8 Safety (SAF)

Natural hazards in the Solvang region are similar to those in Santa Barbara County and the greater region. Earthquake, wildfire, and drought are of the highest concerns, as well as an increased number of high heat days and localized flooding. This Element does not repeat in detail the regulatory framework currently in place. Instead, it contains broad policies and action items reflecting the City's commitment to achieving acceptable levels of risk and public safety.

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Emergency Preparedness and Response

Emergency preparedness refers to the coordinated efforts by the City and other agencies to prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate natural and human-caused disasters and emergencies. The City employs a range of regulatory tools to protect life and property from natural and human-caused hazards, including maintaining the Emergency Management Plan and participating in the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP).

Disaster Preparedness and Avoidance

The most effective and least costly approach to protect life and property from hazards is avoidance. For many natural hazards, a proactive approach of preparation and prevention is needed. Disaster preparedness typically involves the development of response procedures, the identification of evacuation routes, design and installation of warning systems, purchase of emergency equipment, and training of emergency personnel. In addition to advance preparation, the risks and adverse effects of hazards can be wholly or partially mitigated with proper planning, adherence to current building codes, and through the effective management of resources when an emergency does occur.

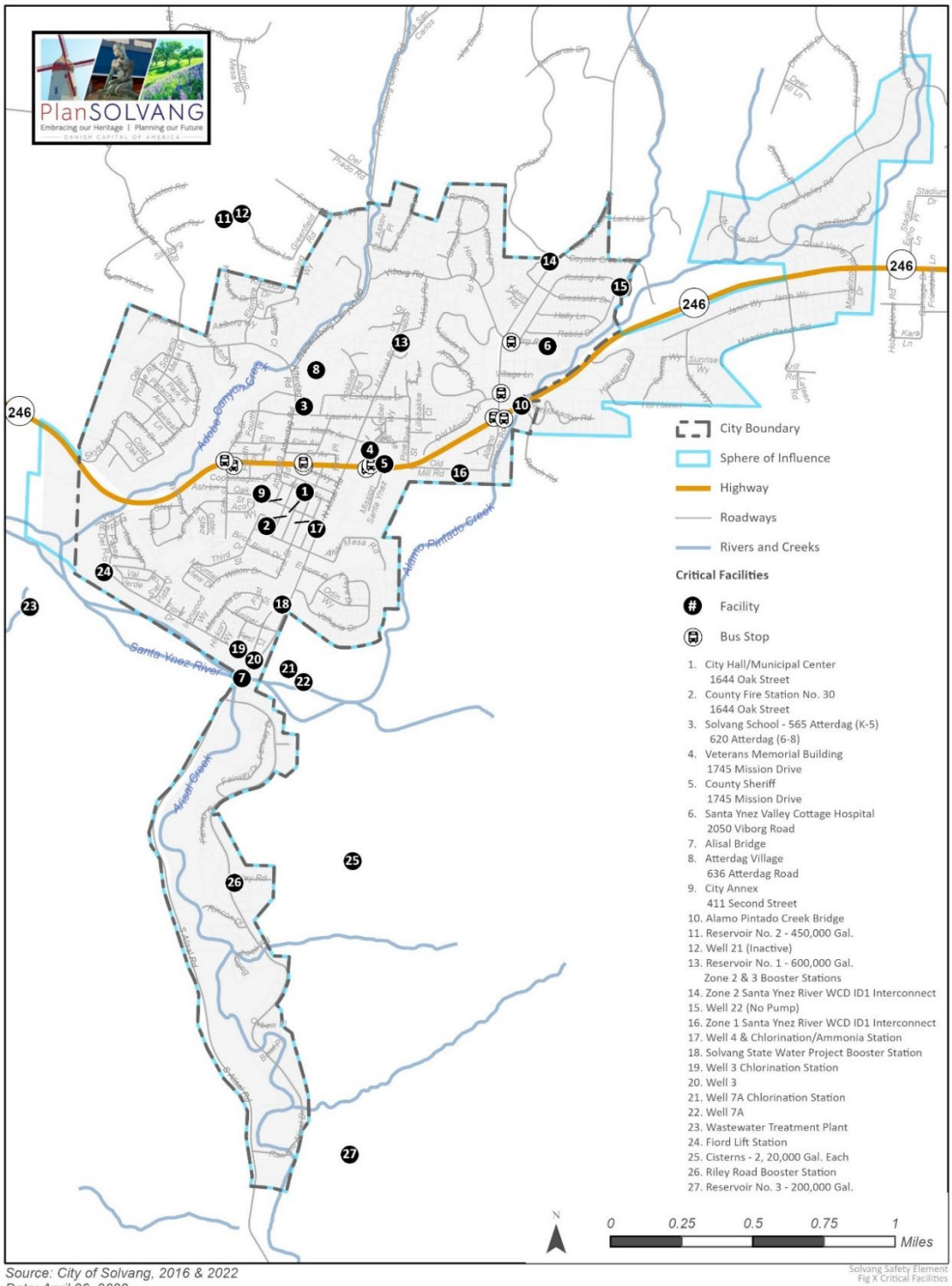
Evacuation Routes for the City of Solvang are shown in Figure SAF-1. Critical facilities provide emergency services for the community (e.g. fire station, police station, hospital, utility infrastructure, veteran hall and communication facility), are shown in Figure SAF-2.

The City's disaster preparedness approach is strengthened through coordination with neighboring jurisdictions, including the County of Santa Barbara. This enables the pooling of resources as well as the ability to implement a region wide response to emergencies that may be widespread. The County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan outlines countywide resources and procedures for responding to emergencies.

Figure SAF-1: Evacuation Routes

Source: City of Solvang, 2016
Date: April 26, 2022

Figure SAF-2: Critical Facilities



Source: City of Solvang, 2016 & 2022
Date: April 26, 2022

Goal SAF-1:

To ensure that City emergency response procedures are appropriate and coordinated with the County in the event of natural or human-made disasters.

Policies

SAF-1.1: **Emergency Response Programs.** The City shall support local and regional response programs that provide emergency and other services to the public when a disaster occurs.

SAF-1.2: **Community Education and Organization.** The City shall develop and support preparedness programs that educate and organize the community, especially vulnerable populations, to respond appropriately to disasters.

SAF-1.3: **Interjurisdictional Coordination.** The City shall work to improve coordination and information sharing among city, County and State programs and agencies to reduce the risks of disasters.

SAF-1.4: **Law Enforcement and Fire Protection Services.** The City shall continue to work with Santa Barbara County to maintain local law enforcement and fire protection services in a state of readiness to ensure adequate protection for the citizens of Solvang.

SAF-1.5: **Standardized Emergency Management System.** The City shall continue to support efforts to ensure local agency compliance with the State's Standardized Emergency Management System.

SAF-1.6: **Command Center.** The City shall continue to coordinate with the county to designate and develop a command center for use during times of emergency, such as the Veterans Hall.

SAF-1.7: **Critical Facilities.** The City shall continue to maintain existing and expand critical facilities outside of flood, seismic, and high fire hazard zones whenever feasible.

SAF-1.8: **Mutual Aid Agreements.** The City shall continue to maintain mutual aid agreements and communications links with surrounding jurisdictions for assistance during times of emergency.

SAF-1.9: **Communication and Media Protocols.** The City shall continue to maintain emergency communication resources, protocols, and improve information transfer to the media and public during emergencies.

Seismic Hazards

Santa Barbara County is located in a high seismic activity zone in the Transverse Range geologic province. Movement of continental plates manifest primarily along the San Andreas Fault system, which is situated seven miles northeast of Santa Barbara County. There are many active faults within the San Andreas Fault system in Santa Barbara County. The City of Solvang, like much of the Central Coast and Southern California, sits atop active faults. Both the Santa Ynez River Fault, which bisects the city, and the Santa Ynez Fault, are considered potentially active and are capable of producing sizable damaging earthquakes. Figure SAF-3 shows earthquake faults in or near the City of Solvang.

The Santa Ynez Valley and Solvang are subject to a variety of seismic-related hazards, including liquefaction, slope instability, and expansive soils. Properties near the Santa Ynez River are located on alluvium deposits, which increase the potential for ground shaking damage. Most of the developed areas in Solvang are located on or within close proximity to the alluvial deposits, which poses greater potential for enhanced ground shaking during seismic events.

