. Factors driving the goals and mitigation action plan include:*

- Life Safety
- Property Protection
- Legal Considerations
- Environmental Resources
- Technical Capacity
- Political Climate
- Legal Constraints
- Social Factors
- Administrative Obligations
- Local Champion availability
- Other community objectives, not otherwise specified

## 6.1. Mitigation Action Evaluation

### WILDFIRE

Local Plans and Regulations											
Mitigation Action	Life Safety	Property Protection	Technical	Political	Legal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Local Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total Score
Increase use of GIS mapping of wildfire areas to facilitate analysis and planning decisions	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	7
Edit, expand, complete, and maintain database to track community vulnerabilities to wildfire	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6
Develop a wildland urban interface code	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	7
Structure and Infrastructure Projects											
Encourage or require fire-resistant construction techniques	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	7
Retro-fit at-risk structures with ignition-resistant materials	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	9
Natural Systems Protection											
Encourage the creation of defensible spaces around structures and infrastructures	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	8
Implement a fuels management program	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Education and Awareness Programs											
Create a wildfire scenario (modelling) to estimate potential losses and existing vulnerabilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Participate in the Firewise Program	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	6

Develop partnerships with neighborhood groups, HOAs, the Chamber of Commerce, CERT, and others to conduct outreach activities	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
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### EARTHQUAKE

#### Local Plans and Regulations

Mitigation Action	Life Safety	Property Protection	Technical	Political	Legal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Local Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total Score
Strictly enforce updated building code provisions to reduce earthquake damage (IBC, IRC)	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Support financial incentives for home and business owner to retrofit their structures	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	6

#### Structure and Infrastructure Projects

Work with local business owners to offer information on seismic code provisions	0	0	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	0	1	3
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#### Natural Systems Protection

Offer GIS mapping assistance and information to help residents and design officials understand their footprint	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
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#### Education and Awareness Programs

Develop an outreach program about earthquake risk and mitigation activities in homes, school, and businesses	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
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## DROUGHT

Local Plans and Regulations											
Mitigation Action	Life Safety	Property Protection	Technical	Political	Legal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Local Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total Score
Codify the criteria and triggers for drought-related actions and activation of the Drought Emergency Plan	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
Enforce ordinances restricting the use of public water resources for non-essential usage	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Structure and Infrastructure Projects											
Incentivize drought tolerant and xeriscape practices through the revision of landscape ordinances	0	0	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	0	1	3
Natural Systems Protection											
Encourage farmers to construct windbreaks in order to prevent evaporation as part of their soil and water conservation practices	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
Education and Awareness Programs											
Provide educational opportunities for residents to learn about water-saving measures (showerheads, irrigation, checking leaks, etc.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8

## EXTREME TEMPERATURES

Local Plans and Regulations											
Mitigation Action	Life Safety	Property Protection	Technical	Political	Legal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Local Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total Score
Increase tree planting around buildings to shade parking lots and along public rights of way	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	6
Structure and Infrastructure Projects											
-											
Natural Systems Protection											
-											
Education and Awareness Programs											
Educate residents regarding the dangers of extreme heat and cold and the steps they can take	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Organize outreach to vulnerable populations, especially the elderly, medically compromised, and unsheltered individuals	1	0	0	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	7

## 6.2. MITIGATION ACTION IMPLEMENTATION (GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS)

### 6.2.1. Goal #1: Integrate and Adapt Plans Throughout the Planning Cycle

*To better plan for and reduce the risk of future wildfires, the City will integrate its community wildfire protection plan with its hazard mitigation planning process.*

*Objective 1:* Enhance the life safety of the residents of Vista, visitors to the city, and first responder agencies.

Action 1: Wildfire Resiliency Plan/Assessment. Complete a higher level, jurisdictional survey of first responders and at-risk-for-fire stakeholders in order to identify preeminent concerns and previously undocumented risk. Prioritize mitigation initiatives based on the information gained through the previously conducted Wildfire Resiliency Plan/Assessment.

