



County of San Diego

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~~March 10~~ April 29, 2021

Environmental Review Update Checklist Form for Projects with Previously Approved Environmental Documents

**FOR PURPOSES OF CONSIDERATION OF THE
2021 SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE AND
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT; ~~PDS2019-
GPA-19-001 AND PDS2017-GPA-17-004, PDS2021-
ER-21-00-002~~ PDS2021-Safety 19-GPA-001 AND EJ-
17-GPA-004; COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sections 15162 through 15164 set forth the criteria for determining the appropriate additional environmental documentation, if any, to be completed when there is a previously adopted Negative Declaration (ND) or a previously certified environmental impact report (EIR) covering the project for which a subsequent discretionary action is required. This Environmental Review Update Checklist Form has been prepared in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(e) to explain the rationale for determining whether any additional environmental documentation is needed for the subject discretionary action.

1. Background on the previously adopted certified EIR to the proposed project:

SAN DIEGO COUNTY GENERAL PLAN UPDATE PROGRAM EIR (2011) A Program EIR for the County's General Plan Update (FEIR; Environmental Review Number 02-ZA-001; State Clearinghouse Number 2002111067) was certified by the Board of Supervisors on August 3, 2011. The certified FEIR evaluated potentially significant effects for the following environmental topics: (1) Aesthetics; (2) Agricultural Resources; (3) Air Quality; (4) Biological Resources; (5) Cultural and Paleontological Resources; (6) Geology and Soils; (7) Hazards and Hazardous Materials; (8) Hydrology and Water Quality; (9) Land Use and Planning; (10) Mineral Resources; (11) Noise; (12) Population and Housing; (13) Public Services; (14) Recreation; (15) Transportation and Traffic; (16) Utilities and Service Systems, and (17) Climate Change.

2021 Safety Element Update and EJ Element

– ~~PDS2019-GPA-19-001 AND PDS2017-GPA-17-004, PDS2021-ER-21-00-002~~ ~~PSD2021-Safety 19-GPA-001 and EJ-17-GPA-004~~

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Of these 17 environmental topics, the FEIR concluded that Geology/Soils and Population/Housing would not involve potentially significant impacts. The FEIR identified potentially significant impacts that would be reduced to less than significant with mitigation for: Cultural and Paleontological Resources, Land Use and Planning, Recreation, and Climate Change. The FEIR concluded that impacts would be significant and unavoidable for the remaining topic areas. For significant and unavoidable impacts, a Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted pursuant to CEQA. Sections 15091 and 15093. The previously certified FEIR is available at <http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/pds/gpupdate/environmental.html>.

On March 15, 2017, the County's Board of Supervisors adopted a Housing Element Update and Safety Element Update (PDS2016-GPA-16-003). The 2017 Housing Element Update and Safety Element relied on an Addendum to the FEIR (available at: <https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/advance/HousingElementUpdate/2017/addendum-housing-safety-elements.pdf>). In accordance with State law (Government Code Section 65302), the County had prepared an update to its Safety Element upon the revision of the Housing Element. The Safety Element Update constituted a policy revision to the Fuel Management Program (~~Policy S-4.1S-5.1~~). The revised policy was expanded to include and support plans, such as Strategic Fire Plans, consist with State law.

An Environmental Justice Element is not included in the County's adopted General Plan.

2. Lead agency name and address:

County of San Diego,
Planning & Development Services
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 110
San Diego, CA 92123

a. Contact: Mike Madrid, Land Use/Environmental Planner

b. Phone number: 858-505-6677

c. E-mail: PDS.advanceplanning@sdcounty.ca.gov

3. Project applicant's name and address:

County of San Diego
Planning & Development Services
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 110
San Diego, CA 92123

4. Summary of the activities authorized by present permit/entitlement application:

The project does not include any permit and/or entitlement applications.

5. Does the project for which a subsequent discretionary action is now proposed differ in any way from the previously approved project?

YES

NO

The County is proposing updates to the General Plan Safety Element and the creation of a new Environmental Justice Element. This Environmental Review Update Checklist Form addresses environmental impacts associated with proposed updates to the policies and programs of the Safety Element and a new Environmental Justice Element. The County has also prepared a Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Report for the purpose of reducing vulnerability to projected climate change effects, increasing the local capacity to adapt, and building resilience in the unincorporated county. Upon approval, the adaptation goals and policies will be integrated into the County's General Plan Safety Element and/or General Plan Implementation Plan, in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 379. The Safety Element Update, Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Report, and Environmental Justice Element are described further below.

Safety Element Update

A Safety Element was part of the comprehensive GPU adopted by the Board of Supervisors on August 3, 2011. The Safety Element was updated on March 15, 2017 to include a policy revision to the Fuel Management Program (~~Policy S-4.1~~) and to include support plans, such as Strategic Fire Plans, consistent with State law.

The proposed Safety Element Update incorporates recently adopted State laws that require the following to be performed, updated, and included in a Safety Element:

a) Identify and update information related to:

- Seismic and geologic hazards
- Evacuation routes
- Military installations
- Peak-load water supply requirements
- Minimum road widths and clearances around structures
- Flood hazards
- Fire hazards.

b) Prepare a climate change vulnerability assessment and develop climate adaptation and resilience strategies, including adaptation goal and policies that will be integrated into the County's General Plan Safety Element and/or General Plan Implementation Plan, in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 379.

c) Identify residential developments in any hazard area that does not have at least two evacuation routes.

In accordance with State law (Government Code Section 65302), the County has prepared an update to its Safety Element.

The proposed Safety Element Update organizes safety goals and policies into eight sections: (1) Hazards Mitigation Planning, Disaster Preparedness, and Emergency Response; (2) Wildfires; (3) Geological and Seismic Hazards; (4) Flood Hazards; (5) Climate Change; (6) Hazardous Materials; (7) Law Enforcement; and (8) Airport Hazards. A summary of proposed updates to the Safety Element sections are provided below.

Updates to the Hazards Mitigation Planning, Disaster Preparedness, and Emergency Response section of the Safety Element incorporate several new public safety policies (Policies S-1.6 through ~~S-1.12~~ S-1.9 and S-2.1 through S-2.4, and S-2.7) to establish a high hazard risk relocation program; advise or require new developments to assist in eliminating evacuation impediments within existing community plan areas; identify community plan areas in need of evacuation plans to ensure adequate evacuation capabilities; ensure community plan updates identify and consider public safety hazards (e.g., identify key hazards of concern, identify existing and needed evacuation routes, consider preparation of resource management/brush clearance plans); update County ordinances, standards, and design guidelines to integrate the best practices and regulations that reduce hazard vulnerability; and plan for adequate service provisions.

Updates to the Wildfires section of the Safety Element include new and expanded policies to minimize wildland fire hazards, including updated density reduction and access road requirements (~~Policy~~ Policies S-3.2S-4.2 and S-3.5S-4.5), fire protection plans for development in fire hazards areas (~~Policy~~ Policies S-3.6S-2.1 and S-4.6), a new policy related to identification of evacuation routes at the community plan level (Policy ~~S-3.8~~ S-2.7), and a new policy to reduce human-caused fires through a trespass program and high visibility prevention program (Policy ~~S-3.9~~ S-4.8). In addition, a new regional fire protection policy related to regional evacuation coordination (Policy ~~S-5.4~~ S-6.4) has been added as well as requirements associated with an existing water supply policy for adequate fire suppression in developments (Policy ~~S-6.1~~ S-7.1).

Updates to the Geological and Seismic Hazards section of the Safety Element include the addition of new evacuation-related policies (~~Policy~~ Policies S-7.6S-8.6 and S-8.3S-9.3) and updates to the Flood Hazards section of the Safety Element consist of new policies to minimize personal injury and property damage losses resulting from flood events (~~Policy~~ Policies S-9.1S-10.1 through S-9.3S-10.3 and S-9.8S-10.8) and a revised policy that incorporates additional requirements related to stormwater management (Policy ~~S-10.4~~ S-11.4). A new Climate Change section to the Safety Element is proposed and consists of goals and policies intended to build upon the County's prior climate change efforts and focus on climate change adaptation and resilience (Goal ~~S-11~~ S-12 and Policies ~~S-11.1~~ S-12.1 through S-11.10S-12.10). In addition, Policy S-12.1 establishes a policy for the County to implement the Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Report. Updates to the Airport Hazards section of the Safety Element consist of a new policy requiring periodic review and coordination with the San Diego Airport Land Use Commission on updates and modifications to Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans (ALUCPs) conducted for airport facilities within the County (Policy S-17.1). No updates to

the Hazardous Materials section or Law Enforcement section of the Safety Element are proposed.

The County is also proposing updates to the County's adopted General Plan Implementation Plan (San Diego County 2011) to reflect proposed updates to the Safety Element. Specifically, Chapter 6, Safety Health and Welfare, of the Implementation Plan would include reference to new and updated Safety Element policies that are applicable to existing programs as well as the addition of new actions to:

- Conduct a feasibility assessment for properties located in flood hazard areas within the County, to determine the appropriate mechanisms to use for determining eligibility, funding, and relocation of properties at greatest risk, and potentially expand the program to other hazard types (earthquake, faults, wildfires).
- Develop an Evacuation Impairments Plan that identifies the existing non-conforming residential neighborhoods within the County (organized by Community Plan area) that have one means of ingress/egress.
- Research populations vulnerable to high-risk hazards.
- Develop and implement community-level Evacuation Traffic Management Plans.
- Institute no parking zones on narrow and/or winding roadways during high fire days.