According to the California Geological Survey, the alluvial soils typically found along the Santa Ynez River and Alamo Pintado Creek also have a high susceptibility for liquefaction. The potential for liquefaction can exacerbate the overall effects from local and regional seismic events. Figure SAF-4 shows the shaking potential of areas within the city. The map represents one realization of a potential future earthquake by assuming a particular magnitude, location, and fault-rupture geometry and estimating shaking.

Properties located in the hillsides are susceptible to rockfalls and landslides. Such occurrences are common during larger seismic events and have the ability to cause considerable damage. Figure SAF-5 shows areas of the city that are susceptible to landslides.

Figure SAF-3: Earthquake Faults

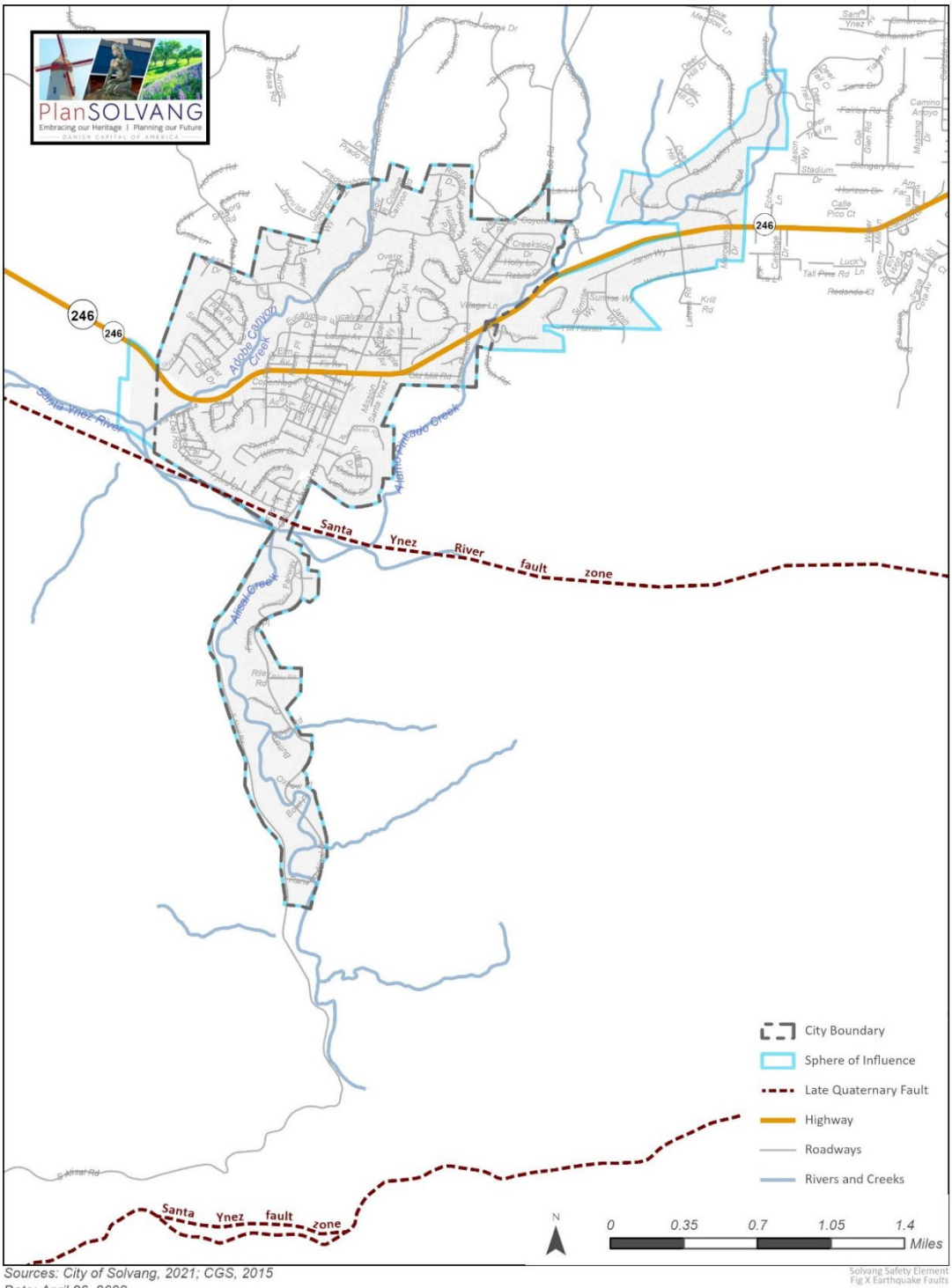
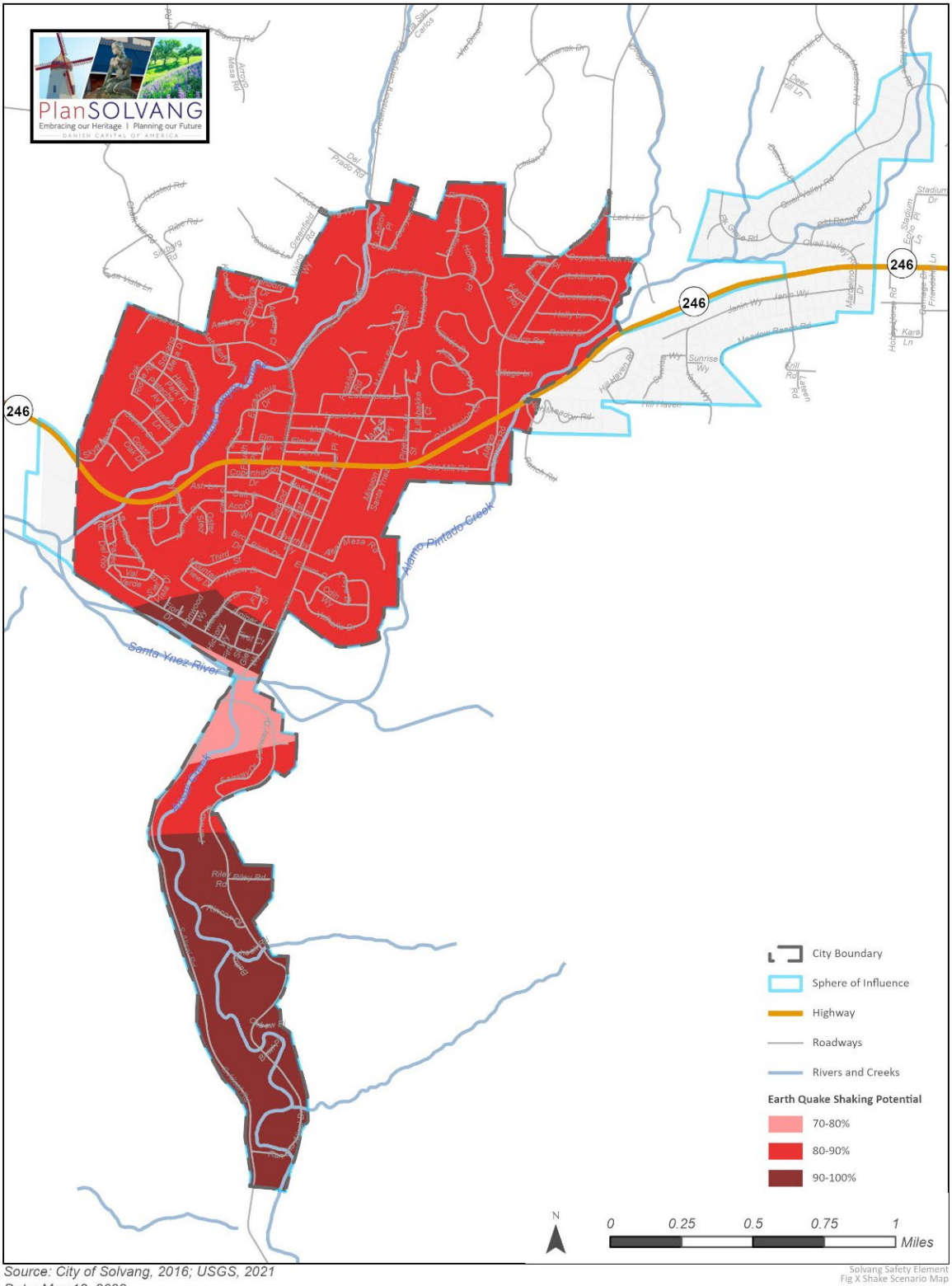


