



## CITY OF CANYON LAKE

### City Hall

31516 Railroad Canyon Road  
Canyon Lake, CA 92587

[www.canyonlakeca.gov](http://www.canyonlakeca.gov)

Mayor Jeremy Smith  
Mayor Pro Tem Dale Welty  
Council Member Kasey Castillo  
Council Member Jennifer Dain  
Council Member Mark Terry

City Manager Nicole Dailey  
City Attorney Steven Graham  
City Clerk Sheryl Garcia

## AGENDA

### Regular Meeting of the Canyon Lake City Council

Wednesday, April 12, 2023

Closed Session 4:30 P.M. – City Hall Administration Office – 31526 Railroad Canyon Road, Suite 5

Open Session 6:30 P.M. – City Hall Council Chamber – 31516 Railroad Canyon Road

### CLOSED SESSION – 4:30 P.M.

#### CLOSED SESSION CALLED TO ORDER

#### ROLL CALL

#### PUBLIC COMMENT

#### LIMIT 3 MINUTES

*Any person wishing to address the City Council on any matter within the jurisdiction of the City, whether or not it appears on this agenda, is asked to complete a "Speaker Request Form" available on the back counter. The completed form is to be submitted to the City Clerk prior to an individual being heard by the City Council. The City Council has adopted a time limitation of three (3) minutes per person. If you are commenting on the agenda item, your comments will be heard at the time that particular item is scheduled on the agenda. Please note that if you are addressing the City Council on items NOT on the agenda, the Brown Act does not allow discussion of such items. Therefore, the City Council may only do the following: refer the matter to staff, ask for additional information or request a report back, or give a very limited factual response.*

*Members of the public may submit comments electronically by sending an email to [cityclerk@canyonlakeca.gov](mailto:cityclerk@canyonlakeca.gov). Comments submitted electronically will be provided to the City Council and included in the official record but will not be read aloud during the meeting.*

- A. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS - Pursuant to Section 54956.8  
Property: 28730 Vacation Drive, Canyon Lake, CA  
Agency Negotiator: City Manager  
Negotiating Parties: Canyon Lake Property Owner's Association  
Under Negotiation: Price and Terms of Payment
- B. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS – PUBLIC EMPLOYEE APPOINTMENT - Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.6  
Agency Designated Representatives: City Manager  
Unrepresented Employees: Canyon Lake Fire Department Employees
- C. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION - Pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9 – Richard Beck v. City of Canyon Lake, et al. Riverside Superior Court Case No. CVRI2202608

- D. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION - Pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9 – People of the State of California, et al. v. Helen Jensen, et al. Riverside Superior Court  
Case No. CVRI2100821
- E. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL– INITIATION OF LITIGATION – Pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9 – (2 cases) Code Enforcement Cases re 22980 Fawn Lake Place & 22380 Pintail

**OPEN SESSION - 6:30 P.M.**

**OPEN SESSION CALLED TO ORDER**

**INVOCATION**

**FLAG SALUTE**

**ROLL CALL**

**CLOSED SESSION REPORT**

**APPROVAL OF CITY COUNCIL AGENDA**

**CEREMONIAL MATTERS** *Presentations, Awards, Proclamations*

- Citizen of the Month
- Recognition – Matt Thomas, Eagle Scout
- Presentation - Northwest Mosquito & Vector Control District

**COMMUNITY REPORTS - LIMIT 3 MINUTES**

- Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Update
- Canyon Lake Property Owners Association Update
- Chamber of Commerce Update

**PUBLIC SAFETY UPDATE**

- Sheriff's Department
- Code Enforcement
- Fire Department

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

**LIMIT 3 MINUTES**

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## **CONSENT CALENDAR**

All items listed on the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine matters, status reports or documents covering previous City Council action. The items listed on the Consent Calendar may be enacted in one motion. With the concurrence of the City Council, a Council Member may request that an item be removed for further discussion. Staff recommends approval of all items.

- (1) Waive Full Reading, Read all Ordinances by Title Only
- (2) Adoption of Resolution No. 2023-12 Approving Claims and Demands of the City
- (3) Approval of City Council Minutes
  - March 8, 2023 – Regular City Council Meeting

## **PULLED CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS**

### **PUBLIC HEARINGS**

- (4) Update to the Safety Element of the Canyon Lake General Plan to Meet the Requirements of State Law
- (5) Conditional Use Permit for the Establishment of a Tattoo Parlor in the MXU (Mixed Use) Zone, Located in the Canyon Lake Towne Center at 31580 Railroad Canyon Road
- (6) Consideration of an Amendment to the Canyon Lake Municipal Code, MXU (Mixed Use) Zone, Chapter 9.30.020 Uses Permitted

### **BUSINESS ITEMS**

- (7) Resolution Supporting Local Control of Land Use Issues
- (8) Appeal of Building Official Determination Extending Expired Building Permit 2018-260
- (9) Establish and Appoint City Council Ad Hoc Committees

### **CITY MANAGER COMMENTS**

### **COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL REPORTS/COMMENTS**

### **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

The next regular meeting will be held on **Wednesday, May 10, 2023, at 5:00 for Closed Session and 6:30 p.m. for Open Session.**

### **ADJOURNMENT**

## VISION STATEMENT

The vision of the City of Canyon Lake is to be a City that provides a quality of life that makes Canyon Lake the premier place to live in Southern California.

### **ATTENTION RESIDENTS:**

Supporting documents, including staff reports, are available for review at City Hall in the City Clerk's Office or on the City's website at [www.canyonlakeca.gov](http://www.canyonlakeca.gov) once the agenda has been publicly posted. Any written material relating to an item on this agenda submitted to the City Council after distribution of the agenda packet will be available for public inspection in the City Clerk's Office during normal business hours. In addition, such writings or documents will be made available for public review at the respective public meeting. It is the intention of the City of Canyon Lake to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in all respects. If, as an attendee or participant at this meeting, you will need special assistance beyond what is normally provided, the City of Canyon Lake will attempt to accommodate you in every reasonable manner. Please contact the City Clerk's office at least 48 hours prior to the meeting to inform us of your particular needs and to determine if accommodation is feasible. Please advise us at that time if you will need accommodations to attend or participate in meetings on a regular basis.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE } SS. AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING  
CITY OF CANYON LAKE }

I, Sheryl L. Garcia, City Clerk of the City of Canyon Lake, California, do hereby declare that the foregoing agenda was posted on April 6, 2023, at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting per Government Code 54954.2, and as required by Resolution 2019-42 of the Canyon Lake City Council.

Sheryl L. Garcia, MMC, CPM  
City Clerk



## ITEM NO. 2

# STAFF REPORT

**TO:** Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

**FROM:** Nicole Dailey, City Manager

**BY:** Elizabeth Pereda, Executive Assistant and Accounting Technician 1

**DATE:** April 12, 2023

**SUBJECT:** Resolution No. 2023-12, Allowing Certain Claims and Demands as Set Forth in Exhibit A

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### **Recommendation**

That the City Council adopt Resolution No. 2023-12, allowing certain claims and demands as set forth in Exhibit A.

### **Background**

All claims and demands are reported and summarized for review and approval by the City Council on a routine basis at each City Council meeting. The attached claims represent the paid claims and demands since the City Council meeting of March 8, 2023.

### **Fiscal Impact**

All claims and demands are paid from appropriated funds or authorized resources of the City and have been recorded in accordance with the City's policies.

### **Attachments**

1. Resolution No. 2023-12

# **ATTACHMENT 1**

**RESOLUTION NO. 2023-12**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE, CALIFORNIA, ALLOWING CERTAIN CLAIMS AND DEMANDS AS SET FORTH IN EXHIBIT A**

**WHEREAS**, the Finance & Planning Committee of the City of Canyon Lake reviewed Exhibit A at their regularly scheduled meeting on April 12, 2023; and

**WHEREAS**, Exhibit A was presented at the regular meeting of the City Council on April 12, 2023, at which all present, were given an opportunity to comment.

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:**

Demands are approved as shown on the Demand\Warrant Register of March 8th, in the amount of \$391,714.15 as follows:

Payroll Earnings (Gross)	\$ 156,979.54	(For Month of March)
Payroll Processing Fees	\$ 285.60	(For Month of March)
Payroll Taxes - Employer	3,680.96	(For Month of March)
On-line Retirement	14,510.22	(For Month of March)
PARS	12,464.03	(For Month of March)
On-line Health	16,623.14	(For Month of March)
Principal	347.65	(For Month of April)
Aflac	640.44	(For Month of February)
Nationwide Deferred Comp.	5,717.32	(For Month of March)
Citizens Business Bank Interest	1,949.05	(For the Month of February)
General	\$ 178,516.20	
TOTAL	<u>\$ 391,714.15</u>	

**PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED** this 12th day of April, 2023.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jeremy Smith, Mayor

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sheryl L. Garcia, MMC, CPM  
City Clerk

City of Canyon Lake  
Invoices Selected for Payment - COUNCIL CHECK REPORT

Vendor ID	Invoice Description	Cash Required
2 Hot Uniforms	Fire Station Shirt Alterations	78.30
ABILA	Accounting Software 3/1/23-3/31/23	190.46
Allstar Fire	Phenix Helmet Shield	76.23
Amazon	Fire Station Office Supplies	256.00
	Fire Station Office Supplies	22.62
	Fire Station Office Supplies	74.24
	Fire Station Office Supplies	193.03
Bankcard	See Credit Card Review 3081	6,495.73
	See Credit Card Review 3081	750.00
	See Credit Card Review 0058	1,777.61
	See Credit Card Review 0058	206.15
	See Credit Card Review 0066	95.96
	See Credit Card Review 0025	183.75
	See Credit Card Review 0776	383.74
	See Credit Card Review 0041	2,725.79
Concentra	Reserve Physical-Donahue	189.00
Control Pump	Landscape for Booster Station February 2023	375.00
Corelogic	Database for Code Enforcement February 2023	162.27
Cotter Construction Inc.	Testing and Report for Mold/Moisture Testing	4,500.00
	Ext Paint of Entire Building & Church Ceiling Drywall Repair	44,000.00
CPS	HR Consulting Services 1/1/23-1/28/23	101.25
Dain	Auto Allowance March 2023-Dain	100.00
DATA TICKET	Code Enforcement Citation Processing Sept 2022-Reissue	110.00
	Monthly EMS Response Fee Sept. 2022-Reissue	100.00
GAS CO	Gas Charges for City Hall 1/30/23-3/1/23	309.93
	Gas Charges for 31520 Railroad Cyn Rd 1/30/23-3/1/23	88.16
Harris & Associates	EMS & UUT Levy FY 23-24 Services from 1/29/23-2/25/23	2,000.00
iWorQ	Annual Software Mgmt & Support April 2023-March 2024	11,400.00
Jake Stouffer	Reserve Stipend for February 2023	100.00
Jeremy Smith	Auto Allowance March 2023-Smith	100.00
John Hancock	EE & ER Contributions for Bi-Weekly Check Date 3/3/2023	3,298.08
	EE & ER Semi-Monthly Check Date 2/28/2023	1,284.88
Johnson Equipment	Lights & Speaker for Ford Explorer	6,963.30
Kasey Castillo	Cand Statement Refund due to Nov 22 Election Cancellation	500.00
	Auto Allowance March 2023-Castillo	100.00
Koopman	Reserve Stipend for February 2023	50.00
KWC	Field Survey & Per-Record Legal & Plat	1,470.00



City of Canyon Lake  
Invoices Selected for Payment - COUNCIL CHECK REPORT

Vendor ID	Invoice Description	Cash Required
	Field Survey-Boundary Reconnaissance & Existing Wall	2,330.00
LOCC	Membership Dues for Riverside County Division (2023)	100.00
Luksch	Reserve Stipend for February 2023	100.00
Mark Terry	Auto Allowance March 2023-Terry	100.00
MES	Annual Fit Testing and SCBA Testing	2,414.46
Morgan Suit	Reserve Stipend for February 2023	100.00
Nate Volk	Video Broadcast Meeting 2/8/2023	500.00
NFPA	NFPA Membership Renewal	175.00
PZL, Inc.	Planning Services for February 2023	3,700.00
Ramsey Backflow	Tested Backflow Device-Fire Station	60.00
RCA	MSHCP Fees Collected February 2023	3,947.00
SanchezJ	Reserve Stipend for February 2023	100.00
SDRMA	Dental and Vision Insurance April 2023	923.41
Sean Rivello	Reserve Stipend for February 2023	100.00
South Coast Emergency	Service for Patrol 1	1,500.00
STAPLES	Office Supplies for Admin, City Hall & Rental	857.99
	Office Supplies for Admin, City Hall & Rental	153.51
SUN BADGE	FF Badges	150.81
Time Warner	Digital Converter for City Hall 2/22/23 to 3/21/23	5.54
Toshiba Business Solutions, USA	B/W & Color Copies for Fire Station	65.31
Turnout Maintenance Company	Uniform Alterations	70.00
Welty	Auto Allowance March 2023-Welty	100.00
Zach Michel	Reserve Stipend for February 2023	50.00
Zachary Hill	Reserve Stipend for February 2023	50.00
Report Total		108,464.51

City of Canyon Lake  
Invoices Selected for Payment - COUNCIL CHECK REPORT

Vendor ID	Invoice Description	Cash Required
All State Propane	Propane for Fire Station	235.22
Amazon	Fire Station Office Supplies	104.50
American Legal	2023 S-14 Folio/Internet Supplement Pages	106.28
AMP	Rent for April 2023-31526 Railroad Canyon Rd.	2,834.00
	Rent for April 2023-31526 Railroad Canyon Rd. Ste 4	430.00
ANIMAL FRIENDS	Animal Control Services Month of February 2023	3,500.00
Berg	EMS Subscription Mailings, 3/9/2023	4,978.94
BIO-TOX	Blood Analysis-12/15/2022	436.00
CR&R	Trash Services for Rental Bldg. March 2023	185.33
Curtis	Equipment for Fire Station	3,269.42
Delgado	Janitorial Services March 2023	1,239.50
DOJ	Fingerprints for February 2023	32.00
FRIDAY FLYER	Winter Wonderland 1/2 Page Horizontal Ad	200.00
GREENHALGH	Retiree Health Insurance April 2023	148.68
Inland Urgent	New Employee Physical - Sheryl Garcia	40.00
Jim Foley Trucking	Sand for Fire Station, 2/24/2023	440.08
John Hancock	EE & ER Contributions for Bi-Weekly Check Date 3/17/2023	3,298.10
	EE & ER Contributions For Semi-Monthly Check Date 3/15/2023	1,284.88
Johnson Controls	Quarterly Security Services for Admin 4/1/23-6/30/23	496.71
	Quarterly Security Services for City Hall 4/1/23-6/30/23	154.53
Knox	Knox Gate and Key Switch	161.63
LCC Riverside	Riverside County Division Meeting-1/9/23	50.00
Life-Assist	Medical Supplies for Fire Station	52.01
	Medical Supplies for Fire Staion	28.64
MES	SCBA Flow Testing & Service Call	225.00
MR. WINDOW	Window Cleaning Inside & Out-City Hall & Admin (3/9/23)	440.00
PARS	Monthly Administrative Fee Ending January 2023	400.00
Pitney Bowes - Purchase Power	Postage Meter Refill 3/7/2023	400.00
RAMS	Accounting Services for February 2023	1,400.00
Riv Co Fire	Haz Mat Response Costs/County Enviromental Health	10,257.38
Riv Co TLMA	SLF - Jan 23 Costs	106.99
Round Up	City & Fire Vehicle Fuel (9/1/22-12/31/22)	2,485.22
	City & Fire Vehicle Fuel (6/1/22-8/30/22)	3,129.15
South Coast Emergency	E-201 Service and Repairs	8,371.80
Syntech	Monthly IT Services 3/1/23 - 3/31/23	2,562.50
	Microsoft Subscriptions & Programs 3/1/23-3/31/23	1,433.00
	Microsoft Subscriptions & Programs 2/1/23-2/28/23	1,468.00

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City of Canyon Lake  
Invoices Selected for Payment - COUNCIL CHECK REPORT

<u>Vendor ID</u>	<u>Invoice Description</u>	<u>Cash Required</u>
Time Warner	Internet for Fire Station 3/10/23 - 4/9/23	306.81
Toshiba	Monthly Copier Lease for Fire Station April 2023	120.83
US Bank	See Credit Card Review	2,185.90
Willdan	Water Quality Services thru 2/24/23	3,301.50
WRCOG	FY 22/23 Solid Waste Cooperation Dues (AB939)	<u>2,756.88</u>
Report Total		<u><u>65,057.41</u></u>

City of Canyon Lake  
 Check/Voucher Register - Checks Prior Month  
 From 3/1/2023 Through 3/31/2023

Check Number	Vendor Name	Effective Date	Check Amount
EFT 697	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	3/2/2023	783.16
EFT 698	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	3/2/2023	276.63
EFT 699	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	3/2/2023	704.80
EFT 700	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	3/2/2023	20.20
EFT 701	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	3/2/2023	191.86
EFT 702	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	3/2/2023	16.51
EFT 703	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	3/2/2023	80.67
EFT 704	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	3/2/2023	66.21
EFT 705	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	3/2/2023	668.52
EFT 706		3/2/2023	10.92
EFT 707	ELSINORE VALLEY MUNI WATER DIS	3/14/2023	329.22
EFT 708	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	3/14/2023	370.99
EFT 709	ELSINORE VALLEY MUNI WATER DIS	3/14/2023	69.13
EFT 710	ELSINORE VALLEY MUNI WATER DIS	3/14/2023	92.86
EFT 711	ELSINORE VALLEY MUNI WATER DIS	3/14/2023	172.04
EFT 712	ELSINORE VALLEY MUNI WATER DIS	3/14/2023	836.49
EFT 713	Sparkletts	3/14/2023	209.33
EFT 714	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	3/21/2023	<u>94.74</u>
			<u>4,994.28</u>

**MINUTES  
REGULAR MEETING OF THE  
CANYON LAKE CITY COUNCIL  
Wednesday, March 8, 2023**

**Closed Session – 5:00 p.m.  
City Hall Administration Building  
31526 Railroad Canyon Road, Suite 5  
Canyon Lake, CA 92587**

**CALL TO ORDER**

Mayor Smith called the meeting to order at 5:02 p.m.

**ROLL CALL**

Present: Councilmember Castillo, Councilmember Dain, Councilmember Terry,  
Mayor Pro Tem Welty and Mayor Smith.

Absent: None.

**PUBLIC COMMENTS**

There were no public comments.

**CLOSED SESSION**

- A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – INITIATION OF LITIGATION –  
Pursuant to Section 54956.9 (d)(4) – 1 case
- B. PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION – Pursuant to Section  
54957  
Title: City Manager

The City Council entered Closed Session at 5:02 p.m.

**Open Session – 6:30 p.m.  
City Hall Council Chamber  
31516 Railroad Canyon Road  
Canyon Lake, CA 92587**

**CALL OPEN SESSION TO ORDER**

Mayor Smith called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

Mayor Smith called for a moment of silence in honor of the men and women who gave the ultimate sacrifice.

**INVOCATION**

Invocation was led by Mayor Smith.

**FLAG SALUTE**

Flag Salute was led by Bill Van Vleet.

**ROLL CALL**

Present: Councilmember Castillo, Councilmember Dain, Councilmember Terry, Mayor Pro Tem Welty and Mayor Smith.

Absent: None.

**CLOSED SESSION REPORT**

City Attorney Graham stated there were no items to report.

**APPROVAL OF THE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA**

**Motion and second by Councilmember Terry/Councilmember Dain to approve the agenda.**

**Motion carried 5-0, with Councilmember Castillo, Councilmember Dain, Councilmember Terry, Mayor Pro Tem Welty and Mayor Smith voting aye.**

**CEREMONIAL MATTERS** *Presentations, Awards, Proclamations*

- Presentation to Outgoing City Clerk - Presentations by City Council and staff were made to outgoing City Clerk Ana Sauseda.
- Citizen of the Month - Councilmember Castillo recognized Shawna Bowen as Citizen of the Month for March.

- Proclamation to Canyon Lake Firefighters Association - Mayor Smith presented a proclamation to the Canyon Lake Firefighters Association.

### **COMMUNITY REPORTS**

- Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Update - Director Darcy Burke gave an update on behalf of Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District.
- Canyon Lake Property Owners Association Update - Board Treasurer Bill Van Vleet gave an update on behalf of the Canyon Lake Property Owners Association.
- Chamber of Commerce Update - President John Grande gave an update on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce.

### **PUBLIC SAFETY UPDATE**

- Sheriff 's Department - Lieutenant Edwards gave an update on public safety statistics.
- Code Enforcement - Code Enforcement Supervisor Ruby Manzano gave an update on code enforcement statistics.
- Fire Department - Chief Jeff LaTendresse gave an update on fire statistics.

### **PUBLIC COMMENT**

The following members of the public spoke:

- Art Femister
- John Zaitz

City Attorney Graham clarified that tonight's discussion of the EMS subscription program fees is for the City Council to talk about what the proposed fees are, and the fee will be set at a public hearing in June.

### **CONSENT CALENDAR**

- (1) Waive Full Reading, Read all Ordinances by Title Only
- (2) Resolution - Adoption of Resolution No. 2023-08 Approving Claims and Demands of the City
- (3) Minutes - Approval of City Council Minutes  
February 8, 2023 – Special City Council Meeting  
February 8, 2023 – Regular City Council Meeting

- (4) Second Reading of Ordinance No. 232 – An Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Canyon Lake, California, Amending Chapter 11.25 Section 11.25.030 of the Canyon Lake Municipal Code Related to Special Events Permits and Appeal Processing
- (5) Second Reading of Ordinance No. 233 – An Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Canyon Lake, California, Amending the City’s Zoning Code Regulating Accessory Dwelling Units and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units to Ensure Consistency with State Regulations; and Finding the Action to be Exempt from CEQA
- (6) Resolution - Adoption of Resolution No. 2023-09, Appointing the City Manager and City Treasurer, including the Adoption of Resolution 2023-10 and Resolution 2023-11 for the City’s Banking and Investment Accounts

**Motion and second by Mayor Pro Tem Welty/Councilmember Castillo to approve the consent calendar.**

**Motion carried 5-0, with Councilmember Castillo, Councilmember Dain, Councilmember Terry, Mayor Pro Tem Welty and Mayor Smith voting aye.**

**PULLED CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS**

None.

**At the request of Mayor Smith, Business Item 11 was moved to the top of the docket.**

- (11) Discussion - Determine Proposed Fees for Emergency Medical Services Subscription Program for the 2023-2024 Fiscal Year

Presentation by City Manager Dailey.

City Manager Dailey noted in her presentation that pursuant to the user fee study, the EMS response fee has been proposed to decrease by \$127 per year and the EMS subscription fee has been proposed to increase by \$55 per year from current rates.

The following members of the public spoke:

- John Zaitz

Mayor Smith noted his desire to keep the current EMS subscription fee in place and reduce the EMS response fee.

Councilmember Castillo requested data showing the number of subscribers who are using the response and those who have opted out.



City Attorney Graham noted that City Council is giving direction on what to set for the public hearing in June and fees are not being adopted tonight.

**Motion and second by Mayor Pro Tem Welty/Councilmember Castillo to maintain the current EMS subscription fee and reduce the EMS response fee for the public hearing notice and obtain the information Councilmember Castillo requested.**

**Motion carried 5-0, with Councilmember Castillo, Councilmember Dain, Councilmember Terry, Mayor Pro Tem Welty and Mayor Smith voting aye.**

### **PUBLIC HEARING**

(7) Ordinance - Adoption of Interim Urgency Ordinance No. 234, an Urgency Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Canyon Lake, California, Extending the Provisions of Ordinance 219, Requiring a Moratorium on the Use, Construction, Establishment or Operation of Structures Upon Water Within the City of Canyon Lake

Mayor Smith opened the public hearing at 8:04 p.m.

Presentation by City Attorney Graham.

There being no members of the public wishing to speak, Mayor Smith closed the public hearing at 8:06 p.m.

**Motion and second by Mayor Smith/Councilmember Dain to approve Item 7 as recommended by staff.**

**Motion carried 5-0, with Councilmember Castillo, Councilmember Dain, Councilmember Terry, Mayor Pro Tem Welty and Mayor Smith voting aye.**

### **BUSINESS ITEMS**

(8) Discussion - Update Regarding the Purchase and Sale Agreement with Canyon Lake Property Owners Association for Fire Station No. 1 located at 28730 Vacation Drive, Canyon Lake, CA

Presentation by City Attorney Graham on the status of the draft Purchase and Sale Agreement.

There were no public comments.

**The City Council received and filed the report.**

(9) Discussion – Establish and Appoint a Public Safety Ad Hoc Committee

Presentation by City Manager Dailey to appoint a public safety ad hoc committee.

**Motion and second by Councilmember Dain/Councilmember Castillo to appoint Mayor Smith and Councilmember Terry to the Public Safety Ad Hoc Committee.**

**Motion carried 5-0, with Councilmember Castillo, Councilmember Dain, Councilmember Terry, Mayor Pro Tem Welty and Mayor Smith voting aye.**

(10) Discussion - Establishing the appropriate process for determining Public Convenience and Necessity when a business wishes to obtain or transfer a License through the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)

Presentation by City Planner Morrissey.

There were no public comments.

**Motion and second by Councilmember Terry/Mayor Smith to approve Item 10 as recommended by staff.**

**Motion carried 5-0, with Councilmember Castillo, Councilmember Dain, Councilmember Terry, Mayor Pro Tem Welty and Mayor Smith voting aye.**

### **CITY MANAGER COMMENTS**

City Manager Dailey thanked the community for the warm welcome and thanked City Clerk Sauseda for being a great asset. She noted staff are pursuing a grant to hire additional firefighters to equip and run patrols.

### **COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL REPORTS/COMMENTS**

#### **COUNCILMEMBER CASTILLO**

Councilmember Castillo thanked City Clerk Sauseda for her hard work. She provided an update on current Little League game scores.

#### **COUNCILMEMBER DAIN**

Councilmember Dain welcomed officially welcomed City Manager Dailey. She spoke about the loss of Sheriff's Deputy Brian Haney and noted how much Canyon Lake supports law enforcement. She announced the Canyon Cowboy would be holding a fundraiser on March 28, 2023, with proceeds going to the Haney family. She provided a poppy update and noted it will not be as bad as 2019 but more than originally thought. Lastly, she stated she will miss City Clerk Sauseda.

#### **COUNCILMEMBER TERRY**

Councilmember Terry welcomed City Manager Dailey and thanked City Clerk Sauseda for her work and wished her all the best.

**MAYOR PRO TEM WELTY**

Mayor Pro Tem Welty announced he attended a LESJWA workshop meeting to discuss the watershed. He further thanked City Clerk Sauseda for her service.

**MAYOR SMITH**

Mayor Smith thanked City Clerk Sauseda for her service and all she has given to the City.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Mayor Smith announced that the next City Council meeting would take place on Wednesday, April 12, 2023, at 6:30 p.m. for open session.

**ADJOURNMENT**

Mayor Smith adjourned the meeting at 8:30 p.m. in honor of Ted Hoffman, Mayor Pro Tem of the City of Norco.

Respectfully Submitted,

---

Sheryl L. Garcia, MMC, CPM  
City Clerk





# **STAFF REPORT**

**TO:** Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

**FROM:** Nicole Dailey, City Manager

**BY:** Jim Morrissey, City Planner

**DATE:** April 12, 2023

**SUBJECT:** Update to the Safety Element of the Canyon Lake General Plan to Meet the Requirements of State Law

---

## **Recommendation**

That the City Council:

1. Adopt a Negative Declaration, consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), finding the potential impacts from the proposed update to the General Plan Safety Element will be less than significant.
2. Adopt Resolution 2023-13 adopting the update to the Canyon Lake Safety Element.
3. Direct Staff to file a Notice of Determination.

## **Background**

Jurisdictions are required to update their Safety Elements upon updating their Housing Elements, as noted in Government Code Section, 65302(g)(3), which states, in part:

“Upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2014, the safety element shall be reviewed and updated as necessary to address the risk of fire for land classified as state responsibility areas, as defined in Section 4102 of the Public Resources Code, and land classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, as defined in Section 51177.”

As the City has taken action to update its Housing Element, Staff also distributed requests for proposals (RFP) to consulting firms for preparation of an updated Safety Element. Three responses were received. Council selected Atlas Planning Solutions to prepare the Safety Element update including the environmental documentation.

## Discussion

Staff has been working with Atlas Planning Solutions to update the Safety Element and undertaken the following actions:

- Coordinated with the City Fire Department on proposed measures and policies contained within the Safety Element.
- Submitted a draft version to the State Cal Fire (Board of Forestry and Fire Protection) for review and comment.
- Prepared Draft and Final Element documents for review by Staff and adoption by the City Council.

## Safety Element Requirements

The safety element is required to include:

- Fire hazard severity zone maps available from the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.
- Any historical data on wildfires available from local agencies or a reference to where the data can be found.
- Information about wildfire hazard areas that may be available from the United States Geological Survey.
- The general location and distribution of existing and planned uses of land in very high fire hazard severity zones (VHFHSZs) and in state responsibility areas (SRAs), including structures, roads, utilities, and essential public facilities. The location and distribution of planned uses of land shall not require defensible space compliance measures required by state law or local ordinance to occur on publicly owned lands or open space designations of homeowner associations.
- The local, state, and federal agencies with responsibility for fire protection, including special districts and local offices of emergency services. (Gov. Code, § 65302, subd. (g)(3)(A).)

Based on that information, the safety element shall include goals, policies, and objectives that protect the community from the unreasonable risk of wildfire. (Gov. Code, § 65302, subd. (g)(3)(B).) To carry out those goals, policies, and objectives, feasible implementation measures shall be included in the safety element, which include but are not limited to:

- Avoiding or minimizing the wildfire hazards associated with new uses of land.
- Locating, when feasible, new essential public facilities outside of high fire risk areas, including, but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities, or identifying construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities are in the SRA or VHFHSZ.
- Designing adequate infrastructure if a new development is in the SRA or VHFHSZ, including safe access for emergency response vehicles, visible street signs, and water supplies for structural fire suppression.
- Working cooperatively with public agencies with responsibility for fire protection. (Gov. Code, § 65302, subd. (g)(3)(C).)

## **Environmental Documentation and Related Actions**

The proposed update was reviewed for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and made available as required by SB 18. SB 18 relates to contact and coordination with Indian Tribes (commonly referred to as Tribal Consultation) to ensure environmental and development related concerns are identified and addressed as part of the proposed activities. Although AB 52 is also applicable, no Tribes have contacted the City to provide comment/consultation. To meet the requirements of CEQA and Tribal Consultation, the following actions were undertaken:

- Preparation of an Initial Study/proposed Negative Declaration. Utilization of Appendix G of CEQA includes the evaluation of 21 topical categories, such as Aesthetics, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural/Tribal Resources, and Transportation. No potentially significant effects were found to occur as a result of undertaking this General Plan update.

The Initial Study/proposed Negative Declaration was circulated for public review to the State Clearinghouse and notice was provided in the Friday Flyer. The review period was from December 23, 2022 to January 24, 2023. A comment was received from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services and is attached.

