SAN RAFAEL
General Plan
2040

MEETING DATE:	February 14, 2018
AGENDA ITEM:	5.C
ATTACHMENT:	1

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 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.
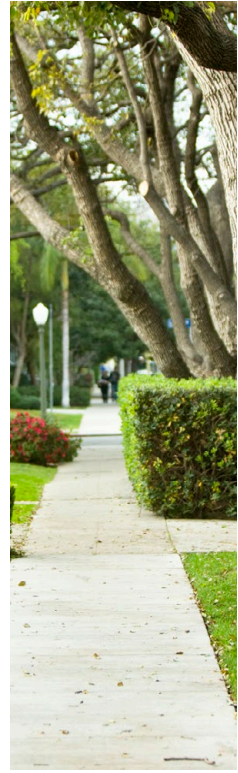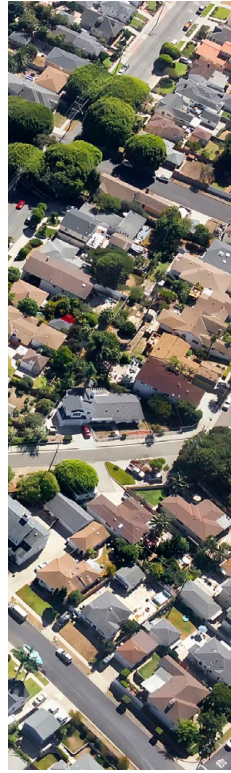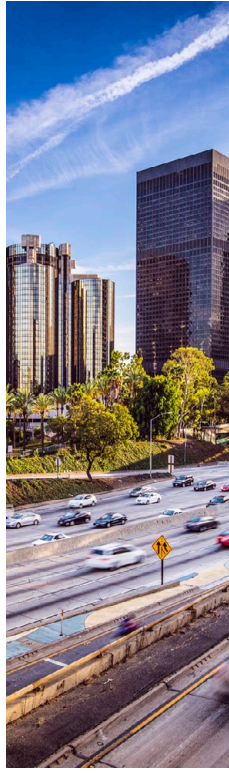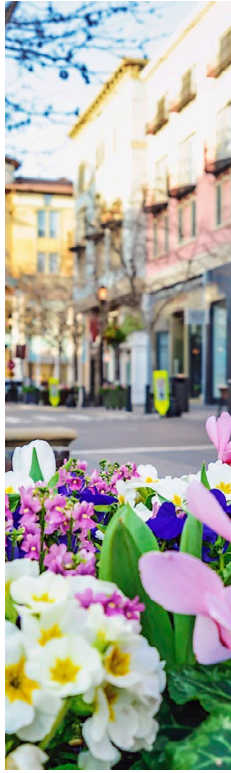
2016 Annual Planning Survey Results

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH

NOVEMBER 2016

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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

Legend:
- Yes, addressed in required element(s)
- Yes, addressed in a special element
- Not addressed in General Plan
- Don't know

Categories: Greenhouse gas emission reduction, Climate adaptation, Health, Infill development, Renewable energy, Economic development, Air Quality, Military land use compatibility, Equity

County General Plans Addressing Specific Issues

Legend:
- Yes, addressed in required element(s)
- Yes, addressed in a special element
- Not addressed in General Plan
- Don't know

Categories: Greenhouse gas emission reduction, Climate adaptation, Health, Infill development, Renewable energy, Economic development, Air Quality, Military land use compatibility, Equity

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
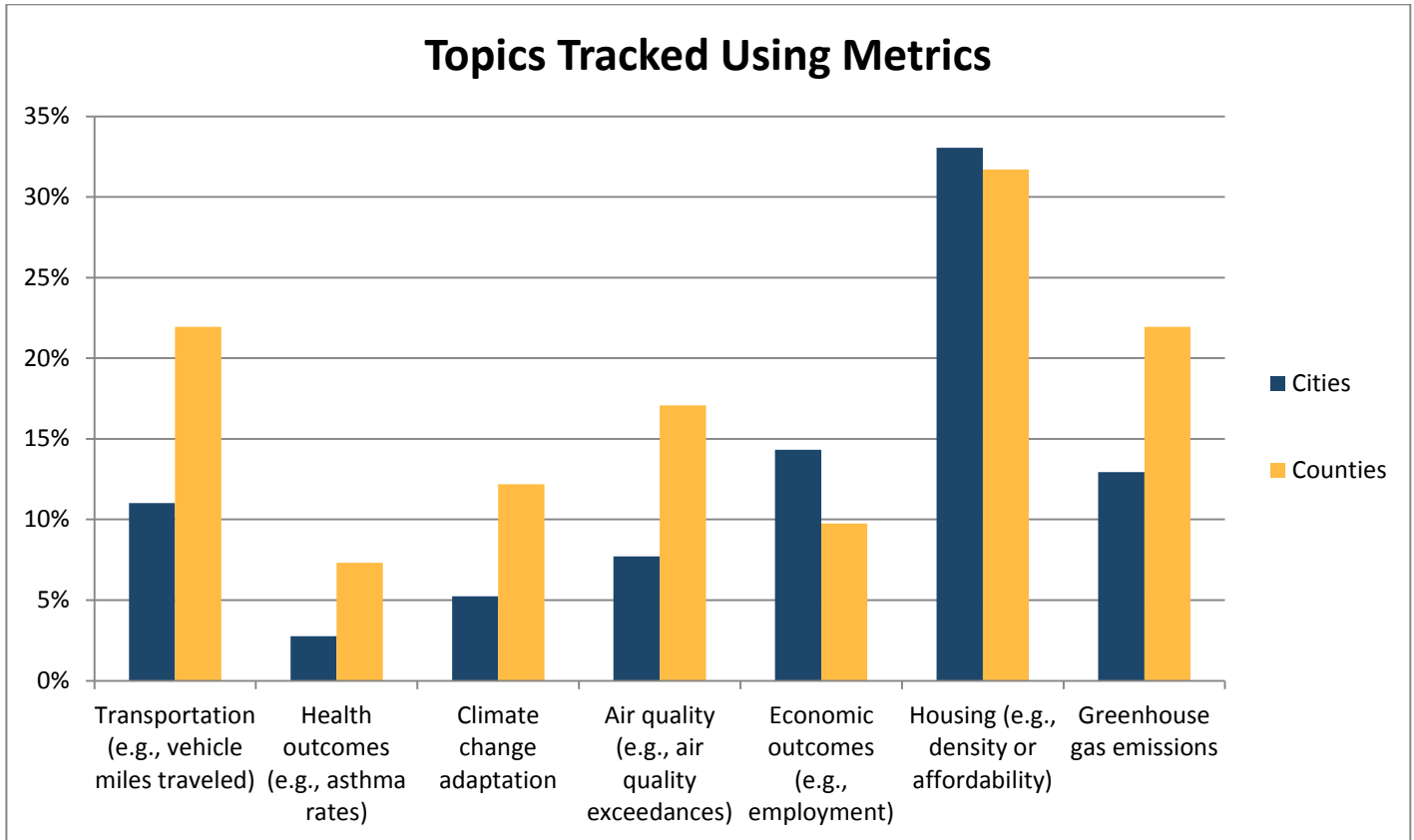- Zoning that ensures grocery stores and/or fruit and vegetable vendors are accessible across your jurisdiction

- 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)

	Cities*			Counties*		
	In General Plan	Not in General Plan, but contained elsewhere	No such policies are in place	In General Plan	Not in General Plan, but contained elsewhere	No such policies are in place
Policies that explicitly promote health equity (e.g., policies that ensure all groups have access to grocery stores, park space, etc)	30.9%	10.5%	48.8%	36.6%	17.1%	43.9%
Policies to support lifecycle housing or aging-in-place	36.9%	6.6%	45.5%	43.9%	4.9%	48.8%
Policies that help to mitigate the urban heat island	20.7%	16.0%	53.4%	22.0%	4.9%	70.7%
Zoning that ensures grocery stores and/or fruit and vegetable vendors are accessible across your jurisdiction	20.9%	14.3%	53.7%	31.7%	22.0%	43.9%
Zoning that facilitates opportunities for local food production including urban or front/backyard farming and community gardens	22.3%	20.7%	46.8%	39.0%	39.0%	19.5%
Policies to promote active living (e.g., planning to integrate physical activity into daily routines)	33.3%	17.1%	38.8%	43.9%	14.6%	39.0%

*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.