Hazard(s) Mitigated: Wildfire

Coordinating Individual/Organization: Emergency Manager; Community Risk Reduction Team

Potential Funding Source: The City plans to leverage existing salaried staff to accomplish the following actions without tapping into any additional or external funding sources.

Implementation Timeline: 1-2 years

*Objective 2:* Identify and quantify factors that mitigate the unfortunate fire effects to the Values at Risk (VaR) and be prepared to recommend further actions to reduce those hazards.

Action 1: Community Risk Assessment. Quantify any significant changes related to hazards or VaR that have taken place since the Vista Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Protection Plan was first written in 2005. Work with Risk Management to publish the above data in a usable format for first responders and all other affected stakeholders.

Hazard(s) Mitigated: Wildfire

Coordinating Individual/Organization: Fire Department Administrative Staff; Consultant

Potential Funding Source: State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)

Implementation Timeline: 1-2 years

**6.2.2. Goal #2: Promote public understanding, support and demand for hazard mitigation efforts at the public and private levels**

*Objective 1*: Build on the commitment of the City and its stakeholders to the hazard mitigation process by incorporating a minimum of five (5) unique mitigation strategies into its Master Plan and leveraging ten (10) collaborative partnerships devoted to “resiliency through mitigation.” \

**Action 2: City Master Plan Update.** Update the City’s Master Plan to establish goals and policies to address the City’s vulnerability to drought and extreme heat and establish proactive measures to minimize risk.  
Hazard(s) Mitigated: Drought and Extreme Heat  
Coordinating Individual/Organization: Emergency Manager; Community Risk Reduction Team  
Potential Funding Source: CRRnet  
Implementation Timeline: 1-2 years

**6.2.3. Goal #3: Build local capacity and commitment to ongoing initiatives which may reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen resilience before, during, and after disasters**

*Objective 1*: Develop an overarching Resiliency Initiative that will engage all local stakeholders in activities and exercises that promote resiliency.

**Action 1: Vista Resiliency Coalition.** Work with the San Diego County Sheriff’s Office, Vista Unified School District, Tri-City Hospital, Chamber of Commerce, Vista Community Clinic, San Diego County Office of Education, Vista Irrigation District, SDG&E, and the faith-based community coalition to increase awareness of earthquake risk and other hazards, including developing an outreach program about earthquake risk and mitigation activities in homes, schools, and businesses.  
Hazard(s) Mitigated: Earthquake  
Coordinating Individual/Organization: Fire Administration, Planning Division, Public Works Department, City Manager’s Office  
Potential Funding Source: City’s emergency management budget; In-kind donations  
Implementation Timeline: 1-2 years



**Action 2: Reconstitution of CERT Program.** Reconstitute the CERT program by promoting CERT membership, training, and a commitment to best practices that promote community resiliency to earthquake risk.

Hazard(s) Mitigated: Earthquake

Coordinating Individual/Organization: Fire Administration, Planning Division, Public Works Department, City Manager’s Office

Potential Funding Source: State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)

Implementation Timeline: 1-2 years

#### **6.2.4 Goal #4: Improve hazard mitigation coordination and communication with federal state, and neighboring jurisdictions**

*Objective 1: Encourage other organizations, agencies, and businesses to incorporate hazard mitigation activities into their operational models so that these entities can seamlessly collaborate with the city before a crisis emerges. (The City plans to leverage existing salaried staff to accomplish the following actions without tapping into any additional or exterior funding sources.)*

**Action 1:** Support and assist local entities, including the Chamber of Commerce, local school districts, and trade associations in developing self-reliant plans for HazMit and post-disaster continuity. (Earthquake, Wildfire)

**Action 2:** Establish an outreach schedule by which the City’s Emergency Manager can help increase the visibility and approachability of Vista’s emergency preparedness personnel. (“Exchanging business cards before a time of crisis.”) (All Threats)