The proposed Safety Element Update and associated changes to Chapter 6 of the General Plan Implementation Plan are available at:

<https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/pds/GPUpdate2021/SafetyElement.html>

Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Report

The County has also prepared a Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Report for the purpose of reducing vulnerability to projected climate change effects, increasing the local capacity to adapt, and building resilience in the unincorporated county. Adaptation goals and policies were developed as part of the report to address the County's priority climate impacts and are subject to consideration and approval by the Board of Supervisors in 2021. Upon approval, the adaptation goals and policies will be integrated into the County's General Plan Safety Element and/or General Plan Implementation Plan, in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 379.

The Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Report builds upon the County's prior climate change efforts and focuses on climate change adaptation and resilience within the unincorporated county. The report includes a comprehensive vulnerability assessment and proposed adaptation goals and policies developed to address the County's priority climate impacts and are organized by six population and asset categories.

The six adaptation and resilience goals are:

■ **Goal A-1, Resilient Communities.** Increase community resilience to climate change and protection of vulnerable populations.

■ **Goal A-2, Resilient Transportation Systems.** Increase the resilience of transportation systems and protection of critical transportation infrastructure from climate change.

■ **Goal A-3, Resilient Energy Resources.** Increase the resilience of energy resources and protection of critical energy infrastructure and systems from climate change.

■ **Goal A-4, Resilient Water Resources.** Protect water resources vulnerable to climate change and ensure a safe and reliable supply of water.

■ **Goal A-5, Resilient Natural Systems.** Protect biodiversity and habitat vulnerable to climate change.

■ **Goal A-6, Emergency Services.** Ensure that emergency services have adequate capacity to address increased needs due to climate change-related impacts.

Each goal would be implemented through proposed adaptation policies. Subject to consideration and approval by the Board of Supervisors in 2021, the goals and policies will be integrated into the County's General Plan Safety Element and/or General Plan Implementation Plan, in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 379, Government Code section 65302(g)(4).

The Draft Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Report is available at:

<https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/GPUpdate2021/VulnerabilityAssessmentandAdaptationReport-Draft.pdf>

Environmental Justice (EJ) Element

The County is developing a new Environmental Justice Element to be part of the County's General Plan and reflect the County's efforts in addressing Environmental Justice. The State of California defines Environmental Justice as "the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies" (California Government Code §65040.12_e). In 2016, the State of California passed Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000) requiring cities and counties to address Environmental Justice in their general plans. The County has prepared a standalone Environmental Justice Element rather than integrating Environmental Justice policies among existing General Plan elements. As provided by State Government Code 65302(h), the Environmental Justice Element has the same weight as the mandatory elements of the General Plan and is internally consistent with the other elements.

The purpose of the Environmental Justice Element is to address public health risks and environmental justice concerns of those living in disadvantaged communities as defined in Gov. Code, § 65302, subd. (h)(4)(A), many of which are the result of geographic or

procedural inequities. Consistent with requirements of SB 1000, the Environmental Justice Element contains goals and policies that identify:

1. Disadvantaged communities, also known as Environmental Justice Communities, within the County's General Plan planning area.
2. Objectives and policies to:
 - a. Reduce unique or compounded health risks in Environmental Justice Communities through assessing conditions in Environmental Justice Topic Areas that include but are not limited to:
 - i. Reducing pollution exposure and improving air quality
 - ii. Promoting public facilities, defined as public improvements, public services, and community amenities
 - iii. Promoting food access
 - iv. Promoting safe and sanitary homes, and
 - v. Promoting physical activity.
 - b. Promote civil engagement in public decision making.
 - c. Prioritize improvements and programs to address the needs of Environmental Justice Communities.

The proposed Environmental Justice Element organizes goals and policies into the following sections: Pollution Exposure; Public Facilities; Safe and Sanitary Homes; Healthy Food Access; Physical Activity; Civic Engagement; and Prioritized Improvements and Programs. A summary of the Environmental Justice sections and goals and policies is provided below.

The Identify Communities and Assessing Needs section of the Environmental Justice Element contains goals and policies for identifying communities that are disproportionately affected by environmental pollution (Goal EJ-1 and Policies EJ-1.1 through EJ-1.3).

The Reduce Pollution Exposure and Improve Air Quality section of the Environmental Justice Element contains goals and policies aimed at reducing pollution exposure for sensitive land uses (Goal EJ-2 and Policies EJ-2.1 through EJ-2.8), improving air quality in EJ Communities (Goal EJ-3 and Policies EJ-3.1 through EJ-3.7), and protecting and restoring surface waters in EJ communities (Goal EJ-4 and Policies EJ-4.1 through EJ-4.4).

The Promotion of Public Facilities section of the Environmental Justice Element contains goals and policies aimed at increasing access and ensuring equitable distribution and maintenance of public facilities, infrastructure, and other community services in EJ Communities (Goal EJ-5 and Policies EJ-5.1 through EJ-5.10).

The Promotion of Safe and Sanitary Homes section of the Environmental Justice Element contains goals and policies focused on improving the safety of living conditions (Goal EJ-6 and Policies EJ-6.1 through EJ-6.8) and access to affordable housing options in EJ Communities (Goal EJ-7 and Policies EJ-7.1 through EJ-7.5).

The Promotion of Healthy Food section of the Environmental Justice Element contains goals and policies aimed at improving food systems (Goal EJ-8 and Policies EJ-8.1 through EJ-8.4), expanding access to healthy food options within EJ communities (Goal EJ-9 and Policies EJ-9.1 through EJ-9.6), and enhancing access to health and nutrition resources (Goal EJ-10 and Policies EJ-10.1 through EJ-10.6).

The Promotion of Physical Activity section of the Environmental Justice Element contains goals and policies aimed at reducing the risk of illnesses related to lack of physical activity (Goal EJ-11 and Policies EJ-11.1 through EJ-11.5), promoting land use design and development patterns that increased physical activity (Goal EJ-12 and Policies EJ-12.1 through EJ-12.8), and expanding access to parks and recreation facilities and related programs and services (Goal EJ-13 and Policies EJ-13.1 through EJ-13.9).

The Promotion of Civic Engagement section of the Environmental Justice Element contains goals and policies focused on accessible and culturally appropriate civic engagement (Goal EJ-14 and Policies EJ-14.1 through EJ-14.5), equitable and inclusive opportunities through civic engagement to build capacity and leadership development in EJ communities (Goal EJ-15 and Policies EJ-15.1 and EJ-15.3) and maintain transparent governance (Goal EJ-16 and Policies EJ-16.1 through EJ-16.3).

The Prioritization of Improvements and Programs section of the Environmental Justice Element contains goals and policies aimed at ensuring effective implementation of environmental justice in the unincorporated County (Goal EJ-17 and Policies EJ-17.1 through EJ-17.3) and an accurate and aligned regional data clearinghouse (Goal EJ-18 and Policies EJ-18.1 through EJ-18.2).

In addition, implementation programs of the Environmental Justice Element and reference to associated policies would be incorporated into the County's adopted General Plan Implementation Plan (San Diego County 2011).

The proposed Environmental Justice Element to the County General Plan and proposed addition of Chapter 7 to the General Plan Implementation Plan are available at: <https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/pds/GPUpdate2021/EJElement.html>.

SUBJECT AREAS DETERMINED TO HAVE NEW OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS COMPARED TO THOSE IDENTIFIED IN THE PREVIOUS ND OR EIR. Any subject areas checked below were determined to be new significant environmental effects or to be previously identified effects that have a substantial increase in severity either due to a change in project, change in circumstances or new information of substantial importance, as indicated by the checklist and discussion on the following pages.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forest Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology / Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards / Hazardous Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology / Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use / Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population / Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities / Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> None with Mitigation Incorporated |

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this analysis, Planning & Development Services has determined that:

- No substantial changes are proposed in the project and no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken that will require major revisions to the previous EIR or ND due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Also, there is no "new information of substantial importance" which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete showing that: the project would have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR; significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR; the County declines to adopt a feasible mitigation measure or alternative that was either previously found not to be feasible and would reduce one or more significant effects of the project or is considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project (CEQA Guidelines Section 15162[a][3]). Therefore, the previously certified EIR is adequate upon completion of an Addendum and the project's new and updated policies and programs are in conformance with the 2011 County GPU and FEIR.

Signature

Date

Printed Name

Title

INTRODUCTION

CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 through 15164 set forth the criteria for determining the appropriate additional environmental documentation, if any, to be completed when there is a previously adopted ND or a previously certified EIR for the project.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15162(a) and 15163 state that when an ND has been adopted or an EIR certified for a project, no Subsequent or Supplemental EIR or Subsequent Negative Declaration shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in light of the whole public record, one or more of the following:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.
2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.
3. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
 - a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or Negative Declaration; or
 - b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previously adopted Negative Declaration or previously certified EIR; or
 - c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
 - d. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous Negative Declaration or EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15164(a) states that an Addendum to a previously certified EIR may be prepared if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR have occurred.

