

General Plan Overview Contra Costa County

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July 26, 2019

Agenda

- ▶ A) OPR Overview
- ▶ B) Review of GP Guidelines:
 - ▶ Guideline Recommendations
 - ▶ Tools and Resources in GP Guidelines
- ▶ C) Topic Areas: Legislative Updates
- ▶ D) Review of Best Practices and Tools/Data Resources

Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR)



Kate Gordon, Director

Overview of OPR

- ▶ **Formulation of long-range land use goals and policies**
- ▶ Coordination of research on growth and development
- ▶ **Management of state planning grants and encouragement of local and regional planning**
- ▶ **Creation and adoption of General Plan Guidelines (We do not approve General Plans)**
- ▶ Drafting of CEQA Guidelines (for adoption by the Secretary of Natural Resources)
- ▶ Operation of the State Clearinghouse for distribution and review of CEQA documents
- ▶ **Operation of the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program**
- ▶ Coordination of federal grants for environmental goals
- ▶ Coordination of statewide environmental monitoring
- ▶ Creation of a State Environmental Goals and Policy Report, every four years
- ▶ **Coordination of environmental justice activities**
- ▶ Coordination with US military for land use and other issues in the state
- ▶ Conflict resolution among state agencies

(OPR continued) Strategic Growth Council



CALIFORNIA
STRATEGIC
GROWTH
COUNCIL

SGC PROGRAMS HAVE REDUCED
1.78 million
TONNES OF CO₂E
EQUIVALENT TO
381,156 FEWER  CARS
ON THE ROAD

\$1.04 BILLION
INVESTED
THROUGH ITS GRANT PROGRAMS

What is a General Plan

A general plan is the local government's long-term blueprint for the community's vision of future growth.

The GPG serves as the “how to” resource for drafting a general plan.

Each county and city must adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and of any land outside its boundaries which in the planning agency's judgement bears relation to its planning. (§65300)

The general plan acts as a “constitution for future development.”

