REPORT TO GENERAL PLAN 2040 STEERING COMMITTEE

Subject: General Plan 101

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The February 14 meeting will include a PowerPoint presentation to set the stage for the General Plan Update. The presentation will cover the history of the San Rafael General Plan, General Plan legal requirements, an overview of the existing (2020) General Plan, General Plan terms (goals, policies, programs), new State laws that will affect our work, and a summary of the Plan Update schedule. The primary purpose of this staff report is to introduce these topics and provide hyperlinks to additional materials on each subject.

REPORT

General Plan Requirements

Every city and county in California is required to adopt a General Plan governing its future growth and development. The State requires the Plan to include eight elements:

- Land Use
- Circulation
- Housing
- Open Space
- Conservation
- Safety
- Noise
- Environmental Justice

The requirement for an Environmental Justice Element went into effect on January 1, 2018 (SB 1000). The other elements have been mandatory since the 1970s or earlier. Cities are permitted to organize the elements in any manner they wish, and can combine complementary topics in the same element. Typically each element is formatted as a “chapter” in the Plan document. However, the Housing Element is usually a free-standing document, since State law requires that it is updated on a regular cycle and submitted to the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for certification. The Housing Element is the only part of the General Plan subject to State certification; cities found to be
out of compliance are subject to lawsuits, ineligibility for grants, and the loss of State and regionally distributed funds.

Cities and counties are encouraged to adopt “optional” elements of their General Plans that complement those listed above. Once an optional element is adopted, it carries the same legal weight as the mandatory elements. In fact, all elements of the General Plan carry the same legal weight—one may not “supersede” the other. For this reason, internal consistency across elements is required for all General Plans.

General Plans are long-range. They typically have a horizon of 15 to 25 years. San Rafael’s General Plan was adopted in 2004, with a horizon of 2020. The new General Plan is expected to be adopted in 2020, with a horizon of 2040. Once a General Plan is adopted, it may be periodically amended in response to new issues, opportunities, land use changes, and State laws.

State law requires that the General Plan cover all land within the city limits, plus “any land outside its boundaries which in the planning agency’s judgment bears relation to its planning.” This provision gives cities the authority to include nearby unincorporated neighborhoods in their plans (although not adjacent incorporated cities). Cities typically have a “sphere of influence” around them including areas that could conceivably be annexed in the future. The sphere also includes unincorporated pockets or “islands” that are surrounded by the city on all sides. The area covered by a General Plan includes everything in the sphere of influence, and in some cases additional areas beyond that boundary. For example, a city may use ridgelines or watersheds to define its Planning Area in order to express its policy that these areas should remain open space. San Rafael’s Planning Area includes unincorporated communities such as Marinwood, Santa Venetia, and the Country Club neighborhood.

The practice of preparing local general plans has existed for over 70 years. Until the late 1960s, General Plans were quite short and focused almost entirely on land use and transportation. Such plans primarily consisted of maps showing how and where new development would take place. During the 1970s, plans became more community-driven and participatory. Plans became an expression of community values and priorities. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) further reshaped the process, with potential environmental impacts influencing major decisions and policies. Technology has also affected planning, particularly with respect to data, analysis, mapping, and communication.

The most complete and current source of information regarding General Plan requirements in California is the 2017 State of California General Plan Guidelines. Click on the link and you can browse an interactive website that includes General Plan “basics,” a glossary of planning terms, an overview of General Plan laws and best practices, common community engagement tools, and resources for local governments. You can download the guidelines as a PDF file (be forewarned—it’s a 400-page document).
Overview of the Existing San Rafael General Plan

San Rafael’s General Plan 2020 was adopted in 2004. It has been amended a number of times, including updates to the Housing Element (required for all California jurisdictions) and the addition of a Sustainability Element in 2011. A number of map and policy amendments also have been adopted.

The City’s existing General Plan includes seven of the eight mandated elements. It does not include Environmental Justice, since that is a very recent requirement. In addition, the Plan includes the following “optional” elements:

- Neighborhoods
- Community Design
- Economic Vitality
- Infrastructure
- Governance
- Sustainability
- Culture and Arts
- Parks and Recreation
- Air and Water Quality

The Neighborhoods Element is essentially a “roll-up” of policies for subareas on the city. Its policies are adapted from neighborhood plans prepared during the 1970s, 80s and 90s. This Element also includes policies for Downtown, and more general policies on neighborhood housing, circulation, economy, and design.