- SB 18 and AB 52. Contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), required as part of SB 18, resulted in obtaining Tribal contacts that were provided notice. No Tribes have requested to be notified as part of AB 52 and, therefore, no separate notification was provided. Several responses were received as part of the SB 18 notification from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, but neither requested consultation or provided concerns/comments.

## **Fiscal Impact**

None.

## **Attachments**

1. Resolution No. 2023-13
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. Notice of Availability/Notice of Intent
4. Initial Study/proposed Negative Declaration
5. Draft Safety Element
6. Response from the Office of Emergency Services





# **ATTACHMENT 1**

**RESOLUTION 2023-13**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING AN UPDATE TO THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE GENERAL PLAN SAFETY ELEMENT**

**WHEREAS**, The City of Canyon Lake has adopted a General Plan, consistent with Government Code Section 65300; and

**WHEREAS**, said General Plan includes various components or Elements intended for the purposes of establishing criteria for the development and operation of property and provision of City Services within an established planning area; and

**WHEREAS**, the Canyon Lake General Plan includes a Safety Element as one of those required components; and

**WHEREAS**, jurisdictions are required to update their Safety Elements upon updating their Housing Elements; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Canyon Lake has sought and obtained consulting services to assist in their update of the Safety Element; and

**WHEREAS**, this proposed update to the Safety Element was noticed in the Friday Flyer for public hearing before the City Council on April 12 2023, as provided for in Government Code Section 65091; and

**WHEREAS**, an Initial Study/Proposed Negative Declaration was prepared consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and made publicly available for review and comment from December 23, 2022 to January 24, 2023, and used as a basis for the evaluation of this proposed update.

**NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1. Negative Declaration.** The City of Canyon Lake has prepared and circulated for public review a proposed negative declaration finding the potential environmental effects of the proposed Safety Element update are less than significant.

**SECTION 2. Safety Element Update.** The proposed Safety Element update is consistent with State law, Section 65302(g)(1) and (2) of the California Government Code as it includes, but is not limited to, documentation for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismically induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunamis, seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides; subsidence; liquefaction; and other seismic hazards identified pursuant to Chapter 7.8 (commencing with Section 2690) of Division 2 of the Public

Resources Code, and other geologic hazards known to the legislative body; flooding; and wildland and urban fires.

**PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED** on this 12<sup>th</sup> day of April 2023.

---

Jeremy Smith, Mayor

ATTEST:

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Sheryl Garcia  
City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE ) SS  
CITY OF CANYON LAKE )

I, Sheryl L. Garcia, City Clerk of the City of Canyon Lake, California, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2023-13, adopted by the City Council of the City of Canyon Lake, California, at a meeting thereof, held on April 12, 2023, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

---

Sheryl L. Garcia, MMC, CPM  
City Clerk

## **ATTACHMENT 2**



## **NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the Canyon Lake City Council will conduct a public hearing at its regularly scheduled meeting on April 12, 2023, at 6:30 p.m. or as soon thereafter as it may be heard. The meeting will take place in the City Council Chamber at City Hall, located at 31516 Railroad Canyon Road, Canyon Lake, CA 92587.

**AT THE PUBLIC HEARING, THE CITY COUNCIL WILL CONSIDER** an updated to the Canyon Lake Safety Element of the Canyon Lake General Plan that encompasses the entire Canyon Lake City Limits.

Environmental Determination: A proposed Negative Declaration is recommended for adoption under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Anyone wishing to protest this action must file a written response or may appear personally at the public hearing. Prior to the hearing, written comments in favor or against should be sent to the Canyon Lake City Hall, City Clerk's Office at 31516 Railroad Canyon Road, Canyon Lake, CA 92587. If you challenge any project or fee in court, you may be held to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing or in written correspondence to the City Clerk at or prior to the public hearing as described in this notice.

The proposed environmental finding may be viewed at City Hall, 31516 Railroad Canyon Road, Canyon Lake, CA 92587 from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., Monday Thru Thursday.

For additional information contact Sheryl Garcia, City Clerk, at 951-244-8547. City Hall is open Monday through Thursday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Sheryl Garcia  
City Clerk

**Published 3/24/2023**

## **ATTACHMENT 3**



CITY OF CANYON LAKE  
NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY (NOA) / NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) TO ADOPT  
AN INITIAL STUDY / NEGATIVE DECLARATION  
FOR THE GENERAL PLAN SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CEQA Guidelines, County Staff prepared a Draft Initial Study / Negative Declaration (IS/ND) that identify and evaluate the environmental impacts of the Safety Element update.

**Project Title:** General Plan Amendment – Safety Element Update

**Project No.:** GPA 22-03

**Project Location:** City of Canyon Lake

**Project Description:** GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT TO UPDATE THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE SAFETY ELEMENT

**Environmental Review and Public Comment:** The circulation of the Draft Negative Declaration\ Initial Study is to encourage written public comments. Interested persons can review the Draft IS/ND at the following physical location:

**Canyon Lake City Hall  
31516 Railroad Canyon Road  
Canyon Lake, CA 92587**

You may obtain the document in electronic format by emailing the City Planner at [jmorrissey@canyonlakeca.gov](mailto:jmorrissey@canyonlakeca.gov). To request a PDF version of the document from the Land Use Services Department database, please reference the project number above.

The comment period begins on **December 23, 2022**. All comments must be received no later than **January 24, 2023, at 5:00 PM**. Please submit comments to [jmorrissey@canyonlakeca.gov](mailto:jmorrissey@canyonlakeca.gov) or to:

Jim Morrissey, City Planner  
951-244-2955  
Planning Department  
31516 Railroad Canyon Road  
Canyon Lake, CA 92587

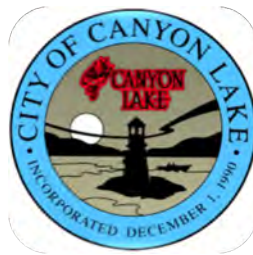


# **ATTACHMENT 4**

# City of Canyon Lake General Plan Safety Element Update Initial Study and Negative Declaration

*Lead Agency:*

City of Canyon Lake  
Planning Division  
31516 Railroad Canyon Road  
Canyon Lake, California 92587



*Prepared for:*

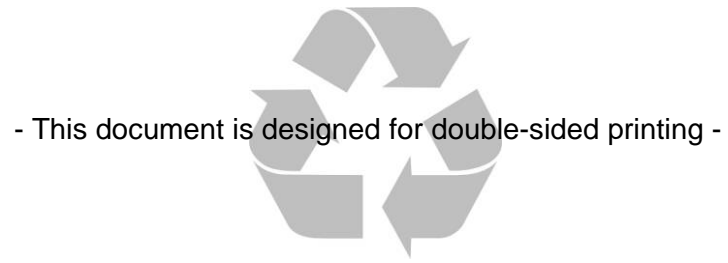
City of Canyon Lake  
Planning Division  
31516 Railroad Canyon Road  
Canyon Lake, California 92587

*Prepared by:*

MIG, Inc.  
1650 Spruce Street, Suite 106  
Riverside, California 92507



Public Review Draft  
December 9, 2022



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# 1 Introduction

The City of Canyon Lake (Lead Agency) is proposing to update its General Plan Safety Element (“Project”) to align it with recently enacted State Laws and to adopt new climate adaptation and wildfire strategies. The City of Canyon Lake previously updated its Safety Element in 2012 as part of its overall comprehensive General Plan Update. The Project is subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 1970 (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, *et seq.*), and the CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations §§ 15000, *et. seq.*).

This Initial Study was prepared to assess the short-term, long-term, and cumulative environmental impacts that could result from the Project. This report was prepared to comply with CEQA Guidelines § 15063, which sets forth the required contents of an Initial Study. These include:

- A description of the Project, including the location of the Project (See Section 2).
- Identification of the environmental setting (See Section 2.10).
- Identification of environmental effects by use of a checklist, matrix, or other methods, provided that entries on the checklist or other form are briefly explained to indicate that there is some evidence to support the entries (See Section 4).
- Examination of whether the Project is compatible with existing zoning, plans, and other applicable land use controls (See Section 4.11); and
- The name(s) of the person(s) who prepared or participated in the preparation of the Initial Study (See Section 5.1).

## 1.1 – Purpose and Authority

CEQA § 21000 of the California Public Resources Code provides as follows:

The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

- a) The maintenance of a quality environment for the people of this state now and in the future is a matter of statewide concern.
- b) It is necessary to provide a high-quality environment that at all times is healthful and pleasing to the senses and intellect of man.
- c) There is a need to understand the relationship between the maintenance of high-quality ecological systems and the general welfare of the people of the state, including their enjoyment of the natural resources of the state.
- d) The capacity of the environment is limited, and it is the intent of the Legislature that the government of the state take immediate steps to identify any critical thresholds for the health and safety of the people of the state and take all coordinated actions necessary to prevent such thresholds being reached.
- e) Every citizen has a responsibility to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the environment.
- f) The interrelationship of policies and practices in the management of natural resources and waste disposal requires systematic and concerted efforts by public and private interests to enhance environmental quality and to control environmental pollution.
- g) It is the intent of the Legislature that all agencies of the state government which regulate activities of private individuals, corporations, and public agencies which are found to affect the quality of the environment, shall regulate such activities so that major consideration is given to preventing

environmental damage, while providing a decent home and satisfying living environment for every Californian.

Pursuant to §15074 of the CEQA Guidelines, prior to approving the Project, the City of Canyon Lake is required to consider the findings of this Initial Study and to either adopt a Negative Declaration (ND) or a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or determine that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required due to potentially significant, unavoidable environmental impacts. The analysis in this Initial Study supports the conclusion that impacts of this proposed Project will be less than significant and mitigation is not required. Therefore, a Negative Declaration (ND) has been determined to be the most appropriate CEQA compliance document for this proposed action.

## **1.2 – Public Comments**

Comments from all agencies and individuals are invited regarding the information contained in this Initial Study. Such comments should explain any perceived deficiencies in the assessment of impacts, identify the information that is purportedly lacking in the Initial Study, or indicate where the information may be found. All materials related to the preparation of this Initial Study are available for public review. To request an appointment to review these materials, please contact:

Jim Morrissey, City Planner  
City of Canyon Lake  
Planning Division  
31516 Railroad Canyon Road  
Canyon Lake, California 92587  
(951) 479-2955

The Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) will have a 20-day period of public circulation and review, and all comments will be considered by the City of Canyon Lake prior to adoption. All materials related to the preparation of this Initial Study are available for public review. To request an appointment to review these materials, please contact the Planning Division.

## 2 Project Description

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### **2.1 – Project Title**

Canyon Lake General Plan Safety Element Update

### **2.2 – Lead Agency Name and Address**

City of Canyon Lake  
Planning Division  
31516 Railroad Canyon Road  
Canyon Lake, California 92587

### **2.3 – Contact Person and Phone Number**

Jim Morrissey, City Planner  
(951) 244-2955

### **2.4 – Project Location**

The City of Canyon Lake is located in western Riverside County and is bounded by the cities of Lake Elsinore to the south and west, Perris to the north, and Menifee to the east (See Exhibit 1, Regional Context Map). The nearest highways to the City are Interstate 15 (I-15), located approximately 1.5 miles to the west, and Interstate 215 (I-215), located approximately 4.25 miles to the east. The City is approximately 4.66 square miles in size or approximately 2,982 acres (See Exhibit 2, Project Vicinity Map).

- Latitude 33° 41' 05.35" North, Longitude 117° 16' 10.27" West (centroid of the City)

### **2.5 – Project Sponsor's Name and Address**

City of Canyon Lake  
Planning Division  
31516 Railroad Canyon Road  
Canyon Lake, California 92587

### **2.6 – General Plan Land Use Designation**

Under the General Plan, the Project Area consists of a range of land use designations including: Very Low Density Residential, Low Density Residential, Medium Density Residential, High Density Residential, Mixed Use, Community Facility, Commercial, and Open Space.

### **2.7 – Zoning District**

The Project Area consists of a range of zoning designations including: One Family and Multiple Family Residential, General Residential, Specific Plan, Community Facility, Mobile Home Subdivision, Estate Residential, Rural Residential, General Commercial, Natural Recreation Area, Open Space, Watercourse, and Village Overlay.



## 2.8 – General Plan Safety Element Update

The City is undertaking an Update of the General Plan Safety Element in order to align it with other General Plan elements, as required by state law, including (1) Housing, (2) Land Use, (3) Circulation, (4) Open Space, (5) Noise, and (6) Conservation. The Update to the Safety Element also strives to align it with recently enacted State Laws and in order to adopt new climate adaptation and wildfire strategies. The Safety Element is one of seven mandatory elements of the General Plan. Its primary purpose is to identify potential risks that could endanger the community's public health, safety, and welfare. Periodic Updates of the Safety Element ensure that goals and policies are relevant and responsive to community needs and state law. California Government Code Section 65302(g)(1) identifies the following list of safety risks that, at a minimum, be examined in each Safety Element:

- seismically induced surface rupture\*
- ground shaking\*
- ground failure\*
- flooding\*
- tsunami
- seiche\*
- dam failure\*
- slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides\*
- subsidence
- liquefaction areas\*
- other seismic hazards
- wildland and urban fires\*
- climate change\*

Items denoted by an \* are potential hazards relevant to the City of Canyon Lake

The Safety Element Update identifies a variety of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery goals, policies, and programs that can help reduce loss of life, injury, damage to private property and infrastructure, and economic losses and social dislocation, and in the process promote resilience throughout the City of Canyon Lake. In addition to providing updated hazards maps, the Safety Element Update sets forth policies designed to minimize threats from natural and human-caused hazards. These hazards include:

- 1) Seismic hazards, including strong ground shaking, surface fault rupture, and seismically induced ground failure, such as liquefaction and slope failures;
- 2) Geologic hazards, including slope instability due to non-seismic causes, and subsidence;
- 3) Flood hazards, including storm-induced flooding, inundation resulting from the failure of water reservoirs, dams, and levees, and areas vulnerable to flooding after wildfires; and
- 4) Fire hazards, including both wildland fires and structure fires in the urban area.

Also included within the Safety Element Update are the management of hazardous materials, emergency services, and policies for dealing with disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.

The Safety Element is designed to support the other elements of the General Plan, most notably the Conservation, Open Space, Land Use, and Circulation Elements. The Land Use Element limits the range of land uses allowed in hazardous areas to reduce the number of people, buildings, and infrastructure exposed to risk. The Conservation and Open Space Elements identify and preserve natural open space meant to protect sensitive environments and preserve natural amenities in the City. The Circulation Element provides minimum road standards that help protect motorists and pedestrians.

In addition, the Safety Element Update is consistent with the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), which serves three primary purposes: it provides a comprehensive analysis of the natural and human-caused hazards that threaten the City, with a focus on mitigation; it keeps the City of Canyon Lake eligible to receive additional federal and state funding to assist with emergency response and recovery (as permitted by the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and California Government Code Sections

8685.9 and 65302.6); and it complements the efforts undertaken by the Safety Element. The LHMP complies with all requirements set forth under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and received approval from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 2018. Sections of the Safety Element are supplemented by the LHMP, incorporated by reference in this Element, as allowed by California Government Code Section 65302(g).

**Goals, Policies, and Programs**

The Safety Element Update includes the following goals, policies, and implementation actions:

**GOAL SF-1: A COMMUNITY THAT HAS MITIGATED RISKS FROM SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS.**

Policy/Implementation Action

<b>SF-1.1</b>	<b>Minimize injury, loss of life, property damage, and economic and social disruption caused by seismic shaking and other earthquake-induced hazards, and by geologic hazards such as slope instability, compressible and collapsible soils, and subsidence.</b>
<b>SF-1.2</b>	<b>New habitable structures shall be designed and built per the most recent California Building Code.</b>
<b>SF-1.3</b>	<b>Require liquefaction assessment studies for all projects proposed in areas identified as potentially susceptible to liquefaction.</b>
<b>SF-1.4</b>	<b>Encourage utility service providers to continue upgrading their facilities and infrastructure throughout the City to improve earthquake survivability.</b>
<b>SF-1.5</b>	<b>Participate with other agencies to ensure adequate medical care facilities are available to serve existing and future populations.</b>
<b>SF-1.5a</b>	Initiate and/or participate in regional efforts to ensure that the local medical care facilities will remain functional after a sizeable regional earthquake and provide emergency medical care to all residents and workers who need medical attention following a disaster. Based on these results, collaborate with neighboring cities and the Southern California Association of Governments to identify those areas with insufficient medical coverage and engage medical service providers to consider establishing new medical care facilities in those areas, as needed.
<b>SF-1.6</b>	<b>Properties located near earthquake faults must adhere to the requirements of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. If and when the California Geological Survey issues a Seismic Hazards Zonation Map, the City will adopt this map as a replacement for the Seismic Hazards Map.</b>
<b>SF-1.7</b>	<b>Require adherence to hillside development standards that consider slope factors, soils instability, and geotechnical issues within designated hillside and ridgeline development ordinance.</b>

**GOAL SF-2: A COMMUNITY RESILIENT TO FLOODING AND INUNDATION HAZARDS.**

Policy/Implementation Action

<b>SF-2.1</b>	<b>Minimize injury, loss of life, property damage, and economic and social disruption caused by flooding and inundation hazards.</b>
<b>SF-2.2</b>	<b>Monitor and periodically evaluate the community flood protection and evacuation plans to assist persons and property owners and protect properties from 100-year flood threats and dam inundation.</b>
<b>SF-2.3</b>	<b>Mitigate flooding hazards of new development or expansion of existing projects within the FEMA 100-year/500-year Floodplain areas.</b>

<b>SF-2.4</b>	Require new development within the 100-year flood plain or repetitive loss properties as identified by FEMA, to conduct hydrological studies, to assess the potential impacts the new development will have on the flooding and sedimentation potential of existing development downstream and implement appropriate mitigation measures to reduce this impact to an acceptable level.
<b>SF-2.5</b>	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and encourage all owners of properties located within the 100-year floodplain (Zones A and AO), and repetitive loss properties in Zone X, to purchase and keep flood insurance for those properties.
<b>SF-2.6</b>	Prohibit new facilities that use or store hazardous materials in quantities that would place them in the State’s TRI or SQG databases from being located in the flood zone (Zones A, AO and X), unless all standards of elevation, anchoring and flood proofing have been implemented.
<b>SF-2.7</b>	Require all essential and critical facilities in or within 200 feet of Flood Zones A, AO, and X, to develop disaster response and evacuation plans that address the actions that will be taken in the event of flooding.
<b>SF-2.8</b>	Regulate development in drainages, especially in Flood Zones A and AE, according to FEMA regulations.
<b>SF-2.9</b>	Encourage uses that can withstand periodic inundation in the floodplains, such as parks, nature trails, equestrian parks, golf courses, or other recreational facilities.

**GOAL SF-3: A COMMUNITY ADAPTED TO CURRENT AND FUTURE FIRE CONDITIONS**

Policy/Implementation Action

<b>SF-3.1</b>	Reduce the risk of death, injury, property damage, and economic loss due to vegetation and structure fires.
<b>SF-3.2</b>	Ensure vegetation management reduces fire potential on private and public lands, especially those adjacent to community use areas.
<b>SF-3.3</b>	Avoid building within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, where feasible and require adherence to California Building Code Chapter 7a requirements when building in these areas occurs.
<b>SF-3.4</b>	Incorporate safe fire design into new development and ensure all development is constructed per the most recent California Fire Code, as adopted within the City’s Municipal Code.
<b>SF-3.5</b>	All development projects within the VHFHSZ must prepare a Fire Protection Plan (FPP) to reduce or eliminate fire threats. FPPs shall be consistent with the following guidance: A Fire Protection Plan (FPP) approved by the fire code official is required for all new development within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ). FPPs are required to include mitigation strategies that consider location, topography, geology, flammable vegetation, sensitive habitats/species, and climate of the proposed site. FPPs must address water supply, access, building ignition, and fire resistance, fire protection systems and equipment, proper street signage, defensible space, vegetation management, and long-term maintenance. All required FPPs must be consistent with the requirements of the California Building and Residential Codes, the California Fire Code as adopted by the City of Canyon Lake, and the City of Canyon Lake Municipal Code.
<b>SF-3.6</b>	Undertake inspections of parcels throughout the City as necessary, and direct property owners to bring their property into compliance with vegetation management (fuel modification/defensible space) and fire inspection standards.
<b>SF-3.7</b>	Regularly re-evaluate specific fire hazard areas and adopt reasonable safety standards covering such elements as fuel modification around homes, adequacy of existing and future water supplies, fire flow tests, fire hydrants, routes or throughways for fire equipment access, clarity of addresses and street signs and long-term maintenance.
<b>SF-3.8</b>	Ensure fire, police, and emergency personnel, equipment, and services adequately meet the needs and serve all areas of the Planning Area.

<b>SF-3.9</b>	<b>Work to ensure residents and businesses can be effectively notified of wildfire threats and incidents.</b>
SF-3.9a	Evaluate alert and warning systems (consistent with the California Public Alert and Warning System Plan) that can be used to warn residents of an approaching wildfire and to provide evacuation instructions.
SF-3.9b	Expand alert and warning activities using social media and other strategies that meet Canyon Lake residents' needs and desires.
<b>SF-3.10</b>	<b>Coordinate with the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District and Eastern Municipal Water District on future water supply needs and existing water infrastructure constraints and deficiencies that could affect their ability to meet fire flow requirements</b>
<b>SF-3.11</b>	<b>Refine and enforce a fire safety program for the community that considers emergency medical responses, wildland interface conditions, long-term vegetation management activities (along public and private roads), and hazards mitigation/management.</b>
<b>SF-3.12</b>	<b>Ensure existing non-conforming structures address deficiencies and update requirements when new development approvals/entitlements are sought.</b>
SF-3.12a	Adopt regulations concerning the installation of fire protection devices in existing structures within Canyon Lake.
SF-3.12b	Ensure owners of non-sprinklered high-occupancy structures retrofit their buildings to include internal sprinklers, as state law requires.
<b>SF-3.13</b>	<b>All new development, redevelopment, and major remodels within the VHFHSZ will provide at least two points of ingress/egress, except for existing single family residential lots.</b>
<b>SF-3.14</b>	<b>Ensure the roadway network within the VHFHSZ meets current and anticipated future evacuation needs.</b>
<b>SF-3.15</b>	<b>If existing roadway constraints exist, identify alternative means of evacuation and sheltering to protect property and life safety.</b>

#### **GOAL SF-4: A COMMUNITY WHERE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS AND RELEASES ARE AVOIDED OR MITIGATED.**

##### Policy/Implementation Action

<b>SF-4.1</b>	<b>Require commercial and industrial uses to develop and maintain business plans that address storage, transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials according to State law.</b>
<b>SF-4.2</b>	<b>Enforce disclosure laws that require all users, generators, and transporters of hazardous materials and wastes to identify the materials they store, use or transport, and notify the appropriate city, County, State, and Federal agencies of a change in quantity or type of materials.</b>
<b>SF-4.3</b>	<b>Ensure that Canyon Lake Fire Department can continue to respond safely and effectively to a hazardous materials incident in the City.</b>
<b>SF-4.4</b>	<b>Ensure that sensitive receptor facilities (schools, medical facilities, child care centers, or other facilities with special evacuation needs) located adjacent to truck routes develop emergency response plans for potentially hazardous material release events.</b>
<b>SF-4.5</b>	<b>Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous materials by using non-toxic, safer alternatives that do not pose a threat to the environment or buying and using only the smallest amount of a hazardous substance needed.</b>
<b>SF-4.6</b>	<b>Prohibit proposed new facilities that will be involved in the production, use, storage, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials within the 100-year floodplain or near existing land uses.</b>
<b>SF-4.7</b>	<b>Require an analysis for the presence of other related hazardous chemicals, lead-based paints or products, mercury, and asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) when buildings or other structures, asphalt or concrete-paved surface areas are being demolished. Require proper precautions in handling hazardous chemicals, lead-based paints or products, mercury, or ACMs</b>

	identified during demolition activities and require the contaminants to be remediated to comply with California environmental regulations and policies.
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**GOAL SF-5: A COMMUNITY THAT MEETS EXISTING AND FUTURE EMERGENCY SERVICE NEEDS.**

Policy/Implementation Action

<b>SF-5.1</b>	<b>Maintain a high level of emergency response capability.</b>
SF-5.1a	Ensure annual budgeting cycles account for current and future emergency service needs.
SF-5.1b	Periodically update the City's priorities for future emergency service needs in the City.
SF-5.1c	Continue to involve the Fire and Police Departments in the development review process to ensure that new development adequately addresses service levels, security concerns, and safety.

**GOAL SF-6: A COMMUNITY READY TO RESPOND AND EFFECTIVELY RECOVER FROM DISASTERS.**

Policy/Implementation Action

<b>SF-6.1</b>	<b>Plan for emergency response and recovery from natural hazard events (flooding, fires, and earthquakes), and human-caused hazards that could impact the community.</b>
<b>SF-6.2</b>	<b>Continue to work with local emergency management agencies to maintain and update the City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).</b>
<b>SF-6.3</b>	<b>Maintain and update the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan every five years to sustain access to FEMA grant funding sources.</b>
<b>SF-6.4</b>	<b>Maintain and update the emergency response organization, including all city departments, the Riverside County Sheriff Departments, local quasi-governmental agencies, private businesses, citizens, and other community partners involved in emergency relief and/or community-wide services.</b>
<b>SF-6.5</b>	<b>Maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring cities and the Riverside County Operational Area.</b>
<b>SF-6.6</b>	<b>Participate in regional and local emergency exercises.</b>
<b>SF-6.7</b>	<b>Ensure critical facilities and special needs populations are prepared for future hazard events.</b>
SF-6.7a	Maintain a critical facilities inventory that includes key city facilities, assisted living/dependent care facilities, high occupancy facilities, and other key locations of concern.
SF-6.7b	Ensure to the fullest possible extent that, in the event of a major disaster, critical facilities in the City's inventory (SF-6.6a) remain functional after a hazard event.
<b>SF-6.8</b>	<b>Incorporate into the City's critical facilities inventory (SF-6.6a) information regarding population demands (such as mobility issues), construction type, location relative to a high hazard area, or other factors requiring special response needs during a disaster.</b>
<b>SF-6.9</b>	<b>Continue to train all city employees on their roles and responsibilities in times of disasters and local emergencies.</b>
<b>SF-6.10</b>	<b>Support the development of local preparedness plans, trainings, and multi-jurisdictional cooperation and communication for emergencies consistent with regional, state (SEMS), and Federal standards, guidelines and/or recommendations (NIMS).</b>
<b>SF-6.11</b>	<b>Review the potential emergency shelter locations for humans and animals and develop agreements, as needed, with the owners and operators of those facilities.</b>
<b>SF-6.12</b>	<b>Ensure residents and businesses understand their risks within the community and the means to mitigate these risks effectively.</b>

SF-6.12a	Offer educational programs for residents and businesses regarding preparedness activities, evacuation routes, and mitigation actions/strategies to take before, during, and after an emergency to improve community resilience.
SF-6.12b	Involve the public in the development of emergency response plans, mitigation resources, and risk reduction activities.

### **GOAL SF-7: A CITY THAT CAN EFFECTIVELY RESPOND AND EVACUATE DURING HAZARD EVENTS.**

#### Policy/Implementation Action

<b>SF-7.1</b>	<b>Coordinate with the County of Riverside regarding transportation network constraints and improvements.</b>
<b>SF-7.2</b>	<b>Coordinate with agencies to prioritize roadway and storm drain infrastructure retrofitting and enhancement projects along primary evacuation routes.</b>
<b>SF-7.3</b>	<b>Ensure all new development and redevelopment projects provide adequate ingress/egress for emergency access and evacuation.</b>
<b>SF-7.4</b>	<b>Identify and construct additional evacuation routes in areas of high hazard concern or limited mobility, where feasible.</b>
<b>SF-7.5</b>	<b>Ensure the City's transportation network allows for effective emergency response and evacuation activities</b>
SF-7.5a	Develop evacuation standards and metrics for constrained neighborhoods and alternative evacuation plans, where necessary.
SF-7.5b	Monitor changes to hazard conditions and vulnerabilities to ensure the accessibility or viability of evacuation routes in the future.
SF-7.5c	Develop an implementation program that identifies areas of the City with limited ingress/egress, limited circulation capacity, and/or critical infrastructure that could impact evacuation efforts and conduct exercises to better accommodate future evacuation events.
SF-7.5d	Develop an education and outreach program on the potential evacuation scenarios and the activities that residents and businesses can do to better prepare for these potential events.
SF-7.5e	Develop an alternative evacuation plan for residents that have access to boats that can be used to transport people to safety.

### **GOAL SF-8: ENSURE CITY SERVICES AND OPERATIONS CAN ADAPT TO CHANGING CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.**

#### Policy/Implementation Action

<b>SF-8.1</b>	<b>Enhance design requirements and standards for city assets to accommodate increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (heat, wind, rain).</b>
<b>SF-8.2</b>	<b>Ensure vulnerable populations and facilities can adapt to future extreme hazards and events.</b>
SF-8.2a	Identify vulnerable populations within Canyon Lake that extreme hazards and events could impact.
SF-8.2b	Retrofit critical facilities to accommodate changing climatic conditions associated with extreme weather.
<b>SF-8.3</b>	<b>Enhance roadway standards to accommodate increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (heat, rain, wind).</b>
<b>SF-8.4</b>	<b>Promote water conservation and enhanced water efficiency to reduce future water demands within Canyon Lake.</b>

SF-8.4a	Conduct a feasibility study for a water efficiency retrofit incentive program that includes future sustainable funding sources.
<b>SF-8.5</b>	<b>Monitor emergency response calls for service and track increases associated with extreme weather-related incidents.</b>
<b>SF-8.6</b>	<b>Develop new facilities or retrofit existing facilities to accommodate sheltering needs during a power failure or extreme weather events.</b>
<b>SF-8.7</b>	<b>Coordinate with service providers (medical, hospitality, etc.) to ensure community needs can be met during hazard events requiring evacuation and shelter.</b>
<b>SF-8.8</b>	<b>Track and monitor health indicators for changes associated with climate change.</b>
<b>SF-8.9</b>	<b>Coordinate with utility providers on new construction and retrofit of infrastructure vulnerable to climate change-related effects.</b>

## **2.9 – Environmental Setting**

The City of Canyon Lake is located in between the Menifee and Elsinore Valleys, within the urbanized western portion of Riverside County’s metropolitan area. The Project Area is approximately 4.6 square miles in size and is accessible to Interstate 15 and Interstate 215 via local streets. That portion of the Planning Area intended for development is virtually built-out, with approximately 45% of its land area devoted to residential uses, 30% to open space, parks and community facilities, 20% to the lake, 4% to golf course use, and less than 1% to commercial use (See Exhibit 3, Planning Area).