Leshar Communications v. City of Walnut Creek

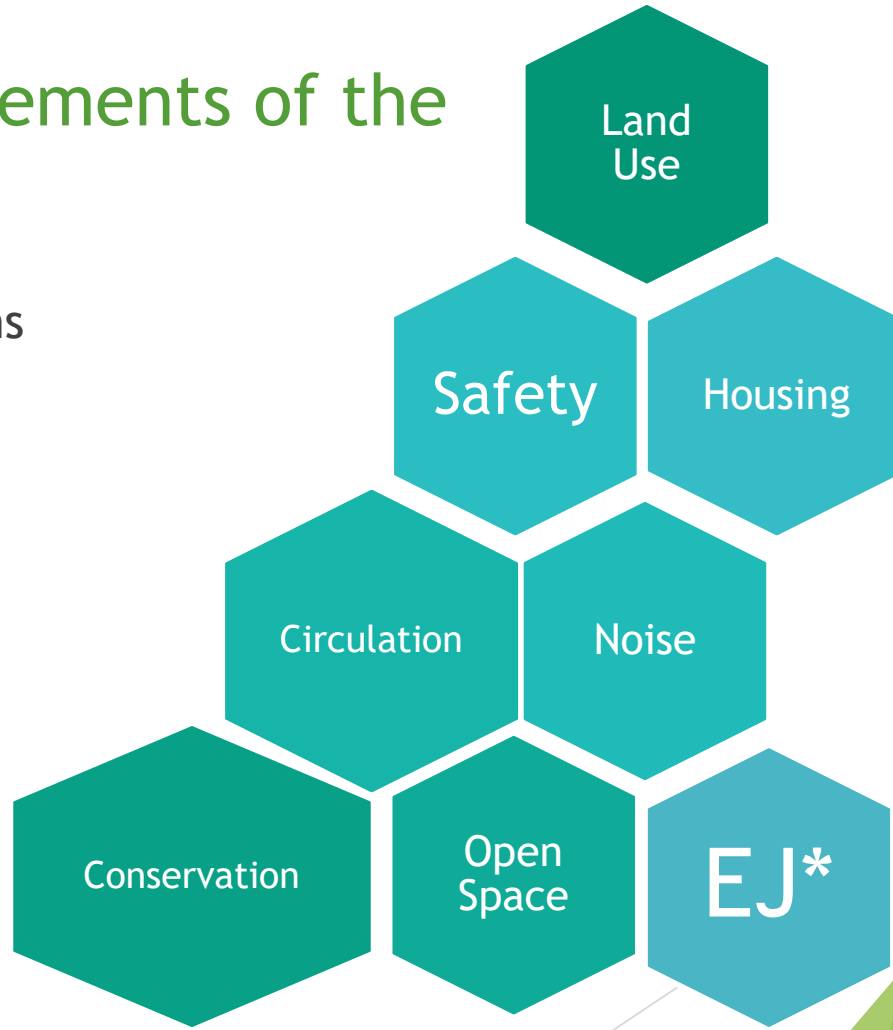
Basic Requirements

- ▶ Long term (typically 15-20 years)
- ▶ Comprehensive Planning
 - ▶ Geographic
 - ▶ Issues
- ▶ Consistency
 - ▶ Equal status among elements
 - ▶ Between elements
 - ▶ Within elements

8 Required Elements of the General Plan

► Considerations

- Health
- Climate
- Equity
- Economics



Optional Elements of the General Plan

- ▶ Most popular optional elements
 - ▶ Air Quality
 - ▶ Design
 - ▶ Economic Development
 - ▶ Growth Management
 - ▶ Historic Preservation
 - ▶ Parks and Recreation
 - ▶ Public Facilities
 - ▶ Scenic Highway
 - ▶ Seismic

Format of Elements of the General Plan

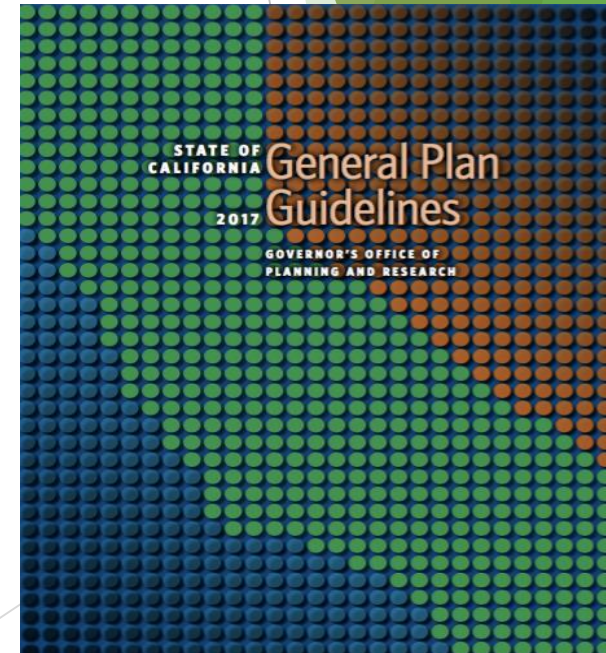
- ▶ Format and Flexibility
 - ▶ Elements may be combined
 - ▶ Plan may be adopted as one document or several documents
 - ▶ The degree of specificity and level of detail of the discussion of each element shall reflect local conditions and circumstances. (§ 65301)

General Plan Guidelines

- ▶ Published by OPR as required by state planning law (§ 65040.2).
- ▶ Guidelines are *advisory* only.
- ▶ Guidelines include discussion of general plan process, format, statutory requirements, and other laws and issues which can influence the general plan.

General Plan Guidelines

- ▶ For each mandatory element, the OPR guidelines provide:
 - ▶ Background
 - ▶ Court cases and Attorney General's Opinions
 - ▶ Relevant issues
 - ▶ Ideas for data and analysis
 - ▶ Ideas for policy development
- ▶ Updates for 2017
- ▶ Second update in 2019



General Plan Guidelines Update 2017

- ▶ New Section on Environmental Justice, healthy communities, equitable and resilient communities, economic development and climate change
- ▶ Statutory checklists for all mandatory elements
- ▶ Each section contains links to online resources and tools
- ▶ Cut and Paste format Policies
- ▶ Updated with incorporated legislative changes
- ▶ New section on community engagement

Update Example: OPR Guidelines 2017

► Climate Change

- The safety element may be the “home” for adaptation discussions in the general plan, but **climate change adaptation should be integrated throughout the elements of a general plan** to create internal consistency and support holistic consideration of this important issue.
- CAPs and GPs that incorporate GHG emissions reductions are required to analyze impacts of policies on environment. A robust CAP **may entail** environmental tradeoffs

Example: OPR Guidelines

- ▶ Issue: Water Resources
- ▶ Ideas for Data and Analysis
 - ▶ Inventory water resources, including rivers, lakes, streams, bays, estuaries, reservoirs, groundwater basins and watersheds (map).
- ▶ Policy Suggestion
 - ▶ Protect, use and develop water bodies and water courses
 - ▶ Protect water quality

Example: Local General Plan

Objective: Manage Arcata's water resources from a watershed perspective, to maintain surface and subsurface water quality and quantity. Runoff will be managed for the benefit of aquatic habitats.