You can review General Plan 2020 on line. The hyperlink to the left will take you to a series of PDF files corresponding to each Element. Another document of interest is the 10-Year Evaluation of the Plan completed in 2015. This report highlights the City’s progress in Plan implementation over a ten-year period (2004-2014) and identifies potential topics to be updated. In February 2017, the City adopted a Preliminary Work Program for the General Plan Update. The hyperlink to the left will open a staff report and document prepared by the Community Development Department about a year ago. The report includes a history of General Plans in the city, and a summary of timely issues for each element of the Plan. The text evaluates the need to update each element based on new laws, issues, and existing conditions. The report also lays out the major tasks needed to update the Plan, and the approach to community engagement.

General Plan Terms

The following key terms are used throughout the General Plan:

- **Goals**: Descriptions of what San Rafael wants to achieve—the end state

- **Policies**: Specific or general statements of principle, positions, or approaches to a particular issue or subject. The words “must” or “shall” indicate mandatory requirements; “should” or
“may” indicate more flexibility. Policies include verbs such as “Require,” “Encourage,” and “Allow” to communicate whether a directive is mandatory, desired, or permitted.

- **Programs**: These are specific actions, procedures, or activities to be taken by the City to carry out a specific policy. Programs are accompanied by an indication of who is responsible, their timeframe, and necessary funding resources. The timeframe is noted as *ongoing, short-term* (0-5 years) or *long-term* (more than 5 years).

As you review the General Plan, you may come across terms and acronyms that may be unfamiliar—a glossary can come in handy. Here’s a sample glossary from the [Institute for Local Government](#).

**New State Laws**

A number of State laws affecting General Plan requirements have been passed in the last few years. These are summarized below:

- **SB 743**. This legislation changes the common method for measuring the effects of new development on traffic conditions. It shifts from a standard based on congestion and delay (called “Level of Service” or LOS) to a new standard based on the number of additional vehicle miles projected to be generated by new development (“Vehicle Miles Traveled” or VMT). The new standard is intended to encourage development near transit, as well as land use patterns that are less car-dependent. The ultimate intent is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- **SB 18 and AB 52**. These bills require consultation with Native American tribes as part of a General Plan Update, and add requirements for projects which have the potential to impact Native American resources, such as archaeological sites and human remains.

- **SB 244 and SB 1000**. These two bills are aimed at integrating equity into the General Plan process. SB 244 requires special consideration of any lower income unincorporated “islands” within the Planning Area. As noted earlier, SB 1000 requires an Environmental Justice Element in the General Plan (or environmental justice policies in Plan elements).

- **AB 1358**. This bill requires that “Complete Streets” are addressed in the General Plan, and that the Transportation Element considers the needs of all modes of travel and not just automobiles.

- **AB 32 and SB 375**. These bills address greenhouse gas reduction and are largely implemented at the State and regional levels. However, many of the regional initiatives affect the way local land use and transportation plans are developed.

- **SB 379**. This bill requires that General Plans address climate resiliency (typically in the Safety Element)
• **AB 2140.** This bill requires a link between the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and the General Plan Safety Element. The LHMP is a pre-requisite for cities seeking FEMA disaster relief funds.

• **SB 1241.** This bill requires that certain maps (high/very high fire hazard severity zones) be included in the General Plan and further that the Safety Element is reviewed by CalFire to ensure that policies provide adequate protection from wildfire.

• **AB 1739.** This bill requires that General Plans consider impacts on groundwater and plans for groundwater basins.

• **SB 1462 and SB 1468** require cities to address military readiness in their General Plans.

• **AB 162** requires General Plans to identify areas subject to flooding using the latest flood hazard information, and to prohibit new housing in areas that are not adequately protected from flooding.

**Plan Update Schedule**

A detailed timeline and work program for General Plan 2040 will be provided to the City Council on March 5 and to the General Plan Steering Committee on March 14. General Plan Updates typically take two to three years. In some communities they can take five years or longer.