2021 Safety Element Update and EJ Element

– ~~PDS2019-GPA-19-001 AND PDS2017-GPA-17-004, PDS2021-ER-21-00-002~~ ~~PSD2021-Safety-19-GPA-001 and EJ-17-GPA-004~~

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CEQA Guidelines, Section 15164(b) states that an Addendum to a previously adopted Negative Declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary.

If the factors listed in CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162, 15163, or 15164 have not occurred or are not met, no changes to the previously certified EIR or previously adopted ND are necessary.

The following responses address any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that may cause one or more effects to environmental resources. The responses support the "Determination," above, as to the type of environmental documentation required, if any. The following discussion evaluates new and updated policies of the proposed Safety Element Update and Environmental Justice Element that have the potential to result in physical environmental impacts. As part of the proposed Safety Element Update and Environmental Justice Element, the County would also add new or updated programs to the County's General Plan Implementation Plan to implement new and updated policies of the Safety Element Update and new Environmental Justice Element. These proposed Programs (refer to Chapter 6 and 7 of the County's General Plan Implementation Plan) would not result in physical environmental impacts in addition to the impacts already described for the proposed policies; therefore, proposed Programs are not addressed further in the Environmental Review Update Checklist.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW UPDATE CHECKLIST

L. AESTHETICS – Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to aesthetic resources including: scenic vistas; scenic resources including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings within a State scenic highway; existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings; or day or nighttime views in the area?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to scenic vistas and scenic resources as a result of future development and infrastructure and included mitigation measures Aes-1.1 to Aes-1.11, which would reduce the direct and cumulative scenic vista and scenic resources impacts to a less-than-significant level. The FEIR also identified potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to visual character and quality, which would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation (measures Aes-1.1 to Aes-1.11; Aes-3.1 and Aes-3.2). Potentially significant direct and cumulative light and glare impacts would also remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation (measures Aes-4.1 to Aes-4.3).

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could result in physical changes that would adversely affect aesthetics resources. For example, Safety Element policies Policies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8 regarding evacuation access could affect scenic vistas, scenic resources, visual character and quality, and light and glare by resulting in roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) that eliminate existing impediments to evacuation or provide for adequate evacuation for new development. For

example, physical roadway improvements could alter existing views from scenic vistas, damage scenic resources such as trees or outcroppings along scenic highways, alter the visual character of an area by introducing a new roadway into an otherwise undeveloped scenic area, and introduce new sources of lighting (e.g., streetlights, vehicle headlights). Environmental Justice Element policies, such as EJ-6.8, EJ-12.1, EJ-13.5, and EJ-12.2, could create new sources of lighting by resulting in pedestrian and street lighting improvements in poorly lit areas and proposed Policy EJ-12.1, for example, could result in minor capital improvements to roadways and right of way (i.e., construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths) in developed areas resulting in new lighting. Adaptation policies, such as Policy A-1.5, for example, could result in construction of new or expanded community-serving facilities (e.g., facilities that support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services prior to, during, and after natural hazard events) that affect scenic vistas, scenic resources, visual character and quality, and light and glare and Policy A-2.4 could result in use of roadway materials (e.g., special roadway sealants or treatments that withstand extreme heat or incorporation of expansion joints into rails to reduce risk of damage during high temperatures) that are reflective and create a new source of glare that affects daytime views. Policies A-4.1 and A-4.4 could result in infrastructure improvements (e.g., recycled water system service lines or stormwater conveyance improvements) that would likely result in minor changes to aesthetics because any new or expanded infrastructure would be located at or below ground-level.

The FEIR analyzed aesthetics impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the proposed elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant aesthetic impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant aesthetic impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of the significant aesthetics impacts previously identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no substantial changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to aesthetics have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to agriculture or forestry resources including: conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use; conflicts with existing zoning for agricultural use or Williamson Act contract conversion of forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public

Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g)); and/or involvement of other changes to the existing environment, due to their location or nature, that could result in conversion of farmland or forest land to other uses?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts related to conversion of agricultural resources and indirect conversion of agricultural resources, which would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation (measures Agr-1.1 to Agr-1.5). The FEIR also identified potentially significant direct impacts related to potential land use conflicts with Williamson Act Contract lands as a result of future development and infrastructure and included mitigation measures Agr-2.1, which would reduce potential land use conflicts with Williamson Act Contract lands to less than significant. Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines was amended in 2009 to include sample environmental checklist questions addressing forestry resources. The NOP for the FEIR was released in April 2008, and evaluation of potential impacts on forestry resources was not included in the FEIR; the FEIR did not identify significant forestry resources impacts.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could result in physical changes that would adversely affect agricultural resources. For example, Safety Element policiesspolicies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8 regarding evacuation access could adversely affect agricultural lands if roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) that eliminate existing impediments to evacuation or provide for adequate evacuation for new development were to bisect agricultural land. Environmental Justice Element policies, such as Policy EJ-12.1, could result in minor capital improvements to roadways and right of way (e.g., construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths) that would primarily occur in developed areas that generally do not contain agricultural resources. The potential for roadway capital improvements (e.g., construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths) associated with Environmental Justice Element policies, such as Policy EJ-12.1, are unlikely to adversely affect agricultural resources because they would occur along existing roadways and in areas with existing development and infrastructure. Adaptation policies, such as proposed Policy A-1.5, for example, could result in construction of new or expanded community-serving facilities (e.g., facilities that support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services prior to, during, and after natural hazard events) and Policies A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4, for example, could result in roadway improvements (e.g., special roadway sealants or treatments that withstand extreme heat or incorporation of expansion joints into rails to reduce risk of damage during high temperatures) or infrastructure improvements (e.g., recycled water system service lines or stormwater conveyance improvements) that are unlikely to adversely affect agricultural resources because they would occur in areas with existing development and infrastructure or along existing roadways.

The FEIR analyzed agricultural resources impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the proposed elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant agricultural resources impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies on agricultural resources would not result in any new significant impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of the significant agricultural resource impacts previously identified in the FEIR.

With respect to forestry resources, the county does not contain lands zoned specifically for forest land, timberland, or timberland production; however, it does contain land that may meet the definition of Forest Land as defined by 12220(g) of the PRC (County of San Diego 2016: 2.2-2). In addition, portions of the Cleveland National Forest (CNF) are located within unincorporated San Diego County but are managed and under the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service (USFS). Policies of the Safety Element Update (e.g., ~~policies~~ Policies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8) regarding evacuation roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) and Environmental Justice Element policies, such as Policy EJ-12.1, could result in minor capital improvements to roadways and right of way (i.e., construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths) in developed areas adjacent to forest land. For example, implementation of evacuation roadway improvements or other capital improvements to roadways and right of way located on or adjacent to forest land could result in direct or indirect conversion of forest lands to non-forest use, such as evacuation roadways bisecting land defined as Forest Land, or roadway improvements located near Forest Land that may result in erosion, siltation, introduction of invasive plants, noise, night-lighting, and habitat fragmentation. Adaptation policies, such as proposed Policy A-1.5, for example, could result in construction of new or expanded community-serving facilities (e.g., facilities that support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services prior to, during, and after natural hazard events) and Policies A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4, for example, could result in roadway improvements (e.g., special roadway sealants or treatments that withstand extreme heat or incorporation of expansion joints into rails to reduce risk of damage during high temperatures) or infrastructure improvements (e.g., recycled water system service lines or stormwater conveyance improvements) in developed areas adjacent to forest land. Direct or indirect conversion of forest lands to non-forest use are unlikely because any facilities and infrastructure improvements resulting from the adaptation policies would occur primarily in areas with existing development and infrastructure or along existing roadways.

However, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in substantial changes to the types or locations of physical development and infrastructure relative to the project (General Plan implementation) analyzed in the FEIR.

As a result, the proposed elements and adaptation policies would result in similar impacts to forestry resources as the project evaluated in the FEIR. No changes to forestry resources in the county have occurred since FEIR certification that could cause the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies to result in significant forestry resources impacts that could not have been known at the time of FEIR certification.

Therefore, no substantial changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, related to agricultural and forestry resources have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

III. AIR QUALITY -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to air quality including: conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the San Diego Regional Air Quality Strategy (RAQS) or applicable portions of the State Implementation Plan (SIP); violation of any air quality standard or substantial contribution to an existing or projected air quality violation; a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standard; exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or creation of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative air quality impacts related to air quality violations, non-attainment criteria pollutants, and sensitive receptors from exposure to diesel particulate matter, which would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation (measures Air-2.1 through Air-2.13). The FEIR also identified potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to sensitive receptors from exposure to diesel particulate matter (DPM) emissions, which would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation (measure Air-4.1). The FEIR concluded that impacts related to air quality plan conflicts and objectionable odors would be less than significant.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could result in physical changes that would generate construction-related air pollutant emissions. For example, Safety Element ~~policies~~ Policies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8 regarding evacuation access could result in construction of roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) that eliminate existing impediments to evacuation or provide for adequate evacuation for new development. Environmental Justice Element policies, such as Policy EJ-12.1, could result in construction of minor capital improvements to roadways and right of way, such as construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street

crossings, and bike paths. Adaptation policies, such as Policy A-1.5, for example, could result in construction of new or expanded community-serving facilities (e.g., facilities that support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services prior to, during, and after natural hazard events), and Policies A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4, for example, could result in construction of improvements to roadways (e.g., application of sealant that withstands extreme heat) or infrastructure improvements (e.g., recycled water system service lines or stormwater conveyance improvements). As a result, construction activities resulting from the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could generate emissions of criteria air pollutants for which air quality violations were identified in the FEIR, including for attainment and non-attainment pollutants. Construction activities would also generate DPM emissions, which could affect sensitive receptors, depending on their location relative to the construction activity.