Topics Tracked Using Metrics

Topic	Cities	Counties
Transportation (e.g., vehicle miles traveled)	11%	22%
Health outcomes (e.g., asthma rates)	2.8%	7.3%
Climate change adaptation	5.2%	12.1%
Air quality (e.g., air quality exceedances)	7.7%	17%
Economic outcomes (e.g., employment)	14.3%	9.7%
Housing (e.g., density or affordability)	33%	31.7%
Greenhouse gas emissions	13%	22%

(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

	Cities*				Counties*			
	Yes, contained in General Plan	Yes, contained in a separate policy	No	Don't know	Yes, contained in General Plan	Yes, contained in a separate policy	No	Don't know
Policies that encourage neighborhood schools (i.e., schools where the majority of students live in the immediate geographic area of the school)	29.2%	2.8%	49.3%	8.0%	43.9%	9.8%	36.6%	7.3%
Policies that support schools in areas with safe pedestrian or bicycle access	43.0%	16.3%	26.4%	5.8%	53.7%	14.6%	26.8%	2.4%
Policies that support schools in infill or priority development areas	17.1%	3.0%	60.9%	8.0%	39.0%	2.4%	48.8%	9.8%
Policies that support rehabilitation of existing school facilities	13.5%	2.2%	63.1%	9.6%	7.3%	2.4%	80.5%	7.3%
Policies that support the joint use of school facilities	40.8%	15.7%	25.6%	8.8%	43.9%	4.9%	46.3%	2.4%
Policies that align with goals for complete streets	43.3%	15.4%	25.6%	6.9%	51.2%	9.8%	36.6%	2.4%

*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

	Cities*				Counties*			
	Yes, implemented	Yes, under consideration	No	Don't know	Yes, implemented	Yes, under consideration	No	Don't know
Implementation of Form-Based Zoning Codes	16.0%	8.8%	60.9%	2.2%	19.5%	2.4%	73.2%	0.0%
Density bonuses	72.2%	5.0%	11.6%	1.7%	73.2%	7.3%	17.1%	0.0%
Reduced parking requirements	53.2%	12.4%	21.8%	1.9%	53.7%	9.8%	29.3%	0.0%
Expedited permit processing	47.1%	11.3%	29.8%	1.9%	56.1%	4.9%	31.7%	2.4%
Improvements of infrastructure and/or utilities in infill areas	34.4%	13.5%	34.7%	6.6%	24.4%	9.8%	46.3%	7.3%
Financial incentives for development costs, particularly for infrastructure	15.2%	13.8%	52.9%	7.2%	9.8%	0.0%	75.6%	4.9%
Financial incentives for pre-development costs (fee reductions, waivers, deferrals)	22.3%	11.6%	51.2%	4.1%	31.7%	0.0%	58.5%	4.9%
Coordination of CEQA analysis and review (tiering, etc)	52.9%	9.1%	23.7%	5.0%	58.5%	7.3%	29.3%	0.0%
Development of partnerships with school districts	29.5%	9.9%	40.8%	8.3%	14.6%	4.9%	70.7%	0.0%

*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

	Cities*				Counties*			
	Yes, implemented	Yes, under consideration	No	Don't know	Yes, implemented	Yes, under consideration	No	Don't know
Protection from sea level rise	4.7%	5.8%	76.0%	3.0%	7.3%	14.6%	73.2%	2.4%
Urban heat island mitigation	10.7%	6.3%	66.7%	6.1%	4.9%	4.9%	85.4%	2.4%
Groundwater recharge	29.2%	7.4%	44.9%	7.2%	43.9%	22.0%	26.8%	4.9%
Flood protection	44.1%	7.7%	31.4%	6.1%	65.9%	4.9%	24.4%	2.4%
Storm water collection	49.9%	7.7%	25.1%	6.3%	51.2%	4.9%	34.1%	7.3%

*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.)
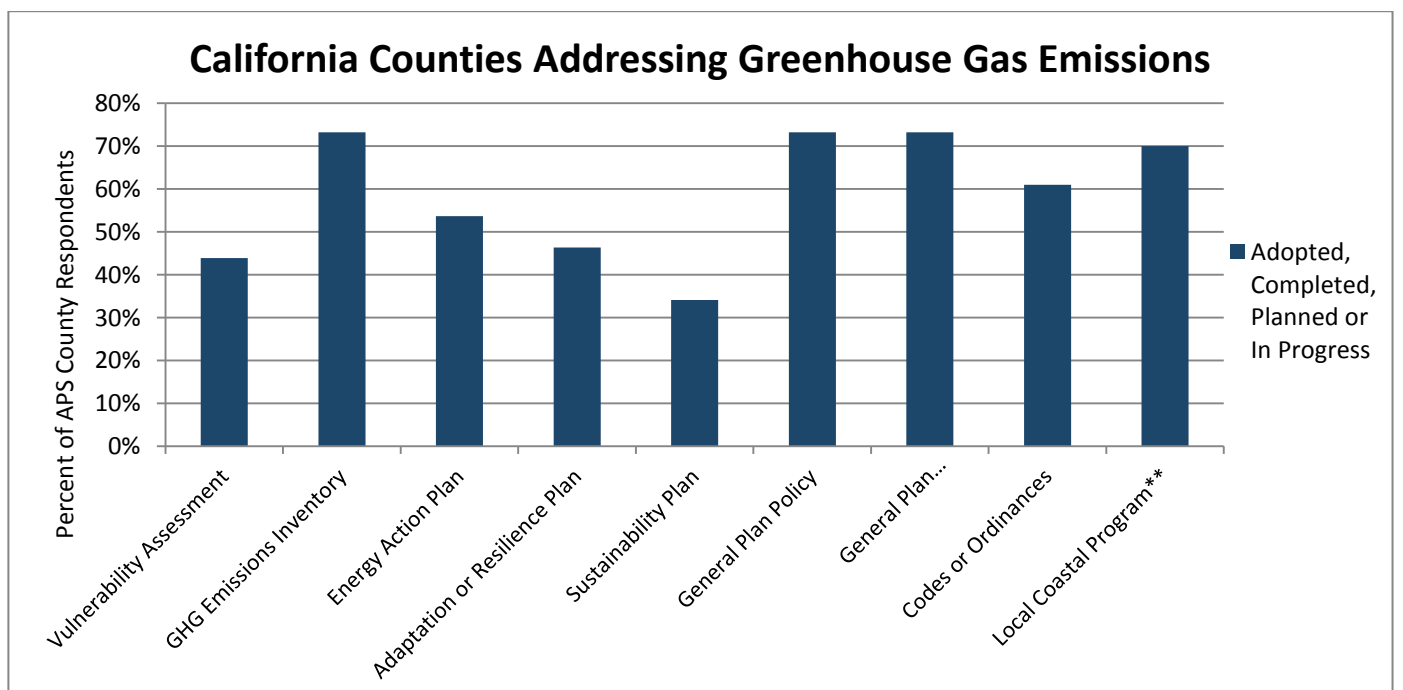
21 & 22. Has your jurisdiction adopted programs and/or policies to improve water use efficiency? If yes, what form have these programs and policies taken?