*Objective 2: Establish and maintain closer working relationships with state agencies, county, and local governments*

**Action1:** Evaluate the effectiveness of the current Vista Emergency Operations Center to act as command and control during disaster activations. (All Threats)

**Sub-activity:** Conduct one (1) Tabletop Exercise (TTX) or Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)-validated game and (1) Functional Exercise (FE) or Full-Scale Exercise (FSE) for the benefit of the various stakeholders across the city and to test the readiness of Vista’s emergency operations. (Earthquake)

**Action 2:** In collaboration with San Diego County Office of Emergency Services (SDC OES), establish a standardized process for reviewing, revising, and redistributing emergency planning documents, including, but not limited to, the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), and the Continuity of Operations (EOP)/Continuity of Government Plan (COG). (Wildfire, Earthquake)

**6.2.5. Goal #5: Reduce the possibility of damages and losses to existing assets (especially citizens and first responders), critical facilities and infrastructure, and Vista-owned facilities due to Wildfires, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, and Drought**

*Objective 1:* Maintain the currency of plans, policies, and controls that will mitigate identified vulnerabilities across the city.

**Action 1: GIS Mapping Update.** Use GIS mapping of wildfire hazard areas to facilitate analysis and planning decisions through comparison with zoning, development, and infrastructure.

Hazard(s) Mitigation: Wildfire

Coordinating Individual/Organization: Emergency Manager; City GIS Team; Planning Division

Potential Funding Source: City Budget

Implementation Timeline: 1-2 years

**Action 2: Vulnerability Analysis.** Conduct an annual vulnerability analysis of the City with care taken to invite stakeholders who have a vested interest in pre-disaster planning and prevention. (Include in this group, for example, utilities, neighboring jurisdictions, schools, law enforcement, etc.)

Hazard(s) Mitigation: Wildfire

Coordinating Individual/Organization: Emergency Manager; City Officials

Potential Funding Source: The Emergency Manager will coordinate a newly designed planning outreach process that will include a wide range of stakeholders. No additional funding will be needed.

Implementation Timeline: 1-2 years

### **6.3. ACTION PLAN MAINTENANCE**

*The city's designated Emergency Manager (EM) will be administratively responsible for the coordination of planning efforts, goal setting, plan implementation, review, revision, and routine maintenance of the approved plan.*

- The EM will create an appendix to this document that records and annotates all reviews and revisions to this plan.
- This plan will be reviewed annually by the EM.
- A five-year revision schedule will be the standard for the City of Vista Hazard Mitigation Plan. This may be amended if the City or the Emergency Management department mandates a greater frequency for plan review.
- An immediate review of the HazMit plan will be triggered if incident-specific after-action reports call for an immediate revision.
- The EM will ensure that a full complement of City of Vista subject matter experts (SME) and community stakeholders will be invited into the planning process.
- Community stakeholders may include property owners, business leaders, civic groups, the Vista Chamber of Commerce, public utilities, representatives from vulnerable populations, etc.
- The EM will review the overarching goals of the Hazard Mitigation plan on an annual basis and record the review in an appendix to be established.

- The EM will be responsible for educating participants in this plan about the goals, objectives, and actions of this plan.
- The EM will monitor the development and implementation of specific elements of the Mitigation Action Plan.

**SECTION SEVEN: Keep the Plan Current (Plan Maintenance)**

**7.1 Mitigation Action Progress (2018 Plan)**

The list of actions to maintain the present plan are listed above in Section 6.3. The city’s Emergency Manager will be responsible for tracking plan fidelity, plan maintenance, plan revision, plan implementation, etc. Firm deadlines and review/revision schedules will be developed and published.