However, the number of average daily vehicle trips, rate of vehicle miles traveled, and levels of traffic congestion in the county would not substantially increase as a result of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies; therefore, operational vehicle air pollutant emissions in the county also would not substantially increase. The proposed elements and adaptation policies also would not result in new substantial sources of stationary or areawide air pollutants. The Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not include land use changes or any policies that would conflict with or impede the implementation of applicable air quality strategies, or result in the generation of odors affecting a substantial number of people.

The FEIR analyzed operational and construction-related air quality impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant air quality impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant air quality impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of the significant air quality impacts previously identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to air quality have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES –Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to biological resources including: adverse effects on any sensitive natural community (including riparian habitat) or species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in a local or regional plan, policy, or regulation, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; adverse effects to federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act; interference with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with wildlife corridors, or impeding the use of native wildlife nursery sites; and/or conflicts with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Communities Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or State habitat conservation plan, policies or ordinances?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County’s GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative biological resource impacts to special-status species, riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities, and wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites, which would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation (measures Bio-1.1 through Bio-1.7 are applicable to each of these issues areas; measures Bio-2.1 through Bio-2.4 is applicable to riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities, and measure Bio-2.3 is applicable to wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites). The FEIR also identified potentially significant direct impacts to federally protected wetlands as a result of future development and infrastructure and included mitigation measures Bio-1.1, Bio-1.5, Bio-1.6, Bio-1.7, Bio-2.2, Bio-2.3, and Bio-2.4, which would reduce the potential for removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other disturbance of federally protected wetlands to a less-than-significant level. The FEIR concluded that implementation the General Plan would comply with local policies and ordinances and habitat conservation plans and natural community conservation plans and, therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could result in physical changes that would adversely affect biological resources. For example, Safety Element ~~policies~~ Policies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8 regarding evacuation access could result in adverse effects to special-status species, riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities, wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites, and federally protected wetlands by resulting in construction of roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) that eliminate existing impediments to evacuation or provide for adequate evacuation for new development. Environmental Justice Element policies, such as Policy EJ-12.1, could result in minor capital improvements to roadways and right of way (e.g., construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths) that would primarily occur in developed areas that do not contain sensitive biological resources. However, there could be limited circumstances in which the Environmental Justice Element could affect biological resources. For example, it could

lead to roadway and right of way improvements that result in loss of a federally protected wetland or indirect adverse effects (e.g., lighting, noise) to sensitive habitat. Adaptation policies, such as proposed Policy A-1.5, for example, could result in construction of new or expanded community-serving facilities (e.g., facilities that support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services prior to, during, and after natural hazard events) and Policies A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4, for example, could result in roadway~~The physical~~ improvements (e.g., special roadway sealants or treatments that withstand extreme heat or incorporation of expansion joints into rails to reduce risk of damage during high temperatures) or infrastructure improvements (e.g., recycled water system service lines or stormwater conveyance improvements) that would primarily occur in developed areas that do not contain sensitive biological resources. However, there could be limited circumstances in which adaptation policies affect biological resources. For example, a community-serving facility or infrastructure improvements (e.g., increasing capacity of stormwater infrastructure or construction of new or expanded recycled water service lines) could result in loss of a federally protected wetland or indirect adverse effects (e.g., lighting, noise) to sensitive habitat. The physical improvements to implement the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies~~to implement the Safety and Environmental Justice elements~~ would be required to be consistent with local policies and ordinances and HCPs and NCCPs, therefore inconsistencies with these policies, ordinances, and plans would not occur.

The FEIR analyzed biological resources impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant biological resources impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the biological ~~resource~~resources impacts of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant biological resources impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of the significant biological impacts previously identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to biological resources have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to cultural resources including: causing a change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource as defined in State CEQA

Guidelines Section 15064.5; disturbing any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?:

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative cultural resource impacts related to impacts on historical resources, archaeological resources, and human remains, as a result of future development and infrastructure. The FEIR included mitigation measures Cul-1.1 through 1.8 for historic resources; Cul-1.1, Cul-1.6, and Cul-2.1 through 2.6 for archaeological resources; and Cul-1.1, Cul-1.6, and Cul-4.1 for human remains, which would reduce direct and cumulative impacts for each resource to a less-than-significant level. Paleontological resources impacts are addressed in Section VII. Geology and Soils.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could result in physical changes that would adversely affect cultural resources. For example, Safety Element ~~policies~~ Policies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8 regarding evacuation access could result in adverse impacts to historic resources, archaeological resources, and human remains by resulting in construction of roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) that eliminate existing impediments to evacuation or provide for adequate evacuation for new development. Environmental Justice Element policies, such as Policy EJ-12.1, could result in minor capital improvements to roadways and right of way (e.g., construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths) that adversely affect archaeological resources or human remains during ground-disturbing activities. New or expanded roadways could also adversely affect the historic value or integrity of a historic building or district. Adaptation policies, such as proposed Policy A-1.5, for example, could result in construction of new or expanded community-serving facilities (e.g., facilities that support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services prior to, during, and after natural hazard events) and Policies A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4, for example, could result in roadway improvements (e.g., special roadway sealants or treatments that withstand extreme heat or incorporation of expansion joints into rails to reduce risk of damage during high temperatures) or infrastructure improvements (e.g., recycled water system service lines or stormwater conveyance improvements) that could result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources or human remains during ground-disturbing activities.

The FEIR analyzed cultural resources impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the proposed elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant cultural resources impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant cultural resources impacts, or a substantial increase in

the severity of the significant cultural resource impacts previously identified in the FEIR. The FEIR analyzed the potential direct and cumulative impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the proposed policies.

Therefore, no changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to cultural resources have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

VI. ENERGY -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to energy, including: wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation; and/or a conflict with a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 did not identify significant energy use impacts. At the time, considerations for addressing energy use in an EIR were contained within Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines. In 2018, Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines was amended to include sample questions to evaluate a project's energy impacts. However, energy use associated with land use and infrastructure development under General Plan implementation was analyzed in the FEIR. For example, energy use and efficiency were addressed in the context of contribution to GHG emissions resulting from the County's electricity and natural gas consumption (refer to FEIR Section 2.17, Global Climate Change). The FEIR impact analysis demonstrates that Policies COS-15.1, COS-15.2, and COS-15.3 of the General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element promote sustainable architecture and building techniques that reduce emissions of criteria pollutants and GHGs by encouraging design and construction of new buildings and upgrades of existing buildings to maximize energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. Energy efficiency is also addressed in the Section 2.16, Utilities, of the FEIR. The FEIR impact analysis demonstrates that Policy COS-14.7 encourages use of alternative energy sources for development projects and that Policies COS-15.1 through COS-15.5 encourage use of energy efficiency, green building programs, and energy recovery for development and infrastructure that would occur under General Plan implementation.

Safety Element Update policies (e.g., [policies](#) ~~Policies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8~~) regarding evacuation roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) and Environmental Justice Element policies, such as Policy EJ-12.1, could result in improvements to roadways and right of way, such as construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths, that result in consumption of energy (e.g., diesel and gasoline

fuel; electricity) to power construction equipment and vehicles. Proposed Environmental Justice Element ~~policies~~ Policies EJ-6.8, EJ-13.5, and EJ-12.2 could result in pedestrian and street lighting improvements in poorly lit areas. These new sources of lighting would require electricity use. Adaptation policies, such as proposed Policy A-1.5, for example, could result in construction of new or expanded community-serving facilities (e.g., facilities that support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services prior to, during, and after natural hazard events) that result in consumption of energy (e.g., diesel and gasoline fuel; electricity) to power construction equipment and vehicles and require energy (e.g., natural gas and electricity) for operations. And Policies A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4, for example, could result in roadway improvements (e.g., special roadway sealants or treatments that withstand extreme heat or incorporation of expansion joints into rails to reduce risk of damage during high temperatures) or infrastructure improvements (e.g., recycled water system service lines or stormwater conveyance improvements) that result in energy consumption during construction.

However, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in substantial changes to the types or locations of physical development and infrastructure relative to the project analyzed in the FEIR. As a result, the proposed elements and adaptation policies would result in similar energy impacts as the project evaluated in the FEIR. No changes to energy sources or energy consumption practices in the county, or other factors related to use of energy, have occurred since FEIR certification that could cause the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies to result in significant energy impacts that could not have been known at the time of FEIR certification.