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.

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

*Percent of APS City or County Respondents

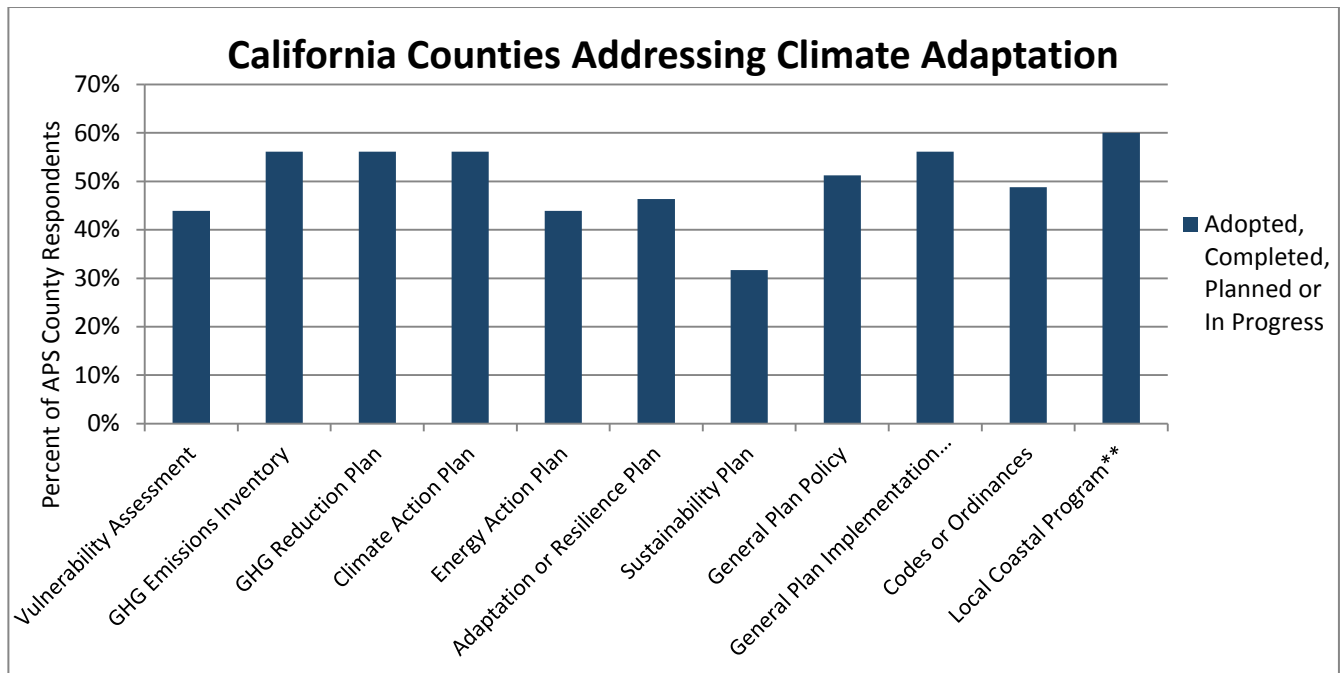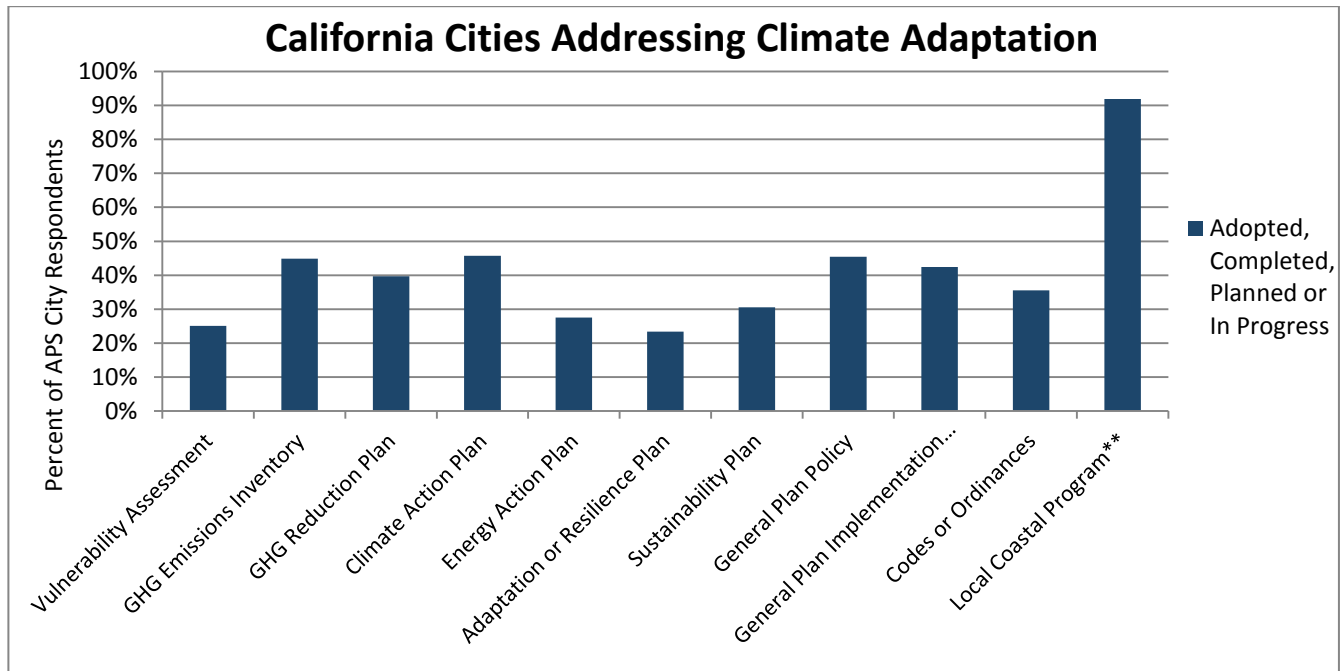23. Does your jurisdiction have plans, policies and/or programs to **reduce greenhouse gas emissions**? If yes, in what document are these policies located? Please indicate the status for only documents that include **greenhouse gas emissions**.
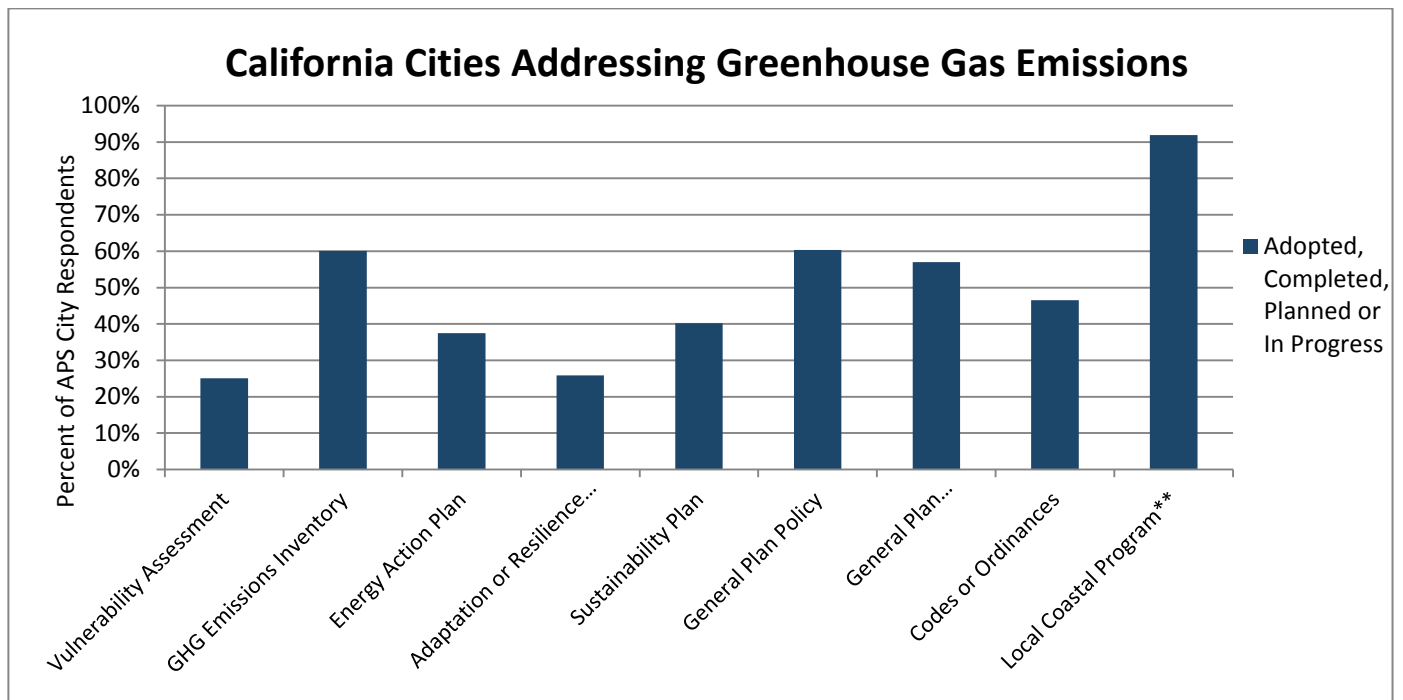
California Cities Addressing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Legend: Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress

Categories (Percent of APS City Respondents):
- Vulnerability Assessment: ~25%
- GHG Emissions Inventory: ~60%
- Energy Action Plan: ~37%
- Adaptation or Resilience…: ~26%
- Sustainability Plan: ~40%
- General Plan Policy: ~60%
- General Plan…: ~57%
- Codes or Ordinances: ~46%
- Local Coastal Program**: ~91%

California Counties Addressing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Legend: Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress

Categories (Percent of APS County Respondents):
- Vulnerability Assessment: ~44%
- GHG Emissions Inventory: ~73%
- Energy Action Plan: ~53%
- Adaptation or Resilience Plan: ~46%
- Sustainability Plan: ~34%
- General Plan Policy: ~73%
- General Plan…: ~73%
- Codes or Ordinances: ~61%
- Local Coastal Program**: ~70%

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**.

California Cities Addressing Climate Adaptation

Y-axis: Percent of APS City Respondents (0% to 100%)

Legend: Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress

Categories (left to right): Vulnerability Assessment, GHG Emissions Inventory, GHG Reduction Plan, Climate Action Plan, Energy Action Plan, Adaptation or Resilience Plan, Sustainability Plan, General Plan Policy, General Plan Implementation..., Codes or Ordinances, Local Coastal Program**

California Counties Addressing Climate Adaptation

Y-axis: Percent of APS County Respondents (0% to 70%)

Legend: Adopted, Completed, Planned or In Progress

Categories (left to right): Vulnerability Assessment, GHG Emissions Inventory, GHG Reduction Plan, Climate Action Plan, Energy Action Plan, Adaptation or Resilience Plan, Sustainability Plan, General Plan Policy, General Plan Implementation..., Codes or Ordinances, Local Coastal Program**

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.

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

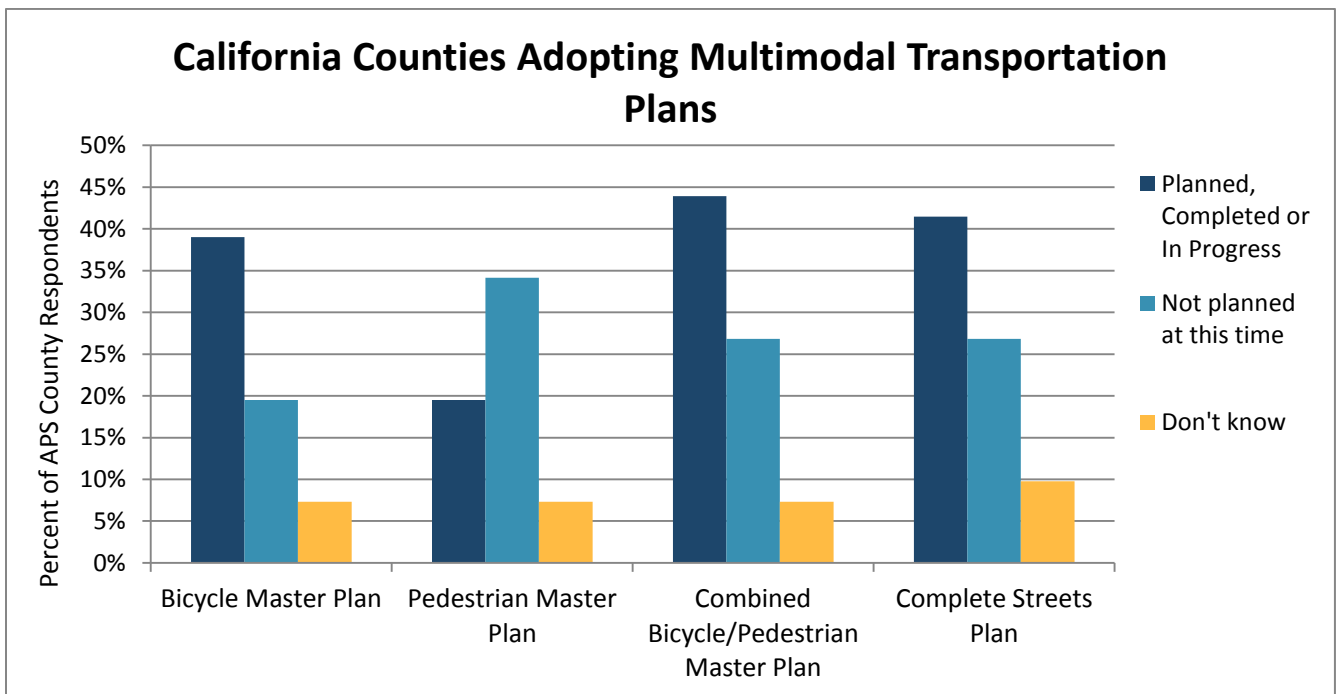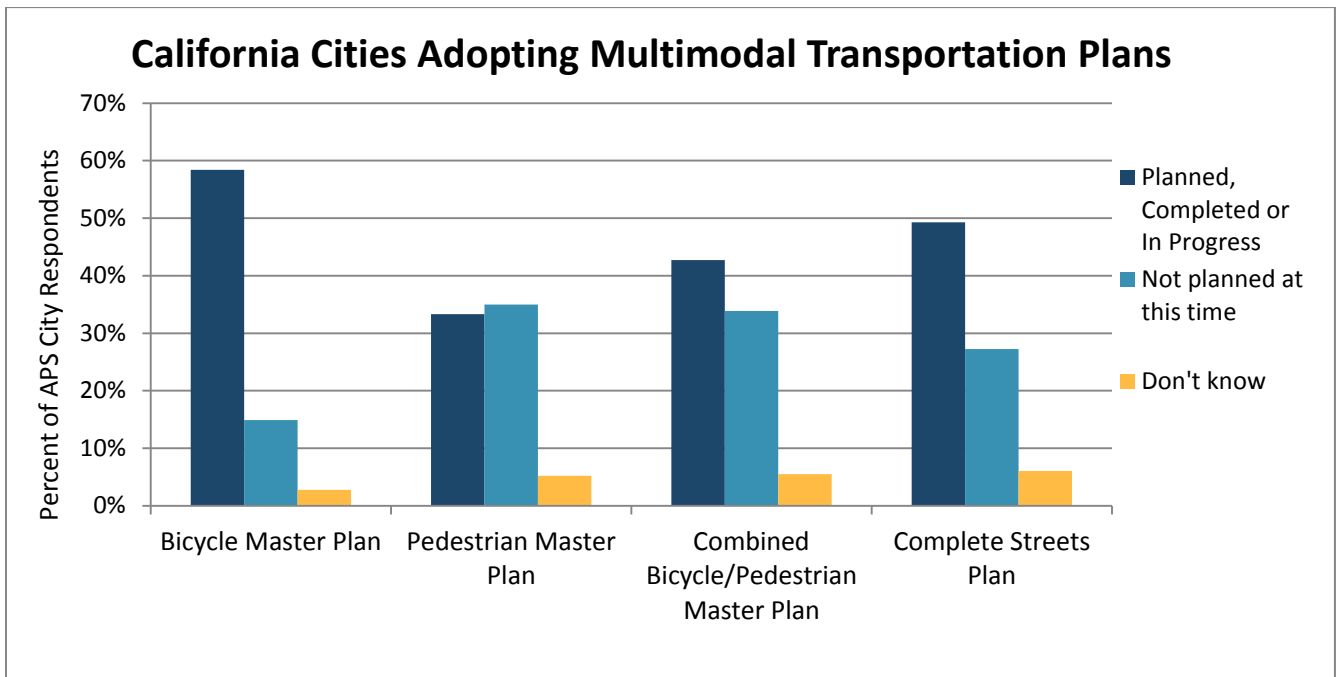*Percent of APS City or County Respondents