### **2.10 – Required Approvals**

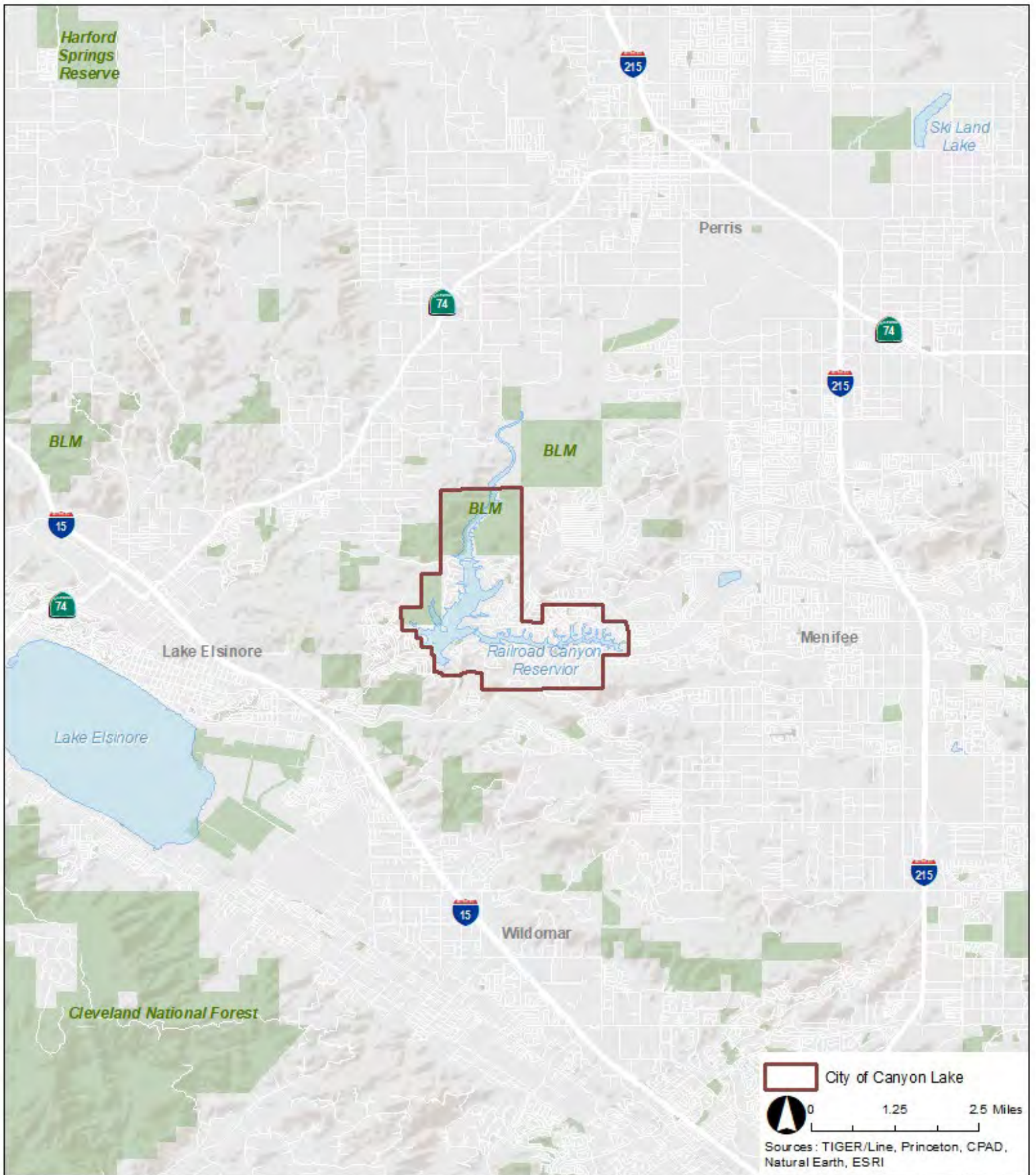
The Project will require the following approvals:

- General Plan Amendment; and
- Negative Declaration

### **2.11 – Other Public Agency Whose Approval is Required**

The California Geological Survey and State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection will review the Safety Element pursuant to the California State Government Code. These agencies’ review is advisory and only recommendations are made and no approval is required.





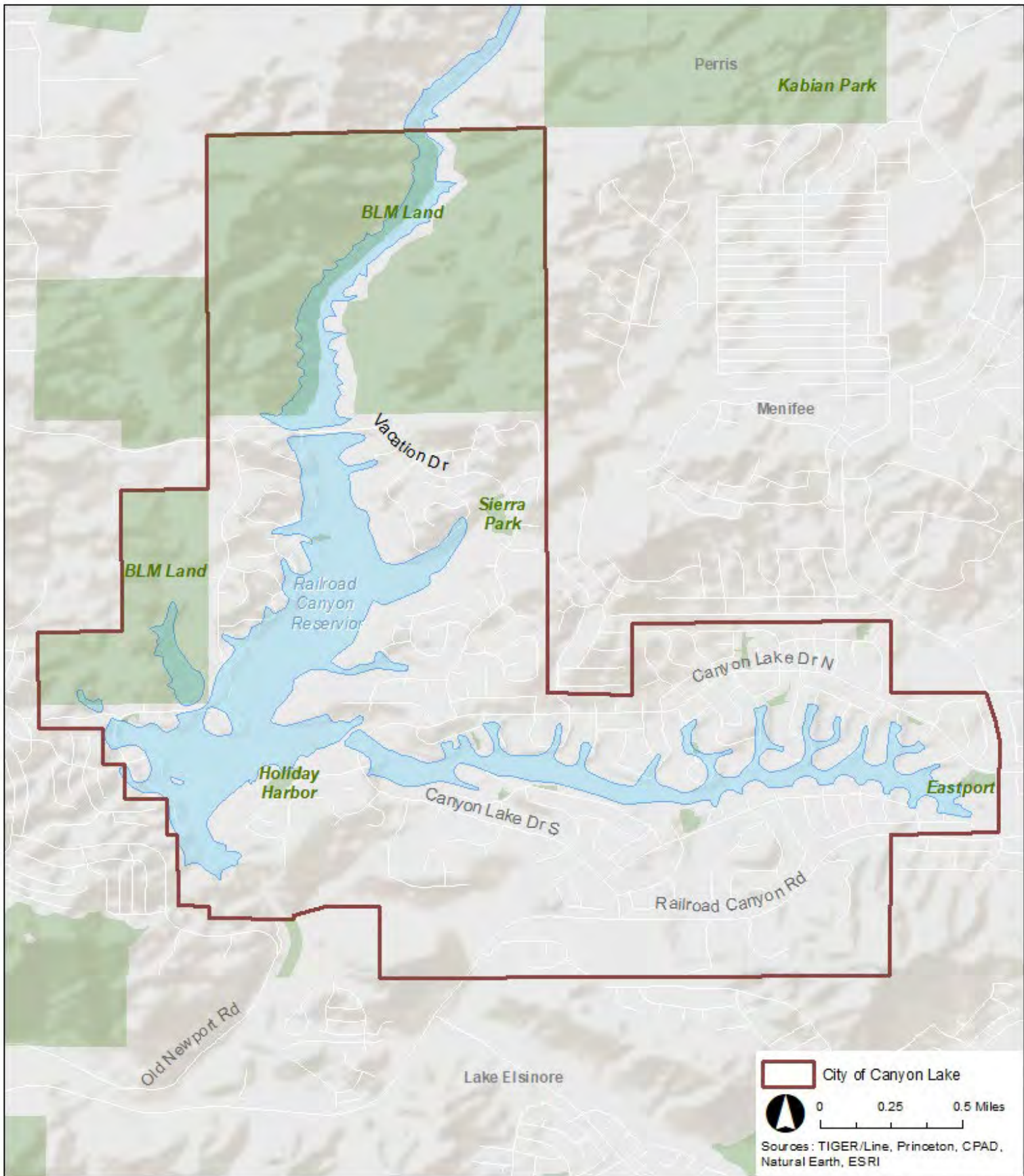
# Exhibit 1 Regional Context Map

Canyon Lake Safety Element Update  
Canyon Lake, CA





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## Exhibit 2 Project Vicinity Map

Canyon Lake Safety Element Update  
Canyon Lake, CA



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## 3 Determination

### 3.1 – Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project, involving at least one impact that is a 'Potentially Significant Impact' as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture 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/Traffic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tribal Cultural Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilities / Service Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildfire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mandatory Findings of Significance

### 3.2 – Determination

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I find that the Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that although the Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Project have been made by or agreed to by the Project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the Project MAY have a 'potentially significant impact' or 'potentially significant unless mitigated' impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

Name: Jim Morrissey, AICP, City Planner

Date

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## 4 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

### 4.1 – Aesthetics

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within view from a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the Project is in an urbanized area, would the Project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No Impact.** The City of Canyon Lake is located in the foothills of the Temescal Mountains and is generally characterized by rolling hills and the Canyon Lake Reservoir (or Railroad Canyon Reservoir), which is surrounded by the City. There are two large contiguous areas of vacant undeveloped land in the north and west portions of the Planning Area which belong to the Bureau of Land Management.<sup>1</sup> Besides these areas, most of the Planning Area is already developed, primarily with residential uses, parks and recreation facilities, a golf course, the reservoir, and commercial uses. The City's General Plan does not specifically designate any scenic vistas, although community aesthetics that are considered scenic include the lake and the golf course, as well as the rolling hills and large open space areas. Public views are available both to and from these resources. No development is authorized by the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** The City's General Plan identifies outdoor recreation spaces which provide access to outstanding scenic, historic, and cultural resource areas. These include, but are not limited to, public parks, the golf course, the rolling hills, and the reservoir.<sup>2</sup> There are no scenic highways in the Planning Area; the nearest officially designated scenic highway is California 74 which is over 25 miles east of the City center.<sup>3</sup> Near the City to the north, south, and west are CA 74 and CA 15, which are considered eligible scenic highways but not officially designated as such. However, no development is authorized by the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not substantially damage scenic resources within view from a state scenic highway. No impact will occur.

**c) No Impact.** The City of Canyon Lake is located in the foothills of the Temescal Mountains and is generally characterized by rolling hills and the Canyon Lake Reservoir (or Railroad Canyon Reservoir) which is surrounded by the City. There are two large contiguous areas of vacant undeveloped land, considered a natural resource area, in the north and west portions of the Planning Area which belong to the Bureau of Land Management. Besides these areas, most of the Planning Area is primarily developed with residential uses, parks and recreation facilities, a golf course, the reservoir, and commercial uses.<sup>4</sup> Section 9.15.060 (Hillside Development Standards) of the Canyon Lake Municipal Code provides special guidelines for development on slopes of 25 to 50 percent and prohibits development on slopes over 50 percent. In addition, new development is prohibited from impairing significant ridgeline silhouettes as identified within the Hillside Overlay and Significant Ridgeline Map. Because no development is authorized by the adoption of the Safety Element Update, the Project will not directly conflict with any regulations governing scenic quality. In addition, the Safety Element Update does not include any changes to existing zoning or General Plan land use designations. No impact will occur.

**d) No Impact.** The City has adopted Riverside County Ordinance No. 655 (Regulating Light Pollution, light emissions and glare, and preserving the nighttime views in the area). No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element Update. As such, the Project will not directly create new sources of substantial light or glare that would adversely impact day or nighttime views of the area. No impact will occur.

## 4.2 – Agriculture and Forest Resources

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state’s inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104 (g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**a) No Impact.** Most of the Planning Area is designated “Urban and Built-Up Land” on the latest Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) map for Riverside County.<sup>5</sup> The “Urban and Built-Up Land” designation indicates areas that are occupied by residential, commercial, and industrial structures and buildings. There are a few properties within the Planning Area that are designated “Other Land”. This designation indicates areas that are not included in any other FMMP mapping category (brush, in the case of Canyon Lake). There is also some “Grazing Land” within the Planning Area, which indicates that the vegetation on that land is suited to the grazing of livestock. The reservoir within the Planning Area is designated “Water” and this designation indicates a perennial water body of at least 40 acres. There is no prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of Statewide Importance located in the Planning Area. Furthermore, no development is authorized by the adoption of the Safety Element. Therefore, no impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** The Planning Area is predominately urbanized and developed with single family residences, commercial businesses, a golf course, a reservoir, and parks and recreation facilities. According to the General Plan Land Use Element there are no agricultural land use designations within the Planning Area.<sup>6</sup> Riverside County is a participant in the Williamson Act; however, there are no Williamson Act contracts for this property or in the surrounding area.<sup>7</sup> Furthermore, no development is authorized by the adoption of the Safety Element. No conflict with any Williamson Act contract or agricultural zone will occur.

**c) No Impact.** According to the General Plan Land Use Element there are no agricultural land use designations within the Planning Area.<sup>8</sup> The Planning Area is predominately urbanized and developed with single and multiple family residences, commercial businesses, golf course, a reservoir, and parks and recreation facilities. The remaining undeveloped and vacant areas in the Planning Area are covered by sparse brush vegetation. The Planning Area and surrounding properties are not zoned for forest land or timberland production.<sup>9</sup> No impact will occur.

**d) No Impact.** The Planning Area is predominately urbanized and developed with single and multiple family residences, commercial businesses, golf course and open space recreational areas. The remaining undeveloped and vacant areas in the Planning Area are covered by sparse brush vegetation. The Planning Area and surrounding properties do not have forest land. No impact will occur.

**e) No Impact.** There are no agriculture or forest land uses in the Planning Area. No impact will occur.

### 4.3 – Air Quality

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations.

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No Impact.** Consistency with the South Coast Air Basin 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) is determined when a project (1) does not increase the frequency or severity of an air quality standards violation or cause a new violation, (2) is consistent with the growth projections in the AQMP. The AQMP is a regional blueprint for achieving the federal air quality standards and healthful air.<sup>10</sup> Because no development is authorized by the proposed Safety Element Update, adoption of the Project will not increase the frequency or severity of an air quality standards violation or cause a new violation. Additionally, because no development will occur, this Safety Element Update will not cause population change and is therefore consistent with the growth projections in the AQMP. No Impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** No development is authorized by the adoption of the Safety Element Update. Therefore, the Project would not result in emissions of any criteria pollutants. No impact will occur.

**c) No Impact.** The SCAQMD identifies sensitive receptors as groups of people that are generally more susceptible to the effects of poor air pollution than the general population (e.g., children, the elderly, those who are sick, etc.). Both the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the SCAQMD consider residences, schools, parks and playgrounds, childcare centers, athletic facilities, long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and retirement homes to be sensitive air quality land uses and receptors. The key pollutant of concern relative to sensitive receptors is carbon monoxide, CO, which can produce such health effects as reduced tolerance to exercise, impairment of mental function, impairment of fetal development, aggravation of some heart diseases, and death at

high levels of exposure. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element Update. No impact will occur.

**d) No Impact.** The Project will not directly result in the creation of objectionable odors. The Project is a policy document related to the provision of safety. No development will occur in the City pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. The goals, policies and programs in the Safety Element serve only to guide future development, and that any environmental impact will be analyzed on a project-by-project basis pursuant to applicable regulations and policies. No impact will occur.

### 4.4 – Biological Resources

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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**a) No Impact.** That portion of the Planning Area intended for development is urbanized and virtually built out and developed. The only significant undeveloped open space resource that could potentially be used for species habitat in the Planning Area is the lake, vacant and undeveloped parcels owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the northern and western portions of the Planning Area, and open space areas used for active recreational activities, like the golf course and parks, which do not typically support sensitive habitat or species. There are also a few vacant and undeveloped in-fill parcels in the southwestern portion of the Planning Area zoned for residential and mixed-use.<sup>11</sup> The value of the two BLM parcels was recognized by the City in December 1991 when it adopted an ordinance designating these properties as Natural Recreational Area zone. The protection of the habitat was a specific aim of this ordinance and will not be changed as a result of the Safety Element Update. As such, these areas are to be utilized by low intensity recreational uses and open space. There are threatened or engendered biological resources within the Planning Area; two plant species, Munz’s Onion and Thread-leafed Brodiaea, and three wildlife species, Stephen’s Kangaroo Rat, Western Rattlesnake, California Treefrog, and California Quail. These species are located in the BLM areas with the plant species occurring in the northern BLM parcels and the wildlife species occurring in both northern and western BLM parcels.<sup>12 13</sup> No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not directly impact any federal or state protected species. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** As previously noted, the Planning Area is urbanized and virtually built out and developed. The only significant open space resource in Canyon Lake is the lake, vacant and undeveloped parcels owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the north and western portions of the Planning Area, and open space areas used for recreation like the golf course and parks which are highly used recreational facilities that does not support sensitive habitat or species. There are several threatened or endangered species located in the BLM portions of Canyon Lake as discussed in Section 3.4a. The Planning Area also consists of a variety of open space and ecological areas such as sage scrub vegetation, water and wetland areas, riparian habitat, and nonnative vegetation areas. There are riparian areas adjacent to the river and lake located within the BLM areas. However, these areas are not listed as riparian on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory.<sup>14 15</sup> No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not directly impact any sensitive riparian areas. There will be no impact.

**c) No Impact.** As previously noted, the Planning Area is urbanized and virtually built out and developed. The only significant open space resource in Canyon Lake is the lake, vacant and undeveloped parcels owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the north and western portions of the Planning Area, and open space areas used for recreation like the golf course and parks which are highly used recreational facilities that does not support sensitive habitats nor species. There are several threatened or endangered species located in the BLM portions of Canyon Lake as discussed in Section 3.4a. The Planning Area also consists of a variety of open space and ecological areas such as sage scrub vegetation, water and wetland habitats, riparian habitat, and nonnative vegetation areas. There are riparian areas adjacent to the river and lake located within the BLM areas. However, these areas are not listed as riparian on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands

Inventory.<sup>16</sup> No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not directly impact any sensitive riparian areas. There will be no impact.

**d) No Impact.** The Planning Area is urbanized, virtually built out and developed and does not support movement of migratory fish or terrestrial wildlife species. The lake may serve as a waypoint on the Pacific Flyway for migratory birds; however, the proposed Safety Element does not include any developments that could affect this function of the lake. No impact will occur.

**e) No Impact.** The City does not have any local rules or ordinances designed to protect mature trees or other biological resources. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element Update. No impact will occur.

**f) No Impact.** All projects in western Riverside County are subject to the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) consistency analysis.<sup>17</sup> There are several portions of the Planning Area that contain MSHCP cells, most notably located in the western and southwestern portions of the Planning Area; cells 4268, 4553, 4556, 4559. These cells identify resources or habitat types proposed for conservation. The MSHCP habitats located within the Planning Area include: coastal sage scrub and grassland habitat (4268), riparian scrub, woodland and forest habitat associated with the San Jacinto River and adjacent chaparral, coastal sage scrub and grassland habitat (4553 and 4556), and riparian scrub, woodland and forest habitat associated with Cottonwood Canyon and adjacent chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitat (4559). Cell 4268 is located in the western portion of the Planning Area, in the Bureau of Land Management area. Cells 4553, 4556, and 4559 are located in the southwestern portions of the Planning Area.<sup>18</sup> These areas are zoned for a variety of different uses including natural recreation, community facility, estate residential, single-family residences, mixed use and commercial development, and open space golf course.<sup>19</sup> Development of any of these uses could have the potential to impact these MSHCP habitat areas. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not directly conflict with any provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan. No impact will occur.

### 4.5 – Cultural Resources

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No Impact.** There are no historic resources in the Planning Area that meet the criteria for a historic resource defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.<sup>20</sup> The Canyon Lake General Plan does not recognize any historic sites within the Planning Area. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not directly create impacts to any historical resources. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** The Planning Area is largely built out and does not contain any known archaeological resources. Given that the Project will not cause any excavation or earth movement, it will not result in finding any paleontological resources (fossil evidence of life from past geologic time frames). The potential for uncovering archaeological resources within the Planning Area is considered remote, given that no such resources have been discovered during prior development activity. Archaeological resources are not expected to be found. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. No impact will occur.

**c) No Impact.** Most of the Planning Area is built out or planned as open space which provides little opportunity for the discovery of human remains. Given that the Project will have no excavation requirements, human remains will not be uncovered. No impact will occur.

## 4.6 – Energy

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during Project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No impact.** Energy is primarily categorized into three areas: electricity, natural gas, and fuels used for transportation. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (USEIA), California is the most populous state in the United States (representing 12 percent of the total national population), has the largest economy, and is second only to Texas in total energy consumption. However, California has one of the lowest per capita energy consumption levels in the U.S. This is a result of California’s mild climate, extensive efforts to increase energy efficiency, and implementation of alternative technologies. California leads the nation in electricity generation from solar, geothermal, and biomass resources (USEIA 2021). No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, no construction or operation will occur that would contribute to the significant use of energy resources. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** The Project does not place facilities in any areas designated for renewable energy development, interfere or impede with the installation of any utility or other renewable energy systems or related infrastructure, nor conflict with or obstruct a state plan adopted for the purposes of increasing the amount of renewable energy or energy efficiency. There would be no impact.



### 4.7 – Geology and Soils

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a i) No Impact.** The western portion of the Planning Area is located within the Lake Elsinore Alquist-Priolo Fault Hazard Zone.<sup>21</sup> Future development would be subject to General Plan Goal SF-1 and the following policy:

**GOAL SF-1: A COMMUNITY THAT HAS MITIGATED RISKS FROM SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS.**

SF-1.6 Properties located near earthquake faults must adhere to the requirements of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. If and when the California Geological Survey issues a Seismic Hazards Zonation Map, the City will adopt this map as a replacement for the Seismic Hazards Map.

No development would occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, therefore, no fault rupture could occur. There will be no impact.

**a.ii) No Impact.** The Planning Area is subject to strong seismic ground shaking, as is all of Southern California. Several major faults pass within a 35-mile radius of Canyon Lake including the Elsinore, San Jacinto, and San Andreas faults.<sup>22</sup> A major earthquake along any of these faults has the potential to produce strong ground shaking in the Planning Area. Future development would be subject to General Plan Goal SF-1 and the following policies:

**GOAL SF-1: A COMMUNITY THAT HAS MITIGATED RISKS FROM SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS.**

SF-1.1 Minimize injury, loss of life, property damage, and economic and social disruption caused by seismic shaking and other earthquake-induced hazards, and by geologic hazards such as slope instability, compressible and collapsible soils, and subsidence.

SF-1.2 New habitable structures shall be designed and built per the most recent California Building Code.

SF-1.6 Properties located near earthquake faults must adhere to the requirements of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. If and when the California Geological Survey issues a Seismic Hazards Zonation Map, the City will adopt this map as a replacement for the Seismic Hazards Map.

No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, so there will be no potential impacts to life and property due to strong ground shaking.

**a.iii) No Impact.** Most of the Planning Area is susceptible to possible ground failure due to liquefaction hazards. Liquefaction is the loss of sheer strength in surface soils, leading to ground failure. Strong

ground shaking coupled with shallow groundwater may result in liquefaction.<sup>23</sup> A few areas within the Planning Area are also subject to earthquake-induced landslides because of steep slopes. The General Plan Safety Element Update contains Goal SF-1 and the following policies that address geologic hazards related to earthquakes, including liquefaction and potential landslides related to steep slopes:

SF-1.3 Require liquefaction assessment studies for all projects proposed in areas identified as potentially susceptible to liquefaction.

SF-1.7 Require adherence to hillside development standards that consider slope factors, soils instability, and geotechnical issues within designated hillside and ridgeline development ordinance.

No impact will occur with implementation of the proposed Safety Element.

**a.iv) No Impact.** Most of the Planning Area is susceptible to possible ground failure due to liquefaction hazards. Several areas within the Planning Area are subject to earthquake-induced landslides because of steep slopes.<sup>24</sup> The General Plan Safety Element Update contains policies that address geologic hazards related to earthquakes, including landslides:

SF-1.7 Require adherence to hillside development standards that consider slope factors, soils instability, and geotechnical issues within designated hillside and ridgeline development ordinance.

No impact will occur with implementation of the proposed Safety Element.

**b) No Impact.** There are different soil types within the Planning Area including: Ysidora gravelly very fine sandy loam, Monsterate sandy loam, Lodo rocky loam, Vallecitos loam, Porterville clay, Garetson gravelly very fine sandy loam, Friant fine sandy loam, Cineba rocky sandy loam, Cajalco rocky fine sandy loam, Bosanko clay, and Auld cobbly clay.<sup>25</sup> The Project will not directly result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil, as no development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. No impact will occur.

**c) No Impact.** There are different soil types within the Planning Area primarily including loam and clay.<sup>26</sup> These are generally stable soils although they do exist on some slopes throughout the Project Area. There are no unstable geologic units in the Project Area. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. No impact will occur.

**d) Less Than Significant Impact.** There are different soil types within the Planning Area including: Ysidora gravelly very fine sandy loam, Monsterate sandy loam, Lodo rocky loam, Vallecitos loam, Porterville clay, Garetson gravelly very fine sandy loam, Friant fine sandy loam, Cineba rocky sandy loam, Cajalco rocky fine sandy loam, Bosanko clay, and Auld cobbly clay.<sup>27</sup> These soils have a very low expansion potential as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code.<sup>28</sup> No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. No impact will occur.

**e) No Impact.** Most of the Planning Area is served by existing sewer infrastructure. The accommodation of septic tanks or an alternative wastewater disposal system will not be required. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. No impact will occur.

**f) No impact.** The Project Area's Conservation Element does not include identification of paleontological resources.<sup>29</sup> However, no development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, so no impact will occur.

### 4.8 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No Impact.** Human activities that produce GHGs are the burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas for heating and electricity, gasoline and diesel for transportation); methane from landfill wastes and raising livestock, deforestation activities; and some agricultural practices. These activities are increasing the emission of greenhouse gases into the Earth’s atmosphere and could be accelerating global climate change. Long-term environmental consequences in California could potentially include: a reduction in water supply from Sierra Nevada melted snowpack which could result in reductions in imported water and public health problems due to degraded air quality and more intense summer heat. The General Plan Update includes Safety Element Goal SF-8 and its policies that focus on adaptation to future climate change conditions that will result from continued GHG emissions:

**GOAL SF-8: ENSURE CITY SERVICES AND OPERATIONS CAN ADAPT TO CHANGING CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.**

SF-8.1 Enhance design requirements and standards for City assets to accommodate increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (heat, wind, rain).

SF-8.2 Ensure vulnerable populations and facilities can adapt to future extreme hazards and events.

SF-8.2a Identify vulnerable populations within Canyon Lake that extreme hazards and events could impact.

SF-8.2b Retrofit critical facilities to accommodate changing climatic conditions associated with extreme weather.

SF-8.3 Enhance roadway standards to accommodate increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (heat, rain, wind).

SF-8.4 Promote water conservation and enhanced water efficiency to reduce future water demands within Canyon Lake.

SF-8.5 Monitor emergency response calls for service and track increases associated with extreme weather-related incidents.

SF-8.6 Develop new facilities or retrofit existing facilities to accommodate sheltering needs during a power failure or extreme weather events.

SF-8.7 Coordinate with service providers (medical, hospitality, etc.) to ensure community needs can be met during hazard events requiring evacuation and shelter.

SF-8.8 Track and monitor health indicators for changes associated with climate change.

SF-8.9 Coordinate with utility providers on new construction and retrofit of infrastructure vulnerable to climate change-related effects. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption Safety Element. As such, the Project will not directly generate any greenhouse gas emissions. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is the governing agency responsible for overseeing GHG emissions in the Planning Area's air basin. The SCAQMD has set a quantitative significance threshold of 3,000 metric tons per year for Greenhouse Gases, below which a project is considered less than significant.<sup>30</sup> No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not generate any greenhouse gas emissions and is thus beneath the threshold set by the SCAQMD. No impact will occur.

### 4.9 – Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No Impact.** Hazardous materials are used every day in industrial, commercial, medical, and residential activities. The primary concern associated with a hazardous materials release is the short- and/or long-term effect to the public from exposure to these substances. The General Plan Goal SF-4 and the following policies address potential releases of hazardous materials:

GOAL SF-4: A COMMUNITY WHERE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS AND RELEASES ARE AVOIDED OR MITIGATED.

SF-4.1 Require commercial and industrial uses to develop and maintain business plans that address storage, transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials according to State law.

SF-4.2 Enforce disclosure laws that require all users, generators, and transporters of hazardous materials and wastes to identify the materials they store, use or transport, and notify the appropriate City, County, State, and Federal agencies of a change in quantity or type of materials.

SF-4.3 Ensure that Canyon Lake Fire Department can continue to respond safely and effectively to a hazardous materials incident in the City.

SF-4.4 Ensure that sensitive receptor facilities (schools, medical facilities, child care centers, or other facilities with special evacuation needs) located adjacent to truck routes develop emergency response plans for potentially hazardous material release events.

SF-4.5 Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous materials by using non-toxic, safer alternatives that do not pose a threat to the environment or buying and using only the smallest amount of a hazardous substance needed.

SF-4.6 Prohibit proposed new facilities that will be involved in the production, use, storage, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials within the 100-year floodplain or near existing land uses.

SF-4.7 Require an analysis for the presence of other related hazardous chemicals, lead-based paints or products, mercury, and asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) when buildings or other structures, asphalt or concrete-paved surface areas are being demolished

No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element Update, and as such it will not result in a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. No impact will occur.

**b) Less Than Significant Impact.** The primary concern associated with a hazardous materials release is the short- and/or long-term effects on public health or safety from exposure to these substances. The General Plan Goal SF-4 and the policies cited in Section 4.9.a above address potential releases of hazardous materials through accident or upset. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, and as such the adoption will create no significant risk or hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. No impact will occur.

**c) Less Than Significant Impact.** The Planning Area contains two schools, Hope Learning Academy and Canyon Lake Community Church and Preschool. Other schools that serve the Planning Area within one quarter mile of the Planning Area boundary include Tuscany Hills Elementary School. Other schools that serve the Planning Area are outside of one quarter mile from the Planning Area Boundary: Cottonwood Canyon Elementary School (0.8 miles), Canyon Lake Middle School (0.8 miles), Herk Bouris Elementary School (0.4 miles), and Quail Valley Elementary School (0.75 miles). The General

Plan Goal SF-4 and the policies cited in Section 4.9.a above address potential releases of hazardous materials through accident or upset, including near schools. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, and therefore it poses no risk of hazardous emissions or in the handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. No impact will occur.

**d) No Impact.** According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA Cortese List), there are no hazardous waste and substances sites in Canyon Lake.<sup>31</sup> Canyon Lake has one leaking underground storage site, the Round Up Junior Mart (status: Open – Remediation). The Planning Area also has one closed leaking underground storage site, the Canyon Lake East Boat Launch.<sup>32</sup> The Planning Area has no solid waste disposal sites or any Cease and Desist Orders or Cleanup and Abatement Orders.<sup>33</sup> Canyon Lake does not have any businesses that generate, use or store hazardous materials within the Planning Area that are identified by any federal or state hazardous listing. The General Plan Goal SF-4 and the policies cited in Section 4.9.a above address the storage or use of hazardous materials. The Project will not result directly in any development, so no impact will occur.

**e) No Impact.** There are no public airports within two miles of the Project site and there is no airport land use plan covering this area; therefore, no impact will occur.

**f) No Impact.** No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, and no public or private street will be closed so adoption of the Project will have no effect upon existing opportunities for emergency access/evacuation in the City or to any surrounding land uses. The General Plan Goals SB-5 and SF-7 and the following policies address emergency response and evacuation:

GOAL SF-5: A COMMUNITY THAT MEETS EXISTING AND FUTURE EMERGENCY SERVICE NEEDS.

SF-5.1 Maintain a high level of emergency response capability.