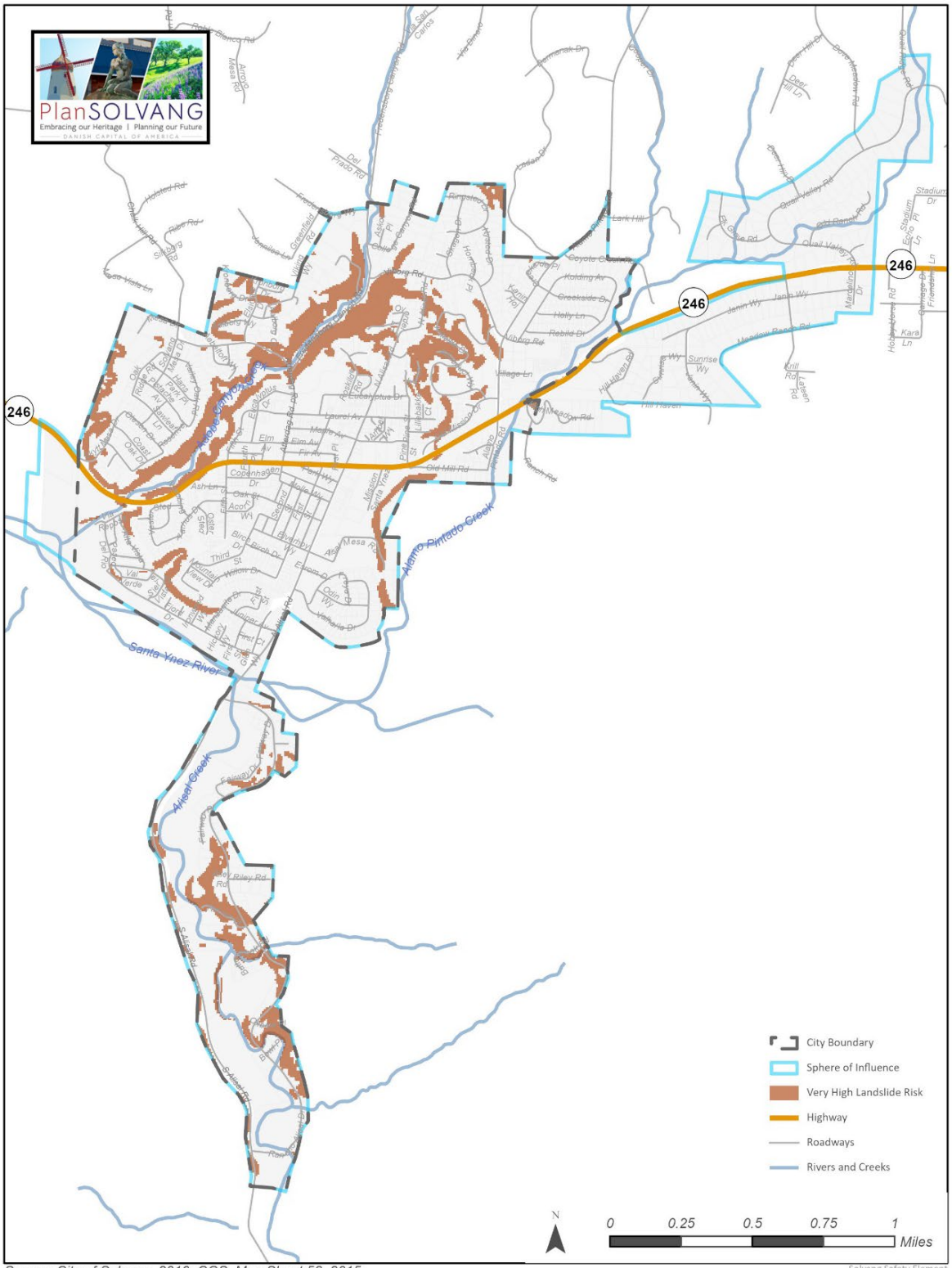
Figure SAF-4: Earth Shaking Scenario



Source: City of Solvang, 2016; USGS, 2021
Date: May 12, 2022

Solvang Safety Element
Fig X Shake Scenario Map

Figure SAF-5: Landslide Risk



Source: City of Solvang, 2016; CGS, Map Sheet 58, 2015
Date: April 26, 2022

Goal SAF-2:

To prevent and/or reduce loss of life, injury, and property damage due to geologic and seismic hazards, including ground shaking, fault rupture, and liquefaction.

Policies

SAF-2.1: **Earthquake Resistant Design.** The City shall continue to require earthquake resistant designs for all structures and utilities.

SAF-2.2: **Critical Facilities Placement.** New critical structures such as hospitals, police substations, fire stations, emergency communication centers, schools, high occupancy buildings and bridges shall be located away from high-risk earthquake, landslide, and liquefaction zones.

SAF-2.3: **Geotechnical Reports.** The City shall continue to require the preparation of geotechnical reports and impose appropriate mitigation measures for new development in areas of potential seismic or geologic hazards to ensure, within the limits of technical and economic feasibility, that new structures are able to withstand the effects of seismic activity, including liquefaction, slope instability, expansive soils or other geologic hazards.

SAF-2.4: **Underground Utilities.** The City shall continue to require the design of underground utilities, particularly water and natural gas mains, to resist seismic forces in accordance with state requirements.

SAF-2.5: **Identification and Abatement of Risk for Existing Structures.** The City shall identify and encourage risk abatement for existing structures that will be hazardous during an earthquake event, especially high occupancy structures that have the greatest potential effect on public safety.

SAF-2.6: **Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act.** The City shall continue to enforce the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act that requires geologic studies to be performed so that habitable structures and essential facilities will be sited away from active and potentially active faults.

Goal SAF-3:

To reduce the potential damage to structures and infrastructure from landslide hazards.

Policies

SAF-3.1: **Landslide and Slope Instability Hazard Mitigation.** The City shall continue to require development to avoid and/or mitigate any potential impacts a project contributes to landslides and slope instability hazards on neighboring property, appurtenant structures, utilities, and roads.

SAF-3.2: **Expansion of Development in Areas of Landslide Activity.** The City shall prohibit the expansion of existing structures or developments in areas of known landslide activity except when the project will incorporate measures to reduce the potential for loss of life and property.

SAF-3.3: **New Development in Areas of Landslide Activity.** The City shall prohibit new development in areas of known landslide activity unless development plans indicate that the hazard can be reduced to a less than significant level prior to beginning development. *]*

Flooding

Solvang and the Santa Ynez Valley have an extensive history of localized and regional flooding. The Santa Ynez River, Alamo Pintado Creek, Alisal Creek, and Adobe Creek are sources of flooding concern for Solvang. Figure SAF-6: shows flood hazard areas in Solvang. Areas located in a 100-year floodplain have a 1 percent chance of flooding each year, while areas in a 500-year floodplain have a 0.2 percent chance of flooding each year. The 100-year and 500-year floodplains in the city are along the Santa Ynez River and Alamo Pintado Creek, located in the southwestern and eastern portions of the city.