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.

California Jurisdictions with Modified Circulation Elements
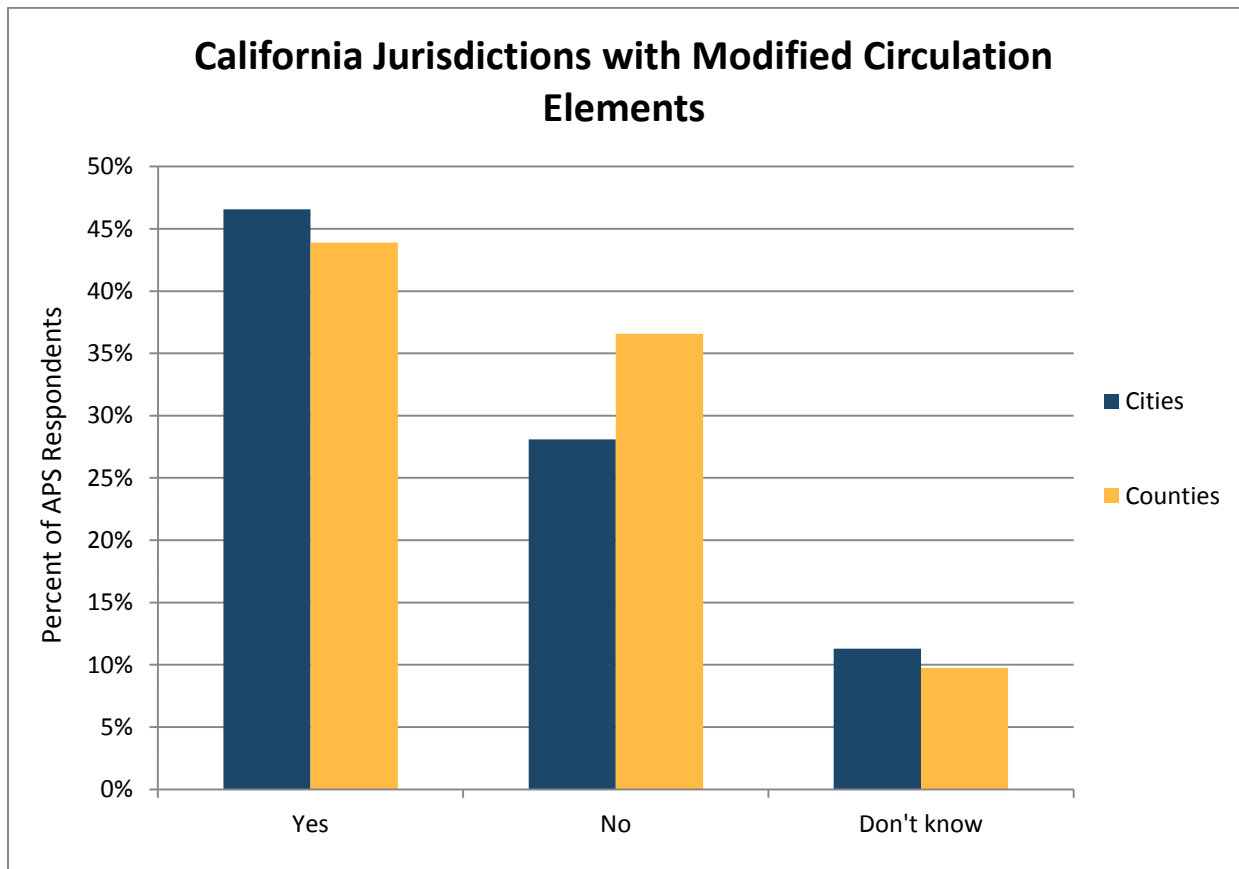
28. Has your jurisdiction adopted any of the following?
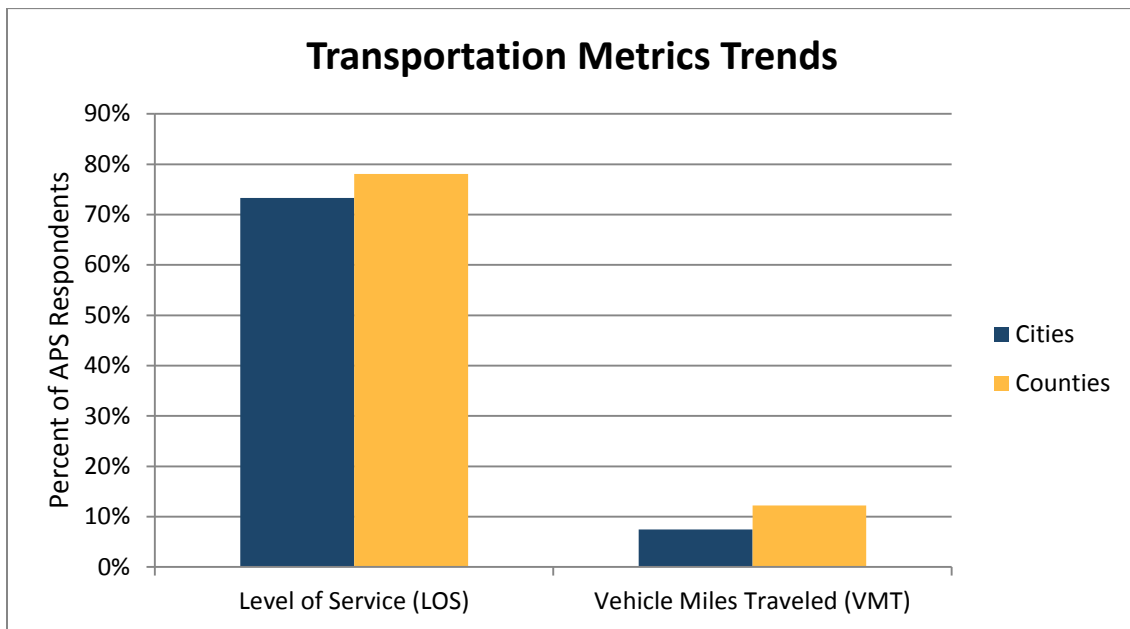
- Bicycle Master Plan
- Pedestrian Master Plan
- Combined Bicycle/Pedestrian Master Plan
- Complete Streets Plan