Almost every General Plan includes the following basic tasks during its first year:

• **Reconnaissance.** This involves tasks such as setting up committees, preparing work programs, and evaluating existing documents.

• **Identifying Issues and Goals.** This is sometimes known as the “Visioning” phase. It is important to establish common ground, determine shared values and aspirations, and identify the issues to be addressed during the Plan Update.

• **Data Collection and Analysis.** Extensive data collection and analysis is required to legally underpin the Plan’s policies and evaluate the implications of various actions. Data collection covers topics such as land use, transportation, natural resources and hazards, demographic forecasts, economics and market conditions, fiscal impacts, and community service needs.

• **Reviewing Existing Policies.** Existing policies are reviewed for their responsiveness to current issues. Ideas for new policies are considered.

Year Two of the General Plan Update typically includes:

• **Developing and Testing Alternatives.** The alternatives reflect different assumptions about how parts of the city might change (or not change) in the future, and different policies the City could consider to manage growth or respond to key issues. Testing alternatives may involve the use of
computer models (for traffic, etc.) and visual simulations (e.g., what buildings of different heights might look like, etc.).

- Developing the Plan. This includes drafting the Plan document, including narrative text, policies, programs, and maps.

- Drafting the EIR. An environmental impact report (EIR) is prepared during the second year, evaluating the effects that Plan adoption could have on the environment, and necessary measures to mitigate any adverse effects.

Year Three of the Plan is the adoption phase. A Draft Plan and EIR are published and circulated for review and comment. Formal public hearings are held by the Planning Commission. The Commission makes a recommendation to the City Council, and the Council holds public hearings to adopt the Plan and certify the EIR. Changes are incorporated based on public comments and feedback from Commissioners and Council.

Community engagement takes place throughout this process. This may include Steering Committee meetings, larger community workshops, focus groups and interviews, meetings with local neighborhood and advocacy groups, meetings with Boards and Commissions, surveys, and on-line engagement. It also includes measures to reach groups that have been historically under-represented in the planning process, including youth and Non-English speaking residents.

**EXTRA CREDIT!**

For those who are interested, we’ve included a copy of the 2016 Annual Planning Survey completed by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research with this Agenda Packet. More than 75 percent of California’s cities and counties participate in this survey. It focuses on the topics covered by local General Plans. You can also review it on line [here](#).
2016 Annual Planning Survey Results

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
NOVEMBER 2016
Annual Planning Survey Results
2016

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Letter from the Director

The Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) is pleased to announce the release of the 2016 Annual Planning Survey Results. OPR’s Annual Planning Survey is distributed to all cities and counties in the State and provides the latest information on local planning activities, the status of city and county General Plans, and an important local perspective on issues of statewide concern.

OPR conducts The Annual Planning Survey each year to gain perspective on policies and planning and the local level and to evaluate trends over time. Responses to the survey aid OPR and state agencies in the development of tools and guidance for local government. The survey highlights areas of progress, challenges to implementation of specific policies, and the helps to identify areas of local leadership.

This year, in addition to positing the full results of the survey, we are again providing an overview of climate policies at the local level, including transportation, land use, and climate action planning, water conservation, in-fill, and open space. These local policies and programs are a critical piece in the State’s efforts to address climate change. We also include information on how local governments track progress on general plan policies.

We appreciate the time and effort of all the cities and counties in completing the Annual Planning Survey – this year with responses from 75 percent of all cities and counties in the state. We hope that the Survey is useful, and welcome comments and suggestions on how it can be most effective and informative.

Sincerely,

Ken Alex
Introduction to the Survey
Each year the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) distributes a survey to the planning department of every city and county in the state. The survey asks for basic information on the status of each jurisdiction’s planning efforts, such as the year of the most recent comprehensive update to required and optional General Plan elements. The survey also explores in greater depth the policies and programs that jurisdictions are implementing, including the issues prioritized and tracked, incentives developed and taken advantage of, planning tools deployed, resources and documents generated, and more.