The previous iteration of the Vista Annex to the County Hazard Mitigation Plan stated that the following actions should be taken. The newly appointed Emergency Manager reviewed the list and annotated the chart with the following designations:

**Green**= Met or Successfully Accomplishing Activity

**Orange** = On-going, In progress, further review needed, etc.

**Red** = Not met or no progress to report

<b>Goal 1: Promote disaster-resistant future development.</b>		
<i>Objective 1.A: Encourage and facilitate the development or update of general plans and zoning ordinances to limit development in hazard areas.</i>		
Action 1.A.1	Continue to update the Land Use, Community Facilities, and Safety Elements of the City’s General Plan as needed to limit the impacts of development in hazard prone areas.	On-going
Action 1.A.2	Continue to identify high hazard areas using Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	On-going

<b>Goal 1: Promote disaster-resistant future development.</b>		
<i>Objective 1.B: Encourage and facilitate the adoption of building codes that protect existing assets and new development in hazard areas.</i>		
Action 1.B.1	Continue to monitor the updates of the currently adopted Uniform Codes.	On-going
Action 1.B.2	Continue to adoption of Uniform Code updates as appropriate.	TBD
<i>Objective 1.C: Encourage consistent enforcement of general plans, zoning ordinances, and building codes.</i>		
Action 1.C.1	Continue to streamline permitting and plan review processes.	On-going
Action 1.C.2	Continue aggressive enforcement to ensure all projects are properly permitted and inspected to document compliance with all city standards.	Actions are successful
Action 1.C.3	Continue to pursue code enforcement to ensure that structures and properties are maintained in such a manner that hazardous conditions are not created.	Actions are successful
<i>Objective 1.D: Discourage future development that exacerbates hazardous conditions.</i>		
Action 1.D.1	Continue to ensure that high fire hazard areas have adequate access for emergency vehicles.	On-going
Action 1.D.2	Continue to enforce minimum brush clearance requirements.	Actions are successful
Action 1.D.3	Continue to update and maintain information on known hazards to assist in the identification of hazards that may impact future development.	On-going
<i>Objective 1.E: Address identified data limitations regarding the lack of information about new development and build-out potential in hazard areas.</i>		
Action 1.E.1	Maintain Geographic Information Systems (GIS) capabilities to identify hazards and general hazard areas.	Needs Improvement

<b>Goal 2: Promote public understanding, support and demand for hazard mitigation.</b>		
<i>Objective 2.A: Educate the public to increase awareness of hazards and opportunities for mitigation actions.</i>		
Action 2.A.1	Continue to develop and revise public education curriculum to increase awareness among the residents of the City of Vista of disasters and pre-existing hazards.	Needs Improvement
Action 2.A.2	Continue to identify hazard specific issues and needs.	Need further review and investigation
Action 2.A.3	Continue to provide timely and relative information on City websites.	Needs Improvement
Action 2.A.4	Provide information pamphlets to be distributed to the public at information booths at street fairs, community meetings, etc.	Not Met

<b>Goal 2: Promote public understanding, support and demand for hazard mitigation.</b>		
<i>Objective 2.B: Promote partnerships between the state, counties, and local governments to identify, prioritize, and implement mitigation actions.</i>		
Action 2.B.1	Continue to promote cooperative vegetation management programs that encompass hazard mitigation in the city and unincorporated areas that threaten the city.	Needs further review
Action 2.B.2	Identify state and federal hazard mitigation funds/programs for public entities.	Needs Improvement
Action 2.B.3	Continue to participate in the San Diego County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Met
Action 2.B.4	Contact neighboring cities and counties to create shared programs and have periodic meetings to share information and open channels of communications, as resources are available.	On-going
<i>Objective 2.C: Promote hazard mitigation in the business community.</i>		
Action 2.C.1	Continue to identify hazard specific issues and needs.	Needs further review and investigation
Action 2.C.2	Utilize Fire Department's Fire Prevention Inspection Program to educate business owners and managers regarding hazard mitigation as city staff become available.	On-going
Action 2.C.3	Work with Chamber of Commerce, businesses and other local agencies to promote hazard mitigation in the community through public education of hazard mitigation principles and practices.	Needs improvement