California Cities Adopting Multimodal Transportation Plans

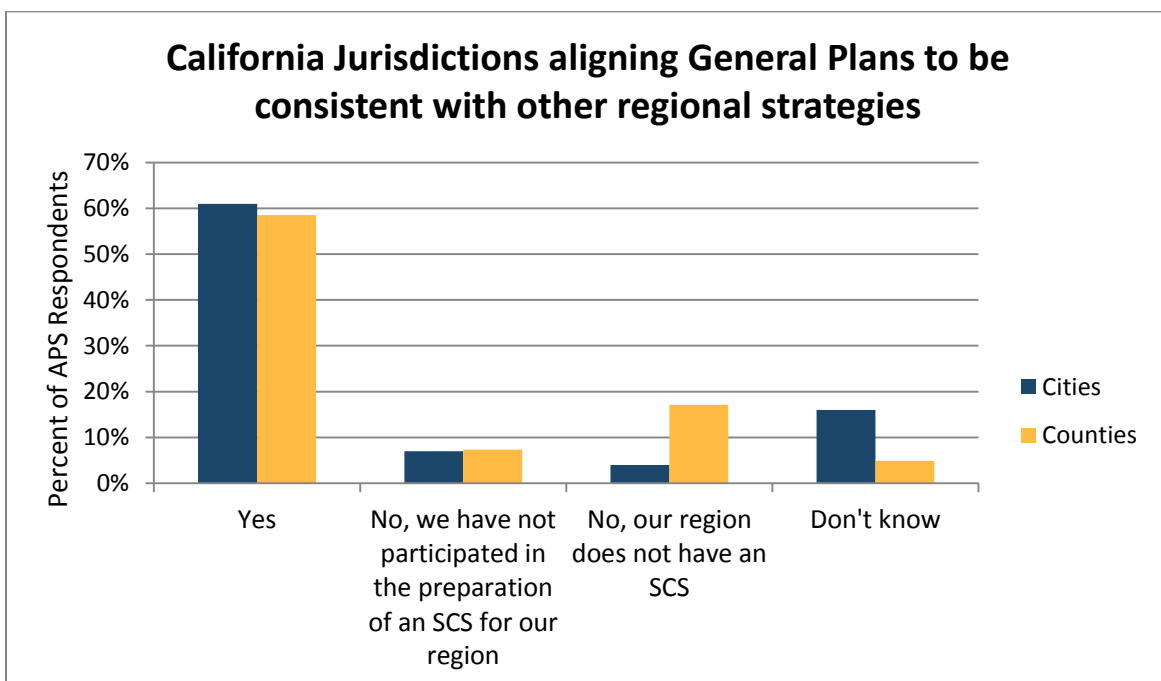**California Counties Adopting Multimodal Transportation Plans**

(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

Percent of APS Respondents

- Cities
- Counties

Categories: Level of Service (LOS), Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

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

Percent of APS Respondents

- Cities
- Counties

Categories: Yes; No, we have not participated in the preparation of an SCS for our region; No, our region does not have an SCS; Don't know

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

California Counties aligning plans to be consistent with regional strategies

34. Has your city/county relied on any of the following CEQA streamlining provisions or exemptions for infill projects?
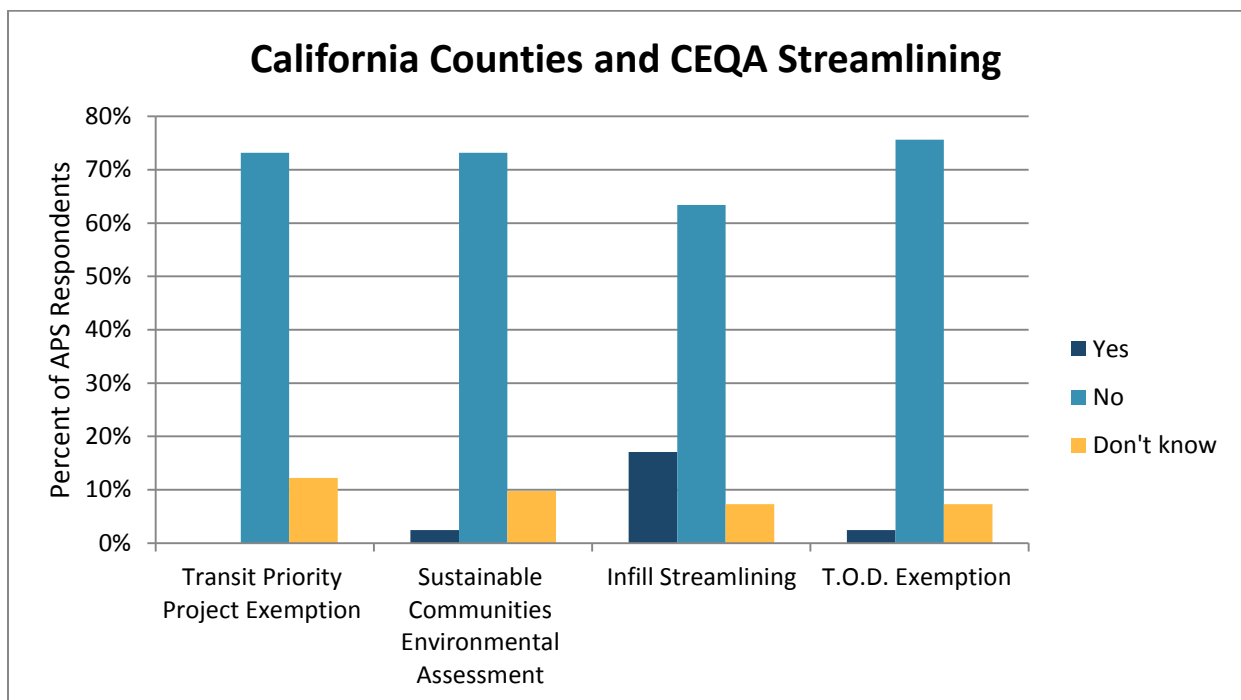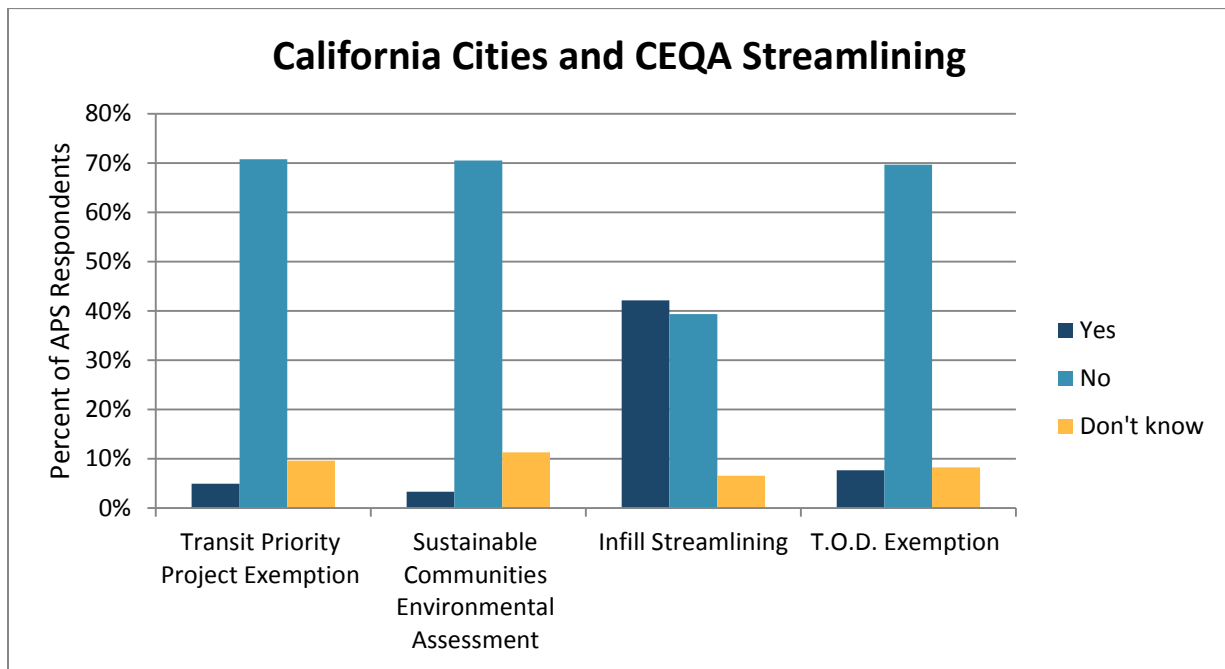
California Cities and CEQA Streamlining