The survey was distributed electronically in summer of 2016 and could be completed online or in hard copy format. Survey responses were accepted by OPR through September 2016. The responses to the survey are used to help inform the work of OPR and other state agencies as they develop guidance and tools for local governments. Academic institutions also use the survey responses to inform a variety of research initiatives. The results are made available each year on OPR’s website in PDF and Excel document format.

2016 Results
In 2016, a total of 404 of the 540 cities and counties (74.8%) in California completed the Annual Planning Survey. This includes 363 of the 482 cities (75.3%) and 41 of the 58 counties (70.7%). The results were provided by each individual jurisdiction and represent the jurisdiction’s current adopted policies and/or programs. Please contact the individual jurisdictions for more detailed information.

The following graphs and tables give an overview of the 2016 Annual Planning Survey results. Questions not indicated below may be found in Excel format here. An updated book of lists of City and County contacts can be found here.
14. Does your General Plan address the following issues?

- Greenhouse gas emission reduction
- Climate adaptation
- Health
- Infill development
- Renewable energy
- Economic development
- Air quality
- Military land use compatibility
- Equity (e.g., access to transit, parks, etc)

![City General Plans Addressing Specific Issues](chart)

![County General Plans Addressing Specific Issues](chart)
15. Does your General Plan include any of the following health-related policies?

- Policies that explicitly promote health equity (e.g., policies that ensure all groups have access to grocery stores, park space, etc)
- Policies to support lifecycle housing or aging-in-place
- Policies that help to mitigate the urban heat island
- Zoning that ensures grocery stores and/or fruit and vegetable vendors are accessible across your jurisdiction
- Zoning that facilitates opportunities for local food production including urban or front/backyard farming and community gardens
- Policies to promote active living (e.g., planning to integrate physical activity into daily routines)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies</th>
<th>Cities*</th>
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<th>Counties*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Plan</td>
<td>Not in General Plan, but contained elsewhere</td>
<td>In Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policies that explicitly promote health equity</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(e.g., policies that ensure all groups have access to</td>
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<tr>
<td>grocery stores, park space, etc)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies to support lifecycle housing or aging-in-place</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Policies that help to mitigate the urban heat island</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoning that ensures grocery stores and/or fruit and</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
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<td>vegetable vendors are accessible across your jurisdiction</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoning that facilitates opportunities for local food</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>production including urban or front/backyard farming and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>community gardens</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Policies to promote active living (e.g., planning to</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integrate physical activity into daily routines)</td>
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*Percent of APS City or County Respondents
16 & 17. Does your jurisdiction use **metrics or indicators** to track progress toward your General Plan's goals? If yes, what topics do you track?

The 2016 Annual Planning Survey indicated that 33.6% of cities and 41.5% of counties track progress toward General Plan goals using metrics.

(To view open-ended responses to this question, please view the Excel format of the 2016 Annual Planning Survey Responses.)
18. Does your jurisdiction have any of the following policies related to school siting and development?

- Policies that encourage neighborhood schools (i.e., schools where the majority of students live in the immediate geographic area of the school)
- Policies that support schools in areas with safe pedestrian or bicycle access
- Policies that support schools in infill or priority development areas
- Policies that support rehabilitation of existing school facilities
- Policies that support the joint use of school facilities
- Policies that align with goals for complete streets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies</th>
<th>Cities*</th>
<th>Counties*</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, contained in General Plan</td>
<td>Yes, contained in a separate policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies that encourage neighborhood schools (i.e., schools where the</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>majority of students live in the immediate geographic area of the</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>school)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policies that support schools in areas with safe pedestrian or</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicycle access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies that support schools in infill or priority development</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies that support rehabilitation of existing school facilities</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Policies that support the joint use of school facilities</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Policies that align with goals for complete streets</td>
<td>43.3%</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
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</table>

*Percent of APS City or County Respondents

(To view open-ended responses to this question, please view the Excel format of the 2016 Annual Planning Survey Responses.)
19. Has your agency employed any of the following tools to promote infill development?