<b>Goal 3: Build and support local capacity and commitment to continuously become less vulnerable to hazards.</b>		
<i>Objective 3.A: Increase awareness and knowledge of hazard mitigation principles and practice among state and local officials.</i>		
Action 3.A.1	Continue to update the City Emergency Plan every five years.	Met
Action 3.A.2	Continue to conduct Emergency Operations training with City Staff to highlight hazard existence, mitigation, and response.	Needs Improvement
Action 3.A.3	Continue to build and support local partnerships, such as the Unified Disaster Council (UDC), and other regional efforts to become less vulnerable to identified hazards.	Met
Action 3.A.4	Continue to build a team of community volunteers to work with the community before, during, and after a disaster by maintaining the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program.	(CERT team is now forming)
Action 3.A.5	Seek state and federal funding for implementation of the City's hazard mitigation plan.	

<b>Goal 4: Improve hazard mitigation coordination and communication with federal, state, and local governments.</b>		
<i>Objective 4.A: Establish and maintain closer working relationships with state agencies and local governments.</i>		
Action 4.A.1	Continue the construction and equipping of a new City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and Department Operations Centers (DOC) to act as command and control coordination centers during disasters.	On-going
Action 4.A.2	Continue to train and cross train employees and volunteers to operate the City EOC following the National Incident management System (NIMS), the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS).	Not met
Action 4.A.3	Continue to update City Emergency Operations Plans to include coordination with County Wide Operations Plans.	Not met
<i>Objective 4.B: Encourage other organizations to incorporate hazard mitigation activities.</i>		
Action 4.B.1	Continue to support and assist local entities, including the chamber of commerce, local school districts, and trade associations in developing self-reliant plans for hazard mitigation and post disaster continuity.	Not met
<i>Objective 4.C: Improve the City's capability and efficiency at administering pre- and post-disaster mitigation.</i>		
Action 4.C.1	Continue to streamline policies to coordinate permitting activities	Met
Action 4.C.2	Hire a full-time Emergency manager (Emergency Management Specialist) within the City as funding becomes available.	Not met

<b>Goal 5: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, particularly people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and City-owned facilities, due to <u>floods and other forms of severe weather.</u></b>		
<i>Objective 5.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to floods.</i>		
Action 5.A.1	Continue to review and compare existing flood control standards, zoning and building requirements.	On-going
Action 5.A.2	Continue to identify flood-prone areas utilizing GIS.	Needs improvement
Action 5.A.3	Continue to develop pre-incident action plans for affected areas.	Needs improvement
Action 5.A.4	Continue to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and requirement to review applications for conformance with NFIP standards.	The City of Vista does not participate in the NFIP (The current EM will follow-up on this)

<b>Goal 5: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, particularly people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and City-owned facilities, due to <u>floods and other forms of severe weather.</u></b>		
<i>Objective 5.B: Protect existing assets with the highest relative vulnerability to the effects of floods within the 100-year floodplain.</i>		
Action 5.B.1	Continue to develop project proposals to reduce flooding and improve control in flood-prone areas.	Not met
Action 5.B.2	Continue to seek pre-disaster mitigation funding.	On-going
Action 5.B.3	Educate property owners in the flood prone areas about ways to reduce or prevent loss due to flooding.	TBD
Action 5.B.4	Stay vigilant in preventing illegal construction or placement of obstructions in the flood hazard zones to limit increased flooding in other areas.	On-going