California Counties and CEQA Streamlining

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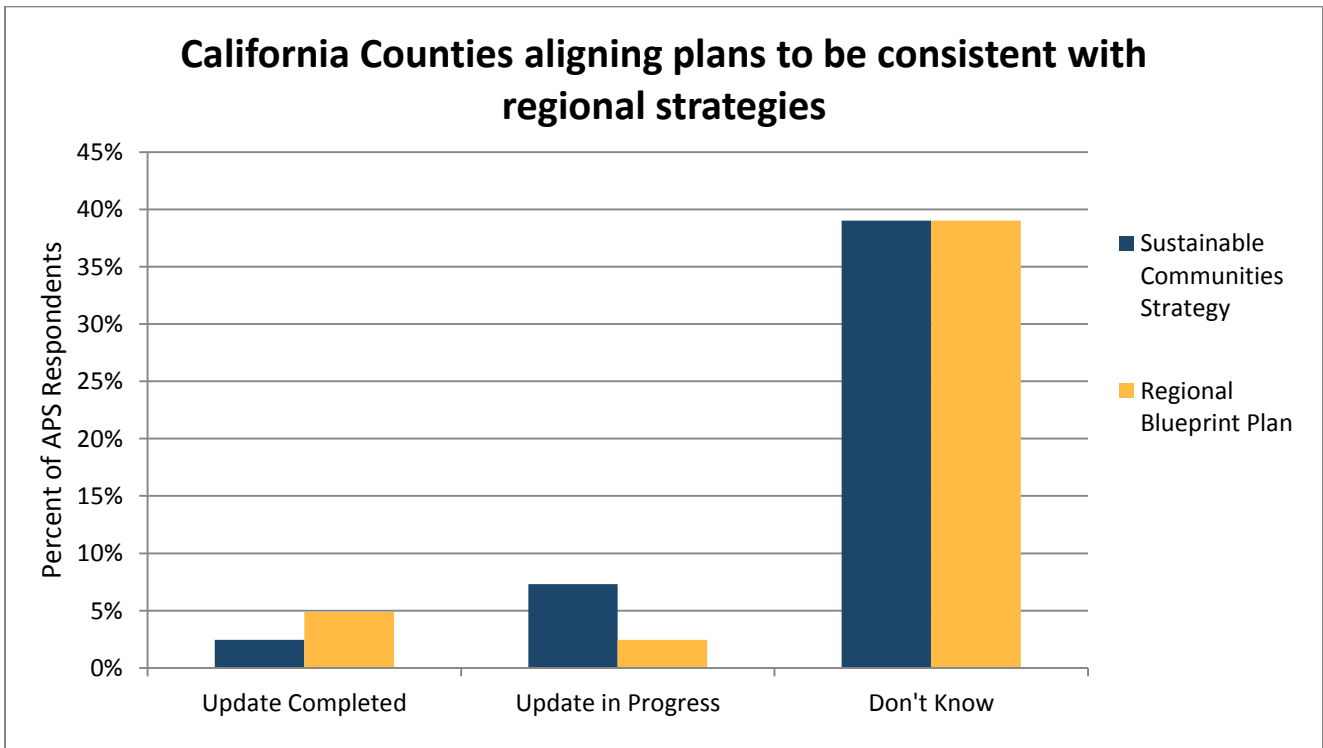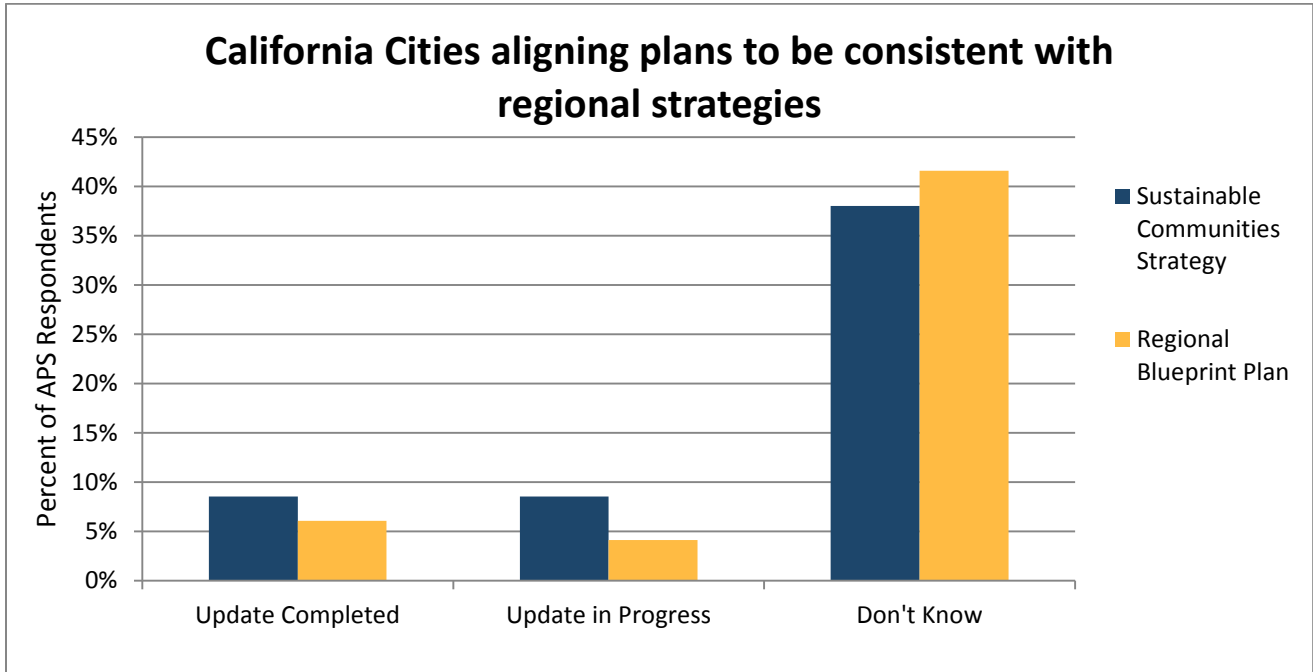
Survey Respondents