Therefore, no substantial changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, related to energy use have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that result in one or more effects from geology and soils including: exposure of people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, strong seismic ground shaking, or landslides; result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil; produce unstable geological conditions that will result in adverse impacts resulting from landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse; being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property; having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater; and/or destroying a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?:

YES
NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified less than significant direct and cumulative impacts related to geology and soils (i.e., exposure to seismic-related hazards, soil erosion or topsoil loss, soil stability, expansive soils, soils incapable of adequately supporting septic tanks or alternative ~~wastewater~~~~waste-water~~ disposal systems, and damage to unique geologic features) as a result of future development and infrastructure under implementation of the General Plan. Specifically, the FEIR concluded that geology and soils impacts would be less than significant because of required compliance with federal, State and local building standards and regulations, including the California Building Code (CBC) and County-required geotechnical reconnaissance reports and investigations for seismic-related hazards; applicable federal, State and local regulations, including the IBC and CBC for expansive soils; applicable federal, State and local regulations related to septic tanks and waste water disposal, including County Department of Environmental Health (DEH) standards; and compliance with the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance, which could require the completion of a geological reconnaissance report to evaluate the significance of unique geologic features on a given project site. The FEIR also identified potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to paleontological resources, which would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation (measures Cul-3.1 and Cul-3.2).

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could result in physical changes that would result in adverse geology and soils impacts, or adverse effects to paleontological resources. For example, Safety Element ~~policies~~ Policies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8 regarding evacuation access could result in construction of roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) that eliminate existing impediments to evacuation or provide for adequate evacuation for new development. And Environmental Justice Element policies, such as Policy EJ-12.1, could result in minor capital improvements to roadways and right of way such as construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths. Adaptation policies, such as proposed Policy A-1.5, for example, could result in construction of new or expanded community-serving facilities (e.g., facilities that support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services prior to, during, and after natural hazard events) and Policies A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4, for example, could result in roadway improvements (e.g., special roadway sealants or treatments that withstand extreme heat or incorporation of expansion joints into rails to reduce risk of damage during high temperatures) or infrastructure improvements (e.g., recycled water system service lines or stormwater conveyance improvements). These ~~roadway-construction~~ facility and infrastructure improvements could occur in areas subject to adverse geologic and soil conditions, such as seismic events, soil erosion, and soil stability issues like landslides or collapse, and could involve subsurface construction at depths and in geologic formations in which paleontological resources are likely to be present.

The FEIR analyzed geology and soils impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements

resulting from the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The proposed policies would not result in any new or unique impacts that were not previously evaluated and mitigated in the FEIR. Same as the development analyzed in the FEIR, future improvements resulting from implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would result in less than significant geology and soils impacts due to required compliance with applicable federal, State, and local regulations and standards.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant geology and soils impacts that were not identified in the FEIR.

The FEIR also analyzed paleontological resources impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant paleontological impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of the significant paleontological resource impact identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no substantial changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to geology and soils, or paleontological resources, have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that result in one or more effects related to environmental effects associated with greenhouse gas emissions or compliance with applicable plans, policies or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) impacts regarding generation of GHG emissions levels that comply with Assembly Bill (AB) 32, and regarding the potential adverse effects of climate change on public health and safety. The FEIR determined

these impacts would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures CC-1.1 through CC-1.19.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could result in physical changes that would generate GHG emissions during construction activity. For example, Safety Element ~~policies~~ Policies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8 regarding evacuation access could result in construction of roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) that eliminate existing impediments to evacuation or provide for adequate evacuation for new development. Environmental Justice Element policies, such as Policy EJ-12.1, could result in construction of minor capital improvements to roadways and right of way, such as construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths. As a result, construction activities resulting from the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would generate GHG emissions.

However, the number of average daily vehicle trips, rate of vehicle miles traveled, and levels of traffic congestion in the county would not substantially increase as a result of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies because the types of improvements that may result from the proposed policies would not result in additional, unplanned population growth; therefore, operational vehicle GHG emissions in the county also would not substantially increase. The proposed elements and adaptation policies would not result in new substantial sources of GHG emissions from other sector or activity types, including building energy consumption, solid waste disposal, conveyance and treatment of water and wastewater, or agriculture because no new development outside of future development and infrastructure improvements associated with General Plan implementation and analyzed in the FEIR would occur with implementation of the proposed policies.

Regarding the proposed impacts of climate change on public health and safety, the proposed elements and adaptation policies would not result in physical changes that would exacerbate the impacts of climate change on public health and safety because the County would continue to implement the FEIR mitigation measures listed above. In addition, the Safety Element ~~includes proposed~~ policies and adaptation policies ~~that~~ would help the county adapt the anticipated impacts of climate change on the public health and safety of the county (e.g., improve evacuation access for wildfire events resulting from climate change and improve roadway surface materials to better withstand extreme heat events).

The FEIR analyzed operational and construction-related GHG impacts from the GHG emissions that would be generated by land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies, and it evaluated the impacts of climate on the public health and safety of the county. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant GHG impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of the significant GHG impacts previously identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to GHG emissions have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that result in one or more effects from hazards and hazardous materials including: creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or wastes; creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment; production of hazardous emissions or handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school; location on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 creating a hazard to the public or the environment; location within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport; within the vicinity of a private airstrip resulting in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; and/or exposure of people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct safety hazard impacts associated with development near public and private airports and potential impairments to emergency response and evacuation plans. The FEIR included mitigation measures Haz-1.1 through Haz-1.5 to reduce direct safety hazards to airports and mitigation measures Haz-3.1 through Haz-3.3 to reduce direct impacts to emergency response and evacuation plans to less-than-significant levels. The FEIR concluded that impacts related to transport, use, disposal, and accidental release of hazardous materials, including near schools; existing hazardous materials sites, and human exposure to vectors would be less than significant. Refer to Section XX. Wildfire, of this checklist for discussion of impacts related to wildland fires.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could result in physical changes that affect emergency response and evacuation plans. For example, Safety Element ~~policies~~ Policies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8 regarding evacuation access could result in construction of roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) that eliminate or lessen existing impediments to evacuation or provide for adequate evacuation for new development. While construction of such improvements could temporarily affect emergency response or evacuation plans (e.g., due to temporary lane closure), over the long-term such improvements would enhance, and not impair, emergency response and evacuation plans. Minor roadway improvements in existing developed areas (e.g., construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths) associated with the Environmental Justice element, such as Policy EJ-12.1, would be unlikely to result in impairment of emergency response or evacuation plans due to their location and minimal effect on the accessibility of the improved roadways. Adaptation policies, such as Policy A-1.5 regarding new or expanded community-serving facilities to support residents and coordinate the provision of services and resources during natural hazard events, and Policies A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4 regarding resilient roadway and water and stormwater infrastructure improvements, could result in temporary adverse effects on emergency response or evacuation plans during construction activities, but would not have adverse long-term effects on emergency response or evacuation plans. Ultimately, these types of improvements could enhance safety and emergency access in underserved areas. Further, the proposed elements and adaptation policies would not result in additional levels of growth that were not foreseen by adopted emergency response and evacuation plans.

Construction and operation of future improvements resulting from implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would involve the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials, and could involve disturbance on existing hazardous materials sites. The types of improvements that would result from the Safety and Environmental Justice elements (e.g., roadway and right-of-way improvements) and adaptation policies (e.g., expanded community-serving facilities and improvements that increase the resilience of roadways and water and stormwater infrastructure vulnerable to climate change) would not result in new development that could cause airport safety hazards for public or private airports (e.g., tall structures or incompatible land use), and would not substantially increase human exposure to vectors (e.g., involve features that attract mosquitoes and other vectors) or increase the likelihood of substantial accidental release of hazardous materials (e.g., result in improvements that do not comply with applicable required federal, State and local regulations related to hazardous materials).

The FEIR analyzed hazards and hazardous materials impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant hazards impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety

and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The proposed policies would not result in any new or unique impacts that were not previously evaluated and mitigated in the FEIR. And same as the development analyzed in the FEIR, future improvements resulting from implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would result in less-than-significant impacts with implementation of FEIR measures related to transport, use, disposal and accidental release of hazardous materials, including near schools; existing hazardous materials sites, and human exposure to vectors due to required compliance with applicable federal, State, and local regulations and standards.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant hazards and hazardous materials impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of the significant hazards and hazardous materials impacts identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to hazards and hazardous materials have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to hydrology and water quality including: violation of any waste discharge requirements; an increase in any listed pollutant to an impaired water body listed under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act; cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable surface or groundwater receiving water quality objectives or degradation of beneficial uses; substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level; substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area in a manner which would result in substantial erosion, siltation or flooding on- or off-site; create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems; provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; place housing or other structures which would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map, including County Floodplain Maps; expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; and/or inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative hydrology and water quality impacts regarding violation of water quality standards and requirements, and groundwater supply depletion and interference with groundwater recharge, which would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation (measures Hyd-1.1 through Hyd-1.10 for violations of water quality standards and requirements; measures Hyd-1.1 through Hyd-1.5, and Hyd-2.1 through Hyd-2.5 for impacts to groundwater supplies and recharge). The FEIR identified potentially significant direct impacts to all other hydrology and water quality impacts analyzed and included the mitigation measures listed below, which the FEIR determined would reduce the impacts to less-than-significant:

- Erosion or Siltation: Measures Hyd-1.2, Hyd-1.3, Hyd-1.5, Hyd-3.1, Hyd-3.2, and Hyd-3.3;
- Flooding: Measures Hyd-1.1 through Hyd-1.5, Hyd-2.5, and Hyd-4.1 through Hyd-4.3;
- Capacity of Stormwater Systems: Measures Hyd-1.1, Hyd-1.2, Hyd-1.3, Hyd-1.4, Hyd-1.5, Hyd-2.5, Hyd-3.1, Hyd-4.1, Hyd-4.2, and Hyd-4.3;
- Housing within a 100-year Flood Hazard Area: Measures Hyd-1.2, Hyd-1.5, Hyd-2.5, Hyd-4.1, Hyd-4.2, and Hyd-6.1;
- Impeding or Redirecting Flood Flows: Measures Hyd-1.2, Hyd-1.5, Hyd-2.5, Hyd-4.1, Hyd-4.2, Hyd-4.3, and Hyd-6.1;
- Dam Inundation and Flood Hazards: Measures Hyd-1.2, Hyd-1.5, Hyd-2.5, Hyd-4.1, Hyd-4.2, Hyd-4.3, Hyd-6.1, Hyd-8.1, and Hyd-8.2; and
- Seiche, Tsunami and Mudflow Hazards: Measures Hyd-3.1, Hyd-3.2, and Hyd-3.3

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could result in physical changes that would adversely affect hydrology and water quality. For example, Safety Element ~~policies~~ Policies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8 regarding evacuation access could result in construction of roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) that eliminate existing impediments to evacuation or provide for adequate evacuation for new development. ~~And~~ Environmental Justice Element policies, such as Policy EJ-12.1, could result in minor capital improvements to roadways and right of way, such as construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths in developed areas. And adaptation policies, such as proposed Policy A-1.5, for example, could result in construction of new or expanded community-serving facilities (e.g., facilities that support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services prior to, during, and after natural hazard events) and Policies A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4, for example, could result in roadway improvements (e.g., special roadway sealants or treatments that withstand extreme heat or incorporation of expansion joints into rails to reduce risk of damage during high temperatures) or infrastructure improvements (e.g., recycled water system service lines or stormwater conveyance improvements) Such improvements would involve temporary and long-term changes related to hydrology and water quality. For example, ground disturbance activities and equipment used during construction could result in pollutants that affect surface or

groundwater quality or result in erosion or siltation. New or expanded community-serving facilities or These roadway improvements would also result in new impervious surfaces, which alter drainage patterns, increase runoff volume, collect pollutants, contribute runoff to the stormwater system, and could affect groundwater recharge processes or flood flows (depending on their location relative to groundwater basins and flood hazard areas, respectively). And Policy A-4.4 could result in improvements to stormwater infrastructure capacity. The Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in additional placement of housing within flood hazard areas, or increased exposure of people or structures to risks involving flooding, including as the result of failure of a dam or levee, or from seiche, tsunami, or mudflow hazards because the County would continue to implement applicable FEIR mitigation measures listed above.

The FEIR analyzed hydrology and water quality impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant hydrology and water quality impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant hydrology and water quality impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of the significant hydrology and water quality impacts identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to hydrology and water quality have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING – Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to land use and planning including: physically dividing an established community; and/or conflicts with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County’s GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative land use and planning impacts from the physical division of an established community as a result of large multi-lane roads and included measures Lan-1.1 through Lan-1.3, which would reduce the impacts to less-than-significant. The FEIR

determined that impacts regarding conflicts with land use plans, policies, and regulations, including HCPs and NCCPs, would be less than significant. Refer to Section IV. Biological Resources for discussion of impacts regarding conflicts with HCPs and NCCPs.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could result in physical changes that have the potential to physically divide an established community. For example, Safety Element ~~policies~~ Policies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8 could result in construction of roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) for improved evacuation access. Environmental Justice Element policies, such as Policy EJ-12.1, that result in minor capital improvements to roadways and right of way such as construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths in developed areas, would likely improve physical connections within established communities and would not result in new physical divisions. And adaptation policies, such as Policy A-1.5, could result in construction of new community-serving facilities (e.g., facilities that support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services prior to, during, and after natural hazard events) that would not conflict with an existing land use designations. The proposed elements and adaptation policies ~~The proposed elements~~ would not result in conflicts with other land use plans, policies, and regulations (e.g., the SANDAG Regional Plan; the County Zoning ordinance, community plans, specific plans) because the County would continue to implement the applicable FEIR mitigation measures listed above.

The FEIR analyzed land use and planning impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant land use and planning impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant land use and planning impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of the significant land use and planning impacts identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to land use and planning have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to mineral resources including: the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State; and/or loss of locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County’s GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative mineral resource impacts related to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State or loss of a locally important mineral resource recovery site as a result of future development and infrastructure, which would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation (measures Min-1.1 through Min-1.3).

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could potentially result in physical changes that would adversely affect known mineral resource availability and recovery sites. For example, Safety Element and adaptation policies ~~S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8~~ regarding evacuation access could result in construction of roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) and adaptation policies A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4, for example, could result in roadway improvements (e.g., special roadway sealants or treatments that withstand extreme heat or incorporation of expansion joints into rails to reduce risk of damage during high temperatures) or infrastructure improvements (e.g., recycled water system service lines or stormwater conveyance improvements) in developed areas; which could encroach on areas where mines are active or where future resource recovery sites would have otherwise been permitted. The proposed policies would not involve land use changes that could result in a new or more substantial loss of mineral resources of recovery sites because the County would continue to implement the FEIR mitigation measures listed above.

The FEIR analyzed the mineral resources impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant mineral resources impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of the significant mineral resource impacts identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to mineral resources have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

XIII. NOISE -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that result in one or more effects from noise including: exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies; exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels; a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project; a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project; for projects located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, or for projects within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative noise impacts related to permanent increases in ambient noise levels, which would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation (measures Noi-1.3, Noi-1.4, Noi-1.5, Noi-1.8, Noi-2.3, Noi-2.4, Noi-3.1, and Noi-3.2). The FEIR also identified potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts related to excessive noise levels, excessive groundborne vibration, and excessive noise exposure from a public or private airport. It identified potentially significant direct impacts for temporary increases in ambient noise levels. The FEIR also included the following mitigation measures to reduce potentially significant noise impacts to less than significant: mitigation measures Noi-1.1 through Noi-1.9 are applicable to excessive noise levels; mitigation measures Noi-1.7, and Noi-2.1 through Noi-2.4 are applicable to excessive groundborne vibration; mitigation measures Noi-4.1 and Noi-4.2 are applicable to temporary increases in ambient noise levels, and mitigation measures Noi-5.1 through Noi-5.3 are applicable to excessive noise exposure from a public or private airport.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could result in physical changes that would generate noise. For example, Safety Element policies ~~S-1.7~~ S-2.2, ~~S-1.8~~ S-2.3, ~~S-1.9~~ S-1.7, ~~S-3.5~~ S-4.5, ~~S-3.6~~ S-2.1, ~~S-4.6~~, ~~S-3.8~~ S-2.7, and ~~S-9.8~~ S-10.8 regarding evacuation access would temporarily increase noise levels during construction of roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways), as would construction activities resulting from the Environmental Justice Element, such as Policy EJ-12.1, which could result in minor capital improvements to roadways and right of way such as new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths

in developed areas. And adaptation policies, such as Policy A-1.5, for example, could result in construction of new or expanded community-serving facilities (e.g., facilities that support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services prior to, during, and after natural hazard events) that result in temporary construction noise and long-term operational noise, and Policies A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4 that could result in a temporarily increase of noise levels during construction of roadway and water and stormwater infrastructure improvements.

The number of average daily vehicle trips, rate of vehicle miles traveled, and levels of traffic congestion in the county would not substantially increase as a result of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies because the types of improvements that may result from the proposed policies would not result in additional, unplanned population growth; therefore, operational traffic noise emissions in the county also would not substantially increase. The proposed elements and adaptation policies would not result in new substantial stationary sources of noise and would not result in new development that could increase exposure to excessive aircraft noise levels from public and private airports.

The FEIR analyzed the noise impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant noise impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant noise impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of the significant noise impacts identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to noise have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that result in one or more effects to population and housing including displacing substantial numbers of existing housing or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified less than significant direct and cumulative impacts related to population growth and displacement of housing

and people as a result of future development and infrastructure under the General Plan. Specifically, the FEIR concluded that: population growth resulting from General Plan implementation is consistent with forecasted growth for the unincorporated county; the County's land use plan provides adequate capacity to exceed its Regional Housing Needs Allocation and ensure a substantial number of existing housing are not displaced; and increases in residential density proposed in some areas would sufficiently offset displaced housing (and people) in other areas such that replacement housing elsewhere would not be necessary.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in additional, unplanned population growth, or the physical displacement of substantial numbers of people or housing because the proposed element would serve and respond to growth planned under the General Plan. Physical changes associated with the proposed elements and adaptation policies include roadway and capital improvements that, for example, provide for adequate evacuation routes, more lighting in poorly lit areas, ~~or~~ pedestrian improvements in developed areas, install special roadway sealants or treatments to withstand extreme heat, expand stormwater conveyance infrastructure, install new recycled water service lines, or provide community-serving facilities to support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services during natural hazard events (e.g., Policies ~~S-1.7~~S-2.2, ~~S-1.8~~S-2.3, ~~S-1.9~~S-1.7, ~~S-3.5~~S-4.5, ~~S-3.6~~S-2.1, ~~S-4.6~~, ~~S-3.8~~S-2.7, and ~~S-9.8~~S-10.8); Policies EJ-6.8, EJ-12.1, EJ-13.5, and EJ-12.2; and Policies A-1.5, A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4). These improvements would be made to improve public health and safety for existing communities or planned development and would not result in substantial levels of unplanned growth. The Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not involve land use changes or development that could physically displace substantial numbers of people or housing.