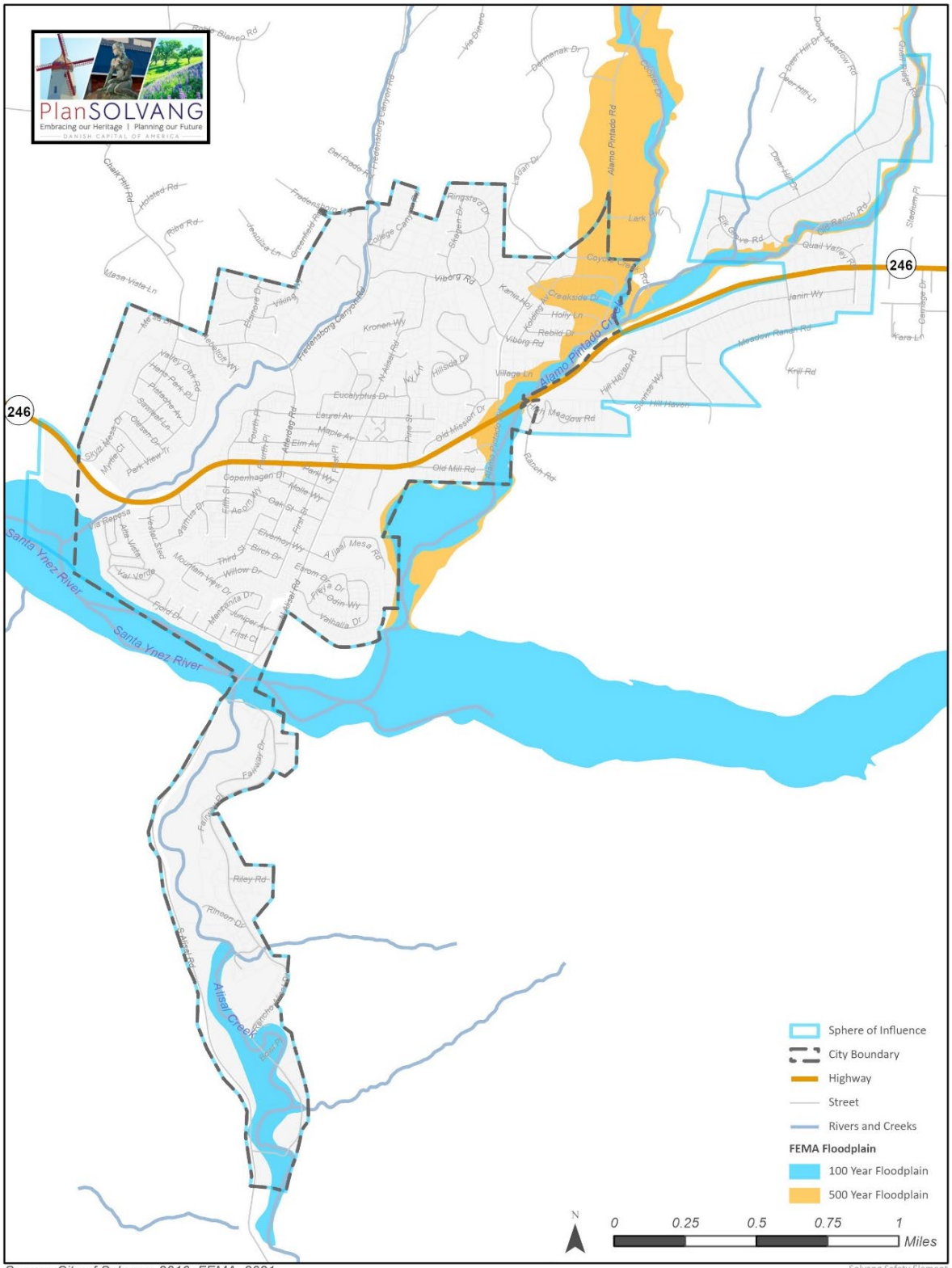
Dam failure can lead to flooding of areas downstream, and the force of water released can be strong enough to carry boulders, trees, automobiles, and buildings. Causes of dam failure include age, poor design, and structural damage resulting from floods, erosion, or earthquakes. Three dams are located on the Santa Ynez River, upstream of the city: Bradbury Dam (completed in 1953) at Lake Cachuma, Gibraltar Dam (completed in 1920) and reservoir, and Juncal Dam (completed in 1930) and reservoir. Additionally, Alisal Creek Dam (completed in 1971) and Alisal reservoir are located approximately five miles south of Solvang. Figure SAF-7 shows areas in the City of Solvang that could be affected by flooding as a result of dam failure, called dam inundation zones.

Reducing the Flood Risk

To reduce potential damage from flooding, all new structures are required to be located at least 50 feet from the top of banks and creeks, allowing for ample space for overflow if a flooding event occurs. In addition, development located in designated FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) within the city are required to undergo review by the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District.

The following goal and policies address flooding hazards within the City.

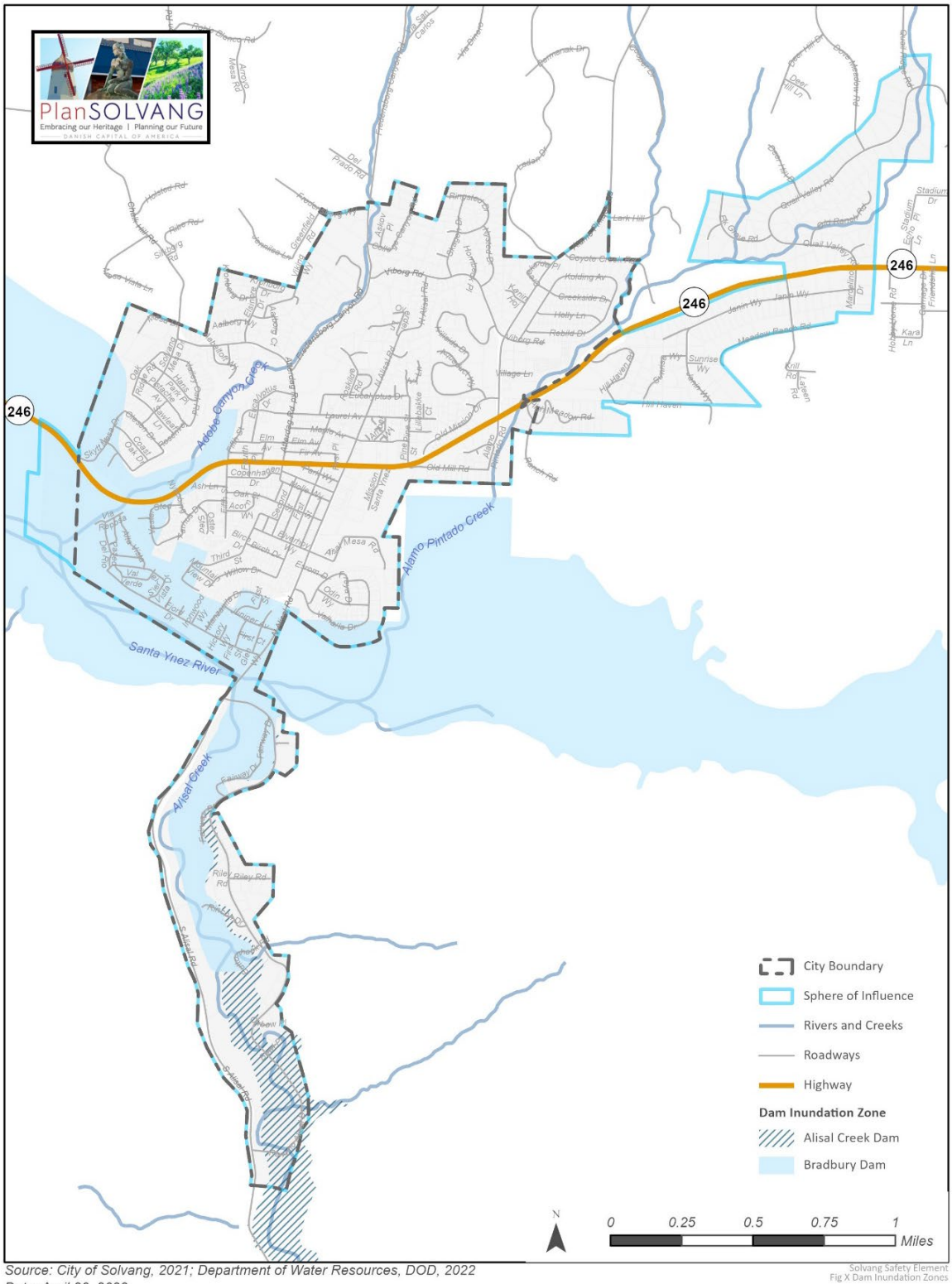
Figure SAF-6: Flood Hazard Zones



Source: City of Solvang, 2016; FEMA, 2021
Date: April 26, 2022

Solvang Safety Element
Fig X Flood Hazard Zones

Figure SAF-7: Dam Inundation zones



Source: City of Solvang, 2021; Department of Water Resources, DOD, 2022
Date: April 26, 2022

Goal SAF-4:

To prevent and/or reduce loss of life, injury, and property damage due to flooding.

Policies

SAF-4.1: **Development in Floodplains.** The City shall not approve new development in areas subject to a 100-year flood event, based on Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mapping or on other updated mapping acceptable to the City, unless and until the flood hazard has been mitigated.