Cities

Adelanto	Calexico	Desert Hot Springs	Hanford
Alameda	California City	Diamond Bar	Hawiian Gardens
Albany	Calistoga	Dinuba	Hawthorne
Alhambra	Camarillo	Dixon	Hayward
Alturas	Campbell	Dorris	Healdsburg
American Canyon	Canyon Lake	Downey	Hercules
Anaheim	Capitola	Duarte	Hesperia
Anderson	Carlsbad	Dublin	Hillsborough
Antioch	Carmel-by-the-Sea	East Palo Alto	Hollister
Arcadia	Carson	Eastvale	Hughson
Arcata	Ceres	El Cajon	Huntington Beach
Arroyo Grande	Cerritos	El Cerrito	Imperial Beach
Arvin	Chico	El Monte	Indian Wells
Atascadero	Chino	El Segundo	Indio
Atherton	Chino Hills	Elk Grove	Industry
Atwater	Chowchilla	Emeryville	Inglewood
Auburn	Chula Vista	Escalon	Irvine
Avalon	Citrus Heights	Eureka	Irwindale
Avenal	Clayton	Exeter	Isleton
Azusa	Clearlake	Fairfield	Jackson
Bakersfield	Clovis	Farmersville	Jurupa Valley
Baldwin Park	Coachella	Ferndale	Kerman
Banning	Coalinga	Firebaugh	King
Barstow	Colma	Folsom	Kingsburg
Beaumont	Colton	Fontana	La Canada Flintridge
Bellflower	Compton	Fort Bragg	La Habra
Belmont	Concord	Fort Jones	La Habra Heights
Belvedere	Corcoran	Fortuna	La Mesa
Berkeley	Corning	Fountain Valley	La Palma
Beverly Hills	Corona	Fowler	La Verne
Biggs	Corte Madera	Fowler	Lafayette
Bishop	Costa Mesa	Fremont	Laguna Hills
Blue Lake	Cotati	Fullerton	Laguna Niguel
Blythe	Covina	Garden Grove	Laguna Woods
Bradbury	Culver City	Gardena	Lake Elsinore
Brawley	Cypress	Gilroy	Lake Forest
Brea	Daly City	Glendora	Lakeport
Brentwood	Dana point	Goleta	Lakewood
Brisbane	Danville	Gonzales	Lemon Grove
Buellton	Davis	Grand Terrace	Lincoln
Buena Park	Del Mar	Grass Valley	Lindsay
Burbank	Del Rey Oaks	Grover Beach	Livermore
Calabasas	Delano	Half Moon Bay	Livingston

Lodi	Oakley	Riverbank	Solvang
Loma Linda	Oceanside	Riverside	Sonora
Lomita	Ojai	Rocklin	South El Monte
Lompoc	Ontario	Rohnert Park	South Pasadena
Long Beach	Orange	Rolling Hills Estates	South San Francisco
Loomis	Orinda	Rosemead	St. Helena
Los Alamitos	Orland	Roseville	Stanton
Los Altos	Pacific Grove	Ross	Suisun City
Los Altos Hills	Pacifica	Sacramento	Sunnyvale
Los Angeles	Palm Desert	Salinas	Susanville
Los Banos	Palm Springs	San Anselmo	Sutter Creek
Los Gatos	Palmdale	San Bernardino	Taft
Madera	Palo Alto	San Bruno	Tehachapi
Malibu	Palos Verdes Estates	San Carlos	Tehama
Manteca	Paradise	San Clemente	Temecula
Maricopa	Paramount	San Diego	Temple City
Marysville	Pasadena	San Dimas	Thousand Oaks
McFarland	Paso Robles	San Fernando	Tiburon
Menlo Park	Perris	San Gabriel	Tracy
Merced	Petaluma	San Jacinto	Trinidad
Mill Valley	Pico Rivera	San Joaquin	Truckee
Millbrae	Piedmont	San Juan Capistrano	Tulare
Modesto	Pinole	San Leandro	Turlock
Monrovia	Pismo Beach	San Luis Obispo	Twentynine Palms
Montclair	Pittsburg	San Marino	Ukiah
Monte Sereno	Placentia	San Pablo	Union City
Monterey	Placerville	San Rafael	Vacaville
Monterey Park	Pleasant Hill	San Ramon	Vallejo
Monterey Planning	Plymouth	Sanger	Ventura
Moorpark	Point Arena	Santa Barbara	Vernon
Moreno Valley	Pomona	Santa Clarita	Victorville
Morgan Hill	Port Hueneme	Santa Cruz	Visalia
Morro Bay	Portola	Santa Fe Springs	Vista
Mountain View	Portola Valley	Santa Maria	Walnut
Mt. Shasta	Poway	Santa Paula	Walnut Creek
Murrieta	Rancho Mirage	Santa Rosa	Wasco
Napa	Rancho Palos Verdes	Santee	Waterford
National City	Rancho Santa	Saratoga	Weed
Needles	Margarita	Scotts Valley	West Covina
Newman	Red Bluff	Seal Beach	West Hollywood
Newport Beach	Redlands	Sebastopol	Westlake Village
Norco	Redwood City	Selma	Westminster
Norwalk	Reedley	Shasta Lake	Wheatland
Novato	Ridgecrest	Sierra Madre	Wildomar
Oakdale	Rio Dell	Simi Valley	Wilits
Oakland	Ripon	Solana Beach	Willows

Winters	Woodland	Yountville	Yuba City
Woodlake	Yorba Linda	Yreka	Yucca Valley

Counties

Alameda	Humboldt	Nevada	Sierra
Alpine	Inyo	Plumas	Siskiyou
Amador	Kern	Riverside	Solano
Butte	Kings	Sacramento	Sonoma
Calaveras	Lake	San Diego	Tulare
Colusa	Los Angeles	San Joaquin	Tuolumne
Del Norte	Marin	San Luis Obispo	Ventura
El Dorado	Merced	San Mateo	Yolo
Fresno	Modoc	Santa Barbara	
Glenn	Mono	Santa Cruz	
Yuba	Napa	Shasta	