GOAL SF-7: A CITY THAT CAN EFFECTIVELY RESPOND AND EVACUATE DURING HAZARD EVENTS.

SF-7.1 Coordinate with the County of Riverside regarding transportation network constraints and improvements.

SF-7.2 Coordinate with agencies to prioritize roadway and storm drain infrastructure retrofitting and enhancement projects along primary evacuation routes.

SF-7.3 Ensure all new development and redevelopment projects provide adequate ingress/egress for emergency access and evacuation.

SF-7.4 Identify and construct additional evacuation routes in areas of high hazard concern or limited mobility, where feasible.

SF-7.5 Ensure the City's transportation network allows for effective emergency response and evacuation activities

Adoption of the Safety Element Update will not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or evacuation plan. No impact will occur.



**g) No Impact.** Canyon Lake is mostly developed and is surrounded by wildlands interspersed with urban areas. Portions of the Planning Area perimeter are designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity zone in Local Responsibility Areas by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE).<sup>34</sup> These zones identify areas with a very high fire hazard rating, which indicates that the particular area has a high chance of fire based on the vegetation density and slope severity. The areas of primary concern are undeveloped hillside areas in and adjacent to the Planning Area. The rest of the Planning Area is located within moderate to high fire hazard zone. The Bureau of Land Management lands in the north and west areas of the Planning Area are especially susceptible to wildland fires due to the unauthorized presence of off-road vehicles, campers and hikers. The Safety Element contains Goal SF-3 and the following policies that relate to wildland fires:

**GOAL SF-3: A COMMUNITY ADAPTED TO CURRENT AND FUTURE FIRE CONDITIONS**

SF-3.1 Reduce the risk of death, injury, property damage, and economic loss due to vegetation and structure fires.

SF-3.2 Ensure vegetation management reduces fire potential on private and public lands, especially those adjacent to community use areas.

SF-3.3 Avoid building within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, where feasible and require adherence to California Building Code Chapter 7a requirements when building in these areas occurs.

SF-3.4 Incorporate safe fire design into new development and ensure all development is constructed per the most recent California Fire Code, as adopted within the City's Municipal Code.

SF-3.5 All development projects within the VHFHSZ must prepare a Fire Protection Plan (FPP) to reduce or eliminate fire threats...

SF-3.6 Undertake inspections of parcels throughout the City as necessary, and direct property owners to bring their property into compliance with vegetation management (fuel modification/defensible space) and fire inspection standards.

SF-3.7 Regularly re-evaluate specific fire hazard areas and adopt reasonable safety standards covering such elements as fuel modification around homes, adequacy of existing and future water supplies, fire flow tests, fire hydrants, routes or throughways for fire equipment access, clarity of addresses and street signs and long-term maintenance.

SF-3.8 Ensure fire, police, and emergency personnel, equipment, and services adequately meet the needs and serve all areas of the Planning Area.

SF-3.9 Work to ensure residents and businesses can be effectively notified of wildfire threats and incidents.

SF-3.10 Coordinate with the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District and Eastern Municipal Water District on future water supply needs and existing water infrastructure constraints and deficiencies that could affect their ability to meet fire flow requirements

SF-3.11 Refine and enforce a fire safety program for the community that considers emergency medical responses, wildland interface conditions, long-term vegetation management activities (along public and private roads), and hazards mitigation/management.

SF-3.12 Ensure existing non-conforming structures address deficiencies and update requirements when new development approvals/entitlements are sought.

SF-3.13 All new development, redevelopment, and major remodels within the VHFHSZ will provide at least two points of ingress/egress, except for existing single family residential lots.

SF-3.14 Ensure the roadway network within the VHFHSZ meets current and anticipated future evacuation needs.

SF-3.15 If existing roadway constraints exist, identify alternative means of evacuation and sheltering to protect property and life safety.

No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not directly expose people or structures to an increased risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires. No impact will occur.

### 4.10 – Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water supply?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to Project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No Impact.** Water quality control standards and discharge regulations within the Planning Area are determined by the Regional Water Control Board, Santa Ana region.<sup>35</sup> The Planning Area is also guided by municipal codes designed to prevent or reduce discharge of pollutants into the waters. Best management practices (BMPs), include but are not limited to, “those measures specified in the California Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbooks for Municipal, Industrial/Commercial and Construction Activity and those measures identified by the Director of Public Services.” Any Project or person creating discharge into a storm drain system requires an NPDES permit.<sup>36</sup> No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, adoption will not directly violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, nor will it substantially degrade surface or ground water supply. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** The Planning Area is adjacent to both the San Jacinto groundwater basin and the Elsinore Valley groundwater basin.<sup>37</sup> No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, adoption will not interfere with groundwater recharge nor impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. No impact will occur.

**c.i) No Impact.** All new developments in the Planning Area at risk for flood-related erosion require permits from the Canyon Lake Floodplain Administrator as well as a setback from adjacent bodies of water.<sup>38</sup> The General Plan Update contains Safety Element Goal SF-2 and the following policies that address flooding and inundation hazards:

**GOAL SF-2: A COMMUNITY RESILIENT TO FLOODING AND INUNDATION HAZARDS.**  
Policy/ Implementation Action

SF-2.1 Minimize injury, loss of life, property damage, and economic and social disruption caused by flooding and inundation hazards.

SF-2.2 Monitor and periodically evaluate the community flood protection and evacuation plans to assist persons and property owners and protect properties from 100-year flood threats and dam inundation.

SF-2.3 Mitigate flooding hazards of new development or expansion of existing projects within the FEMA 100-year/500-year Floodplain areas.

SF-2.4 Require new development within the 100-year flood plain or repetitive loss properties as identified by FEMA, to conduct hydrological studies, to assess the potential impacts the new development will have on the flooding and sedimentation potential of existing development downstream and implement appropriate mitigation measures to reduce this impact to an acceptable level.

SF-2.5 Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and encourage all owners of properties located within the 100-year floodplain (Zones A and AO), and repetitive loss properties in Zone X, to purchase and keep flood insurance for those properties.

SF-2.6 Prohibit new facilities that use or store hazardous materials in quantities that would place them in the State's TRI or SQG databases from being located in the flood zone (Zones A, AO and X), unless all standards of elevation, anchoring and flood proofing have been implemented.

SF-2.7 Require all essential and critical facilities in or within 200 feet of Flood Zones A, AO, and X, to develop disaster response and evacuation plans that address the actions that will be taken in the event of flooding.

SF-2.8 Regulate development in drainages, especially in Flood Zones A and AE, according to FEMA regulations.

SF-2.9 Encourage uses that can withstand periodic inundation in the floodplains, such as parks, nature trails, equestrian parks, golf courses, or other recreational facilities.

The adoption of the Safety Element will not result in any development and thus will not add any impervious surfaces which would result in substantial erosion or situation. No impact will occur.

**c.ii) No Impact.** The Planning Area's flooding and stormwater is overseen by the Riverside County Flood Control; one of their priorities is reducing impervious areas brought about by development.<sup>39</sup> No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, and Goal SF-2 and its policies address potential flooding and inundation, as outlined in Section 4.9.c.i above. Adoption of the Project will not create impervious surfaces and will not increase the rate nor amount of surface water runoff in a manner that would result in flooding. No impact will occur.

**c.iii) No Impact.** The Planning Area is guided by municipal codes designed to prevent the excessive discharge of pollutants into the waters. Best management practices (BMPs), include but are not limited to, "those measures specified in the California Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbooks for Municipal, Industrial/Commercial and Construction Activity and those measures identified by the Director of Public Services." Any project or person creating discharge into a storm drain system requires an NPDES permit.<sup>40</sup> The Riverside County Flood Control District, which oversees the stormwater and drainage systems of the Planning Area, has practices and regulations designed to avoid overwhelming the stormwater drainage systems. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, and thus no excess runoff water or polluted runoff will be created. No impact will occur.

**c.iv) No Impact.** The Planning Area contains a lake which is designated Zone A by FEMA, meaning "subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event generally determined using approximate methodologies".<sup>41</sup> The urbanized and open spaces in the Planning Area are considered Zone X, or outside the risk of 100 year flood, as the area is not mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps.<sup>42</sup> No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, and Goal SF-2 and its policies address potential flooding and inundation, as outlined in Section 4.9.c.i above. Therefore, the Project will not redirect or impede flood flows. No impact will occur.

**d) No Impact.** The proposed Safety Element Update includes policies designed to minimize threats from "flood hazards, including storm-induced flooding, inundation resulting from the failure of water reservoirs, dams, and levees, and areas vulnerable to flooding after wildfires."<sup>43</sup> (see Section 4.10.c.i above) The Planning Area is not subject to tsunami due to its elevation and distance (elevation around

1,300 feet above sea level and approximately 50 miles inland) from the ocean. Finally, there are no surface water bodies located on or near the Planning Area that could result in seiche. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element and, therefore, its adoption will not increase the risk of flooding or release of pollutants. No impact will occur.

**e) No Impact.** Based upon the information provided in Checklist Responses 4.10a through 4.10.d, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. No impact will occur as a result of the adoption of the Safety Element.

### 4.11 – Land Use and Planning

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a) **No Impact.** The Project does not establish any new land uses, roadways, or other physical features that would disrupt existing patterns of circulation or socialization within the community. The Project is a policy document focused on identifying potential risks that could endanger the community’s public health, safety, and welfare.<sup>44</sup> No impact will occur.

b) **No Impact.** The Project does not conflict with any land use plan, policy, nor regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. The Project is a policy document focused on identifying potential risks that could endanger the community’s public health, safety, and welfare.<sup>45</sup> No impact will occur.

### 4.12 – Mineral Resources

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local General Plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No Impact.** There are no known mineral resources within the Planning Area. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** The Canyon Lake General Plan does not identify any portion of the Planning Area as having an important mineral resource recovery site. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, thus, no loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site will result. No impact will occur.



### 4.13 – Noise

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project in excess of standards established in the local General Plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No Impact.** The City’s Municipal Code states: ‘No person shall create any sound or noise, or allow the creation of any sound or noise, on any property that creates a public nuisance or that causes a violation of this Chapter.’ (Canyon Lake Municipal Code 11.30.050). The Canyon Lake Noise Element also outlines noise limits, stating that acoustical studies must be prepared for residential structures to be located within noise contours of 60 dB or greater (CNEL or Ldn) from freeways, expressways, parkways, major streets, thoroughfares, rail lines, rapid transit lines, or industrial noise sources.<sup>46</sup> No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element Update; as such it will not generate a substantial increase in ambient noise levels. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element Update; as such it will not generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. No impact will occur.

**c) No Impact.** The closest airport to the Planning Area is the Perris Valley Airport-L65 located three miles to the northeast. The Planning Area is not located within the Perris Valley Airport-L65 Land Use Plan. Additionally, no development would occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element Update, posing no risk of exposing people working or residing in the vicinity of an airport to excessive noise levels. No impact would occur.

### 4.14 – Population and Housing

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No Impact.** According to the Planning Area’s Housing Element, projected population growth is 80 persons per year, resulting in a 2029 population of 12,100 persons.<sup>47</sup> Because no development is authorized by the adoption of the Safety Element, adoption of the Safety Element will not induce substantial population growth in the Planning Area and thus will not exceed the population growth predicted by the growth projection in the Housing Element. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** Because no development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, the Safety Element does not call for the destruction of homes or displacement of the population. No impact will occur.

### 4.15 – Public Services

Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No Impact.** Fire Services are provided by Canyon Lake Fire Department. The Safety Element will introduce new policies that are intended to improve fire protection and service, such as ensuring adequate fire personnel, equipment, and services serve the Planning Area. The Safety Element contains Goals SF-3 and SF-5 and the following policies that relate to fire protection services:

**GOAL SF-3: A COMMUNITY ADAPTED TO CURRENT AND FUTURE FIRE CONDITIONS**

SF-3.1 Reduce the risk of death, injury, property damage, and economic loss due to vegetation and structure fires.

SF-3.2 Ensure vegetation management reduces fire potential on private and public lands, especially those adjacent to community use areas.

SF-3.3 Avoid building within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, where feasible and require adherence to California Building Code Chapter 7a requirements when building in these areas occurs.

SF-3.4 Incorporate safe fire design into new development and ensure all development is constructed per the most recent California Fire Code, as adopted within the City’s Municipal Code.

SF-3.5 All development projects within the VHFHSZ must prepare a Fire Protection Plan (FPP) to reduce or eliminate fire threats...

SF-3.6 Undertake inspections of parcels throughout the City as necessary, and direct property owners to bring their property into compliance with vegetation management (fuel modification/defensible space) and fire inspection standards.

SF-3.7 Regularly re-evaluate specific fire hazard areas and adopt reasonable safety standards covering such elements as fuel modification around homes, adequacy of existing and future water supplies, fire flow tests, fire hydrants, routes or throughways for fire equipment access, clarity of addresses and street signs and long-term maintenance.

SF-3.8 Ensure fire, police, and emergency personnel, equipment, and services adequately meet the needs and serve all areas of the Planning Area.

SF-3.9 Work to ensure residents and businesses can be effectively notified of wildfire threats and incidents.

SF-3.10 Coordinate with the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District and Eastern Municipal Water District on future water supply needs and existing water infrastructure constraints and deficiencies that could affect their ability to meet fire flow requirements

SF-3.11 Refine and enforce a fire safety program for the community that considers emergency medical responses, wildland interface conditions, long-term vegetation management activities (along public and private roads), and hazards mitigation/management.

SF-3.12 Ensure existing non-conforming structures address deficiencies and update requirements when new development approvals/entitlements are sought.

SF-3.13 All new development, redevelopment, and major remodels within the VHFHSZ will provide at least two points of ingress/egress, except for existing single family residential lots.

SF-3.14 Ensure the roadway network within the VHFHSZ meets current and anticipated future evacuation needs.

SF-3.15 If existing roadway constraints exist, identify alternative means of evacuation and sheltering to protect property and life safety.

GOAL SF-5: A COMMUNITY THAT MEETS EXISTING AND FUTURE EMERGENCY SERVICE NEEDS.

SF-5.1 Maintain a high level of emergency response capability.

No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element; as such the Fire Department's ability to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives will not be affected. There will be no impact.

**b) No Impact.** The Project will not directly impact the provision of police services, as the Project does not involve any development activity. The General Plan Update contains Safety Element Goal SF-3 and Policy 3.8 that relates to police services:

GOAL SF-3: A COMMUNITY ADAPTED TO CURRENT AND FUTURE FIRE CONDITIONS

SF-3.8 Ensure fire, police, and emergency personnel, equipment, and services adequately meet the needs and serve all areas of the Planning Area.

No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element; as such the Police Department's ability to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance

objectives will not be affected. Law enforcement services are contracted to the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. There will be no impact.

**c) No Impact.** The Project will not directly impact the provision of school services, as the Project does not involve any development activity. There will be no impact.

**d) No Impact.** The Project, as a policy document, will not directly impact the provision of parks or other recreational services. There will be no impact.

**e) No Impact.** No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, adoption does not provide for substantial growth beyond that anticipated in the Canyon Lake Housing Element. Therefore, there will be no impacts to other services or public facilities.

**4.16 – Recreation**

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the Project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No impact.** No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not increase the usage of existing recreational facilities. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** The Project does not include recreational facilities. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. No impact will occur.

### 4.17 – Transportation

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Would the Project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No impact.** No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. The General Plan Update includes Goal SF-3 and the following policies about roads in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones:

**GOAL SF-3: A COMMUNITY ADAPTED TO CURRENT AND FUTURE FIRE CONDITIONS**

SF-3.13 All new development, redevelopment, and major remodels within the VHFHSZ will provide at least two points of ingress/egress, except for existing single family residential lots.

SF-3.14 Ensure the roadway network within the VHFHSZ meets current and anticipated future evacuation needs.

SF-3.15 If existing roadway constraints exist, identify alternative means of evacuation and sheltering to protect property and life safety.

As this is a policy update, it will not generate traffic nor increase vehicle miles traveled and, therefore, will not conflict with a program plan, policy, or ordinance addressing the circulation system. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As this is a policy update, it will not generate traffic and, therefore, will not generate traffic nor conflict with a program plan, policy, or ordinance addressing the circulation system. No impact will occur.

**c) No Impact.** Adoption of the Safety Element constitutes a policy update and will not result in any physical changes to a roadway nor incompatible uses which would present a hazard, as no development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. No impact will occur.

**d) No Impact.** No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. The General Plan Update includes Goal SF-3 and three policies about roads in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, as outlined in Section 4.17.a above. As this is a policy update, it will not result in a development which would impede emergency access. The proposed Safety Element contains goals and procedures to ensure that adequate emergency access is maintained. Implementation Action SF-5.1c states that the Planning Area will “Continue to involve the Fire and Police Departments in the development review process to ensure that new development adequately addresses service levels, security concerns, and safety.” No impact will occur.



### 4.18 – Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a Cultural Native American tribe, and that is:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

AB 52 specifies that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change to a defined Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) may result in a significant effect on the environment. AB 52 requires tribes interested in development projects within a traditionally and culturally affiliated geographic area to notify a lead agency of such interest and to request notification of future projects subject to CEQA prior to determining if a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project. The lead agency is then required to notify the tribe within 14 days of deeming a development application subject to CEQA complete to notify the requesting tribe as an invitation to consult on the Project. AB 52 identifies examples of mitigation measures that will avoid or minimize impacts to TCR. The bill makes the above provisions applicable to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of intent to adopt a negative declaration/mitigated negative declaration circulated on or after July 1, 2015. AB 52 amends Sections 5097.94 and adds Sections 21073, 21074, 2108.3.1., 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3 to the California Public Resources Code (PRC), relating to Native Americans.

**a) No impact.** The following tribes are listed by the NAHC as having traditional lands or cultural places within the Planning Area:<sup>48</sup>

- Luiseño
- Cahuilla

There are no sites or facilities within the Planning Area that are listed in the California Register of Historic Resources.<sup>49</sup> There are no areas within the Planning Area in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k). No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. No impact will occur.

**b) No impact.** As outlined in Section 4.18.a above, the Luiseño and Cahuilla tribes are listed by the NAHC as having traditional lands or cultural places within the Planning Area.<sup>50</sup> Consultation letters were sent to local tribes; however, no local tribes expressed interest in consultation for the proposed project. Because of this, and because the Safety Element Update is a policy update, and no development will occur, there will be no impact.

### 4.19 – Utilities and Service Systems

Would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No impact.** Regarding water service, as the Project will not directly result in any development nor construction, the Project will not place an increased demand on water service providers.

Regarding wastewater treatment facilities, the City's General Plan specifies no locations for development of solid or liquid waste disposal sites as they are not consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the reservoir and water quality maintenance. The Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) is responsible for the management of wastewater facilities in Canyon Lake.<sup>51</sup>

Regarding natural gas and electric facilities, no development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, as such it will not disturb existing nor cause the creation of electric power and natural gas facilities. The Project proposes no construction or expansion of these facilities. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** There are two water agencies that serve Canyon Lake: Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District and Eastern Municipal Water District.<sup>52</sup> The General Plan Safety Element Update indicates that water conservation and efficiency should be enhanced and promoted to reduce future water demands within the Planning Area.<sup>53</sup> No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not directly impact the water supply for the Planning Area. No impact will occur.

**c) No Impact.** The Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) is responsible for the management of wastewater facilities in Canyon Lake. Current regulations require developers of new development projects within the Planning Area to provide all required on-site sewer infrastructure, and to pay a sewer system connection fee that is used to finance planned expansion of the regional sewer system and facilities. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the policy will not directly impact the capacity of the wastewater system. No impact will occur.

**d) No Impact.** The Project will not directly impact solid waste services or landfill capacity since no development is proposed. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not increase the amount of solid waste disposal in the Planning Area in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. No impact will occur.

**e) No Impact.** The Project will not directly impact solid waste services or landfill capacity since no development is proposed. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. As such, the Project will not increase the amount of solid waste in the Planning Area and will thus comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. No impact will occur.

## 4.20 – Wildfire

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose Project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities), that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No Impact.** Canyon Lake is mostly developed and is surrounded by wildland interspersed with urban areas. Portions of the Planning Area perimeter are designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity zone in Local Responsibility Areas by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE).<sup>54</sup> These zones identify areas with a very high fire hazard rating, which indicates that the particular area has a high chance of fire based on the vegetation density and slope severity. The areas of primary concern are undeveloped hillside areas in and adjacent to the Planning Area. The rest of the Planning Area is located within moderate to high fire hazard zone. The Bureau of Land Management lands in the north and west areas of the Planning Area are especially susceptible to wildland fires due to the unauthorized presence of off-road vehicles, campers and hikers. The proposed Safety Element Update has Goal SF-3 and the following policies which ensure adequate emergency response and evacuation in the event of a wildfire:

### GOAL SF-3: A COMMUNITY ADAPTED TO CURRENT AND FUTURE FIRE CONDITIONS

SF-3.14 Ensure the roadway network within the VHFHSZ meets current and anticipated future evacuation needs.

SF-3.15 If existing roadway constraints exist, identify alternative means of evacuation and sheltering to protect property and life safety.

Adoption of the Safety Element will not impair an adopted emergency response plan nor emergency evacuation plan. No impact will occur.

**b) No Impact.** The Planning Area contains an urban area with relatively flat topography surrounded by wildlands owned by the BLM which, due to their slope, vegetation, and other factors, present a very high fire risk. <sup>55</sup> No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element, and as such it will not exacerbate wildfire risks nor expose citizens of the Planning Area to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of wildfire. No impact will occur as a result of the proposed Safety Element.

**c) No Impact.** The Planning Area contains an urban area with relatively flat topography surrounded by wildlands owned by the BLM which, due to their slope, vegetation, and other factors, present a very high fire risk. The proposed Safety Element outlines Goal SF-3 and the following policies regarding infrastructure and alleviating fire risk:

#### GOAL SF-3: A COMMUNITY ADAPTED TO CURRENT AND FUTURE FIRE CONDITIONS

SF-3.4 Incorporate safe fire design into new development and ensure all development is constructed per the most recent California Fire Code, as adopted within the City's Municipal Code.

SF-3.7 Regularly re-evaluate specific fire hazard areas and adopt reasonable safety standards covering such elements as fuel modification around homes, adequacy of existing and future water supplies, fire flow tests, fire hydrants, routes or throughways for fire equipment access, clarity of addresses and street signs and long-term maintenance.

The proposed Safety Element Update does not require the installation of roads, fuel breaks, power lines, or emergency water sources. The Safety Element Update will have no impact.

**d) No Impact.** The Planning Area contains an urban area with relatively flat topography surrounded by wildlands owned by the BLM to the north and west which, due to their slope, vegetation, and other factors, present a very high fire risk. No development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element; as such there is no potential for people or structures to be exposed to increased risk of wildland fire as a result of the policy update, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, and drainage changes. No impact will occur.

### 4.21 – Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the Project have the potential to 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the Project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**a) No Impact.** As indicated in the discussion in the Initial Statement checklist, the Project will not result in potentially significant impacts with respect to either biological or cultural resources. That portion of the Planning Area intended for development is virtually built out and no development will occur pursuant to the adoption of the Safety Element. Any future development will be subject to environmental review pursuant to CEQA and the City's local planning procedures to determine if any actual, physical impacts will occur.

**b) No Impact.** The Project is a policy document that will not have any direct environmental impacts. All residential and other development will be guided by Safety Element goals and policies of the adopted General Plan land use policy, other General Plan policies, and development standards and procedures of the Zoning Ordinance, the effects of which have been previously analyzed in the General Plan Initial Study. The General Plan Update is a policy update only and so will not result in any new development in and of itself. Any future development will be subject to environmental review pursuant to CEQA and the City's local planning procedures to determine if any actual, physical cumulative impacts will occur at that time.

**c) No Impact.** As indicated in the discussion in the Initial Statement checklist, the Project does not have the potential to significantly impact human beings. The General Plan Update is a policy update only and so will not result in any new development in and of itself. Any future development will be subject to environmental review pursuant to CEQA and the City's local planning procedures to determine if any actual, adverse direct or indirect impacts on humans will occur at that time.

### **5.1 – List of Preparers**

#### **City of Canyon Lake (Lead Agency)**

Planning Division  
31516 Railroad Canyon Road  
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(951-479-2955)

- Jim Morrissey, City Planner

#### **MIG (Environmental Analysis)**

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951-787-9222

- Pamela Steele, Principal
- Bob Prasse, Director of Environmental Services
- Kent Norton, Senior Project Manager
- Cameron Hile, Senior Analyst
- Kathrine Wall, Project Associate

### **5.2 – Persons and Organizations Consulted**

None



## 5.3 – Bibliography

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# **ATTACHMENT 5**



# CITY OF CANYON LAKE

## GENERAL PLAN SAFETY ELEMENT



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CITY OF CANYON LAKE

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# SAFETY ELEMENT

ADOPTED BY CITY COUNCIL ON  
APRIL 12, 2023

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# CITY OF CANYON LAKE

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## SAFETY ELEMENT

REVISED 2022

### CITY COUNCIL

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Jeremy Smith, Mayor  
Larry Greene, Mayor Pro-Tem  
Kasey Castillo  
Dale Welty  
Jennifer Dain

### PRINCIPAL CITY STAFF

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Andrew Elia, Police Captain  
Craig Bradshaw, City Engineer  
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Atlas Planning Solutions



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# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## A. CONDITIONS IN CANYON LAKE AND FOCUS OF THE SAFETY ELEMENT

Canyon Lake has several factors that could detrimentally impact overall community safety. The City is located in a seismically active region of southern California surrounded by hillsides and canyons prone to wildfire and geologic hazards. To compound matters, the impact of a changing climate is likely to intensify many of these risks. Drier and hotter weather will likely increase fire risk and potentially impact future water supplies. Wetter and more intense winter storms could cause flooding and erosion in parts of the City that have never experienced these conditions before. This Safety Element focuses on identifying these safety risks and identifying policies, goals, and implementation actions to address and prepare for them. The Safety Element also strives to align with other general plan elements, as required by state law, including (1) Housing, (2) Land Use, (3) Circulation, (4) Open Space, (5) Conservation, and (6) Noise. Canyon Lake has also participated in the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP), allowing federal grant funding eligibility to mitigate many of the natural hazards identified in the City.



Canyon Lake City Hall

## B. PURPOSE OF THE SAFETY ELEMENT

The Safety Element is one of seven mandatory elements of the General Plan. Its primary purpose is to identify potential risks that could endanger the community's public health, safety, and welfare. Periodic updates of the Safety Element ensure that goals and policies are relevant and responsive to community needs. California Government Code Section 65302(g)(1) identifies the following list of safety risks that, at a minimum, must be examined in each Safety Element:



- seismically induced surface rupture\*
- ground shaking\*
- ground failure\*
- flooding\*
- tsunami
- seiche\*
- dam failure\*
- slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides\*
- subsidence
- liquefaction areas\*
- other seismic hazards
- wildland and urban fires\*
- climate change\*

Items denoted by an \* are potential hazards relevant to the City of Canyon Lake

The Safety Element must also geographically identify each safety risk by location, evaluate the potential consequences and establish goals, policies, and objectives to protect the community.

## C. MOVING FORWARD

The City of Canyon Lake reaffirms the importance of protecting the community from potential natural hazard risks. The City's location and history with hazards make it likely that Canyon Lake will experience risks from seismic, flooding, and wildfire events in the future. The City can also expect some of these risks to worsen as climate change exacerbates hazard effects. With this in mind, the Safety Element, in conjunction with the MJHMP, is the best avenue to understand and address natural hazard risks within the community.

# II. INTRODUCTION

## A. PURPOSE STATEMENT

The purpose of the Safety Element is to provide the public, decision-makers and City staff a guide to set policy that will help create a community that is minimally at risk from natural hazards, and that responds quickly, effectively, and efficiently to such hazards. This involves designing, developing, and maintaining neighborhoods and commercial areas as safe places to live, shop, work, and interact. It also involves developing and maintaining essential facilities that remain fully functional following a disaster. This Element identifies a variety of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery goals, policies, and programs that can be used to reduce loss of life, injury, damage to private property and infrastructure, and economic losses and social dislocation, and in the process promote resilience throughout the City of Canyon Lake.



## B. RELATIONSHIP TO STATE LAW

Canyon Lake City Council recognizes that a safe environment is required for building and maintaining a sustainable and prosperous City. While the City cannot prevent many of these hazards from occurring, it can set forth policies that can help reduce or minimize their effects or reduce exposure to them. This Safety Element sets forth policies designed to minimize threats from natural and human-caused hazards.

Section 65302 of the State of California Government Code identifies seven mandatory elements in a General Plan, including Safety. Section 65302 (g) defines the hazards that need to be identified and addressed.

These include:

- 1) Seismic hazards, including strong ground shaking, surface fault rupture, and seismically induced ground failure, such as liquefaction and slope failures;
- 2) Geologic hazards, including slope instability due to non-seismic causes, and subsidence;
- 3) Flood hazards, including storm-induced flooding, inundation resulting from the failure of water reservoirs, dams, and levees, and areas vulnerable to flooding after wildfires; and
- 4) Fire hazards, including both wildland fires and structure fires in the urban area.

Also included within this Element are the management of hazardous materials, emergency services, and policies for dealing with disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.

## C. ELEMENT ORGANIZATION

This Element is organized to be consistent with the other General Plan Elements. The goals, policies, and implementation programs provide declarative statements setting forth the City's approach to safety-related issues. A definition of these key terms is provided below.

**Goal:** A general statement of the desired city outcome. It is denoted as Goal S-X in this Element.

**Policy:** Policies are actions that a city will undertake to meet the goals. They are denoted as Policy S-X.X in this Element.



**Implementation Actions:** This is a list of recommended programs and future actions necessary to achieve element goals and policies; they are denoted using the Policy numbering plus a lower case letter (a,b,c) in this Element. A consolidated summary of these Implementation Actions is provided in Section IV.

## D. CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER ELEMENTS

The Safety Element is written in conjunction with and is designed to support the other elements of the General Plan, most notably the Conservation, Open Space, Land Use, and Circulation Elements. The Land Use Element limits the range of land uses allowed in hazardous areas to reduce the number of people, buildings, and infrastructure exposed to risk. The Conservation and Open Space Elements identify and preserve natural open space meant to protect sensitive environments and preserve natural amenities in the City. The Circulation Element provides minimum road standards that help protect motorists and pedestrians.

### Land Use

The Land Use Element is particularly responsive to natural hazards. Understanding the natural and human-made hazards that threaten a community can help reduce the possibility of disaster by avoiding the designation of sensitive land uses in hazard-prone areas. Several goals within the Land Use Element focus on protecting and enhancing the city as part of the development and entitlement process. Key policies and strategies about safety include the following:

Land Use Policy (LUP-1) - requires development projects to be assessed based on meeting community infrastructure needs and population capacity.

Land Use Strategy (LUS-2) - requires coordination with adjacent public agencies, special districts, and other service providers to ensure necessary and desirable public facilities and services that are responsive to changing needs and values and are provided in such a way as to limit conflict or duplication.

### Circulation

Coordination between the Circulation Element and the Safety Element is an important component of comprehensive planning. The Circulation Element can influence public health and safety by addressing traffic congestion on roads designated as evacuation routes during emergencies and redefining truck routes to avoid residential and other heavily populated areas. A key strategy



within the Circulation Element (CES-4) that applies to the Safety Element identifies the need to investigate alternative circulation connections to areas adjacent to the City to support emergency response, evacuation, and service delivery.