SAF-4.2: **Mitigate Flooding.** The City shall require new development and redevelopment to incorporate flood reduction measures into the project design in areas known to be prone to flooding.

SAF-4.3: **Dam Inundation.** The City shall update and maintain the Emergency Management Plan to minimize the risk to life and property due to dam failure.

SAF-4.4: **Reducing Flood Impacts.** The City shall require mitigation to less than significant levels for new development with the potential to increase flooding impacts.

SAF-4.5: **100-Year Flood Plains.** The City shall require development on land subject to a 100- year flood event, based on Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mapping or on other updated mapping acceptable to the City, to conform to National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) standards.

SAF-4.6: **New Parcels.** The City shall prohibit the creation of parcels upon which the presence of easements, floodplain, marsh or riparian habitat, or other features would leave insufficient land to build and operate structures. This action item shall not apply to open space lots specifically created for dedication to the City or another appropriate party for habitat protection, flood control, drainage, or wetland maintenance.

Fire Hazards

Wildfires can be classified as either a wildland fire or a wildland-urban interface fire (County of Santa Barbara et al. 2017). A wildland fire typically occurs in areas that are relatively undeveloped except for minimal infrastructure such as roads and power lines. A wildland-urban interface fire includes situations in which a wildfire enters an area that is developed with buildings and houses.

For goals and policies relating to fire related emergency services, please refer to Section PFS-5 (Law Enforcement, Fire Protection, and Emergency Services) in the Public Facilities, Services, and Infrastructure Element.

Wildfire Risk

Solvang, like much of Santa Barbara County, is at risk from wildfires due to the combination of dry, windy conditions and woodlands, brushlands, chaparral, and grasslands that burn readily. Under drought conditions, the fire season can extend year-round. California law requires CAL FIRE to identify the severity of fire hazards statewide. To accomplish this, CAL FIRE identified Fire Hazard Severity Zones based on factors such as fuel, slope of the land, and weather patterns conducive to fires. CAL FIRE assigns responsibility for each zone to either the State or a local jurisdiction. Fire hazard severity zones for the City of Solvang are shown on Figure SAF-8 in which several areas in city limits are designated as either Moderate or High Fire Severity Zones. Areas outside and immediately adjacent to the city are in Moderate, High, and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

The steep hillsides surrounding the City have dense oak woodland and chaparral vegetation and are designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The city's wildland urban interface therefore requires routine fuel management, review of site design for projects, and adequate emergency access to protect life and property.

Understanding historical occurrences of wildfire also helps to inform the frequency and type of potential future fires as well as identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to wildfire. Numerous major wildfires have occurred in the region in recent years. Figure SAF-10 shows historical wildfires near the City. Wildfires have historically occurred in the mountainous areas south of the City of Solvang.

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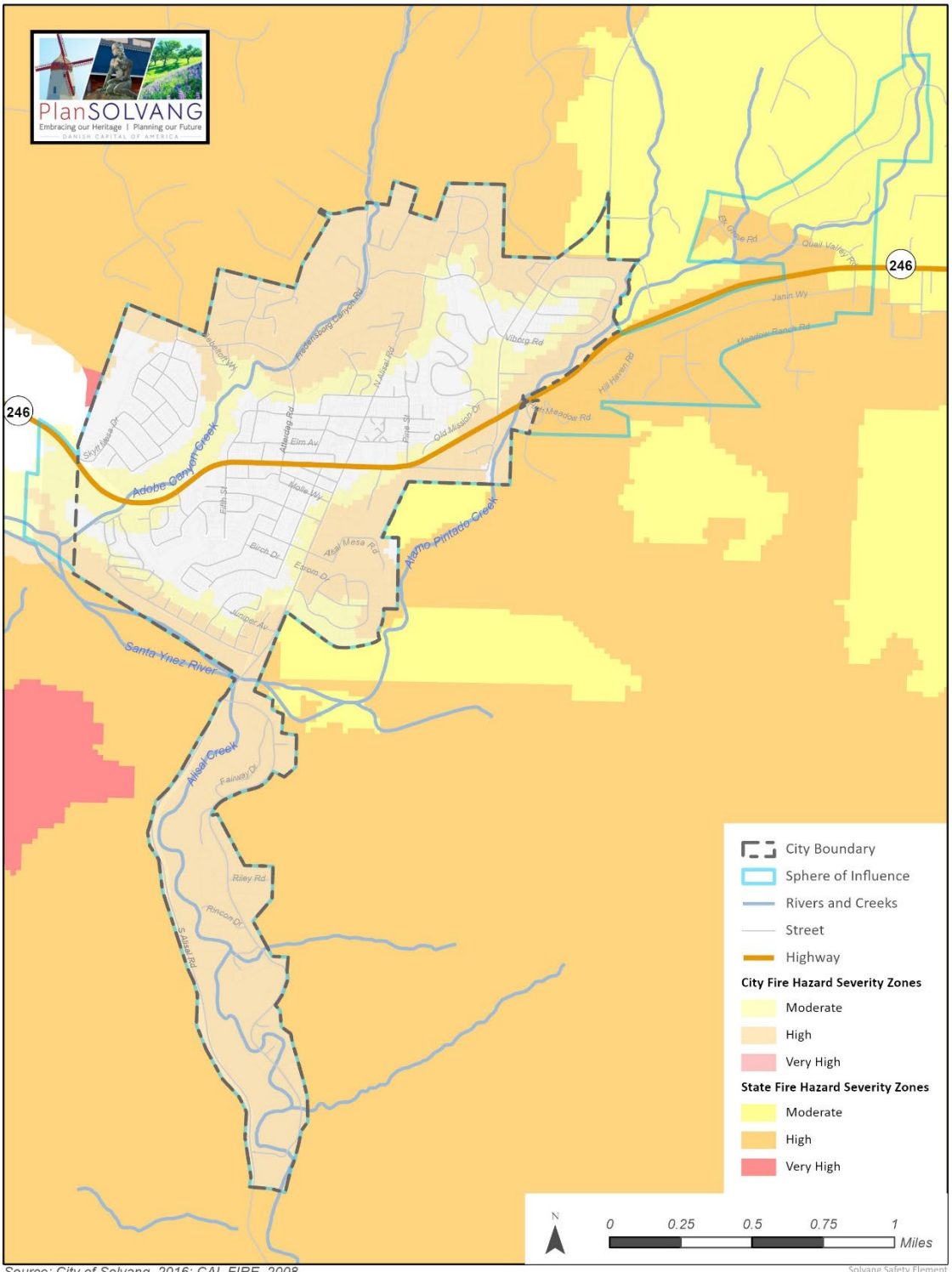
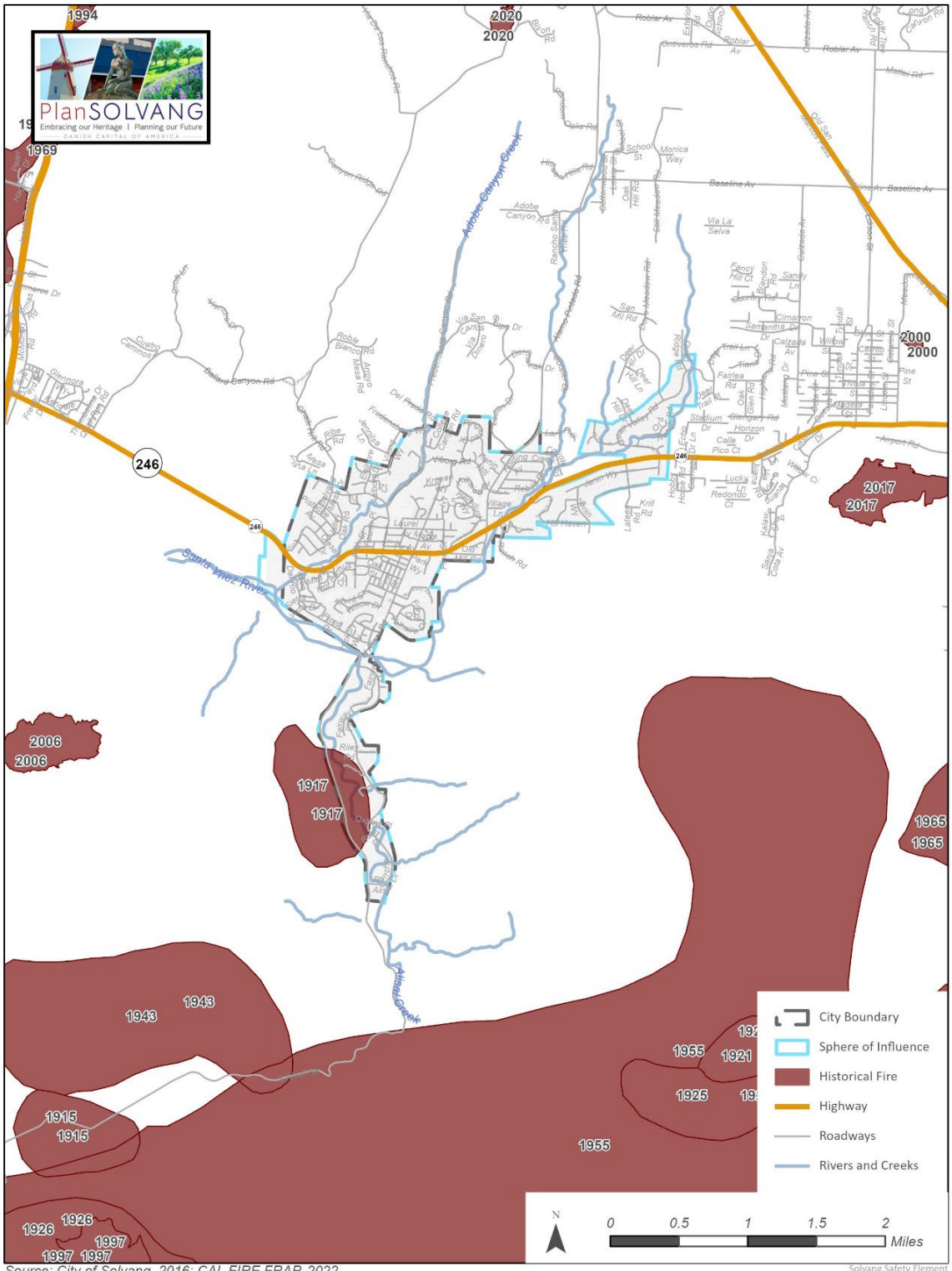
Figure SAF-8: Fire Hazard Severity Zones