The FEIR analyzed the population and housing impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

For the reasons provided above, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant population and housing impacts that were not identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no substantial changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to population and housing have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that result in one or more substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause

significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to public services related to fire protection, police protection, schools, and other public services (libraries) as a result of future development, and included mitigation measures that reduce the direct and cumulative public service impacts to less than significant (i.e., mitigation measures Pub-1.1 through Pub-1.9 for fire protection services; mitigation measures Pub-1.1, Pub-1.2, and Pub-1.3 for police protection services; and other measures listed in Sections 2.1 through 2.17 of the GPU EIR related to specific resources that may be adversely affected by construction of fire and police protection facilities). The FEIR also identified potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to school services, which would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation (measures Pub-1.1, Pub-1.2, Pub-1.3, Pub-3.1, and Pub-3.2). Refer to Section XVI. Recreation, for discussion of parks and recreational facilities.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in additional levels of growth or development that would increase demand for public services such that construction of new or physically altered public facilities would be required. Physical changes associated with the proposed elements include roadway and capital improvements that, for example, provide for adequate evacuation routes, more lighting in poorly lit areas, or pedestrian improvements in developed areas, install special roadway sealants or treatments to withstand extreme heat, expand stormwater conveyance infrastructure, install new recycled water service lines, or provide community-serving facilities to support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services during natural hazard events (e.g., Policies ~~S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8;~~ Policies EJ-6.8, EJ-12.1, EJ-13.5, and EJ-12.2; and Policies A-1.5, A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4.). These improvements would be made to improve public health and safety for existing communities or planned development and would not result in increased demand for police protection or fire protection public services. The Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not involve land use changes or development that could increase demand for public services including police protection, fire protection, schools, and libraries.

The FEIR analyzed public services impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant public services impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant public services impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of the significant public services impacts that were identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no substantial changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to public services have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

XVI. RECREATION -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that result in an increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or that include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified a potentially significant direct and cumulative impact related to deterioration of parks and recreational facilities and a potentially significant direct impact related to construction of new recreational facilities as a result of future development and infrastructure. The FEIR determined that mitigation measures Rec-1.1 through Rec-1.12 (related to deterioration of recreational facilities) and Rec-1.1, Rec-1.2, Rec-1.3, Rec-1.4, Rec-1.8, Rec-1.9, Rec-1.11, and Rec-2.1 through Rec-2.6 (related to expansion or construction of recreational facilities) would reduce impacts to less-than-significant.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in additional levels of growth or development that would increase demand for parks and recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration would occur, or that construction of new or physically altered parks and recreational facilities would be required. Physical changes associated with the proposed elements include roadway and capital improvements that, for example, provide for adequate evacuation routes, more lighting in poorly lit areas, or pedestrian improvements in developed areas, install special roadway sealants or treatments to withstand extreme heat, expand stormwater conveyance infrastructure, install new recycled water service lines, or provide community-serving facilities to support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services during natural hazard events (e.g., Policies ~~S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8;~~ Policies EJ-6.8, EJ-12.1, EJ-13.5, and EJ-12.2; and Policies A-1.5, A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4.) These improvements would not result in increased demand for or use of parks and recreational facilities. Moreover, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not involve land

use changes or development that could increase demand for or use of parks and recreational facilities.

The FEIR analyzed recreation impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant recreation impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant recreation impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of the significant recreation impacts that were identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no substantial changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to recreation have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause effects to transportation/traffic including: an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system; exceedance, either individually or cumulatively, of a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways; a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks; substantial increase in hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment); inadequate emergency access; inadequate parking capacity; and/or a conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts transportation and traffic impacts regarding unacceptable levels of service (LOS) on roadways in the county, unacceptable levels of service on roadways in adjacent cities, and safety hazards on existing rural roadways. The FEIR concluded that these impacts would remain significant and unavoidable with mitigation (measures Tra-1.1 through Tra-1.8 for roadways in the county; measures Tra-1.1, Tra-1.2, Tra-1.3, Tra-1.4, Tra-1.6, Tra-1.7, and Tra-2.1 for roadways in adjacent cities;

measures Tra-1.3, Tra-1.4, Tra-1.7 and Tra-3.1 for rural road safety). The FEIR identified potentially significant direct impacts regarding emergency access, parking capacity, and alternative transportation conflicts that would be less than significant with mitigation (measures Tra-1.3, Tra-1.4, Tra-1.6, and Tra-4.1 through Tra-4.4 for emergency access; measures Tra-1.4, Tra-1.6, Tra-5.1, and Tra-5.2 for parking capacity; and measures Tra-5.1, Tra-5.2, and Tra-6.1 through Tra-6.9 for alternative transportation conflicts).

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not substantially increase the number of average daily vehicle trips or levels of traffic congestion in the county because the types of improvements that may result from the proposed policies would not result in additional, unplanned population growth. Physical changes associated with the proposed elements include roadway and capital improvements that, for example, provide for adequate evacuation routes, more lighting in poorly lit areas, or pedestrian improvements in developed areas, install special roadway sealants or treatments to withstand extreme heat, expand stormwater conveyance infrastructure, install new recycled water service lines, or provide community-serving facilities to support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services during natural hazard events (e.g., Policies ~~S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8~~; Policies EJ-6.8, EJ-12.1, EJ-13.5, and EJ-12.2; and Policies A-1.5, A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4). These improvements would be made to improve safety and emergency access for existing communities or planned development and would not result in new growth or development that could worsen LOS performance on roadways in the county or adjacent cities. The Safety and Environmental Justice elements could result in improvements to rural roads with existing design or incompatible use hazards but would improve and not worsen existing safety conditions. The proposed elements and adaptation policies would not involve development that could include inadequate parking capacity or conflict with adopted plans for alternative modes of transportation.

The FEIR analyzed transportation and traffic impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant transportation and traffic impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant transportation and traffic impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of the significant transportation and traffic impacts identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no substantial changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to transportation and traffic have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause one or more effects to tribal cultural resources including: causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resource Code §21074?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 did not identify significant tribal cultural resources impacts. However, the FEIR did identify potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources, including tribal archaeological resources and resources on or eligible for the California Historic Register, and human remains, including Native American remains, which would be less than significant with mitigation (refer to Section V. Cultural Resources). Assembly Bill 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes 2014) established a new tribal consultation process, a new class of resources ("tribal cultural resources" as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a)(1)(A)-B)), and required an update to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines to include questions related to impacts to tribal cultural resources. Changes to Appendix G were approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 27, 2016.

Tribal cultural resources, including sites, places, landscapes, or objects of cultural value to a tribe, are present throughout the unincorporated area. There are 17 federally recognized tribal nations with jurisdiction over 18 reservations in San Diego County. The tribal members of today's bands represent four Indian cultural/linguistic groups who have populated what is today the San Diego region for more than 10,000 years. The four nations are the Luiseno, Cahuilla, Cupeno, and Kumeyaay.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies could result in physical changes that would adversely affect tribal cultural resources. For example, Safety Element ~~policies~~ Policies S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8 regarding evacuation access could cause adverse effects to tribal cultural resources by resulting in construction of roadway improvements (e.g., new or expanded roadways) that eliminate existing impediments to evacuation or provide for adequate evacuation for new development. Environmental Justice Element policies, such as Policy EJ-12.1, could result in minor capital improvements to roadways and right of way (e.g., construction of new or expanded pedestrian sidewalks, street crossings, and bike paths) that adversely affect tribal cultural resources during ground-disturbing activities. New or expanded roadways could also adversely affect the integrity of a cultural landscape or sacred place of value to a tribal nation. And adaptation policies, such as proposed Policies A-1.5, A-2.4, A-4.1, could result in construction of new or expanded community-serving facilities or roadway and water and stormwater infrastructure improvements that involve ground-disturbing construction activities that adversely affect tribal cultural resources.

However, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in substantial changes to the types or locations of physical development and infrastructure relative to the project (General Plan implementation) analyzed in the FEIR. As a result, the proposed elements and adaptation policies would result in similar impacts to tribal cultural resources as the project evaluated in the FEIR. No changes to tribal cultural resources in the county have occurred since FEIR certification that could cause the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies to result in significant tribal cultural resources impacts that could not have been known at the time of FEIR certification.