### **Housing**

The Housing Element is more closely associated with land use and incorporates many safety considerations into its goals and objectives. Building practices and other measures addressed in the Housing Element contribute to community safety by improving the built environment's resiliency to natural and human-caused hazards. Additionally, the Housing Element can help identify vulnerable populations and inform the Safety Element to ensure proper protections.

### **Open Space**

The Open Space Element focuses on public and private investments in recreation, natural resource, and open space areas within the City. Within the Element, the goals, policies, and strategies address protection and enhancements of private recreation assets (parks), open space areas, and ways to preserve these resources for future generations. Progressive open space management techniques can help mitigate wildfire and landslide hazards, reducing the need for additional city services.

### **Conservation**

The Conservation Element protects and preserves community resources (water, minerals, plant, and animal life). The element goals, policies, and strategies address energy conservation, recycling, water conservation, and mineral resource use and extraction.

### **Noise**

The Noise Element is a comprehensive program to identify and temper environmental factors that potentially threaten community health and safety. This Element contains policies and strategies to regulate existing and proposed development located in the City. Guidance and regulations in this Element are intended to protect residents from excessive noise and ensure uses within the City do not produce excessive noise conditions causing harm and impacting the quality of life.



## E. CONSISTENCY WITH LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) serves three primary purposes: it provides a comprehensive analysis of the natural and human-caused hazards that threaten the City, with a focus on mitigation; it keeps the City of Canyon Lake eligible to receive additional federal and state funding to assist with emergency response and recovery (as permitted by the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and California Government Code Sections 8685.9 and 65302.6), and it complements the efforts undertaken by the Safety Element. The LHMP complies with all requirements set forth under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and received approval from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 2018. Sections of the Safety Element are supplemented by the LHMP, incorporated by reference in this Element, as allowed by California Government Code Section 65302(g).

## F. REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

### **California Government Code 65302(g)(1–9)**

California Government Code Section 65302(g) (1–9) establishes the legislative framework for California's safety elements. This framework consolidates the requirements from relevant federal and state agencies, ensuring that all cities are compliant with the numerous statutory mandates. These mandates include:

- Protecting against significant risks related to earthquakes, tsunamis, seiches, dam failure, landslides, subsidence, flooding, and fires as applicable;
- Including maps of known seismic and other geologic hazards;
- Addressing evacuation routes, military installations, peak-load water supply requirements, and minimum road widths and clearances around structures as related to fire and geologic hazards, where applicable;
- Identifying areas subject to flooding and wildfires;
- Avoiding locating critical facilities within areas of high risk;
- Assessing the community's vulnerability to climate change; and



- Including adaptation and resilience goals, policies, objectives, and implementation measures.

### **California Government Code Sections 8685.9 and 65302.6**

California Government Code Section 8685.9 (*also known as Assembly Bill 2140 or AB 2140*) limits California's share of disaster relief funds paid out to local governments to 75 percent of the funds not paid for by federal disaster relief efforts. However, if the jurisdiction has adopted a valid hazard mitigation plan consistent with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and has incorporated the hazard mitigation plan into the jurisdiction's General Plan, the State may cover more than 75 percent of the remaining disaster relief costs. All cities and counties in California must prepare a General Plan, including a Safety Element that addresses various hazard conditions and other public safety issues. The Safety Element may be a stand-alone chapter or incorporated into another section, whichever the community prefers. California Government Code Section 65302.6 indicates that a community may adopt an LHMP into its Safety Element if the LHMP meets applicable state requirements. Adoption allows communities to use the LHMP to satisfy state requirements for Safety Elements. The General Plan is an overarching long-term plan for community growth and development. Incorporating the LHMP creates a stronger mechanism for implementing the LHMP.

### **California Government Code 65302 (g) 3 adopted through SB 1241 (2012)**

California Government Code Section 65302 (g) 3 requires the Safety Element to identify and update mapping, information, and goals and policies to address wildfire hazards. As part of this requirement, any jurisdiction that includes State Responsibility Areas or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ), as defined by the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board), is required to transmit the updated Element to the Board for review and approval. The City has VHFHSZs located within its boundary triggering this requirement.

### **California Government Code 65302 (g) 4 adopted through SB 379 (2015)**

California Government Code Section 65302 (g) 4 requires the Safety Element to address potential impacts of climate change and develop potential strategies to adapt/mitigate these hazards. Analysis of these possible effects should rely on a jurisdiction's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan or an analysis that includes data and analysis from the State of California's Cal-Adapt website.





### **California Government Code 65302 (g) 5 adopted through SB 99 (2019)**

California Government Code Section 65302 (g) 5 requires the Safety Element to identify evacuation constraints associated with residential developments, specifically focused on areas served by a single roadway.

### **National Flood Insurance Program**

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was created in 1968 to help communities adopt more effective floodplain management programs and regulations. The Federal Emergency Management Agency is responsible for implementing the NFIP and approves the floodplain management plans for participating cities and counties. Canyon Lake participates in the NFIP and uses Title 15, Chapter 4 of the Canyon Lake Municipal Code to administer flood management regulations throughout the City.

### **Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act**

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (California Public Resources Code [PRC], Chapter 7.5, Section 2621-2699.6) was intended to reduce the risks associated with surface faults and requires that the designated State Geologist to identify and map "Earthquake Fault Zones" around known active faults. Per PRC Section 2623 a, cities and counties shall require a geologic report defining and delineating any hazard of surface fault rupture before the approval of a project. If the jurisdiction finds no undue hazard of that kind exists, the geologic report on the hazard may be waived, with the State Geologist's approval. For a list of project types, please refer to PRC Section 2621.6. No Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones run through Canyon Lake. Therefore, it is not a topic of concern addressed in this document.

### **Seismic Hazards Mapping Act**

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act (California Public Resources Code, Chapter 7.8, Section 2690-2699.6) created a statewide seismic hazard mapping and technical advisory program in 1990 to help cities and counties more effectively address the effects of geologic and seismic hazards caused by earthquakes. Under PRC 2697, cities and counties shall require a geotechnical report defining and delineating any seismic hazard before approving a project



located in a seismic hazard zone. If the jurisdiction finds that no undue hazard of this kind exists based on information resulting from studies conducted on sites near the project and of similar soil composition to the project site, the geotechnical report may be waived. After a report has been approved or a waiver granted, subsequent geotechnical reports shall not be required, provided that new geologic datum, or data, warranting further investigation is not recorded. Each jurisdiction shall submit one copy of each approved geotechnical report, including the mitigation measures to be taken, if any, to the State Geologist within 30 days of its approval of the report. For a list of project types, please refer to PRC Section 2693.

### **Cortese List**

Government Code Section 65962.5 (typically referred to as the "Cortese List") identifies sites that require additional oversight during the local permitting process as well as compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The list is generally a compilation of properties and businesses that generate, store, and/or have been impacted by the presence of hazardous materials/wastes. Many properties identified on this list may be undergoing corrective action, cleanup, or abandoned and in need of these activities. Sites within a city may contain hazardous materials requiring oversight from the Department of Toxic Substances Control and Regional Water Quality Control Board.



### III. POTENTIAL HAZARDS / TRENDS

#### A. SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

Seismic and geologic hazards are traditionally addressed together because they both involve the movement of the Earth's surface. Although some geologic events (landslide, subsidence, erosion, etc.) can and do happen independently, the primary catalyst for their occurrence is often a seismic event, commonly referred to as an earthquake. This section identifies four common seismic and geologic hazards that threaten Canyon Lake and establishes policies and procedures to protect the community when an event occurs. The following discusses the seismic and geologic hazards found within or adjacent to the City of Canyon Lake.

##### **Seismic Hazards**

Southern California is prone to earthquakes, which occur frequently. Canyon Lake lies in a seismically active area in Southern California. The community sits close to several active faults, including three major Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zones (Elsinore, San Andreas, and San Jacinto) and multiple Riverside County seismic hazard zones. Seismic activity results differ according to several variables, including but not limited to epicenter location, intensity, type of event, and the geology of the area.

##### **Fault**

The break or fracture between moving blocks of rock is called a fault, and such differential movement produces a fault rupture. Few faults are simple, planar breaks in the earth. They more often consist of smaller strands with a similar orientation and sense of movement. A strand is mappable as a single, continuous feature. Sometimes geologists group strands into segments, which are believed capable of rupturing together during a single earthquake. The more extensive the fault, the bigger the earthquake it can produce. Therefore, multi-strand fault ruptures produce larger earthquakes.

Active faults are defined as those that have had surface displacement within the Holocene time (approximately the last 11,000 years). The existence of cliffs can recognize such displacement in alluvium, terraces, offset stream courses, the alignment of depressions, sag ponds, fault troughs and saddles, and the existence of markedly linear steep mountain fronts.



Regional fault locations are illustrated in **Exhibit SF-1**. The most significant active faults in the vicinity of the City of Canyon Lake include:

**Elsinore Fault Zone:** The fault zone includes the Elsinore, Wildomar, and Wolf Valley Faults in this area. The Elsinore Fault is a right-slip fault and is thought to be the same age as the San Jacinto, which came into existence in the late Pliocene epoch approximately five million years ago. The Wildomar and Elsinore faults are particularly important due to their proximity to the City. The Wildomar fault is located approximately 4 miles from the City; the Elsinore faults are 5 miles outside the City to the west of I-15. This fault system can generate an earthquake magnitude over Richter Magnitude (M) 6.0.

**San Jacinto Fault Zone:** This fault zone sits approximately 15 miles northeast of the City. The San Jacinto fault is a right-slip fault dating its existence since the late Pliocene epoch, about five million years ago. The fault has a maximum credible earthquake potential of M 7.5.

**San Andreas Fault Zone:** This fault zone, located approximately 35 miles northeast of the study area, is the dominant fault zone in California. The San Andreas began faulting in the late Miocene era, with the current fault trace forming during the Pliocene era. The fault functions as a strike-slip fault and is considered a major transform fault. The maximum credible earthquake from this fault zone could be more than M 8.25.

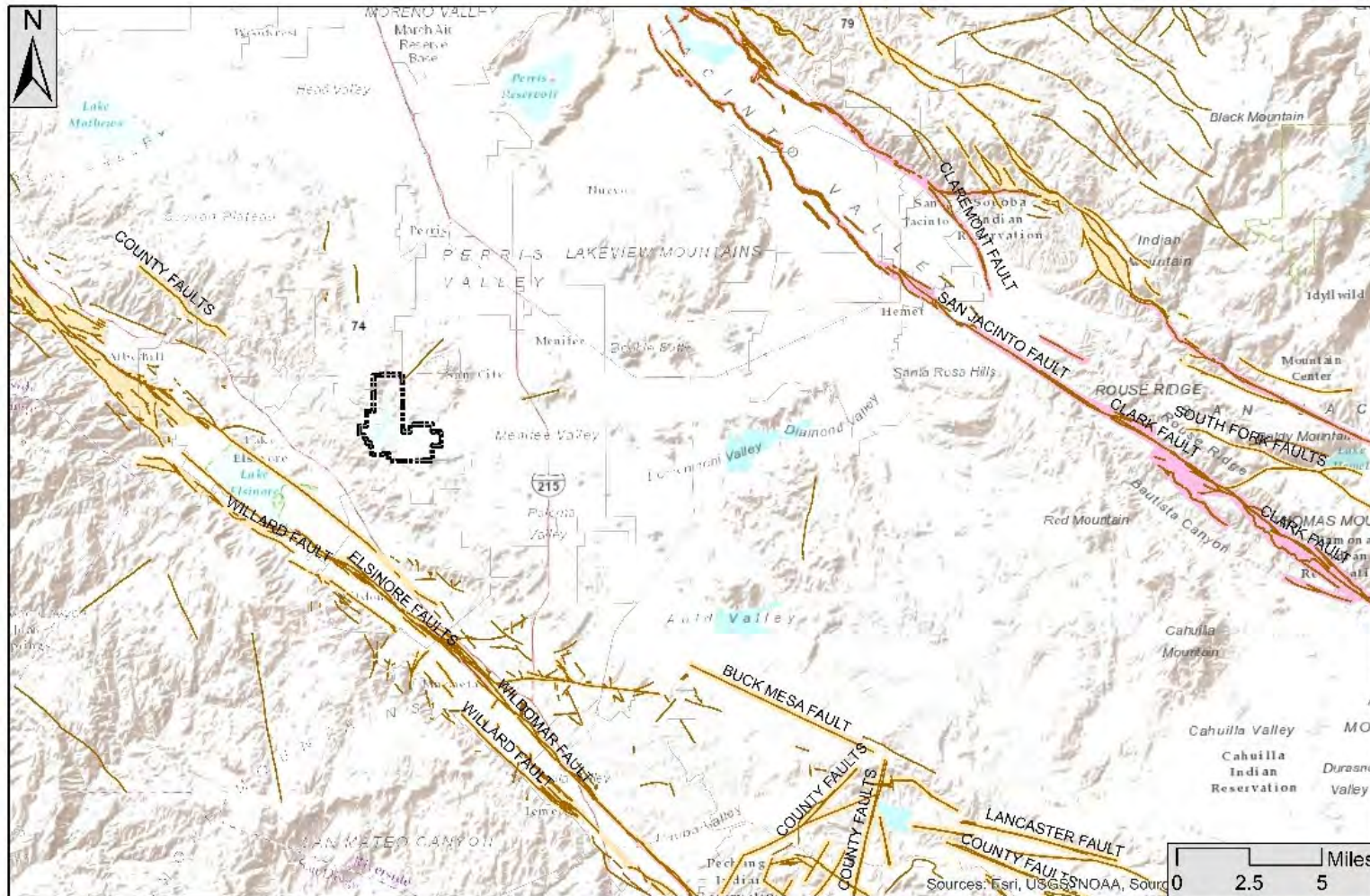
There are no known active or potentially active earthquake faults within the City. The nearest major faults are the Elsinore fault, approximately 5 miles west of the City, and the San Jacinto Fault, about 15 miles northeast of the City.

The risk of ground rupture-related damage during an earthquake is minimal due to the absence of faults within the City. However, like much of the region, the potential for structural damage and loss of life due to intensive ground shaking is considerable due to the combination of proximate active faults and the area's nature. The City is predominantly composed of single-family dwellings and low-density commercial and recreational uses, which are at a lower risk of damage due to earthquakes than more densely populated or urbanized areas that contain taller/larger structures.





Exhibit SF-1 Fault Map



**Canyon Lake Safety Element Update**

- Alquist Priolo Special Study Zones
- Riverside County Fault Zones
- Canyon Lake City Limits





## Surface Fault Rupture

Fault rupture refers to offset of the ground surface along a rupturing fault during an earthquake. Structures that straddle a rupturing fault can experience significant damage. Thus, the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act prohibits the construction of new habitable structures on top of an active fault and requires geologic studies to locate and evaluate whether the fault has moved in the Holocene. The State geologist has identified several active faults in California for which these studies are required. No fault zones have been designated by the State of California within the Canyon Lake area. The closest fault zones include the Elsinore Fault located 5 miles west of the City and the San Jacinto Fault located 15 miles northeast of the City. Both of these faults are potential sources of strong ground shaking and surface fault rupture. In addition, the County of Riverside has identified several faults within County-designated Special Study Zones, requiring the same level of investigation as State-designated zones. While numerous zones are delineated within the region, no fault zones are located within the City, requiring this type of investigation.

## Seismic Shaking

Seismic shaking is recognized by earthquake movement releasing energy in the form of seismic waves which travel through the earth itself. These waves radiate out from the quake epicenter and are expressed as a shaking motion at the surface. Earthquakes are typically classified by the amount of damage reported or how strong and how far the shaking was felt. The intensity of seismic shaking is usually measured with the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale based on the amount of observed damage. Seismic shaking may also be measured using the more widely known moment magnitude scale (MMS, denoted as Mw or sometimes M), which measures the amount of energy the earthquake releases. The MMS begins at 1.0 and increases the more energy is released. This scale is based on a logarithmic scale, meaning that the difference in energy between two measurements is substantially greater than the difference between the measurements themselves. According to the third Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (UCERF3) there is a 60% probability of a 6.7M or greater earthquake striking Southern California in the next 30 years. For the three closest faults to the City the following probabilities apply for an earthquake greater than 6.7M:

- San Andreas Fault: ~20% | approximately 30 miles northeast of the City
- San Jacinto Fault: ~6% | approximately 15 miles east of the City
- Elsinore Fault: ~3% | less than 5 miles west of the City.



Ground shaking is the most likely harmful event in the planning area due to seismic activity and presents the greatest potential for property damage.

### Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon that occurs when intense vibrations from an earthquake cause saturated soil to lose stability and act more like a liquid than a solid. This action typically occurs in the uppermost 50 feet of the ground surface, in areas where fine- to medium-grained sandy to silty soils and shallow groundwater occur together. The shaking during a moderate to strong earthquake causes the saturated sediments to behave like a liquid or semi-viscous substance, with total or substantial loss of shear strength. This can cause buildings to topple or sink, pools and underground storage tanks to pop out of the ground, and roads and pipelines to fail due to lateral spreading. Lateral spreading, a type of liquefaction-induced failure, is the lateral displacement of surficial blocks of soil atop a liquefied layer. Lateral spreads are often described as shallow landslides, with failure typically occurring on gentle slopes with the mass of soil moving down-slope toward a cut slope or free faces such as a river channel or canal. Other types of liquefaction-related ground failures include flow failures, ground oscillations, and ground lurching. Building foundations and other heavy structures can sink under liquefaction conditions, causing great damage.

Areas underlain by young, unconsolidated sediments where shallow groundwater has been reported historically are shown on **Exhibit SF-2**. Geotechnical studies to assess the liquefaction-susceptibility in these areas may be appropriate prior to the development of projects and critical facilities.

### Geologic Hazards

Although seismic events, such as earthquakes, often trigger geologic hazards, other geologic hazards may also be a concern for the City. Located in the Gavilan and Sedco Hills east of the Santa Ana Mountains, the City is underlain by Mesozoic-Paleozoic metamorphic and granitic rock and alluvial soils of varying depths (200-2000 feet). Topography within the City consists of moderately undulating foothills to rugged foothills and several canyons. Soils within the City vary from sandy/gravelly loams to loams and bedrock. While these soils are generally capable of supporting development, specific analysis of engineering properties will be required to ensure



new development/redevelopment activities are constructed properly and meet state and local requirements.

### **Subsidence**

Land subsidence is the gradual settling or sinking of the ground surface with little or no horizontal movement. Most ground subsidence is human-induced, typically as a result of fluid (water or oil) extraction by pumping. Ground-surface effects related to regional subsidence can include earth fissures, sinkholes or depressions, and disruption of surface drainage. Damage is generally restricted to structures sensitive to slight changes in elevations, such as canals, levees, underground pipelines, and drainage courses. However, significant subsidence can result in damage to wells, buildings, roads, railroads, and other improvements. Subsidence due to groundwater overdraft can also result in the permanent loss of aquifer storage capacity. The occurrence of subsidence is usually more pronounced in clay soils due to dehydration and subsequent compaction. According to the USGS, known subsidence locations are identified within the City of Lake Elsinore<sup>1</sup> to the west. Due to this proximity, consideration should be given to this potential hazard where development occurs on lots that share similar conditions as the areas that have experienced this hazard.

### **Slope Instability**

Slope failures occur in various forms, and there is usually a distinction between gross failures and surficial failures. Gross failures include deep-seated or relatively thick slide masses, such as landslides, whereas surficial failures can range from minor soil slips to destructive mud or debris flows. Failures can occur on natural or engineered slopes. Landslides are movements of relatively large landmasses, either as nearly intact bedrock blocks or as jumbled mixes of bedrock blocks, fragments, debris, and soils. Some of the most important factors in slope instability include slope height, slope steepness, shear strength, the orientation of weak layers in the underlying geologic unit,

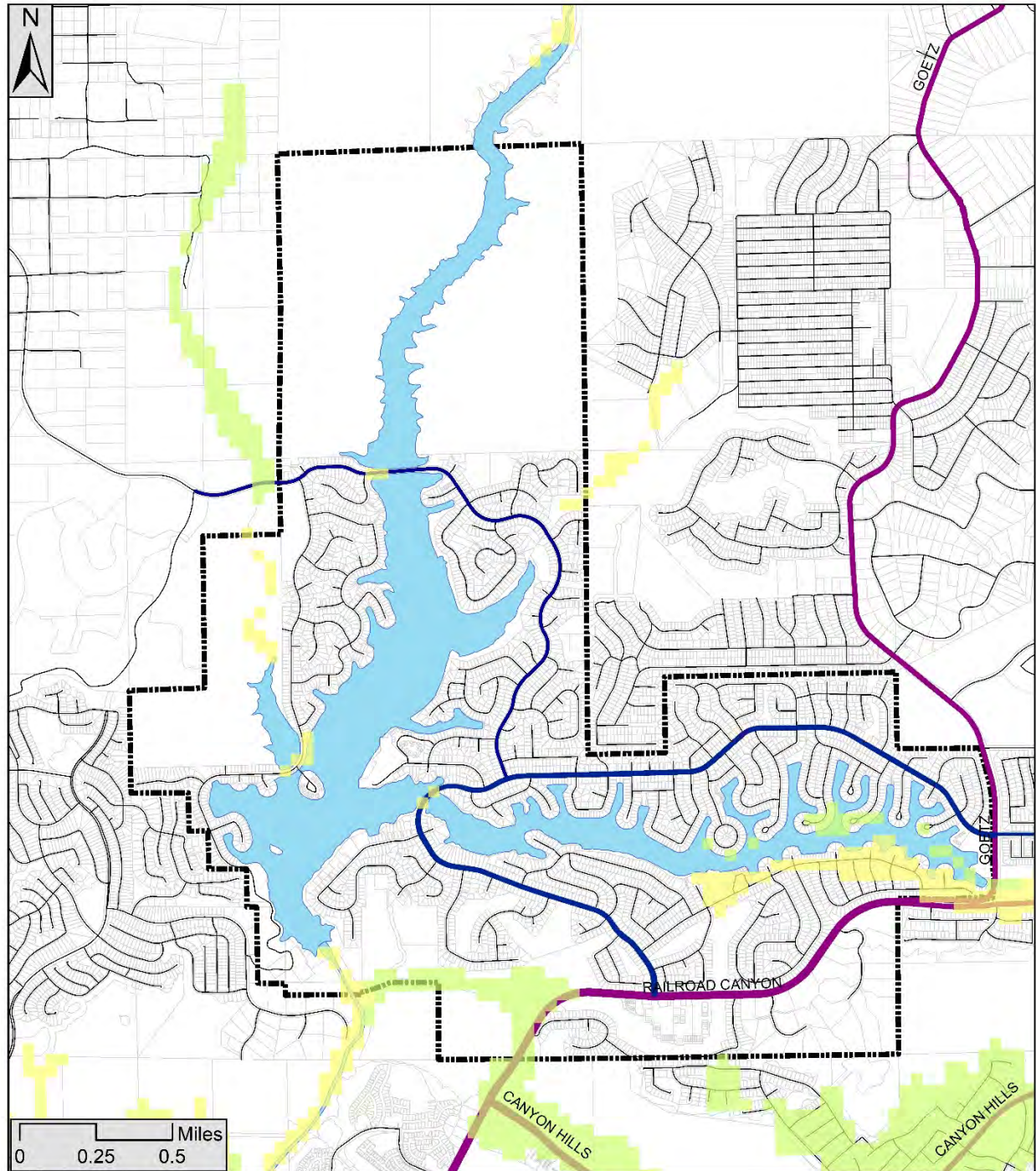
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<sup>1</sup> [https://ca.water.usgs.gov/land\\_subsidence/california-subsidence-areas.html](https://ca.water.usgs.gov/land_subsidence/california-subsidence-areas.html)





### Exhibit SF-2 Liquefaction Susceptibility



#### Canyon Lake Safety Element Update

- Liquefaction Susceptibility**
- Low Susceptibility
- Moderate Susceptibility
- Potential Evacuation Routes
- Resilient IE - Evacuation Routes
- Canyon Lake City Limits





and pore water pressures. Joints and shears, which weaken the rock fabric, allow penetration of water, leading to deeper weathering of the rock, increased pore pressures, increased plasticity of weak clays, and increased weight of the landmass. For engineering earth materials, these factors are combined in calculations to determine if a slope meets a minimum safety standard. The generally accepted standard is a factor of safety of 1.5 or greater (where 1.0 is equilibrium, and less than 1.0 is failure). Natural slopes, graded slopes, or graded/natural slope combinations must meet these minimum engineering standards where they impact planned homes, subdivisions, or other types of developments.

Surficial failures typically occur in drainage swales and in the thick colluvial sediments and deeply weathered bedrock near the base of steep slopes. Surficial failures happen most often during particularly heavy and/or prolonged rainfall. The most common types of surficial instability include slope creep, soil slip, debris flows, and rockfalls. Debris flows are the most dangerous and destructive of all types of slope failure. A debris flow (also called mudflow, mudslide, and debris avalanche) is a rapidly moving slurry of water, mud, rock, vegetation, and debris. Larger debris flows are capable of moving trees, large boulders, and even cars. Watersheds that have recently burned typically yield greater amounts of soil and debris than those that have not burned.

Rockfalls are free-falling to tumbling masses of bedrock that have broken off steep canyon walls or cliffs. The debris from repeated rockfalls typically collects at the base of extremely steep slopes in cone-shaped accumulations of angular rock fragments called *talus*. Rockfalls can happen wherever fractured rock slopes are over steepened by stream erosion or man's activities. Large boulders that perch precariously on slopes pose a rockfall hazard to areas adjacent to and below these slopes. Rockfalls can occur suddenly and without warning but are more likely to occur in response to earthquake-induced ground shaking, during periods of intense rainfall, or as a result of human activities, such as grading and blasting.

Canyon Lake has an undulating topography and slopes composed of granite bedrock materials leading to the lake's edge. The likelihood of slope failure in these geologic units is remote, although the potential still exists. Many sites within the City have modified natural hillside areas from engineered slope modifications, drainage improvements, and the introduction of non-native vegetation. These modifications can have adverse impacts on slope stability. Changes to City



slopes can improve water drainage from hillside areas and reduce erosion. However, introducing non-native vegetation and modified drainage patterns could induce slope failure.

Portions of the City are considered susceptible to landslide hazards. **Exhibit SF-3** identifies the Deep-Seated Landslide Susceptibility developed by the California Geological Survey. Much of the City is located within areas of high susceptibility, which is predominantly undeveloped due to the steep topography located within. Most of the developed portions of the City are located in areas of moderate to high landslide susceptibility, which involved some form of mitigation to comply with the City's Hillside Ordinance. This ordinance regulates development of areas that due to topography require special consideration that maintains the natural character, environmental and aesthetic values, and provides for the safety, health, and welfare of the public.

### **GOAL SF-1: A COMMUNITY THAT HAS MITIGATED RISKS FROM SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS.**

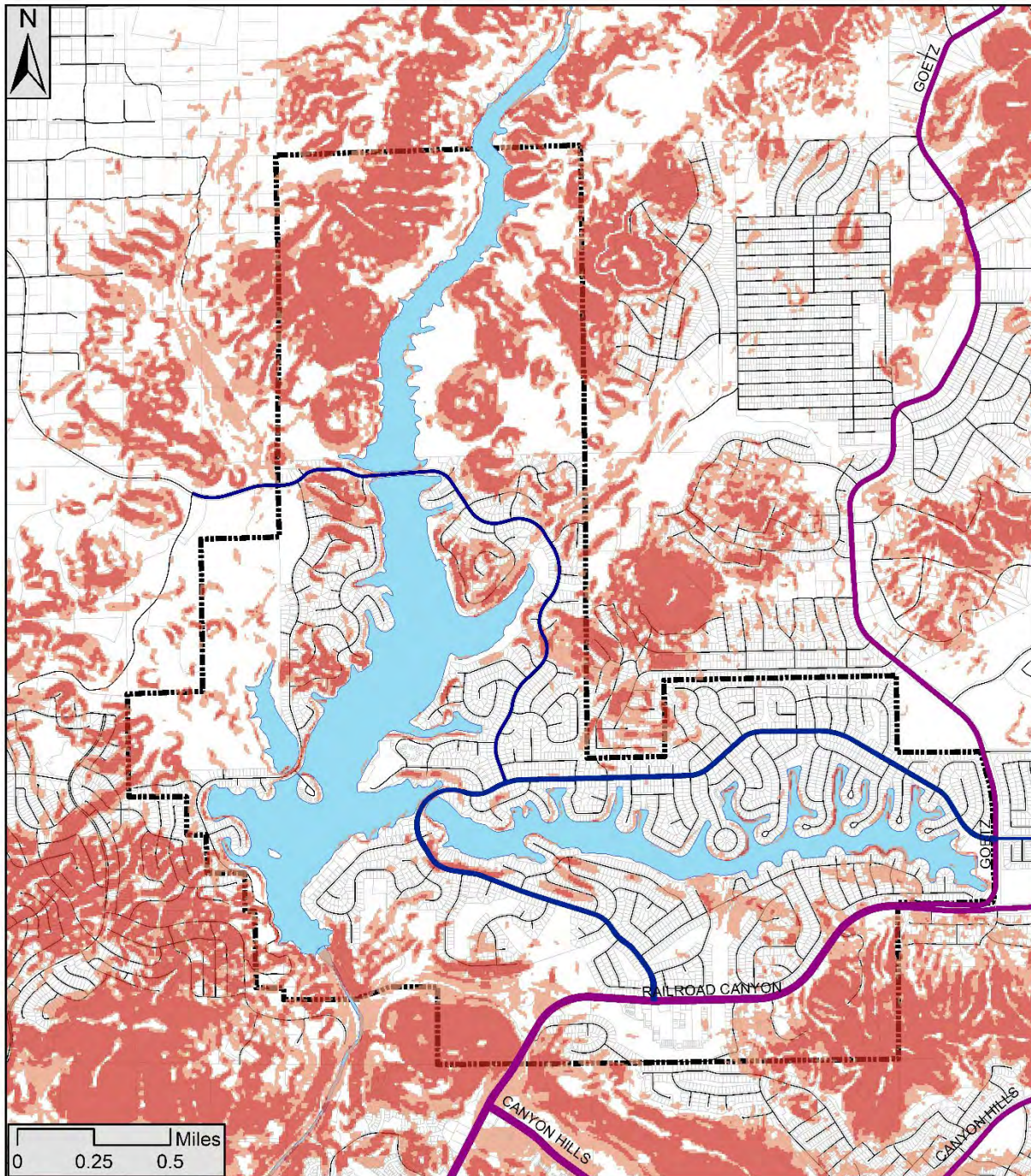
#### **Policies/ Implementation Actions**

<b>SF-1.1</b>	<b>Minimize injury, loss of life, property damage, and economic and social disruption caused by seismic shaking and other earthquake-induced hazards, and by geologic hazards such as slope instability, compressible and collapsible soils, and subsidence.</b>
<b>SF-1.2</b>	<b>New habitable structures shall be designed and built per the most recent California Building Code.</b>
<b>SF-1.3</b>	<b>Require liquefaction assessment studies for all projects proposed in areas identified as potentially susceptible to liquefaction.</b>
<b>SF-1.4</b>	<b>Encourage utility service providers to continue upgrading their facilities and infrastructure throughout the City to improve earthquake survivability.</b>
<b>SF-1.5</b>	<b>Participate with other agencies to ensure adequate medical care facilities are available to serve existing and future populations.</b>
<b>SF-1.5a</b>	Initiate and/or participate in regional efforts to ensure that the local medical care facilities will remain functional after a sizeable regional earthquake and provide emergency medical care to all residents and workers who need medical attention following a disaster. Based on these results, the City will collaborate with neighboring cities and the Southern California Association of Governments to identify those areas with insufficient medical coverage and engage medical service providers to consider establishing new medical care facilities in those areas, as needed.
<b>SF-1.6</b>	<b>Properties located near earthquake faults must adhere to the requirements of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. If and when the California Geological Survey issues a Seismic Hazards Zonation Map, the City will adopt this map as a replacement for the Seismic Hazards Map.</b>
<b>SF-1.7</b>	<b>Require adherence to hillside development standards that consider slope factors, soils instability, and geotechnical issues within designated hillside and ridgeline development ordinance.</b>





Exhibit SF-3 Landslide Susceptibility



Canyon Lake Safety Element Update

- Potential Evacuation Routes
  - Resilient IE - Evacuation Routes
  - Canyon Lake City Limits
- | Landslide Susceptibility |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
|                          | Low    |
|                          | Medium |
|                          | High   |







## B. FLOODING HAZARDS

### Flooding

Floods are natural and reoccurring events that generally do not pose a hazard when they occur in an undeveloped area. When floods interact with the built environment, typically in the form of structures built within drainages prone to flooding, they become hazardous. Like most of Southern California, Canyon Lake is subject to unpredictable seasonal rainfall. Every few years, the region is subjected to periods of intense and sustained precipitation that can create flooding in parts of the City, most notably in the form of the lake being over-filled, impacting road access and properties.