Source: City of Solvang, 2016; CAL FIRE, 2008
Date: April 26, 2022

Figure SAF-9: Historical Fires



Source: City of Solvang, 2016; CAL FIRE FRAP, 2022
Date: April 26, 2022

Goal SAF-5:

To prevent and/or reduce loss of life, injury, and property damage due to wildland and structural fires.

Policies

SAF-5.1: **Protect New Development.** The City shall require new development be designed to protect life and property from the effects of wildfires and structural fires relative to the identified level of risk.

SAF-5.2: **Fire Equipment Access and Resources.** The City shall require that new development provides for adequate fire equipment access and fire suppression resources.

SAF-5.3: **Road and Building Identification.** The City shall require that all roads and buildings are properly identified by name or number with clearly visible signs in order to promote faster response times.

SAF-5.4: **Work with Homeowners on Fire Safety.** The City shall work with and educate homeowners to improve fire safety and defensibility.

SAF-5.5: **Fire Safety Improvements.** The City shall encourage fire safety improvements for existing homes and commercial buildings.

Goal SAF-6:

To coordinate with fire protection and emergency service providers to ensure adequate fire facilities, equipment, and services are available to protect city residents and property from fire.

Policies

SAF-6.1: **County Fire Department Staffing.** The City shall work with Santa Barbara County Fire Department to maintain fire department staffing levels and response times consistent with National Fire Protection Association standards.

SAF-6.2: **Mutual Aid Agreements.** The City shall continue to maintain mutual aid agreements among fire protection and emergency service providers to ensure residents and property are adequately served and to facilitate the efficient use of available resources.

SAF-6.3: **Peak Fire-Flow.** The City shall continue to ensure that adequate peak load water fire-flows are maintained throughout the city and shall regularly monitor fire-flows to ensure adequacy.

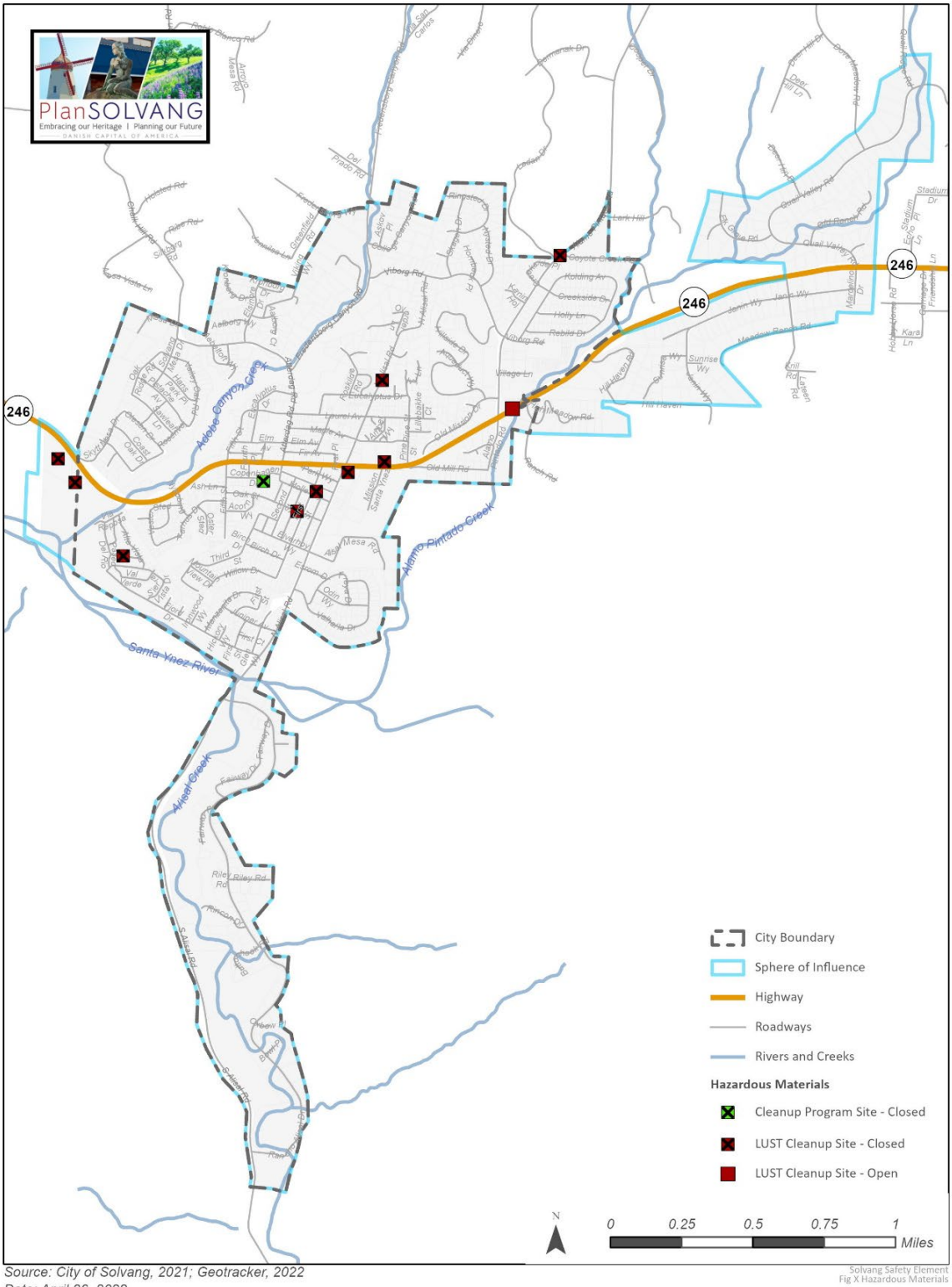
SAF-6.4: **Homeowner Resources.** The City shall continue to work with local agencies to inform homeowners of the dangers and appropriate responses to fire and ways to prevent loss.

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials include a wide range of solids, liquids, and gases (does not sufficiently include batteries and electronics) that are flammable, explosive, corrosive, or toxic. Because hazardous materials may be shipped through the Solvang area, transportation accidents pose the most significant hazardous material risk to City residents and the environment.