- Implementation of Form-Based Zoning Codes
- Density bonuses
- Reduced parking requirements
- Expedited permit processing
- Improvements of infrastructure and/or utilities in infill areas
- Financial incentives for development costs, particularly for infrastructure
- Financial incentives for pre-development costs (fee reductions, waivers, deferrals)
- Coordination of CEQA analysis and review (tiering, etc)
- Development of partnerships with school districts

<table>
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<th>Cities*</th>
<th></th>
<th>Counties*</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, implemented</td>
<td>Yes, under consideration</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of Form-Based Zoning Codes</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density bonuses</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced parking requirements</td>
<td>53.2%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expedited permit processing</td>
<td>47.1%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvements of infrastructure and/or utilities in infill areas</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial incentives for development costs, particularly for infrastructure</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial incentives for pre-development costs (fee reductions, waivers, deferrals)</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination of CEQA analysis and review (tiering, etc)</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of partnerships with school districts</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percent of APS City or County Respondents

(To view open-ended responses to this question, please view the Excel format of the 2016 Annual Planning Survey Responses.)
20. Has your jurisdiction used open space to achieve any of the following goals?

- Protection from sea level rise
- Urban heat island mitigation
- Groundwater recharge
- Flood protection
- Storm water collection

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Cities*</th>
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<th>Counties*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, implemented</td>
<td>Yes, under consideration</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection from sea level rise</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>76.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban heat island mitigation</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater recharge</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>44.9%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood protection</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm water collection</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
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*Percent of APS City or County Respondents

(To view open-ended responses to this question, please view the Excel format of the 2016 Annual Planning Survey Responses.)
21 & 22. Has your jurisdiction adopted programs and/or policies to improve water use efficiency? If yes, what form have these programs and policies taken?

The 2016 Annual Planning Survey indicated that 83.5% of cities and 70.7% of counties have adopted programs and/or policies to improve water use efficiency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Description</th>
<th>Cities*</th>
<th>Counties*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retrofit requirements for commercial buildings at re-sale</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retrofit requirements for residential buildings at re-sale</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulations that prohibit development projects that would result in a net increase in water use</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinances for recycled water</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinances or landscaping standards</td>
<td>78.5%</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development standards that require or promote low-impact development (LID)</td>
<td>54.0%</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential water use restrictions (e.g., limited landscape watering times)</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial water use restrictions (e.g., limited landscape watering times)</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirements for water metering at residential developments</td>
<td>41.0%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percent of APS City or County Respondents
23. Does your jurisdiction have plans, policies and/or programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions? If yes, in what document are these policies located? Please indicate the status for only documents that include greenhouse gas emissions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerability Assessment</td>
<td>Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG Emissions Inventory</td>
<td>Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Action Plan</td>
<td>Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation of Resilience</td>
<td>Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability Plan</td>
<td>Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Plan Policy</td>
<td>Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Plan</td>
<td>Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codes or Ordinances</td>
<td>Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Coastal Program**</td>
<td>Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a more comprehensive list of California Jurisdictions addressing climate at the local level, please view OPR’s latest California Jurisdictions Addressing Climate Change document.

**Please note that only 76 coastal cities and counties that border our state are eligible for adopting Local Coastal Programs. The displayed LCP results here are shown out of the eligible number of city and county respondents, 37 and 10 respectively, rather than total APS respondents.
24. Does your jurisdiction have plans, policies and/or programs to **adapt to the impacts of climate change**? If yes, in what document are these policies located? Please indicate the status for only documents that include **climate change adaptation**.

For a more comprehensive list of California Jurisdictions addressing climate at the local level, please view OPR’s latest California Jurisdictions Addressing Climate Change document.