<b>Goal 6: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, particularly people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and City-owned facilities, due to <u>structural fire/wildfires.</u></b>		
<i>Objective 6.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to wildfires.</i>		
Action 6.A.1	Using GIS capabilities, continue to identify and designate Wildland Urban Interface Zones (WUI).	Met
Action 6.A.2	Develop and maintain Weed Abatement and Fuel Modification Ordinances.	Met
Action 6.A.3	Continue to study fuel management and resource allocation to allow for maximum proactive and response capability.	On-going
Action 6.A.4	Update Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) every 5 years.	Met (CVPP adopted 4/1/2022)
<i>Objective 6.B: Protect existing assets with the highest relative vulnerability to the effects of wildfires.</i>		
Action 6.B.1	Continue to enforce City Sprinkler Ordinance.	On-going
Action 6.B.2	Continue to enforce standardized Defensible Space Clearance distances.	Needs improvement
Action 6.B.3	Continue to research and support fuel modification techniques including mow/disc clearing and prescriptive burns.	TBD
Action 6.B.4	Continue the public education program to address fire dangers and mitigation measures.	On-going
Action 6.B.5	Continue proactive enforcement of City's weed abatement ordinance to facilitate the removal of annual weeds/vegetation or habitat, placing existing properties in a fire safe condition.	Met
Action 6.B.6	Develop pre-incident plans for high vulnerability areas.	Met



<b>Goal 6: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, particularly people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and City-owned facilities, due to structural fire/wildfires.</b>		
<i>Objective 6.C: Coordinate with and support existing efforts to mitigate wildfire hazards (e.g., US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management).</i>		
Action 6.C.1	Coordinate with regional agencies, including CalFIRE and the US Forest Service, to minimize fire spread potential from areas outside city boundaries.	Met
Action 6.C.2	Continue to support and participate in the California Fire Master Mutual Aid Agreement, the San Diego County Fire Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and the North Zone Automatic Aid Agreement.	Met

<b>Goal 7: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, particularly people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and City-owned facilities, due to geological hazards.</b>		
<i>Objective 7.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to geological hazards.</i>		
Action 7.A.1	Maintain the City’s Public Education Program.	On-going (staffing issues)
Action 7.A.2	Continue to design critical facilities that will function after a major earthquake.	TBD
Action 7.A.3	Identify hazard prone structures through GIS modeling.	On-going
Action 7.A.4	Identify projects for pre-disaster mitigation funding.	On-going
Action 7.A.5	Implement the City Government Continuity Plan.	Met
Action 7.A.6	Continue to require soil reports and implement its recommendations for projects in identified areas where liquefaction or other soil issues exist.	On-going
Action 7.A.7	Continue to review all new construction to ensure conformance with seismic requirements specified in the California Building Code.	Met
Action 7.A.8	Determine structural safety of buildings to be used for care and shelter evacuees.	On-going

## 7.2 Plan Update Evaluation

Plan Section	Considerations	Explanation
Planning Process	Should new jurisdictions and/or districts be invited to participate in future plan updates?	Yes. More agencies can be included in order to increase general investment in the process and the plan itself.
	Have any internal or external agencies been invaluable to the mitigation strategy?	Agencies at the state and local level are included in the planning process. Internal partners are included in the development and maintenance of the plan. Changes that impact specific departments are incorporated in the plan for maintaining currency related to mitigation.
	Can any procedures (e.g., meeting announcements, plan updates) be done differently or more efficiently?	Timeliness of updates and rewrites will be reviewed to make sure all procedures are up to date and the information is being shared.
	Has the Planning Team undertaken any public outreach activities?	Public outreach includes attendance at local public events and with public education programs. These include meetings and presentations to local HOA's and other community groups.
	How can public participation be improved?	Personal outreach to obvious and not-so-obvious stakeholders will be effective.  Community Education opportunities can be expanded.
	Have there been any changes in public support and/or decision-maker priorities related to hazard mitigation?	No changes of significance.
Capability	Have jurisdictions adopted new policies, plans, regulations, or reports that could be incorporated into this plan?	The Vista Fire Protection District published its Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) early in 2022.