Public exposure to hazardous materials can result from use by industry, agriculture, and commercial services. Some businesses in Solvang transport, store, and/or use toxic or hazardous chemicals posing potential safety hazards if improperly handled. The most common concentrations of hazardous materials in Solvang are above- and under-ground storage tanks containing materials such as gasoline and diesel fuel. Dry cleaning operations can also lead to soil and groundwater contamination by solvents, including perchloroethylene (PCE), tetrachloroethene (TCE), and chromium. Figure SAF-10 shows hazardous materials sites in the City of Solvang, overseen by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Hazardous materials sites include Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites where there is contamination caused by underground storage tanks and cleanup activities are being conducted to address the contamination.

Figure SAF-10: Hazardous Materials Sites



Source: City of Solvang, 2021; Geotracker, 2022
Date: April 26, 2022

Goal SAF-7:

To reduce the potential for exposure of humans and the environment to hazardous substances.

Policies

SAF-7.1: **Hazardous Material Storage and Disposal.** The City shall require proper storage and disposal of hazardous materials, including medical waste, to prevent leakage, potential explosions, fires, or the escape of harmful gases, and to prevent individually innocuous materials from combining to form hazardous substances, especially at the time of disposal.

SAF-7.2: **Designated Routes for Transport of Hazardous Materials.** The City shall designate and continue to enforce safe routes through the City for the transport of hazardous materials.

SAF-7.3: **Testing and Remediation of Contaminated Sites.** The City shall require testing for contamination in areas suspected as potentially hazardous and shall require that the remediation of hazardous areas takes place prior to development in cooperation with the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department.

Public Safety

Public safety refers to protecting the public from crimes and other potential dangers. The City contract with the Santa Barbara County Fire District and contracts with the County of Santa Barbara for law enforcement services. The primary goal of these departments is to reduce threats and protect the wellbeing of the community. Other potential threats to the general public include infectious diseases, airplane hazards, exposure to pesticides, and hazardous trees.

Goal SAF-8:

To ensure that Solvang remains a relatively safe community with a low incidence of crime.

Policies

SAF-8.1: **Public Safety.** The City shall continue to maintain a high-level of public safety in Solvang.

SAF-8.2: **Design Review.** The City shall ensure through design review that crime prevention and safety are incorporated into new development projects, especially for residential subdivision and commercial development.

SAF-8.3: **Education on Personal Safety.** The City shall continue to work with the Chamber of Commerce and the Sheriff to support volunteer and educational programs to inform the public regarding personal safety.

Aircraft Hazards

The Santa Ynez Airport is located approximately 5 miles east of the city. Private aircraft regularly take off, land, refuel, and are stored. Emergency response aircraft are also stored at the airport which serves as a staging ground for the Santa Barbara County Air Support Unit. The Santa Barbara County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) adopted an Airport Land Use Plan (ALUP) in 1993 and updated the Plan in 2023 establishing safety zones around the airport to protect the public from potential noise and safety impacts associated with aircraft operations. The ALUP also designates allowable and conditionally allowable land uses for the different safety zones. The currently adopted safety zones

overlap a portion of the city's sphere of influence northwest of the city but do not overlap the city itself.

Goal SAF-9:

To promote the safe operation of the airport and protect the safety of city residents.

Policies

SAF-9.1: **Coordinate with the ALUC.** The City shall coordinate with the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) on land use planning around the Santa Ynez Airport and the City's Plan Area.

SAF-9.2: **Airport Area of Influence.** The City shall submit development proposals for land within the airport area of influence for review by the ALUC for consistency with the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

SAF-9.3: **Airport Land Use Consistency.** The City shall work to achieve consistency between General Plan land uses and the ALUP, when and where it is appropriate. Measures may include restrictions on permitted land uses and development criteria, including height restrictions.

Other Local Hazards

Hazardous Trees

Trees help make Solvang an attractive place for residents and visitors, provide roosting and nesting habitat for birds and other wildlife, while improving the climate and air quality. However, as trees age and/or become affected by disease or drought, they pose a risk from dropping limbs or toppling. Strong winds and saturated soils or erosion around roots contribute to the hazard. Falling trees and branches can harm people, damage property, obstruct access, clog storm drains, and interrupt power and communications.

Goal SAF-10:

To protect city residents, visitors and infrastructure from the hazards associated with falling trees.

Policies

SAF-10.1: **Tree Maintenance.** The City shall continue to maintain trees on City property to minimize hazards, and work with property owners to do the same.

Noise

Noise levels can directly affect the quality of life within a community. Identifying and mitigating existing and new potential sources of noise pollution helps the City maintain a comfortable environment for all to enjoy. Disruptive and loud noise can be a nuisance to the community, and cause stress. Some land uses are more sensitive to noise than others such as residential use, day care facilities, schools, nursing homes, and hospitals and merit additional consideration when it comes to placement and attenuation requirements to ensure acceptable levels of quiet are maintained.

Noise Measurement

Noise is typically described in terms of the loudness (amplitude) and frequency (pitch) of the sound. Noise loudness is measured in decibels (dB). Decibels (dB) are based on a logarithmic scale that condenses the range in sound pressure levels to a more usable number range. A weighted decibel (dBA) is an additional measure of sound that adjusts the sound rating scale to levels consistent with the sensivity range of the human ear. For example, people perceive a sound 10 dBA higher than another sound as being twice as loud, and 20 dBA higher as being four times as loud, and so forth. Everyday sounds normally range from 30 dBA (very quiet) to 100 dBA (very loud).

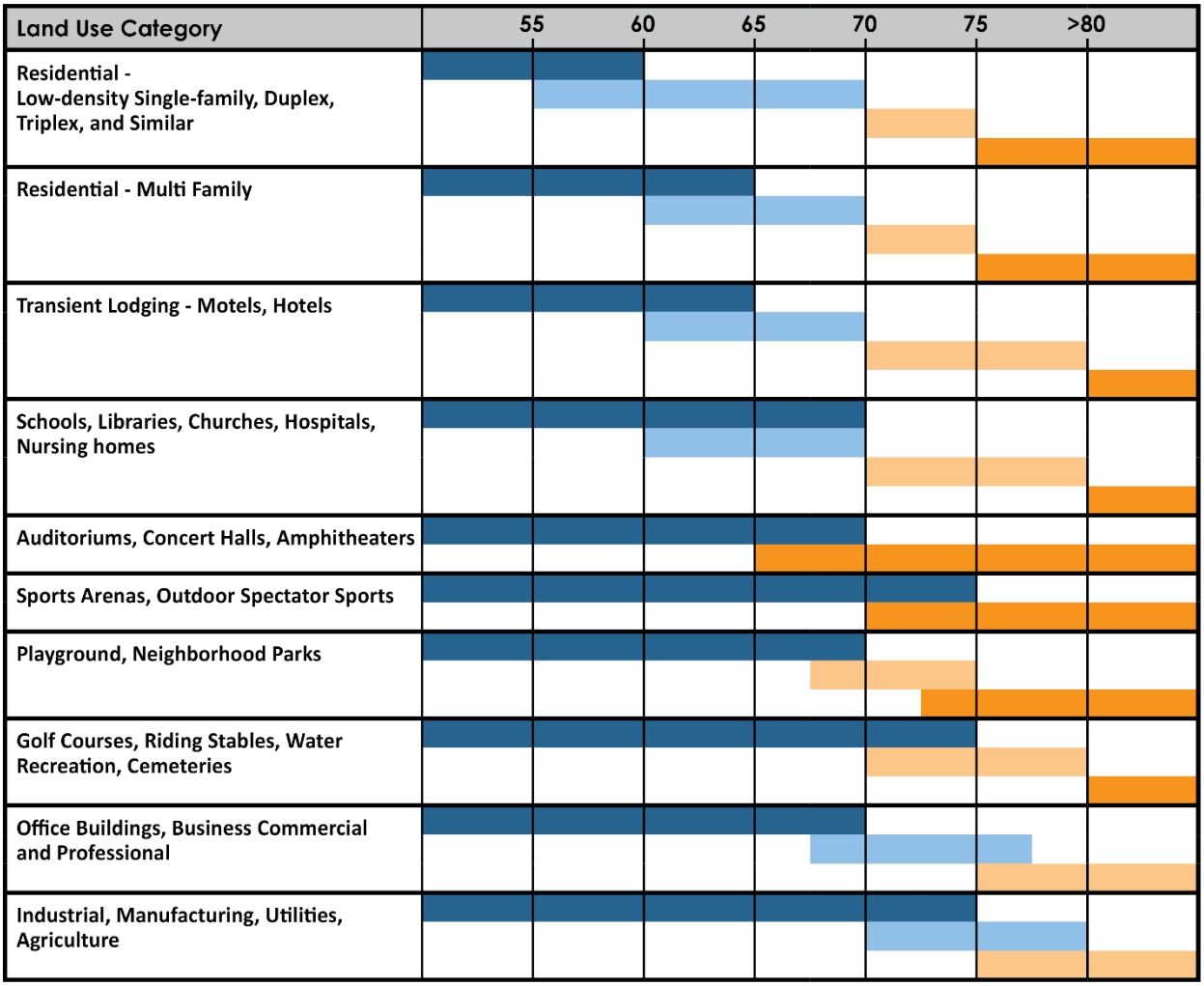
In California, land use compatibility is primarily measured using Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). The CNEL rating is the average sound level over a 24 hour period, with a penalty of 5 dB added between 7 pm and 10 pm, and a penalty of 10 dB added for the nighttime hours of 10 pm to 7 am. The noise levels identified within this element are discussed using dBA CNEL, unless otherwise indicated.