**Please note that only 76 coastal cities and counties that border our state are eligible for adopting Local Coastal Programs. The displayed LCP results here are shown out of the eligible number of city and county respondents, 37 and 10 respectively, rather than total APS respondents.**
26. If language related to climate change and **greenhouse gas emissions** is included in your General Plan, please identify which elements discuss these issues and what topic(s) the language addresses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Cities*</th>
<th>Counties*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land Use Element</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on reducing GHG emissions</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on preparing for impacts of climate change</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing Element</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on reducing GHG emissions</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on preparing for impacts of climate change</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Circulation Element</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on reducing GHG emissions</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on preparing for impacts of climate change</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Noise Element</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on reducing GHG emissions</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on preparing for impacts of climate change</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open Space Element</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on reducing GHG emissions</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on preparing for impacts of climate change</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safety Element</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on reducing GHG emissions</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on preparing for impacts of climate change</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conservation Element</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on reducing GHG emissions</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on preparing for impacts of climate change</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air Quality Element (where applicable)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on reducing GHG emissions</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on preparing for impacts of climate change</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Separate Climate Action Plan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on reducing GHG emissions</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on preparing for impacts of climate change</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not Addressed in our General Plan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on reducing GHG emissions</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains language on preparing for impacts of climate change</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percent of APS City or County Respondents*
27. Has your jurisdiction “modified the circulation element to plan for a balanced, multimodal transportation network that meets the needs of all users of streets, roads, and highways…” (Government Code 65303(b)(2)(A)?

The 2016 Annual Planning Survey indicates that 46.6% of cities and 43.9% of counties have modified their circulation element to plan for a balanced, multimodal transportation network that meets the needs of all users of streets, roads, and highways.
28. Has your jurisdiction adopted any of the following?

- Bicycle Master Plan
- Pedestrian Master Plan
- Combined Bicycle/Pedestrian Master Plan
- Complete Streets Plan

(To view open-ended responses to this question, please view the Excel format of the 2016 Annual Planning Survey Responses.)
29. Does your jurisdiction have Level of Service (LOS) or Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) standards/metrics in your General Plan?

![Transportation Metrics Trends](chart)

32. Have you updated or are you planning to update your General Plan to be consistent with a regional SCS, Blueprint Plan, or other regional strategy?

![California Jurisdictions aligning General Plans to be consistent with other regional strategies](chart)
33. If your plan to address climate change is not your General Plan, is the plan updated to be consistent with a regional SCS, Blueprint Plan or other regional strategy?

**California Cities aligning plans to be consistent with regional strategies**

- **Sustainable Communities Strategy**
- **Regional Blueprint Plan**

**California Counties aligning plans to be consistent with regional strategies**

- **Sustainable Communities Strategy**
- **Regional Blueprint Plan**
34. Has your city/county relied on any of the following CEQA streamlining provisions or exemptions for infill projects?

(To view open-ended responses to this question, please view the Excel format of the 2016 Annual Planning Survey Responses.)
Survey Respondents