Assessment	Are there different or additional administrative, human, technical, and financial resources available for mitigation planning?	Not determined at this time. The newly hired EM will research these funding opportunities and research non-traditional grant streams.
	Are there different or new education and outreach programs and resources available for mitigation activities?	Under development.
	Has NFIP participation changed in the participating jurisdictions?	The City of Vista does not currently participate in NFIP, though the County Base Plan via FEMA records indicate Vista is a participant. Vista's Emergency Manager is working with County OES, Cal OES and FEMA to update participation and obtain necessary contacts.
Risk Assessment	Has a natural and/or technical or human-caused disaster occurred?	No
	Should the list of hazards addressed in the plan be modified?	The hospital and healthcare system plays an important role in reducing the mortality and increasing the resiliency of the community. While health issues are typically the purview of other governmental agencies, citywide emergency management should collaborate more closely.
	Are there new data sources and/or additional maps and studies available? If so, what are they and what have they revealed? Should the information be incorporated into future plan updates?	Yes
	Do any new critical facilities or infrastructure need to be added to the asset lists?	No
	Have any changes in development trends occurred that could create additional risks?	No

	Are there repetitive losses and/or severe repetitive losses to document?	According to jurisdictional sources (Fire Department, Public Works, Risk Management, etc.), the city does not have any repetitive loss properties. The County Base Plan, however, does list 1 Severe Repetitive Loss residential property and 3 Repetitive Loss Properties (1 nonresidential and 2 residential) per FEMA's records. Vista's Emergency Manager is working with County OES, Cal OES, and FEMA to reconcile all records.
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Plan Section	Considerations	Explanation
Mitigation Strategy	Is the mitigation strategy being implemented as anticipated? Were the cost and timeline estimates accurate?	Under consideration
	Should new mitigation actions be added to the Action Plan? Should existing mitigation actions be revised or eliminated from the plan?	Yes Yes
	Are there new obstacles that were not anticipated in the plan that will need to be considered in the next plan update?	No
	Are there new funding sources to consider?	Under consideration
	Have elements of the plan been incorporated into other planning mechanisms?	Under consideration
	Plan Maintenance Procedures	Was the plan monitored and evaluated as anticipated?
What are needed improvements to the procedures?		Better oversight of the plan maintenance process. The present plan incorporates a schedule of reviews, revisions, and redistributions.

### 7.3 Implementation & Development

The first version of this plan implemented “Vista’s General Plan 2030” in 2012 and this plan version will continue to implement and inform “Vista’s General Plan 2030” when appropriate. The portions that were specifically implemented into this plan include the “Public Safety, Facilities, and Services Element” because the primary purposes of the Public Safety, Facilities, and Services Element of the General Plan are:

1. To identify and reduce the risk to life and property from natural and human -made hazards in or near the City that pose potential danger to the safety and welfare of the community; and
2. To ensure that public facilities and services support the existing and planned future development within Vista, and are provided in an efficient, cost - effective, and environmentally sustainable manner that are considered as an integral part of the City's development review and decision-making process.

The Public Safety, Facilities, and Services Element fulfills the requirements of the State's mandated safety element by addressing public safety hazards, including: seismic and other geologic hazards, flooding and other hydrologic hazards, fires and fire - related hazards, hazardous materials and sites, crime, airport safety, and emergency preparedness. The State's General Plan Guidelines also require general plans to address public facilities and services and ensure they are coordinated with planned development and growth.

Regarding new development in the planning area in the last five years, Vista is nearly built out and there has not been significant expansion of utilities, infrastructure, facilities, or associated services to accommodate population growth in undeveloped areas. With the exception of more people living in the City potentially exposed to natural hazards, population growth should not cause a significant increase in vulnerability. However, the development and intensification of land uses called for in the “Opportunity Areas of Land Use and Community Identity Element” of “Vista’s General Plan 2030” will require improvements to water, sewer, and storm drain systems, along with more “visible” improvements to the circulation infrastructure.

In addition, much of the City’s existing infrastructure is aging and either is or will be in need of improvement or replacement over the course of the General Plan. <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://records.cityofvista.com/WebLink/0/doc/712586/Page1.aspx>

**SECTION EIGHT: APPENDIX**

8.1 Vista Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update (2022)