Therefore, no substantial changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, related to tribal cultural resources have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS -- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause effects to utilities and service systems including: exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board; require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities, new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; require new or expanded entitlements to water supplies or new water resources to serve the project; result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments; be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; and/or noncompliance with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County's GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts regarding availability of adequate water supplies and adequate landfill capacity, which would remain significant and unavoidable with mitigation (measures USS-4.1 through USS-4.7 for water supplies and measures USS-6.1 through USS-6.8 for landfill capacity). The FEIR identified potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts regarding construction of new or expanded energy production or transmission facilities, which would be less than significant with mitigation (measures USS-8.1 through USS-8.4). Regarding compliance with wastewater treatment requirements, construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment facilities, construction of new or expanded stormwater drainage facilities, and availability of wastewater capacity, the FEIR identified potentially significant direct impacts that would

be less than significant with mitigation (measures USS-1.1 through USS-1.3 for wastewater treatment requirements; measures USS-2.1 through USS-2.3 for wastewater treatment facility construction; measures USS-3.1 through USS-3.5 for stormwater drainage system construction; and measures USS-1.1 through USS-1.3 for wastewater capacity). The FEIR concluded identified less than significant impacts regarding consistency with solid waste regulations.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not increase demand for utilities and service systems, including demand for water supplies and water treatment facilities, landfill capacity, energy production and transmission, wastewater treatment facilities, and stormwater drainage system capacity because they would not involve land use changes or development that could substantially increase demand for utilities and service systems. Physical changes associated with the proposed elements include roadway and capital improvements that, for example, provide for adequate evacuation routes, more lighting in poorly lit areas, or pedestrian improvements in developed areas, install special roadway sealants or treatments to withstand extreme heat, expand stormwater conveyance infrastructure, install new recycled water service lines, or provide community-serving facilities to support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services during natural hazard events (e.g., Policies ~~S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7,~~ and ~~S-9.8S-10.8~~; Policies EJ-6.8, EJ-12.1, EJ-13.5, and EJ-12.2; and Policies A-1.5, A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4). These improvements would be made to improve public health and safety for existing communities or planned development. As a result, the proposed elements and adaptation policies would not result in increased demand for utilities and service systems such that construction of new or physically altered public facilities would be required.

The FEIR analyzed impacts to utilities and service systems from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the utilities and service systems impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

As a result, the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in any new significant utilities and service systems impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of the significant utilities and service systems quality impacts that were identified in the FEIR.

Therefore, no substantial changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the FEIR was certified as complete, related to utilities and service systems have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

XX. WILDFIRE-- Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that cause effects in areas located in or near State Responsibility Areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones related to wildfire, including: substantial impairment to an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; exacerbation of wildfire risks due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors that expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire; installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment; and/or exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

YES

NO

The FEIR for the County’s GPU certified on August 3, 2011 identified potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts associated with exposure of people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, which would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation (measures Haz-4.1 through Haz-4.5). Refer to Section XIV. Hazards and Hazardous Materials, for discussion of FEIR impact conclusions related to substantial impairment of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The FEIR did not identify significant impacts regarding exacerbation of wildfire risks due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors; installation or maintenance of infrastructure that may exacerbate wildfire risk; or exposure of people or structures to significant risks including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.

Implementation of the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in additional levels of growth or development that would increase exposure of people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. Physical changes associated with the proposed elements include roadway and capital improvements that, for example, provide for adequate evacuation routes, more lighting in poorly lit areas, and pedestrian improvements in developed areas, install special roadway sealants or treatments to withstand extreme heat, expand stormwater conveyance infrastructure, install new recycled water service lines, or provide community-serving facilities to support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services during natural hazard events (e.g., Policies ~~S-1.7S-2.2, S-1.8S-2.3, S-1.9S-1.7, S-3.5S-4.5, S-3.6S-2.1, S-4.6, S-3.8S-2.7, and S-9.8S-10.8~~; Policies EJ-6.8, EJ-12.1, EJ-13.5, and EJ-12.2; and Policies A-1.5, A-2.4, A-4.1, and A-4.4). Such improvements to roadways, evacuation routes, and water and stormwater infrastructure could decrease the exposure of existing communities and new development to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, and would not result in increased exposure. New or expanded roadways to provide evacuation routes or emergency access could increase wildfire risk by facilitating human access into areas with high wildfire risk. The proposed elements would

not introduce new people or structures into the project area that could be exposed to wildfire risk, or exposed to significant risks including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.

The FEIR analyzed wildland fire impacts from land use and infrastructure development under the General Plan, including the types of physical improvements resulting from the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies. The FEIR also identified the mitigation measures listed above to reduce the significant wildland fire impacts of future development and infrastructure under General Plan implementation. The County would continue to implement these FEIR mitigation measures, which would also reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies.

The Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies would not result in substantial changes to the types or locations of physical development and infrastructure relative to the project analyzed in the FEIR. As a result, the proposed elements and adaptation policies would result in other similar wildfire-related impacts as the project evaluated in the FEIR (i.e., exacerbation of wildfire risks due slope, prevailing winds, and other factors; installation or maintenance of infrastructure that may exacerbate wildfire risk; or exposure of people or structures to significant risks including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes). No changes to wildfire conditions in the county have occurred since FEIR certification that could cause the Safety and Environmental Justice elements and adaptation policies to result in new or more severe significant wildfire impacts that could not have been known at the time of FEIR certification.

Therefore, no substantial changes in circumstances under which the project is being undertaken, or new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable due diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete, related to wildfire have been identified during the preparation of this checklist.

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Since the previous EIR was certified or previous ND was adopted, are there any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that result in any mandatory finding of significance listed below?

Does the project degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

YES

NO

This Safety Element Update contains revisions and additions to the previously approved goals, policies and implementation programs that incorporate recently adopted State laws that require the following to be performed, updated, and included in a Safety Element:

1. Identify and update information related to:
 - Seismic and geologic hazards
 - Evacuation routes
 - Military installations
 - Peak-load water supply requirements
 - Minimum road widths and clearances around structures
 - Flood hazards
 - Fire hazards.
2. Prepare a climate change vulnerability assessment and develop climate adaptation and resilience strategies, including adaptation goals and policies that will be integrated into the County's General Plan Safety Element and/or General Plan Implementation Plan, in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 379.
3. Identify residential developments in any hazard area that does not have at least two evacuation routes.

Consistent with requirements of SB 1000, the County has added a new Environmental Justice Element to the County's General Plan Update that contains goals, policies, and implementation programs that identify:

1. Disadvantaged communities, also known as Environmental Justice Communities, within the County's General Plan planning area.
2. Objectives and policies to:
 - a. Reduce unique or compounded health risks in Environmental Justice Communities through assessing conditions in Environmental Justice Topic Areas that include but are not limited to:
 - i. Reducing pollution exposure and improving air quality
 - ii. Promoting public facilities, defined as public improvements, public services, and community amenities
 - iii. Promoting food access
 - iv. Promoting safe and sanitary homes
 - v. Promoting physical activity
 - b. Promote civil engagement in public decision making.
 - c. Prioritize improvements and programs to address the needs of Environmental Justice Communities.

As provided by State Government Code 65302(h), the Environmental Justice Element has the same weight as the mandatory elements of the General Plan and is internally consistent with the other elements.

The Vulnerability and Assessment Report builds upon the County's prior climate change efforts and focuses on climate change adaptation and resilience within the unincorporated county. The report includes a comprehensive vulnerability assessment and proposed adaptation goals and policies developed to address the County's priority climate impacts and are organized by six population and asset categories.

The six adaptation and resilience goals are:

■ **Goal A-1, Resilient Communities.** Increase community resilience to climate change and protection of vulnerable populations.

■ **Goal A-2, Resilient Transportation Systems.** Increase the resilience of transportation systems and protection of critical transportation infrastructure from climate change.

■ **Goal A-3, Resilient Energy Resources.** Increase the resilience of energy resources and protection of critical energy infrastructure and systems from climate change.

■ **Goal A-4, Resilient Water Resources.** Protect water resources vulnerable to climate change and ensure a safe and reliable supply of water.

■ **Goal A-5, Resilient Natural Systems.** Protect biodiversity and habitat vulnerable to climate change.

■ **Goal A-6, Emergency Services.** Ensure that emergency services have adequate capacity to address increased needs due to climate change-related impacts.

Each adaptation goal would be implemented through proposed adaptation policies. Subject to consideration and approval by the Board of Supervisors in 2021, the goals and policies will be integrated into the County's General Plan Safety Element and/or General Plan Implementation Plan, in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 379, Government Code section 65302(g)(4).

Since the GPU EIR was certified, there are no changes in the project or changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken and/or "new information of substantial importance" that result in any mandatory finding of significance. The proposed project would not result in additional impacts to biological resources, cumulatively considerable impacts, or direct or indirect environmental impacts to human beings. All impacts associated with the Safety Element Update, ~~and~~ Environmental Justice Element, and adaptation goals and policies, would be consistent with those previously identified in the GPU EIR for the General Plan.

2021 Safety Element Update and EJ Element

– ~~PDS2019-GPA-19-001 AND PDS2017-GPA-17-004, PDS2021-ER-21-00-002~~ ~~PSD2021-Safety 19-GPA-001 and EJ-17-GPA-004~~ - 49 - ~~March 10~~ April 29, 2021

REFERENCES USED IN THE COMPLETION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW UPDATE CHECKLIST FORM

San Diego County. 2011 (August). *San Diego County General Plan Implementation Plan*. August 2011 (Revised: April 2013 [GPA 12-009], November 2015 [GPA 14-001], and March 2017 [GPA 16-003]). Available at:
<https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/gpupdate/docs/GP/Implementation%20Plan_v2017.pdf>.