Drainage throughout the City is conveyed via surface streets and storm drains, most of which drains into the lake. All roadways aside from Railroad Canyon Road, Sorrel Lane, and Blackhorse Drive (currently public rights of way) are currently owned and maintained by the Canyon Lake Property Owners Association. Prior incidents of flooding have impacted roadways, as seen in Figure 1.



*Figure 1 - Intermittent Flooding*

Railroad Canyon Reservoir is of regional significance in southwest Riverside County. It modifies the flow of the San Jacinto River and is the primary source of drinking water for a number of communities in the region, including the City of Canyon Lake. The lake acts as a collection location for the local watershed and provides flood control measures for the nearby San Jacinto River and Salt Creek outfalls, as well as other intermittent streams and drainage courses in the



area. So when these water courses experience sustained precipitation, the resulting increase in water drains into the lake. Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) is the current owner/operator of Railroad Canyon Reservoir and dam, which has a storage capacity (at an elevation of 1,380 feet above msl), approximately 11,000 acre-feet. The Canyon Lake Property Owner's Association (POA) currently has surface use rights that require the minimum water level remain at 1,372 feet in the reservoir at all times. The high water flood retention for the reservoir in the event of a 100-year flood is 1,397.5 feet. Water discharged from Canyon Lake dam drains via the unimproved San Jacinto River to Lake Elsinore, located approximately 3.2 miles downstream from the dam.

### **FEMA Flood Mapping**

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is mandated by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 to evaluate flood hazards. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) prepared by FEMA illustrate the extent of flood hazards in a flood-prone community. These maps delineate Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), typically identified as the 100-year flood zone, which has a one (1) percent chance of inundation in any given year. This base flood has a 26% chance of occurring during a 30-year period, the length of most home mortgages. In addition, areas within the 500-year floodplain (0.2% chance of inundation) are also mapped by FEMA. However, they do not require the same level of regulatory compliance as the 100-year flood zone.

The base flood is a regulatory standard used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as the basis for insurance requirements nationwide. The Flood Disaster Protection Act requires owners of all structures in identified SFHAs to purchase and maintain flood insurance as a condition of receiving Federal or federally related financial assistance, such as mortgage loans from federally insured lending institutions. FEMA uses the concept of a "floodway" (river channel or watercourse that must be kept free of encroachment to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation above a certain height) as the basis for floodplain management. Without analyses indicating that the proposed development will not increase downstream flood levels, communities are responsible for prohibiting encroachments into a designated floodway.



**Exhibit SF-4** identifies most of the developed portions in the City as outside the 500-year floodplain (Zone X), while a few areas along the lakefront are located within the 100 and 500-year flood zone. A number of structures have been constructed in the 100 and 500-year flood zones at various times during the development of the community and may sustain damage should an 100-year or greater storm occur. Owners of structures within the 100-year flood zone are required to purchase and maintain flood insurance as a condition of receiving a federally backed mortgage. In contrast, property owners/residents outside the 100-year flood zone *should* consider purchasing flood insurance in areas subjected to recurrent flooding.

### **Dam Inundation**

Dam inundation occurs when a structure that impounds water catastrophically fails, releasing water. Releases like these are typically assumed to occur in conjunction with another event like an earthquake or erosion event associated with intense precipitation. The possibility of dam breach exists for any dam when excessive hydraulic forces or combinations of seismic and hydraulic forces acting on the dam.

The Railroad Canyon Dam is located within the City, and given its construction and proper maintenance and management, failure would be unlikely. Should the dam breach, the areas affected by the resulting flood are located west of the dam in the City of Lake Elsinore. The majority of Canyon Lake is situated in the inundation zones of Perris Lake and Diamond Valley Lake Dams (**Exhibit SF-5**). The Diamond Valley Lake dam inundation area affects most of the northern portions of the City, whereas the Perris Lake dam inundation areas are generally restricted to properties located along the lake shoreline. In the event of dam failure from either of these dams, the City's designated evacuation routes and disaster preparedness measures will help residents and businesses get to safety.



## GOAL SF-2: A COMMUNITY RESILIENT TO FLOODING AND INUNDATION HAZARDS.

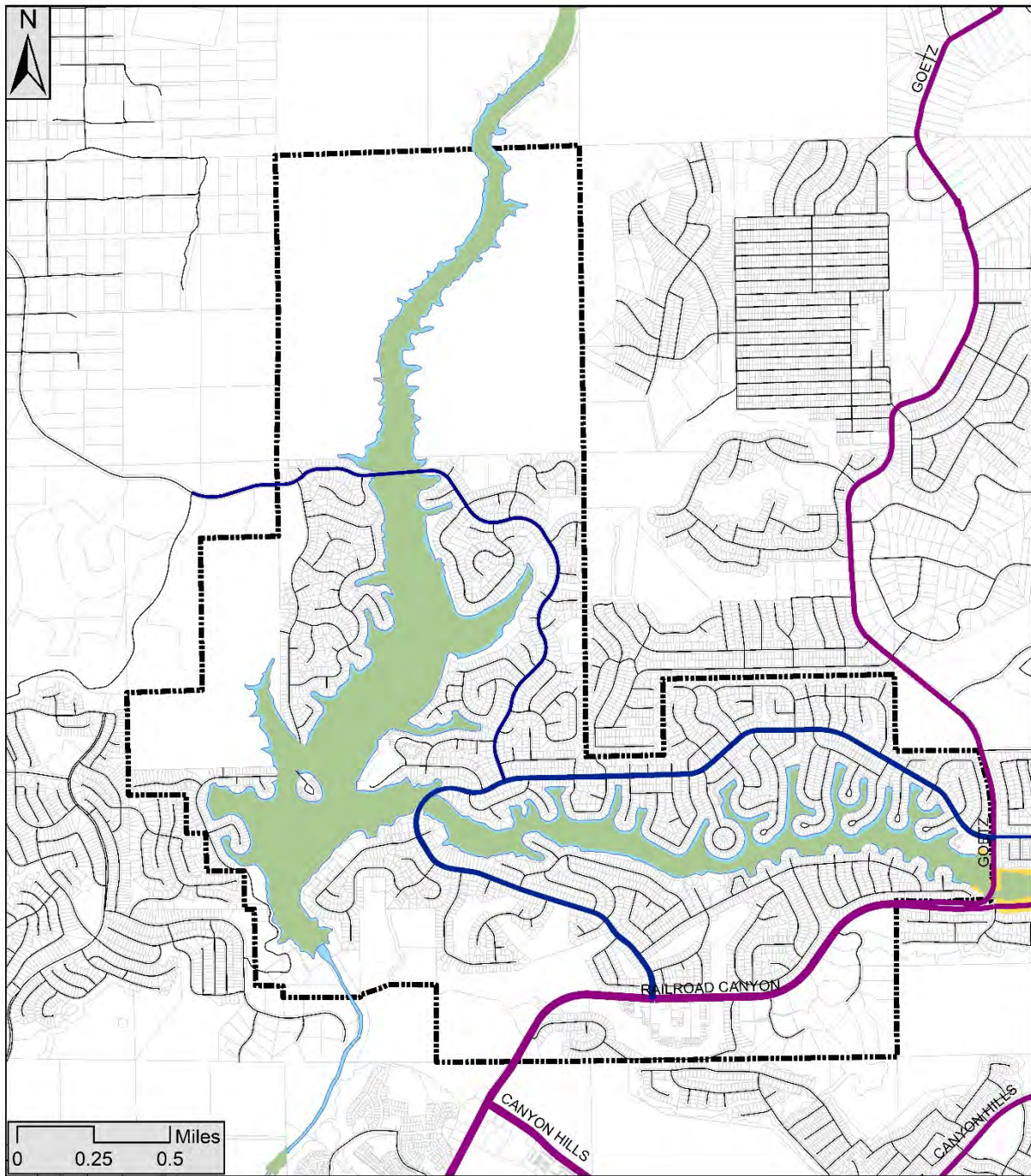
### Policies

<b>SF-2.1</b>	Minimize injury, loss of life, property damage, and economic and social disruption caused by flooding and inundation hazards.
<b>SF-2.2</b>	Monitor and periodically evaluate the community flood protection and evacuation plans to assist persons and property owners and protect properties from 100-year flood threats and dam inundation.
<b>SF-2.3</b>	Mitigate flooding hazards of new development or expansion of existing projects within the FEMA 100-year/500-year Floodplain areas.
<b>SF-2.4</b>	Require new development within the 100-year flood plain or repetitive loss properties as identified by FEMA, to conduct hydrological studies, to assess the potential impacts the new development will have on the flooding and sedimentation potential of existing development downstream and implement appropriate mitigation measures to reduce this impact to an acceptable level.
<b>SF-2.5</b>	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and encourage all owners of properties located within the 100-year floodplain (Zones A and AO), and repetitive loss properties in Zone X, to purchase and keep flood insurance for those properties.
<b>SF-2.6</b>	Prohibit new facilities that use or store hazardous materials in quantities that would place them in the State's TRI or SQG databases from being located in the flood zone (Zones A, AO, and X), unless all standards of elevation, anchoring, and floodproofing have been implemented.
<b>SF-2.7</b>	Require all essential and critical facilities in or within 200 feet of Flood Zones A, AO, and X, to develop disaster response and evacuation plans that address the actions that will be taken in the event of flooding.
<b>SF-2.8</b>	Regulate development in drainages, especially in Flood Zones A and AE, according to FEMA regulations.
<b>SF-2.9</b>	Encourage uses that can withstand periodic inundation in the floodplains, such as parks, nature trails, equestrian parks, golf courses, or other recreational facilities.
Essential and Critical Facilities include facilities owned by the City or necessary for the City to function during or after a hazard event. Typical facilities include City Hall, fire stations, parks, community centers, and infrastructure improvements (water, sewer, storm drains, etc.)	





Exhibit SF-4 Flood Hazard Zones



Canyon Lake Safety Element Update

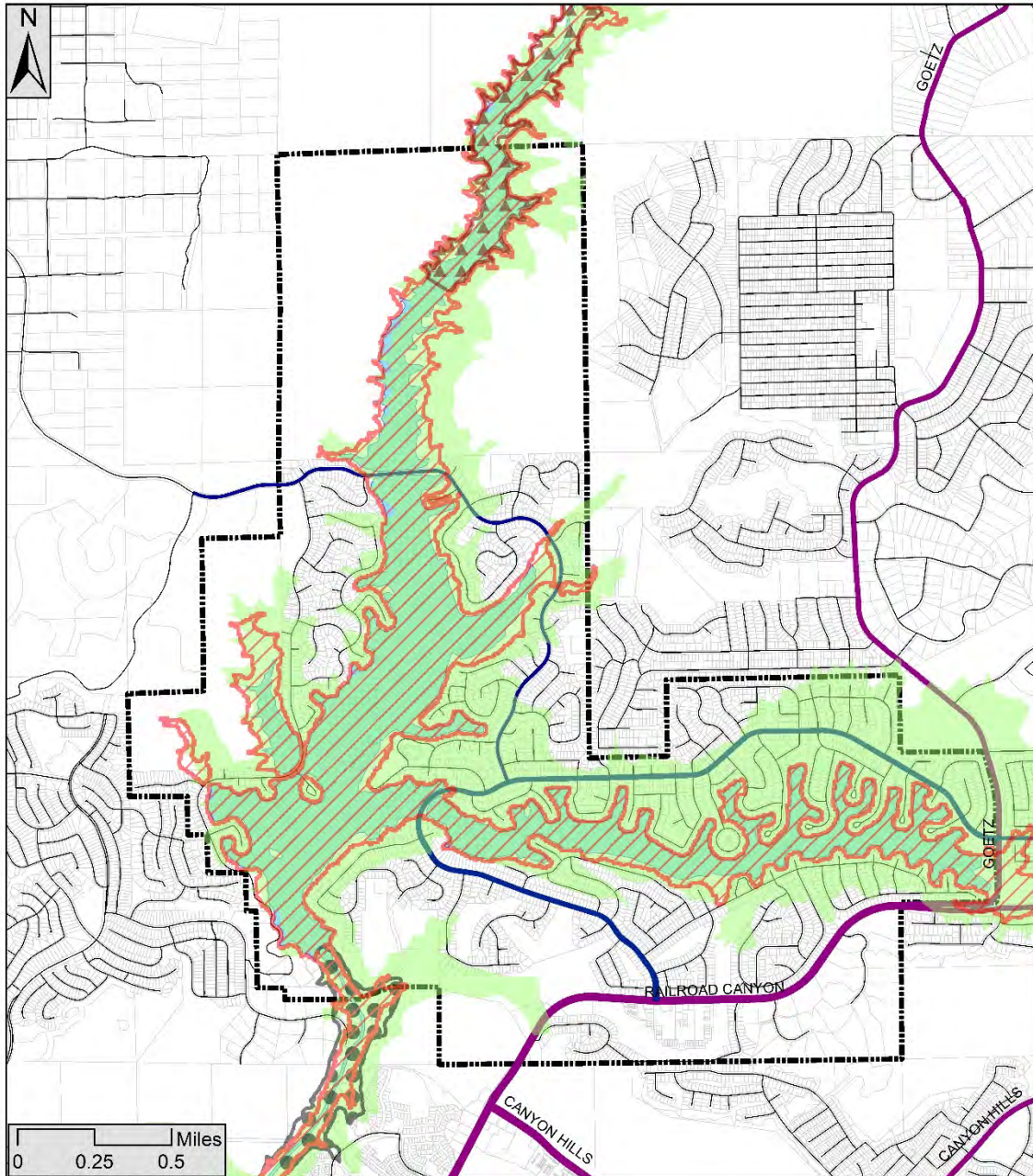
- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Potential Evacuation Routes      | <b>FEMA Flood Hazard Zones</b> |
| Resilient IE - Evacuation Routes | 100 Year Flood Zone            |
| Canyon Lake City Limits          | 500 Year Flood Zone            |







Exhibit SF-5: Dam Inundation Map



Canyon Lake Safety Element Update

- Potential Evacuation Routes
- Resilient IE - Evacuation Routes
- ▭ Canyon Lake City Limits
- ▨ Perris
- ▨ Railroad Canyon
- ▨ Lake Hemet
- Diamond Valley Lake Inundation\*



\* Mapping includes all inundation zones in one layer to show potential impacts from failure of any of the dams.



## C. FIRE HAZARDS

Wildfires are a necessary part of the natural ecosystem in southern California, but they become a hazard when they extend out of control into developed areas, with a resultant loss of property, and sometimes, unfortunately, injuries or loss of life. Wildfire risk in the United States has increased in the last few decades with the increasing amount of development and activity occurring within the wildland-urban interface (WUI). Various vegetation types are located within the City, including riparian habitats along the lake and river, sage scrub within the hillside areas, succulents, trees, and grasses. During dry seasons, these vegetation types can become fire-prone.

### Wildland Fires

Wildland fires occur mainly in undeveloped areas where dry vegetation is plentiful. Wildland fires are an important element of ecosystem management. However, the proximity of these incidents to developed areas creates challenges for proper fuels management and risk reduction activities for many areas throughout the state. The City has experienced a variety of historic wildfire incidents which occurred between 1955 and 2012 with a majority of the incidents occurring outside the City limits within undeveloped areas at the time of occurrence (**Exhibit SF-6**).

According to the Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) within the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire), portions of the City are within Very High Fire Hazard Severity zones (**Exhibit SF-7**). These zones identify areas that are most prone to future wildfire occurrences based on vegetation types, topography, and past wildfire incidence. The primary areas of concern are the undeveloped hillsides in and adjacent to the City. California State law requires disclosure of properties located within a very high fire hazard severity zone or State responsibility area in real estate transactions to reduce the potential for uninformed homeowners to landscape or modify their structures and increase their wildfire risk in the process. The remaining portions of the City are located within moderate to high fire hazard severity zones.

Of the fire-prone areas within the City, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in the north and west portions of the City are most susceptible to wildland fires due to unauthorized offroad vehicle use of these areas, campfires, and hikers. Ignition of wildfires could occur from these uses and ignite brush and other combustible materials in the area. This threat greatly increases during the dry summer months and during strong Santa Ana wind events. To ensure adequate protection



from wildland fires, the City's newly established Canyon Lake Fire Department is responsible for fire response activities in these areas, as well as oversight of development activities along the WUI, and adherence to wildfire requirements. A key concern for the fire department is the height of new buildings proposed within the City. Future developments proposing taller buildings may require the purchase of new equipment to better respond to incidents.

### **Urban Fires**

Urban fires are fires originating within or involving structures within a developed location. Historically, structure fires in the City have represented less than two percent of annual emergency calls. In conjunction with the Fire Department, the City Building and Safety Department enforce the fire prevention standards contained in the California Building Code, Fire Code, and Emergency Operations Plan as they review building plans and conduct inspection enforcement. These codes and plans require adequate structure clearances and additional measures to prevent fires in the community. In addition to these activities, the Fire Department will play a key role in providing educational materials to businesses and residents to better protect themselves from fire hazards.

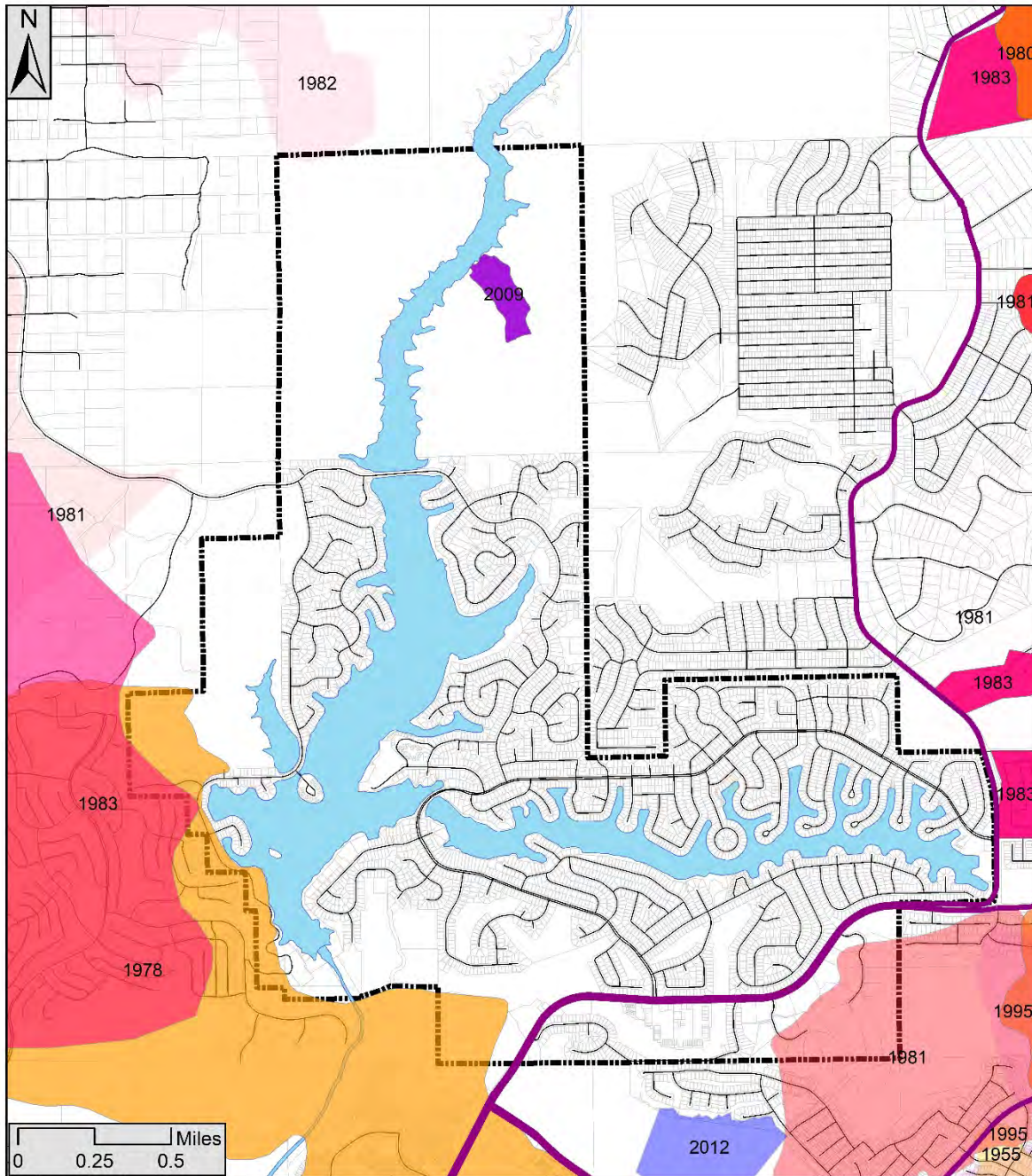
### **Fires Caused by Earthquake**

Large earthquakes occurring near Canyon Lake, either along the Elsinore, San Jacinto, or San Andreas faults, can potentially cause damage to the City's infrastructure (water, sewer, storm drain) and critical facilities (City Hall, fire stations). Loss of any facilities or capabilities (i.e., reduction in water availability) can result in secondary damage to City structures if fire personnel cannot effectively respond to incidents or suffer a delay. Structure fires caused by an earthquake are typically the result of electrical malfunctions, gas leaks, or toppled-over heat or flame sources. If coinciding at multiple locations, they could affect fire department response, especially if their buildings and equipment have been damaged.





**Exhibit SF-6: Historic Fire Perimeters**



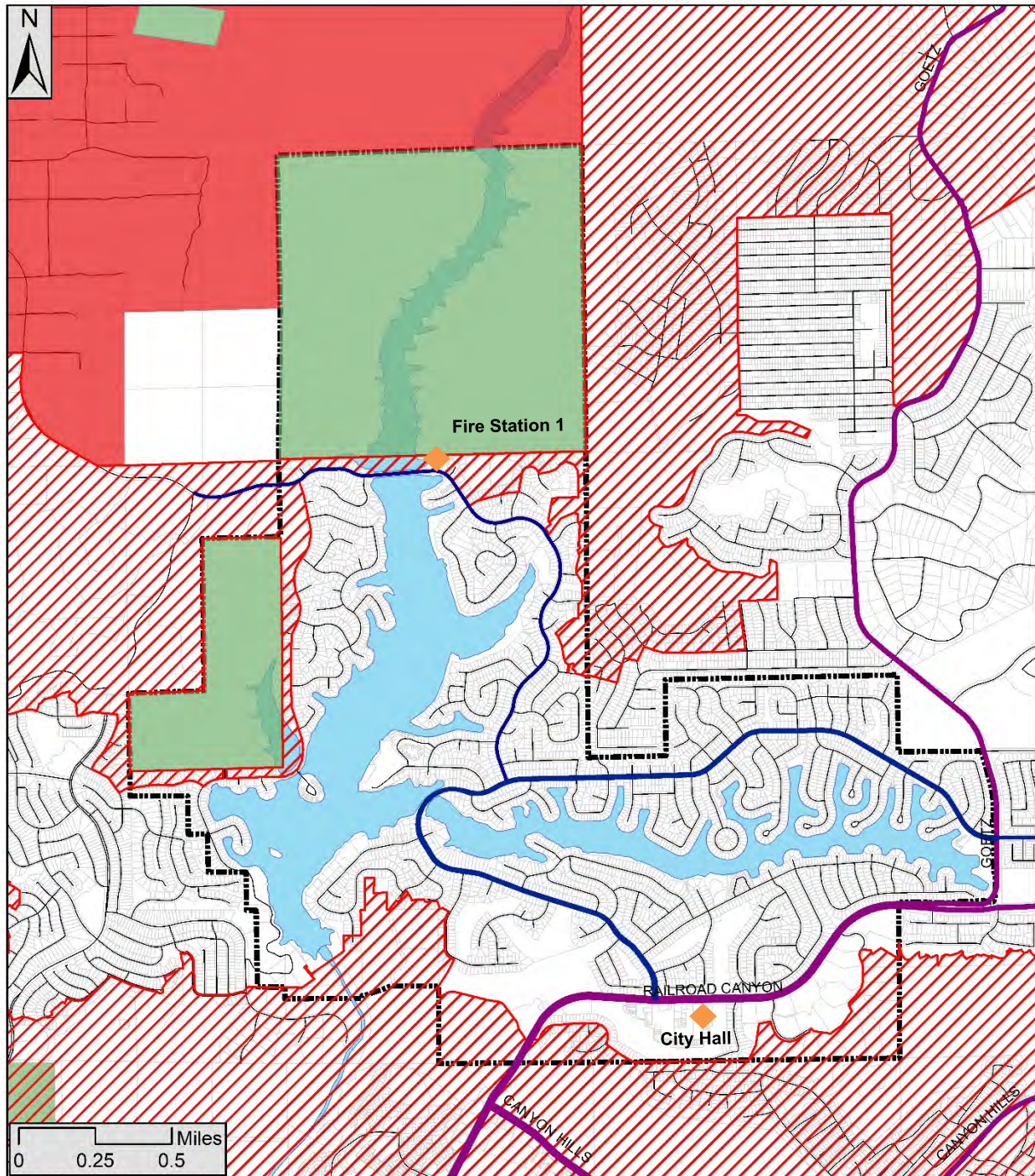
**Canyon Lake Safety Element Update**





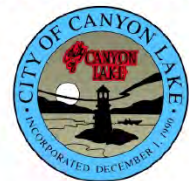


Exhibit SF-7: Fire Hazard Severity Zones Map



**Canyon Lake Safety Element Update**

-  Potential Evacuation Routes
-  Resilient IE - Evacuation Routes
-  Canyon Lake City Limits
-  Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (LRA)
-  State Responsibility Area
-  Federal Responsibility Area







## GOAL SF-3: A COMMUNITY ADAPTED TO CURRENT AND FUTURE FIRE CONDITIONS

### Policies/ Implementation Actions

<b>SF-3.1</b>	Reduce the risk of death, injury, property damage, and economic loss due to vegetation and structure fires.
<b>SF-3.2</b>	Ensure vegetation management reduces fire potential on private and public lands, especially those adjacent to community use areas.
<b>SF-3.3</b>	Avoid building within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, where feasible and require adherence to California Building Code Chapter 7a requirements when building in these areas occurs. Existing dwellings shall comply with Chapter 7a requirements when major remodels and/or additions are proposed.
<b>SF-3.4</b>	Incorporate safe fire design into new development and ensure all development is constructed per the most recent California Fire Code, as adopted within the City's Municipal Code.
<b>SF-3.5</b>	All development projects within the VHFHSZ must prepare a Fire Protection Plan (FPP) to reduce or eliminate fire threats. FPPs shall be consistent with the following guidance:  A Fire Protection Plan (FPP) approved by the fire code official is required for all new development within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ). FPPs are required to include mitigation strategies that consider location, topography, geology, flammable vegetation, sensitive habitats/species, and climate of the proposed site. FPPs must address water supply, access, building ignition, and fire resistance, fire protection systems and equipment, proper street signage, defensible space, vegetation management, and long-term maintenance. All required FPPs must be consistent with the requirements of the California Building and Residential Codes, the California Fire Code as adopted by the City of Canyon Lake, and the City of Canyon Lake Municipal Code.
<b>SF-3.6</b>	Undertake inspections of parcels throughout the City as necessary, and direct property owners to comply with vegetation management (fuel modification/ defensible space) and fire inspection standards.
<b>SF-3.7</b>	Regularly re-evaluate specific fire hazard areas and adopt reasonable safety standards covering such elements as fuel modification around homes, adequacy of existing and future water supplies, fire flow tests, fire hydrants, routes or throughways for fire equipment access, clarity of addresses and street signs, and long-term maintenance.
<b>SF-3.8</b>	Ensure fire, police, and emergency personnel, equipment, and services adequately meet the needs and serve all areas of the City.
<b>SF-3.9</b>	Work to ensure residents and businesses can be effectively notified of wildfire threats and incidents.
<b>SF-3.9a</b>	Evaluate alert and warning systems (consistent with the California Public Alert and Warning System Plan) that can be used to warn residents of an approaching wildfire and to provide evacuation instructions.
<b>SF-3.9b</b>	Expand alert and warning activities using social media and other strategies that meet Canyon Lake residents' needs and desires.
<b>SF-3.10</b>	Coordinate with the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District and Eastern Municipal Water District on future water supply needs and existing water infrastructure constraints and deficiencies that could affect their ability to meet fire flow requirements.
<b>SF-3.11</b>	Refine and enforce a fire safety program for the community that considers emergency medical responses, wildland interface conditions, long-term vegetation management activities (along public and private roads), and hazards mitigation/management.



SF-3.11a	Conduct a feasibility study to determine if community fire breaks can be implemented, the locations for these fire breaks, and determine the appropriate size, orientation, and responsibility for creation and long term maintenance.
<b>SF-3.12</b>	<b>Ensure existing non-conforming structures address deficiencies and update requirements when new development approvals/entitlements are sought.</b>
SF-3.12a	Adopt regulations concerning the installation of fire protection devices in existing structures within Canyon Lake.
SF-3.12b	Ensure owners of non-sprinklered high-occupancy structures retrofit their buildings to include internal sprinklers, as state law requires.
<b>SF-3.13</b>	<b>All new development, redevelopment, and major remodels within the VHFHSZ will provide at least two points of ingress/egress, except for existing single-family residential lots.</b>
<b>SF-3.14</b>	<b>Ensure the roadway network within the VHFHSZ meets current and anticipated future evacuation needs.</b>
<b>SF-3.15</b>	<b>If roadway constraints exist, identify alternative means of evacuation and sheltering to protect property and life safety.</b>

## D. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES

Hazardous materials are used every day in industrial, commercial, medical, and residential applications. The primary concern associated with a hazardous materials release is the public's short- and/or long-term effects from exposure to these substances. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), no hazardous material waste/disposal sites are located within the City. There are no businesses that generate, use, or store hazardous materials.