Cities

Adelanto  Calexico  Desert Hot Springs  Hanford
Alameda  California City  Diamond Bar  Hawaiian Gardens
Albany  Calistoga  Dinuba  Hawthorne
Alhambra  Camarillo  Dixon  Hayward
Altauras  Canyon Lake  Dorris  Healdsburg
American Canyon  Capitola  Downey  Hercules
Anaheim  Carlsbad  Duarte  Hesperia
Anderson  Carmel-by-the-Sea  Dublin  Hillsborough
Antioch  Carson  East Palo Alto  Hollister
Arcadia  Ceres  Eastvale  Hughson
Arcata  Cerritos  El Cajon  Huntington Beach
Arroyo Grande  Chico  El Cerrito  Imperial Beach
Arvin  Chino  El Monte  Indian Wells
Atascadero  Chino Hills  El Segundo  Indio
Atherton  Chowchilla  Elk Grove  Industry
Atwater  Chula Vista  Emeryville  Inglewood
Auburn  Citrus Heights  Escalon  Irvine
Avalon  Clayton  Eureka  Irwindale
Avenal  Clearlake  Exeter  Isleton
Azusa  Clovis  Fairfield  Jackson
Bakersfield  Coachella  Farmersville  Jurupa Valley
Baldwin Park  Coalinga  Ferndale  Kerman
Banning  Colma  Firebaugh  Kings
Barstow  Colton  Folsom  King
Beaumont  Compton  Fontana  Kingsburg
Bellflower  Concord  Fort Bragg  La Canada Flintridge
Belmont  Corcoran  Fort Jones  La Habra
Belvedere  Corning  Fortuna  La Habra Heights
Berkeley  Corona  Fountain Valley  La Mesa
Beverly Hills  Corte Madera  Fowler  La Palma
Biggs  Costa Mesa  Fowler  La Verne
Bishop  Cotati  Fremont  Lafayette
Blue Lake  Covina  Fullerton  Laguna Hills
Blythe  Culver City  Garden Grove  Laguna Niguel
Bradbury  Cypress  Gardena  Laguna Woods
Brawley  Daly City  Gilroy  Lake Elsinore
Brea  Dana point  Glendora  Lake Forest
Brentwood  Danville  Goleta  Lakeport
Brisbane  Davis  Gonzales  Lakewood
Buellton  Del Mar  Grand Terrace  Lemon Grove
Buena Park  Del Rey Oaks  Grass Valley  Lindsay
Burbank  Delano  Grover Beach  Livermore
Calabasas  Desert Hot Springs  Half Moon Bay  Livingston
Lodi
Loma Linda
Lomita
Lompoc
Long Beach
Loomis
Los Alamitos
Los Altos
Los Altos Hills
Los Angeles
Los Banos
Los Gatos
Madera
Malibu
Manteca
Maricopa
Marysville
McFarland
Menlo Park
Merced
Mill Valley
Millbrae
Modesto
Monrovia
Montclair
Monte Sereno
Monterey
Monterey Park
Monterey Planning
Moorpark
Moreno Valley
Morgan Hill
Morro Bay
Mountain View
Mt. Shasta
Murrieta
Napa
National City
Needles
Newman
Newport Beach
Norco
Norwalk
Novato
Oakdale
Oakland
Oakley
Oceanside
Ojai
Ontario
Orange
Orinda
Orland
Pacific Grove
Pacifica
Palm Desert
Palm Springs
Palmdale
Palo Alto
Palos Verdes Estates
Paradise
Paramount
Pasadena
Paso Robles
Perris
Petaluma
Pico Rivera
Piedmont
Pinole
Pismo Beach
Pittsburg
Placentia
Placerville
Pleasant Hill
Plymouth
Point Arena
Pomona
Port Hueneme
Portola
Portola Valley
Poway
Rancho Mirage
Rancho Palos Verdes
Rancho Santa
Margarita
Red Bluff
Redlands
Redwood City
Reedley
Ridgecrest
Rio Dell
Ripon
Riverbank
Riverside
Rocklin
Rohnert Park
Rolling Hills Estates
Rosemead
Roseville
Ross
Sacramento
Salinas
San Anselmo
San Bernardino
San Bruno
San Carlos
San Clemente
San Diego
San Dimas
San Fernando
San Gabriel
San Jacinto
San Joaquin
San Juan Capistrano
San Leandro
San Luis Obispo
San Marino
San Pablo
San Rafael
San Ramon
Sanger
Santa Barbara
Santa Clarita
Santa Cruz
Santa Fe Springs
Santa Maria
Santa Paula
Santa Rosa
Santee
Saratoga
Scotts Valley
Seal Beach
Sebastopol
Selma
Shasta Lake
Sierra Madre
Simi Valley
Solana Beach
Solvang
Sonora
South El Monte
South Pasadena
South San Francisco
St. Helena
Stanton
Suisun City
Sunnyvale
Susanville
Sutter Creek
Taft
Tehachapi
Tehama
Temecula
Temple City
Thousand Oaks
Tiburon
Tracy
Trinidad
Truckee
Tulare
Turlock
Twentynine Palms
Ukiah
Union City
Vacaville
Vallejo
Ventura
Vernon
Victorville
Visalia
Vista
Walnut
Walnut Creek
Wasco
Waterford
Weed
West Covina
West Hollywood
Westlake Village
Westminster
Wheatland
Wildomar
Wilits
Willows
Counties
Alameda
Alpine
Amador
Butte
Calaveras
Colusa
Del Norte
El Dorado
Fresno
Glenn
Yuba

Humboldt
Inyo
Kern
Kings
Lake
Los Angeles
Marin
Merced
Modoc
Mono
Napa

Nevada
Plumas
Riverside
Sacramento
San Diego
San Joaquin
San Luis Obispo
San Mateo
Santa Barbara
Santa Cruz
Shasta

Sierra
Siskiyou
Solano
Sonoma
Tulare
Tuolumne
Ventura
Yolo