State Noise Element Guidelines

The State of California Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Noise Element Guidelines (Guidelines) include recommended noise level standards for cities and counties. The recommended standards may be used to prevent the development of land uses that are incompatible with the surrounding community due to noise impacts.

Figure SAF-11 shows the OPR guidelines by land use category. For example, the OPR recommends a noise standard of 50 dBA CNEL to 60 dBA CNEL for low density residential uses. This noise range is considered to be "normally acceptable" for low density residential uses, and areas where noise levels exceed 60 dBA CNEL would be deemed inappropriate for low density residential uses. Similar noise standards are recommended for a variety of land use types with varying levels of acceptable noise.

Figure SAF-11: Typical Community Noise Exposure Level



Source: California Office of Planning and Research, General Plan Guidelines, 2017

The most common noise source in Solvang is traffic-related from on-road vehicles and trucks. Roadway noise levels are influenced by the speed of traffic, type of vehicles, and pavement conditions. In Solvang, the main roadways of concern are State Highway 246 and Alisal, Atterdag, and Alamo Pintado Roads. Additional sources include industrial processes, mechanical equipment, Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment, and truck loading/unloading. Intermittent noise can originate from construction activity and aircraft operations. Figure SAF-12 shows the projected future noise contour map for the City of Solvang.

Figure SAF-12: Noise Contour Map [THIS GRAPHIC WILL BE INLCUDED AFTER PREPARATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT]

Goal SAF-11:

To reduce, minimize and manage noise and vibration to the greatest extent feasible.

Policies

SAF-11.1: **Roadway Project Noise Mitigation.** The City shall work with Caltrans to require the inclusion of noise mitigation measures along Highway 246 near residential units in the design of new roadway projects where necessary to maintain acceptable noise levels for adjacent uses.

SAF-11.2: **Noise Mitigation in Design.** The City shall require the use noise mitigation measures where appropriate in the design of new development and redevelopment, especially for residential or other noise-sensitive land uses adjacent to major roads or noise-generating commercial or industrial areas to ensure internal noise levels of the receiving noise-sensitive uses remain at acceptable levels.

SAF-11.3: **Sensitive Areas.** The City shall ensure acceptable noise levels are maintained near schools, hospitals, and other noise sensitive areas through proper land use decisions and site plan review.

SAF-11.4: **Vibration Impacts.** For projects involving the use of major vibration generating equipment (e.g., pile drivers, vibratory rollers) that could generate groundborne vibration levels in excess of 0.2 in/sec ppv, the City may require a project-specific vibration impact assessment to analyze potential groundborne vibrational impacts and may require measures to reduce ground vibration levels.

Public Health Emergencies

During health emergencies, local jurisdictions provide initial leadership, resources, and information to their immediate communities while establishing public-private and regional response efforts. As a result, the City must work with health providers, Santa Barbara County, and local stakeholders to develop coordinated initial responses to public health emergencies that rely on local resources.

Pandemics have the potential to be the deadliest threat to public health. A pandemic can occur when a new strain of influenza or other pathogen emerges to which most or all of the world's human population has had no previous exposure and thus has no immunity.

Although the timing, nature, and severity of a public health emergency cannot be predicted, a planned and coordinated response is critical to minimizing the public health impact, as well as the social and economic disruption to our everyday lives.

The following goal and policies guide preparedness, response, and recovery efforts by the City for current and future health emergencies.

For goals and policies relating to community health and emergency services, please refer to Section PFS-4 (Law Enforcement, Fire Protection, and Emergency Services) and PFS-6 (Community Health) in the Public Facilities, Services, and Infrastructure Element.

Goal SAF-12:

Reduce the potential and severity of short- and long-term health emergencies, control the rate and extent of the spread of an illness, reduce economic and social displacement, and reduce loss of life.

Policies

SAF-12.1: **State and County Minimum Requirements.** The City shall implement all minimum requirements from appropriate State of California and Santa Barbara County agencies relative to declared public health emergencies.

SAF-12.2: **Interagency Coordination.** The City shall work closely with the State of California and Santa Barbara County health officials to

make certain that City needs are considered and addressed and to inform residents of programs and resources in a timely manner.

SAF-12.3: **Communication and Education.** The City shall continue to maintain and enhance communications and education resources to provide timely and up-to-date information concerning public health emergencies, with specific focus on vulnerable populations.

SAF-12.4: **Public Health Emergency Minimize Disease Spread.** The City shall collaborate with the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department and other jurisdictions to implement measures that minimize the risk of disease spread based on best available data.

SAF-12.5: **Resources.** The City shall work with the State of California and Santa Barbara County to maintain a supply of resources necessary to track, respond to, and recover from a public health emergency.

SAF-12.6: **Organizational Partnerships.** The City shall partner with organizations responsible for essential health care and human services to ensure those services are provided as early as possible to respond during, and recover after, a public health emergency or event.

SAF-12.7: **Disease Vector Control.** The City shall work collaboratively with other agencies to control vectors such as mosquitos to protect Solvang residents from vector-borne diseases.

Climate Impacts

Climate change is a global phenomenon that has the potential to affect local health, natural resources, infrastructure, emergency response, tourism, and many other facets of society.

In Solvang, the most pronounced effects of climate change will be increased average temperature, more extreme heat days, and elevated drought risk, all of which may lead to increased wildfires. Wildfires, as mentioned previously in this Safety Element, have historically been an issue of concern in Solvang and throughout the region and will increasingly be a challenge for the City. Air quality impacts from fires, both local and throughout the western region, may also continue to be an issue. Air quality has generally been good in Solvang, however, more frequent occurrence of wildfires due to climate change is likely to disrupt this trend, as addressed in the Environment and Sustainability Element.

Goal SAF-13:

To reduce and/or prevent loss of life, injury, and property damage due to climate impacts.

Policies

SAF-13.1: **Water Conservation.** The City shall continue to support water conservation programs and efficiency upgrades through education, regulation, and incentives. The city will work with hotels and restaurant to encourage water use reduction measures.

SAF-13.2: **Climate Resilient Public Facilities.** The City shall require development, renovation, and maintenance of public facilities be designed to minimize vulnerabilities to climate impacts such as heat, fire, and drought.

SAF-13.3: **Resilience Hubs.** The City shall establish community facilities that provide a safe harbor to vulnerable populations during climate hazard events such as fires, poor air quality, extreme heat, and floods (known as resilience hubs).

SAF-13.4: **Building Retrofits.** The City shall support retrofits of existing structures to better withstand climate impacts, including extreme heat, poor air quality, fire, and floods.

SAF-13.5: **Green Infrastructure.** The City shall encourage development and redevelopment projects incorporate green infrastructure such as street trees, landscaping, and green and cool roofs to mitigate the effects of extreme heat events.

SAF-13.6: **Climate Adaptation Planning.** The City shall continue to evaluate and plan for climate change impacts and coordinate planning efforts with Santa Barbara County and other jurisdictions and agencies.