The primary potential sources for hazardous materials release exposure are Railroad Canyon Road, a major transportation route connecting to Interstate 15 and Interstate 215 via Newport Road. Vehicles transporting hazardous materials along this route could impact the community if a release occurs. If a hazardous materials spill is reported, the City's fire department will coordinate with other agencies (California Highway Patrol, Caltrans, Riverside County Sheriff, and Riverside County Fire Department, and surrounding jurisdictions).

All businesses that handle more than a specified amount of hazardous or extremely hazardous materials must submit a Hazardous Materials Business Plan to the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). The local CUPA is the Riverside County Environmental Health Department in Canyon Lake. Leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) are the primary cause of groundwater contamination by gasoline compounds and solvents. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is the lead regulatory agency in developing regulations and policies for underground





storage tanks. The City currently has one reported LUST case with a status of Open-Remediation, located at 24610 Railroad Canyon Road.

Hazardous materials are also used in residential applications and include paints, thinners, bleach, ammonia, Drano, and other similar products, in addition to motor oil, batteries, and spent fluorescent light bulbs, to mention a few. If not disposed of properly, such substances can impact the environment. The City of Canyon Lake contracts with CR&R Waste & Recycling Services for trash collection and recycling needs. CR&R does not handle household hazardous waste. The nearest household hazardous waste facility is the Lake Elsinore Regional Permanent HHW Collection Facility, approximately 5 miles west of the City.

#### **GOAL SF-4: A COMMUNITY WHERE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS AND RELEASES ARE AVOIDED OR MITIGATED.**

##### **Policies**

<b>SF-4.1</b>	Require commercial and industrial uses to develop and maintain business plans that address storage, transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials according to State law.
<b>SF-4.2</b>	Enforce disclosure laws that require all users, generators, and transporters of hazardous materials and wastes to identify the materials they store, use or transport, and notify the appropriate City, County, State, and Federal agencies of a change in quantity or type of materials.
<b>SF-4.3</b>	Ensure that the City of Canyon Lake Fire Department can continue to respond safely and effectively to a hazardous materials incident in the City.
<b>SF-4.4</b>	Ensure that sensitive receptor facilities (schools, medical facilities, child care centers, or other facilities with special evacuation needs) located adjacent to truck routes develop emergency response plans for potentially hazardous material release events.
<b>SF-4.5</b>	Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous materials by using non-toxic, safer alternatives that do not pose a threat to the environment or buying and using only the smallest amount of a hazardous substance needed.
<b>SF-4.6</b>	Prohibit proposed new facilities that will be involved in the production, use, storage, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials within the 100-year floodplain or near existing land uses; such activities may adversely impact adjacent residents.
<b>SF-4.7</b>	Require an analysis for the presence of other related hazardous chemicals, lead-based paints or products, mercury, and asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) when buildings or other structures, asphalt or concrete-paved surface areas are being demolished. Require proper precautions in handling hazardous chemicals, lead-based paints or products, mercury, or ACMs identified during demolition activities and require the contaminants to be remediated to comply with California environmental regulations and policies.



## A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE / PUBLIC SAFETY

### **Canyon Lake Police Department**

Police protection for the Canyon Lake Police Department is provided through a contract with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. Service is provided from the Perris station located at 137 N. Perris Blvd, Perris, and Sheriff's Department personnel are provided at a satellite office located at Canyon Lake City Hall at 31516 Railroad Canyon Road, Canyon Lake. Police services are dispatched from the main headquarters in Perris, but the satellite office is centrally located in the City for efficient response.

The Perris station uses Crime Prevention programs to enhance community awareness and teach vital skills in working with law enforcement. The Community Service Officers are members of the California Crime Prevention Officers' Association (CCPOA), which provides training and networking of law enforcement personnel, public officials, community planners, educators, and business owners to come together and share a common goal of crime prevention.

### **Canyon Lake Fire Department**

The City of Canyon Lake Fire Department provides fire protection and services, which initiated operation on January 1, 2022. The Department operates out of Fire Station No. 60 located at 28730 Vacation Drive. As a new department, the City has also entered into Mutual Aid/Automatic Aid agreements with the City of Corona, Murrieta Fire and Rescue, Idyllwild Fire Protection District, Calimesa Fire Department, Pechanga Fire Department, March Air Rescue Base Fire Department, and Riverside County Fire Department. The City has also entered into a letter of agreement with the City of Riverside. The Riverside County Fire Department mutual aid agreement allows the City access to resources in surrounding jurisdictions provided out of Station No. 5 located at 28971 Goetz Road and Station No. 94 located at 22770 Railroad Canyon Road located in Menifee and Lake Elsinore, respectively. Fire Station No. 60 is staffed full-time, 24 hours, 7 days a week, to respond to incidents Citywide.

The Fire Department constantly monitors fire hazards in the City and has ongoing programs for public education and investigating and mitigating hazardous situations. Such hazards include emergency response calls, vegetation and structure fires, vehicle accidents, public assistance,



and false alarms. The fire stations are staffed by administration, fire fighters, and paramedic personnel.

Fire protection planning is a key consideration in new developments, and major remodels in Canyon Lake. For all discretionary applications and most administrative applications will be reviewed by the Fire Department to address code requirements and recommendations. Developments within Canyon Lake are required to comply with all applicable City and State fire codes to reduce the potential threat from fires igniting and spreading, allow for effective evacuation of occupants, and provide safe access for first responders to extinguish the fire. The Fire Department also enhances fire safety in the community by coordinating education programs designed to increase community involvement.

### **Disaster Preparedness**

A disaster is a sudden and dramatic emergency. When a disaster occurs, the threatened jurisdiction strives to 1) protect its residents to the greatest extent possible, 2) care for victims, and 3) restore essential services as soon as possible. A jurisdiction needs to respond quickly, dynamically, and as effectively as possible to do this. This requires preparation at all levels, from the Federal government (for large-scale disasters) to individual neighborhoods, families, and businesses.

The City of Canyon Lake Emergency Preparedness Committee is a group of volunteers who prepare the City for any disaster. Volunteer residents staff this Committee, which has representatives from Community Clubs, the Property Owners Association, the City, and Riverside County Fire. The Committee also has liaisons with the American Red Cross, FEMA, and local merchants for emergency supplies. Committee volunteers are trained in CPR, Advanced First Aid, Search and Rescue, and Damage Assessment. These volunteers oversee and support activities within the Emergency Operations Center, Casualty Collection Centers, Care, and Shelter facilities, and conduct neighborhood damage assessments.

Issues pertaining to emergency response, disaster preparedness, and disaster recovery require assessing the hazards, identifying functions and resources to handle short-term and long-term response, and developing recovery procedures. As part of the City's emergency preparedness planning, emergency notifications are conducted using the CodeRED Emergency Notification System to call all residents who have signed up and deliver a recorded message.



The City of Canyon Lake has an Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) that incorporates and coordinates all the facilities and personnel of the City into an efficient organization capable of responding effectively to any emergency. The City's EOP is an extension of the State Emergency Plan and is reviewed and exercised periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions. The City has two Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) located at City Hall and Fire Station Number 60, which play a central role in managing and directing various emergency response activities by City Departments and other agencies.

### Recovery

When disaster strikes, many communities are faced with challenges associated with post-disaster recovery. This could include re-establishing essential services, reconstructing damaged or destroyed structures, and enhancements to reduce future threats. Recovery is an opportunity to improve a community's resilience, making it easier to adapt to changing hazards in the future. Examples include avoiding reconstruction in hazard-prone areas or improving infrastructure in areas to reduce hazard impacts (flooding, wildfire, etc.). Having a recovery plan in place can help with reconstruction's decision-making process, improve communication with other levels of government involved in the disaster response phase, and incorporate hazard mitigation into recovery efforts.

### Evacuation/Emergency Routes

Evacuation refers to the movement of people that are at risk of being impacted by a disaster to a safer location, using routes that do not pose a significant danger to the evacuees. Thus, both the destination and the route need to be scrutinized, preferably before the evacuation orders are issued. This involves deciding which of the potential temporary shelters in the City be opened, based on the shelters' locations relative to the impending disaster and their ease of accessibility from the safest identified routes.

The Canyon Lake Police Department typically serves as the lead organization in carrying out evacuations, supported by the Fire Department, as appropriate. The Public Works department typically assists in identifying the best evacuation routes and barricading the evacuated areas. The use of particular evacuation routes are usually established once the disaster has taken place.



The Resilient IE Toolkit<sup>2</sup> prepared by the Western Riverside Council of Governments identified primary evacuation routes for the City, which include Railroad Canyon Road and Goetz Road. These two routes connect the City to the rest of the region. In addition, internal roadways within the City that could accommodate evacuation include Greenwald Avenue (Vacation Drive) and Canyon Lake Drive. These routes are identified in **Exhibit SF-8** along with areas of the City where potential evacuation may be hindered due to limited access (single ingress/egress) conditions. Evacuation route use is dependent on the specifics of the hazard incident:

- Earthquakes occur suddenly and generally without warning. Evacuation may be necessary post-disaster if the ground shaking causes significant damage to structures or a secondary event like the failure of a water reservoir or the release of hazardous materials from a ruptured tank/container. Post-earthquake fires may also require the evacuation of certain areas, but these are generally localized areas with a limited number of affected individuals. Evacuation route use will depend on which areas are at risk from secondary hazard events.
- Fires in the Canyon Lake area have historically occurred in the foothills and undeveloped areas of the City. If prevailing winds push fires into the more developed portions of the City, then areas/neighborhoods threatened may require evacuation. In general, evacuees would be directed to take roads leading away from the threatened areas and out of the City.
- Localized flooding due to storms typically occur at low points or where floodwaters can become obstructed. The appropriate evacuation routes to use during flooding events depend on the locations where flooding is occurring. Evacuation may be isolated to low areas within the City and involve relocation to higher elevations until flooding has subsided.
- Hazardous materials releases would most likely originate from a location that stores or uses these materials or spill release on the highway or roadways. These incidents will generally require the evacuation of a relatively small area, generally within a 1- to 2-mile radius of the release. Designation of evacuation routes would be conducted by the Police Department based on an assessment of the leak location, prevailing wind directions, traffic flow, and emergency shelter locations, if necessary for the event.

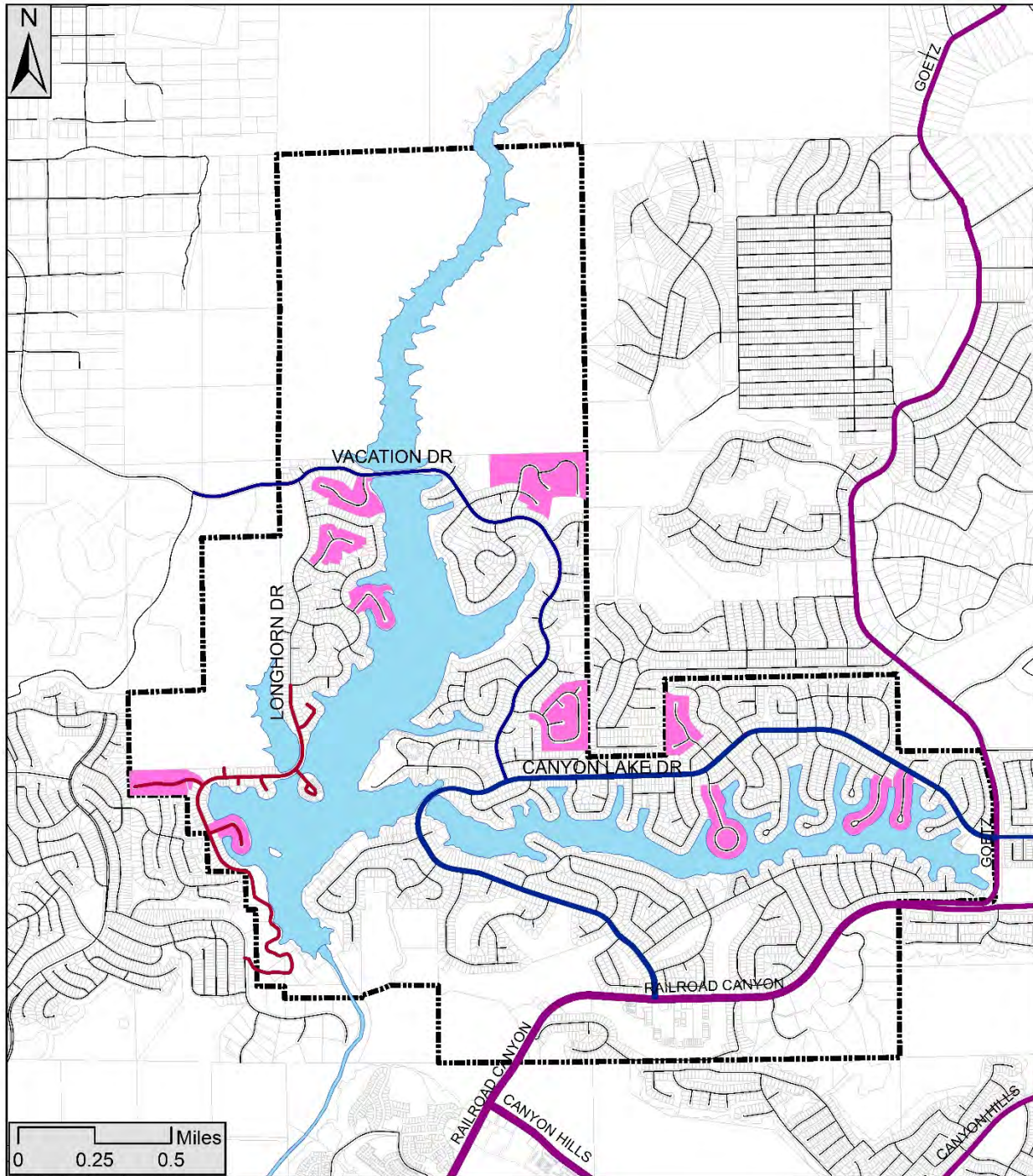
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<sup>2</sup> <https://wrcog.us/285/Resilient-IE>





Exhibit SF-8: Evacuation Routes/ Constraints



Canyon Lake Safety Element Update

- Constrained Evacuation Routes
- Potential Evacuation Routes
- Resilient IE - Evacuation Routes
- Limited Ingress/Egress Neighborhoods
- Canyon Lake City Limits





### Peak-load Water Supply

Two water districts serve the City of Canyon Lake; Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) serves most of the City, and; the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) serves a few hundred homes in the northeast portion of the City. The lake in the City is owned by EVMWD, which is used as the primary water supply for the City and EVMWD customers throughout the service area.

Two water storage tanks currently serve Canyon Lake, with a total storage of 2.0 MG (million gallons). The Canyon Lake Pump Station pumps water from the base loop zone to the two storage tanks in the Canyon Lake area. The Canyon Lake Water Treatment Plant has a maximum capacity of 9 MGD (millions of gallons per day). According to the EVMWD, the Canyon Lake area has an average daily demand of 2.10 MGD and a maximum projected daily demand of 4.20 MGD. Together with the pump station and the water treatment, the storage tanks are adequate to provide the daily water-supply demand in the Canyon Lake area. The projected overall 2020 water demand for the entire EVMWD service area is estimated at 23,000 acre-feet per year (afy). This demand is projected to increase to over 40,000 afy, which is below the project water supplies of 55,000 afy anticipated by EVMWD. Based on the EVMWD Urban Water Management Plan, the City of Canyon Lake is projected to have adequate existing and future water supplies through 2045.

### Road Minimum Widths and Turnouts

Minimum road widths and turnouts are essential for designing a safe environment ensuring emergency vehicles have access to all areas within the City. The City of Canyon Lake requires that all road widths and turnouts comply with the minimum street standards within the municipal code. This allows emergency vehicles access to all areas within the City. The City's Engineering and Public Works Department is responsible for implementing and ensuring public roads are designed to these standards and updating them appropriately. Updates to the State's Fire Safe Regulations may require future updates to the City's municipal code.



## Clearance around Structures

Clearances around structures help create a defensible space, including brush clearance to ensure a clear line of sight around a structure. This clearance also allows Fire and Sherriff's Department personnel adequate access and protection of structures.

## Emergency Shelters

Loss of function or habitability of buildings may displace residents requiring them to seek temporary shelter. Potential shelter locations in Canyon Lake include parks, senior centers, and churches. Canyon Lake Community Church is the City's designated shelter (located at 30515 Railroad Canyon Road). However, during an emergency, the City will identify the appropriate shelter location if this site is unavailable or unable to accommodate evacuees. The City's Emergency Preparedness Committee oversees and assists with Shelter and Care activities for the City.

### **GOAL SF-5: A COMMUNITY THAT MEETS EXISTING AND FUTURE EMERGENCY SERVICE NEEDS.**

#### **Policies/ Implementation Actions**

<b>SF-5.1</b>	<b>Maintain a high level of emergency response capability.</b>
SF-5.1a	Ensure annual budgeting cycles account for current and future emergency service needs.
SF-5.1b	Periodically update the City's priorities for future emergency service needs.
SF-5.1c	Continue to involve the Fire and Police Departments in the development review process to ensure that new development adequately addresses service levels, security concerns, and safety.

### **GOAL SF-6: A COMMUNITY READY TO RESPOND AND EFFECTIVELY RECOVER FROM DISASTERS.**

#### **Policies/ Implementation Actions**

<b>SF-6.1</b>	<b>Plan for emergency response and recovery from natural hazard events (flooding, fires, and earthquakes) and human-caused hazards that could impact the community.</b>
<b>SF-6.2</b>	<b>Continue to work with local emergency management agencies to maintain and update the City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).</b>
<b>SF-6.3</b>	<b>Maintain and update the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan every five years to sustain access to FEMA grant funding sources.</b>
<b>SF-6.4</b>	<b>Maintain and update the emergency response organization, including all City departments, the Riverside County Sheriff Departments, local quasi-governmental</b>





	agencies, private businesses, citizens, and other community partners involved in emergency relief and/or community-wide services.
<b>SF-6.5</b>	<b>Maintain and expand mutual aid agreements with Riverside County Fire Department, neighboring cities, and the Riverside County Operational Area.</b>
<b>SF-6.6</b>	<b>Participate in regional and local emergency exercises.</b>
<b>SF-6.7</b>	<b>Ensure critical facilities and special needs populations are prepared for future hazard events.</b>
SF-6.7a	Maintain a critical facilities inventory that includes key city facilities, assisted living/dependent care facilities, high occupancy facilities, and other key locations of concern.
SF-6.7b	Ensure to the fullest possible extent that, in the event of a major disaster, critical facilities in the City's inventory (SF-6.7a) remain functional after a hazard event.
<b>SF-6.8</b>	<b>Incorporate into the City's critical facilities inventory (SF-6.7a) information regarding population demands (such as mobility issues), construction type, location relative to a high hazard area, or other factors requiring special response needs during a disaster.</b>
<b>SF-6.9</b>	<b>Continue to train all City employees on their roles and responsibilities in times of disasters and local emergencies.</b>
<b>SF-6.10</b>	<b>Support the development of local preparedness plans, trainings, and multi-jurisdictional cooperation and communication for emergencies consistent with regional, state (SEMS), and Federal standards, guidelines and/or recommendations (NIMS).</b>
<b>SF-6.11</b>	<b>Review the potential emergency shelter locations for humans and animals and develop agreements, as needed, with the owners and operators of those facilities.</b>
<b>SF-6.12</b>	<b>Assist residents and businesses to understand their risks within the community and the means to mitigate these risks effectively.</b>
SF-6.12a	Offer educational programs for residents and businesses regarding preparedness activities, evacuation routes, and mitigation actions/strategies to take before, during, and after an emergency to improve community resilience.
SF-6.12b	Involve the public in the development of emergency response plans, mitigation resources, and risk reduction activities.

## **GOAL SF-7: A CITY THAT CAN EFFECTIVELY RESPOND AND EVACUATE DURING HAZARD EVENTS.**

### **Policies/ Implementation Actions**

<b>SF-7.1</b>	<b>Coordinate with the County of Riverside regarding transportation network constraints and improvements.</b>
<b>SF-7.2</b>	<b>Coordinate with agencies to prioritize roadway and storm drain infrastructure retrofitting and enhancement projects along primary evacuation routes.</b>
<b>SF-7.3</b>	<b>Ensure all new development and redevelopment projects provide adequate ingress/egress for emergency access and evacuation.</b>
<b>SF-7.4</b>	<b>Identify and construct additional evacuation routes in areas of high hazard concern or limited mobility, where feasible.</b>



<b>SF-7.5</b>	<b>Ensure the City's transportation network allows for effective emergency response and evacuation activities</b>
SF-7.5a	Develop evacuation standards and metrics for constrained neighborhoods and alternative evacuation plans, where necessary.
SF-7.5b	Monitor changes to hazard conditions and vulnerabilities to ensure the accessibility or viability of evacuation routes in the future.
SF-7.5c	Develop an implementation program that identifies areas of the City with limited ingress/egress, limited circulation capacity, and/or critical infrastructure that could impact evacuation efforts and conduct exercises to better accommodate future evacuation events.
SF-7.5d	Develop an education and outreach program on the potential evacuation scenarios and the activities that residents and businesses can do to better prepare for these potential events.
SF-7.5e	Develop an alternative evacuation plan for residents with access to boats that can transport people to safety.

## B. CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Although climate change is not itself a hazard, variations in environmental conditions can impact some of the natural hazards affecting Canyon Lake. Projections of future conditions include increased temperatures, increased extreme heat days, changes in precipitation, more prolonged droughts, and changes in the size and frequency of wildfire incidents. **Table SF-1** identifies the current/historical conditions and projected future conditions within Canyon Lake associated with climate change.

Increasing temperatures associated with climate change can act as a hazard multiplier. By the end of the century, annual mean temperatures are projected to increase between six and nine degrees, impacting city residents and businesses. These increases are also anticipated to increase the number of extreme heat days from 4 days per year to 24 days. These potential temperature increases may impact residents living in poorly insulated structures or structures that do not meet current code requirements.

**Table SF-1 – Potential Climate Change Effects for Canyon Lake**

	<b>Historic (1961-1990)</b>	<b>Future (2070-2099)</b>
<b>Annual Mean Temperature</b>	79.5° F	85.6 to 88.4° F
<b>Extreme Heat Days</b>	4 days per year	24 days per year
<b>Annual Mean Precipitation</b>	11.9 inches	12.1 to 13.3 inches
<b>Annual Average Area Burned</b>	36.8 acres	0.0 to 32.1 acres

Source: <https://cal-adapt.org/>



While temperatures are anticipated to increase in the coming decades, climate change projections also suggest that annual mean precipitation may stay the same or slightly increase. While a minimal increase is projected, it is anticipated that future rain events may be more intense than what is currently experienced within the City, increasing flooding within the City. With changes in future precipitation, it is expected that changes to local vegetation may occur, which could impact drainage and increase the need for wildfire management activities.

Increased rainfall could increase the amount of flooding within the community or introduce flooding into areas that have not experienced flooding in the past. With greater and more intense precipitation, the City could also experience an increase in landslides/mudslides. Extreme precipitation events could de-stabilize hillsides and drainages, resulting in more landslides/mudslides and/or erosion along with stream courses, impacting neighboring properties/structures.

With future temperature increases, coupled with relatively similar precipitation amounts experienced today, future wildfire impact is projected to decrease by the end of the century. This projection is based on the overall reduction in small and moderate precipitation events and an increase in large or extreme events, suggesting that vegetation growth will experience an overall reduction. A reduction in vegetation could reduce future wildfire vulnerability due to reduced fuels. The City currently experiences an annual average of 36.8 acres burned, which is projected to decrease to between 0.0 and 32.1 acres by the end of the century.

### **GOAL SF-8: ENSURE CITY SERVICES AND OPERATIONS CAN ADAPT TO CHANGING CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.**

#### **Policies/ Implementation Actions**

<b>SF-8.1</b>	<b>Enhance design requirements and standards for City assets to accommodate increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (heat, wind, rain).</b>
<b>SF-8.2</b>	<b>Ensure vulnerable populations and facilities can adapt to future extreme hazards and events.</b>
SF-8.2a	Identify vulnerable populations within Canyon Lake that extreme hazards and events could impact.
SF-8.2b	Retrofit critical facilities to accommodate changing climatic conditions associated with extreme weather.
<b>SF-8.3</b>	<b>Enhance roadway standards to accommodate increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (heat, rain, wind).</b>
<b>SF-8.4</b>	<b>Promote water conservation and enhanced water efficiency to reduce future water demands within Canyon Lake.</b>



SF-8.4a	Conduct a feasibility study for a water efficiency retrofit incentive program with future sustainable funding sources.
<b>SF-8.5</b>	<b>Monitor emergency response calls for service and track increases associated with extreme weather-related incidents.</b>
<b>SF-8.6</b>	<b>Develop new facilities or retrofit existing facilities to accommodate sheltering needs during a power failure or extreme weather events.</b>
<b>SF-8.7</b>	<b>Coordinate with service providers (medical, hospitality, etc.) to ensure community needs can be met during hazard events requiring evacuation and shelter.</b>
<b>SF-8.8</b>	<b>Track and monitor health indicators, in conjunction with other agencies, for changes associated with climate change.</b>
<b>SF-8.9</b>	<b>Coordinate with utility providers on new construction and retrofit of infrastructure vulnerable to climate change-related effects.</b>



## IV. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS / ACTIONS

### SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

**SF-1.5a** – Initiate and/or participate in regional efforts to ensure that the local medical care facilities will remain functional after a large regional earthquake and can provide emergency medical care to all residents and workers that need medical attention following a disaster. Based on these results, the City will collaborate with neighboring cities and the Southern California Association of Governments to identify those areas with insufficient medical coverage and engage medical service providers to consider establishing new medical care facilities in those areas, as needed.

### FIRE HAZARDS

**SF-3.9a** – Evaluate alert and warning systems (consistent with the California Public Alert and Warning System Plan) that can be used to warn residents of an approaching wildfire and to provide evacuation instructions.

**SF-3.9b** – Expand alert and warning activities using social media and other strategies that meet Canyon Lake resident needs and desires.

**SF-3.12a** – Adopt regulations concerning the installation of fire protection devices in existing structures within Canyon Lake.

**SF-3.12b** – Ensure owners of non-sprinklered high-occupancy structures retrofit their buildings to include internal sprinklers, as state law requires.

### EMERGENCY SERVICES / PUBLIC SAFETY

**SF-5.1a** – Ensure annual budgeting cycles account for current and future emergency service needs.

**SF-5.1b** – Periodically update the City's priorities for future emergency service needs.

**SF-5.1c** – Continue to involve the Fire and Police Departments in the development review process to ensure that new development adequately addresses service levels, security concerns, and safety.

**SF-6.7a** – Maintain a critical facilities inventory that includes key city facilities, assisted living/dependent care facilities, high occupancy facilities, and other key locations of concern.



**SF-6.7b** – Ensure to the fullest possible extent that, in the event of a major disaster, critical facilities in the City's inventory (SF-6.6a) remain functional after a hazard event.

**SF-6.12a** – Offer readily-available educational information from local, state, and federal sources for residents and businesses regarding preparedness activities, evacuation routes, and mitigation actions/strategies to take before, during, and after an emergency.

**SF-6.12b** – Involve the public in developing emergency response plans, mitigation resources, and risk reduction activities.

**SF-7.5a** - Develop evacuation standards and metrics for constrained neighborhoods and alternative evacuation plans, where necessary.

**SF-7.5b** - Monitor changes to hazard conditions and vulnerabilities to ensure the accessibility or viability of evacuation routes in the future.

**SF-7.5c** - Develop an implementation program that identifies areas of the City with limited ingress/egress, limited circulation capacity, and/or critical infrastructure that could impact evacuation efforts and conduct exercises to better accommodate future evacuation events.

**SF-7.5d** - Develop an education and outreach program on the potential evacuation scenarios and the activities that residents and businesses can do to better prepare for these potential events.

**SF-7.5e** - Develop an alternative evacuation plan for residents with access to boats that can transport people to safety.

## CLIMATE ADAPTATION

**SF-8.2a** – Identify vulnerable populations within Canyon Lake that extreme hazards and events could impact.

**SF-8.2b** – Retrofit critical facilities to accommodate changing climatic conditions associated with extreme weather.

**SF-8.4a** – Conduct a feasibility study for a water efficiency retrofit incentive program with future sustainable funding sources.

# **ATTACHMENT 6**

**From:** [Peri\\_Jared@CalOES](mailto:Peri_Jared@CalOES)  
**To:** [Jim Morrissey](#)  
**Subject:** Safety Element Update Comments- Canyon Lake  
**Date:** Friday, January 6, 2023 2:32:45 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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Cal OES has reviewed the General Plan Safety Element Update Initial Study and Negative Declaration. Our office has a couple of comments.

The Safety Element addresses or will address the following hazards:

Climate Change  
Dam Failure  
Earthquake/ Geologic Hazards  
Flooding  
Landslide  
Liquefaction  
Mud Slide  
Seiche  
Subsidence  
Tsunami  
Wildfire

When reviewing your FEMA adopted Local Hazard Mitigation Plan we find that the identified medium and high risk hazards are as follows:

Drought  
Earthquake  
Extreme Cold  
Extreme Heat  
Flooding  
Wildfire

Below is the link to the California Office of Planning and Research Safety Element Guidelines

[General Plan Guidelines, Chapter 4: Required Elements \(ca.gov\)](#)

Required Contents the safety element must, consistent with Government Code Section 65302(g), provide for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of:

- Seismically induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure
- Tsunami, seiche, and dam failure
- Slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides
- Subsidence
- Liquefaction
- Other seismic hazards identified pursuant to Chapter 7.8 (commencing with Section 2690) of Division 2 of the Public Resources Code, and other geologic



hazards known to the legislative body

- Flooding
- Wildland and urban fires
- Climate change

As an additional note while you are making changes to your Safety Element, we wanted to point out **some** of the steps that are required to become AB2140 complaint. The jurisdiction must update the Safety Element of their general plan to include language referring to the LHMP, and direct the reader to the location of the LHMP. The direction component can be done by inserting a weblink to the current HMP, or by including directions to where it can be found. As long as the date or year of the current HMP isn't referenced, the jurisdiction will only have to make this change to the Safety Element once. If the Safety Element has the year of the expired HMP, or the HMP is inserted into the Safety Element, it will have to be revised.

- a. Sample language to add to the Safety Element includes: "The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) for the City of XYZ planning area was developed in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and followed FEMA's 2011 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan guidance. The LHMP incorporates a process where hazards are identified and profiled, the people and facilities at risk are analyzed, and mitigation actions are developed to reduce or eliminate hazard risk. The implementation of these mitigation actions, which include both short-term and long-term strategies, involve planning, policy changes, programs, projects, and other activities. The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan can be found at this location (Insert web link, or the actual LHMP, or guidance to where the LHMP can be located)."

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment.

**Jared Peri**, Senior Emergency Services Coordinator  
Hazard Mitigation Planning Division  
**California Governor's Office of Emergency Services**



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Email: [Jared.Peri@caloes.ca.gov](mailto:Jared.Peri@caloes.ca.gov)

Program Email: [mitigationplanning@caloes.ca.gov](mailto:mitigationplanning@caloes.ca.gov)





## ITEM NO. 5

# STAFF REPORT

**TO:** Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

**FROM:** Nicole Dailey, City Manager

**BY:** Jim Morrissey, City Planner

**DATE:** April 12, 2023

**SUBJECT:** Conditional Use Permit for the Establishment of a Tattoo Parlor in the MXU (Mixed Use) Zone, Located in the Canyon Lake Towne Center at 31580 Railroad Canyon Road

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### **Recommendation**

That the City Council:

1. Find the proposed Zoning Ordinance amendment is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment.
2. Approve the proposed Conditional Use Permit, subject to the attached Findings and Conditions of Approval.

### **Background**

A number of the City's Zoning Ordinance sections allow the City Planner to determine whether a use that is not listed in the permitted or conditionally permitted uses sections of a Zone is "substantially in the same character and intensity as those listed in the designated subsections. Such a use is subject to the permit process that governs the category in which it falls."

The proposed tattoo parlor would be similar to massage parlors, health centers, and similar personal establishments. In addition, the City Council took action in July 2011 to adopt Ordinance 135U to place a temporary 45-day ban on tattoo parlors within the City. That action was extended in August 2011 for a period of 10 months and 15 days. No further action is known to have occurred as a follow-up on this matter.

## Discussion

Uses within the Zoning Ordinance can be established by one of two methods: 1) An ordinance amendment or, as in this instance; 2) A determination by the City Planner as to compatibility with existing uses. Tattoos have become a fairly common practice and have not been isolated to any particular groups or associations. However, the concern expressed by a previous City Council in which action was undertaken on several occasions to establish and extend a moratorium on the use provides Staff with caution as to the City's outlook on such a use. At one time the broad-based and general concern associated with tattoo parlors was the potential for groups to congregate or loiter around such establishments, thereby creating potentially adverse effects for adjoining uses.

A review of several surrounding Cities found tattoo parlors were listed as conditionally permitted uses in the following circumstances:

- Lake Elsinore: CMU (Commercial Mixed Use) Zone, subject to a Conditional Use Permit.
- Menifee: CR (Retail Commercial), CO (Commercial Office), and BP (Business Park) Zones, subject to a Conditional Use Permit. (The City of Menifee also adopted Special Use Standards for tattoo establishments. See attached criteria.) Massage Parlors are also listed as subject to a Conditional Use Permit in the CR and CO Zones.

## Staff Review Requirements

The application was distributed for review to the City's Fire and Building Departments, and the Riverside County Health Department. Their comments are provided below.

- Fire Department
  - ✓ Prior to opening a fire inspection must be performed.
  - ✓ Address and suite number shall be visible from the parking lot.
  - ✓ A 2A 10BC Fire Extinguisher shall be provided that has a current State Fire Marshal tag.
  - ✓ Sign above exit shall state "This door to remain unlocked during business hours."
  - ✓ Use of extension cords are not permitted in lieu of permanent wiring.
  - ✓ Electrical panel is to be identified and properly labeled.
  - ✓ No electrical hazards are to exist.
  - ✓ All walls and ceilings are to be intact.
  - ✓ A current City business license is required.
- Building Department
  - ✓ An investigative permit will be required through the Building Department to confirm minimum code compliance for space.
- Health Department
  - ✓ An application shall be submitted for a plan review prior to operating, with confirmation provided to the City prior to permitting occupancy. A copy of the County's application form has been attached.

The applicant indicated they do not intend to modify their space for the proposed use.

### Public Hearing

As a Conditional Use Permit, the application is subject to a public hearing. A hearing notice has been advertised in the Friday Flyer and landowners within 300 feet have been notified via the U.S. Postal Service. As of the date of this report, no comments have been received.

### Fiscal Impact

None.

### Attachments

1. Resolution No. 2023-14, Approval Findings and Conditions of Approval
2. Special Use Standards, City of Menifee



# **ATTACHMENT 1**

**RESOLUTION NO. 2023-14**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. 23-0117 TO PERMIT THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ADDITION OF A TATTOO PARLOR IN THE MIXED USE ZONE (MXU), LOCATED AT 31580 RAILROAD CANYON ROAD, CANYON LAKE, CA 92587 (APN 355-310-019)**

WHEREAS, Randy Harris, the applicant, has filed an application with the City of Canyon Lake for Conditional Use Permit No. 23-0117 to add a tattoo parlor, consistent with Section 9.1 C of the City of Canyon Lake Zoning Ordinance, located at 31580 Railroad Canyon Road, (Assessor's Parcel Number: 355-310-019) within the City of Canyon Lake, California;

WHEREAS, contact with the City Fire and Building Departments, and Riverside County Health Department identified appropriate conditions of approval for this type of operation;

WHEREAS, notice of a public hearing of the City Council of the City of Canyon Lake to consider Applicant's application was given in accordance with applicable law;

WHEREAS, the City Council has considered the staff report and all of the information, testimony, and evidence presented during the City Council hearing;

WHEREAS, the establishment of a tattoo parlor is permitted with the approval of a Conditional Use Permit;

WHEREAS, this application is to approve a Conditional Use Permit to permit a tattoo parlor within the Towne Center at 31580 Railroad Canyon Road, Canyon Lake, CA 92587;

WHEREAS, Canyon Lake's Land Use Ordinance No. 348, Section 18.28 (e) provides that, in order for a conditional use permit to be granted, the applicant must demonstrate that the proposed use will not be detrimental to the health, safety or general welfare of the community; and

WHEREAS, in order to allow this use, there must be conditions which mitigate any such impacts on public health, safety and welfare.

**NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:**

SECTION 1. This approval is found to be categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment. No further environmental review is necessary.

SECTION 2. That based upon the following findings, a conditional use permit is approved as described above and in compliance with the conditions set forth herein.



- a. The proposed project complies with the zoning requirements and may be allowed in its proposed location within the MXU Zone (Mixed Use) with a Conditional Use Permit and is consistent with the General Plan.
- b. Conditions have been included to protect the health, safety or general welfare of the community, including conditions having to do with enforcement, cleanliness, litter, hours of operation, visual access, special events and noise.

SECTION 3. That based upon applicant's acceptance of and compliance with the conditions set out in *Exhibit A*, attached and incorporated as set forth herein, Conditional Use Permit 23-0117, to permit the establishment of a tattoo parlor at 31580 Railroad Canyon Road, (Assessor's Parcel Number: 355-310-019) will not be detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare in that the use is consistent with the General Plan and Zoning Code of the City of Canyon Lake.

**PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED** on this 12<sup>th</sup> day of April 2023.

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Jeremy Smith, Mayor

ATTEST:

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Sheryl L. Garcia, MMC, CPM  
City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE ) SS  
CITY OF CANYON LAKE )

I, Sheryl L. Garcia, City Clerk of the City of Canyon Lake, California, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2023-14, adopted by the City Council of the City of Canyon Lake, California, at a meeting thereof, held on April 12, 2023, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

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Sheryl L. Garcia, MMC, CPM  
City Clerk

**Exhibit A**

**Conditions of Approval for Conditional Use Permit 23-0117**

**Approval Date: April 12, 2023  
Effective Date: April 12, 2023  
Expiration Date: April 12, 2024**

**These conditions apply to a Conditional Use Permit to allow the establishment of a tattoo parlor within the Canyon Lake Towne Center, located at 31580 Railroad Canyon Road (Assessor’s Parcel Number: 355-310-019). Any change of use or expansion of area shall require approval of a revised application.**

**The use shall not be considered legal until all conditions of this Conditional Use Permit application have been met.**

**This approved Conditional Use Permit shall become null and void if all conditions have not been completed within one (1) year of the effective date. Extensions of time of up to one (1) year may be granted upon submittal of the required application and fee at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date. The Conditional Use Permit (CUP) shall terminate if the use ceases for a period provided in the Canyon Lake Municipal Code, unless as a result of a natural disaster.**

**As used herein, “Operator” includes the applicant and the owner as well as the operator**

**GENERAL CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL:**

1. **City Regulations.** Any development on the property shall be in compliance with all applicable provisions of the City’s Municipal Code, including but not limited to the Zoning Ordinance, as well as all applicable provisions of the adopted Building Codes. All new construction shall obtain a building permit and comply with all requirements of the Building and Fire Departments, and Riverside County Health Department.
2. **Indemnification.** Applicant shall indemnify, protect, hold harmless and defend the City (with counsel chosen by City) and any agency or instrumentality thereof, and any of its officers, employees and agents from any and all claims, actions, or proceedings against the City to attack, set aside, void, annul, seek monetary damages resulting from the approval of this CUP and/or the categorical exemption. City shall promptly notify both the applicant of any claim, action, or proceeding to which this condition is applicable and shall further cooperate fully in the defense of the action. The City reserves its right to take any and all action the City deems to be in the best interest of the City and its citizens in regard to such defense.
3. **Acceptance of Conditions.** The Conditions of Approval for this project shall become final on April 12, 2023.

4. **Addition/Expansion.** Any future addition or expansion of the current floor space and/or operation will require a modification to this conditional use permit and issuance of appropriate permits from the Planning Division as well as any other applicable City Divisions or public agency(ies).
5. **Applicable Legislation.** The Operator shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations regarding the establishment, operation and use of this business.
6. **Floor Plans.** The existing floor plan is the basis for business operations and will serve as the baseline to determine any changes requiring amendment of this application.

**ON-GOING CONDITIONS:**

7. **Business Operation.** The operation of a tattoo parlor is permitted provided it is undertaken and continued consistent with all applicable requirements and agency approvals.
8. **Enforcement.** City may enter Premises at any reasonable time during hours of operation, without notice, to confirm compliance with these conditions. Operator shall be responsible for all costs of enforcement of this CUP, which costs shall be collected by the City as allowed by law.
9. **Cleanliness.** Operator shall keep restrooms clean and functional during hours of operation.
10. **Hours of Operation.** The following operation times shall be adhered to:  
Monday to Sunday      Noon to 8:00 p.m.
11. **Litter.** Operator shall keep the parking lot used by patrons' litter free.
12. **Visual Access.** The applicant shall keep the windows free from any obstructions that may inhibit visual access inside the building, aside from window tinting and advertising.
13. **Noise.** The applicant/operator shall comply with the City of Canyon Lake Municipal Code, Section 11.15 - Noise requirements.
14. **Special Events.** Approval of this CUP does not constitute approval of events covered by the City's special events ordinance or not included within the use described here. The Operator shall meet the requirements of Canyon Lake City Municipal Code regarding special events when applicable, specifically addressing parking issues for such special events. Special events shall meet the requirements of Canyon Lake City Code Section 11.25 regarding special event as defined in that ordinance, as this section may be amended from time to time.
15. **Agreement.** This Conditional Use Permit also constitutes an agreement between the operator and the City.

## **ATTACHMENT 2**

## ARTICLE 5: SPECIAL USE STANDARDS

### Chapter 9.265 Tattoo Establishments

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#### 9.265.040 Development Standards

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- A. Tattoo establishments shall not be an accessory use in any zone.
- B. Tattoo establishments shall not be located:
  - 1. Within 500 feet of any other tattoo establishment or within the same commercial center or development.
  - 2. Within 500 feet of any use which involves permitting the sale for consumption of alcohol (on-site license).
  - 3. Within 500 feet of the nearest public entrance of a public or private school, church (or similar facility for the sole purpose of the exercise of religion), or public or private park or playground.
- C. The hours of operation shall be between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. daily.
- D. Compliance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations is required, including, but not limited to, the licensing of tattoo providers, who must be over the age of 18, and the inspection of tattoo establishments by the appropriate City and County agencies. (Health & Safety Code § 119306.)
- E. The Conditional Use Permit shall address the type of floor and work surfaces; tattooing of minors, as legally appropriate; disposal of needles; prohibition on alcoholic beverages; and other health and safety requirements.



# **STAFF REPORT**

**TO:** Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

**FROM:** Nicole Dailey, City Manager

**BY:** Jim Morrissey, City Planner

**DATE:** April 12, 2023

**SUBJECT:** Consideration of an Amendment to the Canyon Lake Municipal Code, MXU (Mixed Use) Zone, Chapter 9.30.020 Uses Permitted

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## **Recommendation**

That the City Council:

1. Find the proposed Zoning Ordinance amendment is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment.
2. Approve the proposed ordinance amendment to the Mixed Use (MXU) Zone, Chapter 9.30.020 Uses Permitted.

## **Background**

The City Council adopted the MXU in March 2020 as a two-fold effort to achieve the following:

- Provides the City a method of implementing the General Plan Land Use Map designation of Mixed Use, thereby allowing both residential and commercial uses.
- Provided a mechanism to adopt a Specific Plan that covers the Towne Center and both upgrades the design of the Center and attempts to meet State mandated housing requirements through the establishment of unique development criteria.

The intent of the Towne Center Specific Plan and the Mixed Use designation, is to provide for the integration of residential and commercial uses. The intent of the Specific Plan is to permit existing businesses to remain, as permitted by the previous C-1 Zone (General Commercial). The Mixed Use Zone and Towne Center Specific Plan reference the general types of commercial uses permitted, but not the specific uses or the category of uses, such as permitted by right and those that are conditionally permitted. The purpose of this amendment is to clarify the specific uses permitted, as represented by the existing businesses in the Towne Center, and reflected in the C-1 Zone.

## **Discussion**

The purpose of the amendment is to create a direct link to the types of uses permitted, rather than a general connection. Providing specific uses as either permitted or conditionally permitted allow the public and Staff to understand the basis for particular requirements. The C-1 General Commercial Zone and the uses permitted has been the basis for determining the type and character of businesses within the Towne Center.

Specific Plans, as in the type adopted for the Towne Center, build upon the existing City development requirements. Specific Plans do not contain the entirety of the development requirements applicable to any particular site. They must rely upon other development requirements contained in the Zoning Ordinance or other portions of the Municipal Code. In this instance, the proposed Mixed Use amendment would create a basic foundation for future development by permitting commercial uses, that can be either expanded or reduced depending upon the particular need or applicability in future Specific Plans or other applicable documents.

## **Proposed Ordinance Language**

### 9.30.020 Use Permitted

The following uses are permitted within the Mixed-Use Zone:

- (a) Singular, stand-alone uses that contribute to an overall mixture of residential and commercial uses within the zone or combined uses in one project as a mixed-use development.
- (b) Supportive housing by right as defined in Government Code Section 65651 (a), (b), (c), and (d).
- (c) Commercial uses, as listed in the C-1 General Commercial Zone, unless otherwise specified or referenced in an adopted Specific Plan or other applicable document.

## **Fiscal Impact**

None.

## **Attachments**

1. Public Hearing Notice
2. Ordinance No. 235



# **ATTACHMENT 1**



## **NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the Canyon Lake City Council will conduct a public hearing at its regularly scheduled meeting on April 12, 2023, at 6:30 p.m. or as soon thereafter as it may be heard. The meeting will take place in the City Council Chamber at City Hall, located at 31516 Railroad Canyon Road, Canyon Lake, CA 92587.

**AT THE PUBLIC HEARING, THE CITY COUNCIL WILL CONSIDER** an amendment to the Canyon Lake Municipal Code, Mixed Use Zone, Section 9.30.020 Permitted Uses, to utilize the commercial uses listed in the C-1 General Commercial Zone, unless otherwise specified in an adopted Specific Plan or other applicable document.

Environmental Determination: The proposed Project is exempt under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Article 5, Section 15061(b)(3).

Anyone wishing to protest this action must file a written response or may appear personally at the public hearing. Prior to the hearing, written comments in favor or against should be sent to the Canyon Lake City Hall, City Clerk's Office at 31516 Railroad Canyon Road, Canyon Lake, CA 92587. If you challenge any project or fee in court, you may be held to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing or in written correspondence to the City Clerk at or prior to the public hearing as described in this notice.

The proposed environmental finding may be viewed at City Hall, 31516 Railroad Canyon Road, Canyon Lake, CA 92587 from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., Monday Thru Thursday.

For additional information contact Sheryl Garcia, City Clerk, at 951-244-8547. City Hall is open Monday through Thursday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

\_\_\_\_\_/s/  
Sheryl Garcia  
City Clerk

**Published 3/31/2023**

## **ATTACHMENT 2**

## ORDINANCE NO. 235

### AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CANYON LAKE MUNICIPAL CODE, TITLE 9: PLANNING AND ZONING, SECTION 9.30.202 MIXED USE ZONE, USES PERMITTED

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

**SECTION 1. Environmental Determination and Findings.** The proposed amendment is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment.

#### **SECTION 2. Municipal Code Amendments.**

Title 9, Planning and Zoning; Section 9.30.020 Uses Permitted of the Canyon Lake Municipal Code is hereby amended as provided below (underlined represents additions):

The following uses are permitted within the Mixed Use Zone:

- (a) Singular, stand-alone uses that contribute to an overall mixture of residential and commercial uses within the zone or combined uses in one project as a mixed-use development.
- (b) Supportive housing by right as defined in Government Code Section 65651 (a), (b), (c), and (d).
- (c) Commercial uses as listed in the C-1 General Commercial Zone, unless otherwise referenced or modified in an adopted Specific Plan or other applicable document.

**SECTION 3. Concluding Facts and Reasons.** Based on the substantial evidence presented to the City Council during the public hearing on the Ordinance, and the specific findings set forth in the Recitals, and Sections 1 and 2, above, the City Council hereby concludes that the proposed Amendment to the City of Canyon Lake Municipal Code is consistent with the goals, policies, plans, and exhibits of the General Plan. Staff has thoroughly reviewed the proposed Municipal Code Amendment and the conditions under which it will be implemented and has determined the proposed Municipal Code provisions to be consistent with the applicable goals, policies, plans, and exhibits of the General Plan. Additionally the City Council finds that the proposed Amendment to the City of Canyon Lake Municipal Code would not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience, or general welfare of the City.

**SECTION 4. Severability.** If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance or the application thereof to any entity, person or circumstance is held for any reason to be invalid or unconstitutional, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect other provisions or applications of this Ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Ordinance are severable. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this Ordinance and each section, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more section, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

**SECTION 5. Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall become effective thirty (30) days following its adoption.

**SECTION 6. Publication and Posting.** The Mayor shall sign this Ordinance and the City Clerk shall certify as to the adoption and shall cause the ordinance or a summary thereof to be published in accordance with state law.

**PASSED APPROVED AND ADOPTED** this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2023.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jeremy Smith, Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sheryl Garcia, MMC, CPM  
City Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
Steven Graham, City Attorney





**ITEM NO. 7**

## **STAFF REPORT**

**TO:** Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

**FROM:** Nicole Dailey, City Manager

**DATE:** April 12, 2023

**SUBJECT:** Resolution Supporting Local Control of Land Use Issues

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### **Recommendation**

That the City Council adopt a Resolution supporting local control of land use issues.

### **Background**

The City was recently contacted by California Cities for Local Control (“CCLC”), a grassroots organization founded in July 2020 by Torrance City Councilmember Mike Griffiths. CCLC is an advocacy group that supports local control over zoning and land use decisions. As of April 2023, 79 cities in California have adopted resolutions supporting CCLC’s mission.

### **Discussion**

Each year, the California State Legislature passes bills which focus on housing, zoning, and land use issues and which directly diminish or remove the ability of local agencies to govern current and future development within their own jurisdictions. These bills often impose mandates that do not adequately consider the specific needs and differences of cities throughout the State.

Adoption of the attached resolution expresses the City Council’s support for maintaining local control and determining the projects, plans and programs that are suitable for our community and objects to the proliferation of State legislation that deprives us of that ability.

Upon adoption by the City Council, staff will provide a copy to the CCLC to be posted to their website demonstrating our support of their efforts to preserve local control for cities.

### **Fiscal Impact**

There is no direct fiscal impact created by the adoption of the resolution.

### **Attachments**

1. Resolution No. 2023-15



# **ATTACHMENT 1**

## **RESOLUTION 2023-15**

### **A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE, CALIFORNIA, EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR ACTIONS TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN LOCAL DEMOCRACY, AUTHORITY AND CONTROL AS RELATED TO LOCAL ZONING AND HOUSING ISSUES**

WHEREAS, the legislature of the State of California each year proposes, passes, and has signed into law a number of bills addressing a range of housing issues; and

WHEREAS, the legislature of the State of California does not allow sufficient time between each legislative cycle to determine if the legislation is successful in bringing about the change for the State of California's housing issues; and

WHEREAS, the majority of these bills usurp the authority of local jurisdictions to determine for themselves the land use policies and practices that best suit each city and its residents and instead impose mandates that do not take into account the needs and differences of jurisdictions throughout the State of California; and

WHEREAS, the ability of local jurisdictions to determine for themselves which projects require review beyond a ministerial approval; what parking requirements are appropriate for various neighborhoods within their jurisdiction; what plans and programs are suitable and practical for each community rather than having these decisions imposed upon cities without regard to the circumstances of each individual city; and what zoning should be allowed for residential properties is a matter of great importance to the City of Canyon Lake among other items related to local zoning and housing issues; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Canyon Lake feels strongly that our local government is best able to assess the needs of our community and objects to the proliferation of State legislation that deprives us of that ability.

### **NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CANYON LAKE DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:**

SECTION 1. The City of Canyon Lake is opposed to the current practice of the legislature of the State of California of continually proposing and passing multitudes of bills that directly impact and interfere with the ability of cities to control their own destiny through use of the zoning authority that has been granted to them.

SECTION 2. The City of Canyon Lake will explore various ways to protect the ability of cities to retain local control over zoning as each individual city within the State of California is best suited to determine how the zoning in their city should be allocated in order to meet the housing needs of the community.

SECTION 3. The provisions of this Resolution are severable and if any provision, clause, sentence, word or part thereof is held illegal, invalid, unconstitutional, or inapplicable to any person or circumstances, such illegality, invalidity, unconstitutionality, or inapplicability shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, clauses, sentences, sections, words or parts thereof of the Resolution or their applicability to other persons or circumstances.

SECTION 4. That the City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution and that the same shall be in full force and effect.

**PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED** on this 12<sup>th</sup> day of April 2023.

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Jeremy Smith, Mayor

ATTEST:

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Sheryl L. Garcia, MMC, CPM  
City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE ) SS  
CITY OF CANYON LAKE )

I, Sheryl L. Garcia, City Clerk of the City of Canyon Lake, California, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2023-15, adopted by the City Council of the City of Canyon Lake, California, at a meeting thereof, held on April 12, 2023, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

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Sheryl L. Garcia, MMC, CPM  
City Clerk



## **STAFF REPORT**

**TO:** Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

**FROM:** Nicole Dailey, City Manager

**BY:** David Harnden, Deputy Building Official

**DATE:** April 12, 2023

**SUBJECT:** Appeal of Building Official Determination Extending Expired Building Permit 2018-260

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### **Recommendation**

Approve an appeal of the Deputy Building Official's determination and extend expired Building Permit 2018-260 for 22622 Canyon Lake Drive South for up to 730 days, subject to the conditions as stated.

### **Background**

On January 30, 2020, the City issued Building Permit 2018-260 for a single-family residence located at 22622 Canyon Lake Drive South. This permit was valid for 180 days from the date of the last inspection, which occurred on April 30, 2020. The permit was then extended an additional 180 days by the State of California due to COVID-19. As a result, the permit officially expired on April 30, 2021 due to inactivity. No request was made for an extension, nor was one granted.

In October 2022, the property owner requested an inspection. At this time, the Deputy Building Official determined that the building permit had expired. The property owner was informed they needed to apply for a new building permit to continue construction and complied. The owner was issued a new building permit (2022-0691) in late October 2022.

### **Discussion**

The property owner has been actively working on the project, which is nearing completion. However, upon securing the new building permit, the project became subject to current building codes and zoning standards including a recent change in the zoning code that addressed building heights adopted by the City Council last year. More specifically, amendments were made to Title 9, Article VI, Section 6.2a(1)(B) of the Canyon Lake Municipal Code in October 2022 establishing new development standards for building heights related to properties where the lot slope is greater than 10 percent for lots that are below street grade.

The nearly completed project does not meet the newly adopted zoning standards, which established a maximum building height of 25 feet, as measured from the average established top of curb grade at the front lot line to the highest point of such building. As such, the property owner has submitted a request for an appeal (Attachment 1) asking the City Council to consider extending the original building permit (2018-260) due to significant delays associated with COVID-19, an unforeseen surgery, and supply chain issues. By doing so, the project would revert to meeting the original zoning standards previously approved when the project was first submitted to the City.

### **Analysis**

The Planning and Building Department initially approved this project in 2020. Construction has been underway for over three years with significant delays that resulted in the expiration of the original building permit and subsequent changes to the Building Code and the City's Municipal Code. Upon the issuance of a new building permit, the already constructed project is now out of compliance with the recently adopted zoning standards, Title 9, Article IV, Section 6.2, which were not in place during the original approval by the Planning Department.

To become compliant, the property owner would need to make significant revisions and reconstruct portions of the project to comply with the current zoning standards. The owner has stated that this would create a significant hardship as they have already invested considerable time and resources into the project, and it would be financially burdensome to reconstruct the house to comply with the new standards.

Therefore, staff advised that it would be in the property owner's best interest to request an appeal of the Deputy Building Official's previous determination that the original building permit expired and to request an extension of the building permit for up to 730 days for 22622 Canyon Lake Drive South.

### **Staff Evaluation**

The extension of an expired building permit is at the discretion of the City Council. The City Council may extend the permit for a limited amount of time, subject to any conditions of approval deemed appropriate. In this case, the owner of the property has made a compelling argument that it would be financially burdensome to comply with recent zoning change and that they have already invested significant time and resources into the project.

Therefore, staff recommends the City Council approve the appeal with the following conditions:

- All life safety requirements shall meet 2022 California Building Code requirements, of which the applicant is currently compliant.
- The building height shall be determined by the zoning requirements prior to the zoning change in October 2022.
- Staff shall indicate that the determination of the City Council regarding this project is a one-time determination based on the unique situation and merits of this project.

**Fiscal Impact**

None.

**Attachments**

Attachment 1: Appeal Request Letter from Property Owner





# **ATTACHMENT 1**

Date; March 6th. 2023

From; David S. Johnson  
22622 Canyon Lake Dr. South

To; Canyon Lake City Council

Subject; Appeal Request

Dear Canyon Lake City Council, My name is David S. Johnson. I have been a Canyon Lake resident since 1999.

I would like to respectfully request an appeal by the Canyon Lake City Council to Re-in-State my original building permit 2018-260 Issued 07-09-2019 overturning the Canyon Lake building departments position to require me to obtain new permit due to construction delays. I am asking for this appeal due to extreme hardships occurring from COVID 19 interrupting manpower and supply chains along with personal surgical issues and budgetary constraints.

In August 2019 I began building a New home at 22622 Canyon Lake Dr. South. Everything was going to plan and construction was almost complete when 2020 and COVID 19 hit. This Worldwide pandemic effected construction in dramatic fashion. My ability to procure contractors coupled with supply chain issues slowed my progress significantly. I had contracted with Coast Construction Co. to build the handrail in the stair cases in the home, I had given the required 50% deposit and was waiting for the project to be completed. Long story short, the contractor (Martin Skock )was hospitalized for several months with COVID and came very close to dying. Along with supply chain issues it took the contractor over a year to complete this segment of construction. I knew that code compliant handrails are required for final inspection. In July of 2021 I felt I was ready for final inspection, however I was still waiting for the handrails to be completed. Around this same time, we were informed that the lease on the home we were renting was not going to be extended. I approached the building official that I had been working with for most of the project and asked about option. I offed to modify the temporary handrails that I had erected for safety during the construction period to comply with code requirement so we could gain occupancy. I was told " don't worry about it and if anyone asked just say you're not staying there because there was no way to prove it. I did not feel this to be irregular due to the fact that 90% of my job card was signed off, All safety

aspects and concerns were addressed , I had established a trust relationship with the inspectors and I personally knew of two other people doing the same thing. I regret that move and wish Had pushed for a more formal solution. In April of 2022 after we finally had the handrails installed I went to the building dept. to ask for final inspection based on my original permit criteria. It was at that time I discovered that a new management regime was in place, (the third since I started my application process) and was informed it was their position that my original permit had expired, I asked if it could be re-in -stated and was told no, that I would have to make application for a new permit. I did as they asked and obtained new permit 2022-0691 in late October 2022. This has created additional hardship due to conflict with new rules that are in conflict with original permit criteria.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully  
David S. Johnson





## **STAFF REPORT**

**TO: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council**

**FROM: Nicole Dailey, City Manager**

**DATE: April 12, 2023**

**SUBJECT: Establish and Appoint City Council Ad Hoc Committees**

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### **Recommendation**

Establish and appoint two city council members to serve on each the following City Council ad hoc committees: (1) Lake Elsinore Unified School District (LEUSD) Articulation Committee; (2) Canyon Lake Property Owners Association (POA) Articulation Committee; (3) Economic Development Committee; and (4) Community Engagement Committee.

### **Background**

Last month, the City Council established a Public Safety Ad Hoc Committee to explore and discuss public safety related initiatives and opportunities within the City of Canyon Lake. Staff is now seeking to establish four remaining committees, which would remain in place and be reappointed at the start of each calendar year.

Ad hoc committees are an effective way to facilitate key discussions by allowing Council Members to actively participate in the research, study and development of proposed recommendations and programs related to a specific purpose.

Committees are common in City government, particularly in partnership with other supporting agencies such as the local School District or Water District to allow for ongoing coordination and collaboration across multiple entities that serve the local community.

Such committees typically meet on an as needed basis and include elected officials and staff to appropriately discuss and address upcoming efforts and/or concerns related to the City.

### **Discussion**

Last month, the LEUSD Board of Trustees appointed two Governing Board Delegates to represent the District at LEUSD/City of Canyon Lake Articulation meetings. LEUSD currently has such committees for the cities of Lake Elsinore and Wildomar. This committee will be focused on meeting regularly to discuss school and city updates that impact the community or LEUSD.

In addition, in discussions with POA staff, staff is recommending a similar committee to work more closely with the POA. This committee is expected to include two City Council members, two POA Board Members and staff to meet, as needed.

The remaining two proposed include an Economic Development and Community Engagement Committee. The Economic Development committee will be tasked with assisting staff in identifying and formulating strategic initiatives to invest in growing our local economy and thereby enhancing the prosperity and quality of life for all residents. This could include efforts related to the Towne Center, supporting local businesses and/or creating jobs and opportunity for future growth in the City.

The Community Engagement Committee will be responsible for assisting with projects and events to better connect with the community and communicate with residents. This committee will officially replace the City's existing Veterans Day Committee, Scholarship Committee, Spirit of Canyon Lake Award Committee and the 9/11 Event Committee. Common projects for this committee could include community events, public information efforts, youth programs and/or volunteer efforts.

**Fiscal Impact**

None.

**Attachments**

None.