Policy: Protection of surface waters from point and nonpoint pollution sources. The use of natural stormwater drainage systems, which preserve and enhance natural features shall include the following:

5. New development shall be required to mitigate to the maximum extent feasible increases in stormwater peak flows and/or volume. Mitigation measures should take into consideration impacts on the Mad River, Arcata Bay, and adjoining lands in the City and Planning Area.
6. New project designs shall minimize drainage concentrations, maximize permeable surfaces (such as unpaved parking areas) and maintain, to the extent feasible, natural site drainage conditions.

Example: Local General Plan

Implementation. Surface Water Quality Ordinance.

Prepare and adopt a water quality ordinance using water quality standards established in the Drainage Master Plan. The ordinance shall address the physical biological, and chemical parameters of water quality, including monitoring provided through the MOU with water district, and shall be updated at least every five years.

Preparing a General Plan

Vision

- Policy Direction
- Community Vision

Analysis

- Current Context/Data Collection
- Analysis of Opportunities and Constraints
- Alternatives Analysis

Adoption

- Adoption Process
- Implementation

Preparing a General Plan

► Public Participation (§ 65351)

► Goals

- Inform the public
- Obtain input regarding major issues and objectives
- Participate in alternative selection
- Inform decision makers of public opinion
- Work towards community consensus

Preparing a General Plan

- ▶ Public Participation Tools
 - ▶ Townhall meetings
 - ▶ Workshops
 - ▶ Publications & surveys
 - ▶ Website, interactive technology
- ▶ Committees
 - ▶ Steering
 - ▶ Advisory

Preparing a General Plan

- ▶ The Draft General Plan
 - ▶ Goals & objectives, policies, implementation measures
 - ▶ Background data in appendices or separate document

Preparing a General Plan

- ▶ Adoption
 - ▶ Inter-governmental Coordination (\$ 65352)
 - ▶ Cities, counties, special districts
 - ▶ School districts
 - ▶ Regional planning agencies
 - ▶ Federal agencies
 - ▶ Public water system (3000+ Connections)
 - ▶ BAAQMD

Preparing a General Plan

- ▶ Adoption deadlines
 - ▶ Housing element revised every 5-8 years
 - ▶ Safety element updates triggered with LHMP and HE
 - ▶ 30 months after incorporation of new city

Preparing a General Plan

- ▶ Adoption: Legislative act (§ 65301.5)
 - ▶ Submittal to state agencies
 - ▶ HCD: Housing Element
 - ▶ Div. of Mines & Geology; OES: Safety Element
 - ▶ Cal Fire: Safety Element
 - ▶ Special Situations
 - ▶ Board of Forestry: Fire Protection
 - ▶ Mining & Geology Board: SMARA
 - ▶ Coastal Commission: Local Coastal Plan

Preparing a General Plan

- ▶ Adoption
 - ▶ Recommendation made by planning commission (§ 65354)
 - ▶ Adoption made by legislative body by Resolution (After 1 public hearing)
 - ▶ Charter cities, can opt for approval by commission
 - ▶ Notice and hearing (§ 65353 and 65355)

CEQA Compliance

- ▶ Adopting or amending a General Plan is an action subject to CEQA
- ▶ Ideally, the CEQA process should parallel the general planning process
 - ▶ Objectives
 - ▶ Data collection
 - ▶ Alternatives

CEQA Compliance

- ▶ Environmental Impact Report (EIR)
- ▶ Describes significant environmental effects, including cumulative and growth-inducing effects
- ▶ Mitigation measures incorporated into General Plan
- ▶ Tiering (15152)
 - ▶ Must be within scope of program EIR

CEQA Compliance

- ▶ Advantages of tiering
 - ▶ Streamlines environmental review by focusing future documents on project-specific effects
 - ▶ Deals with secondary, cumulative and growth - inducing impacts on a broad level
 - ▶ Analysis and mitigation can be incorporated into second tier documents
 - ▶ May cover future general plan implementation actions (e.g. master plans, CIP, rezoning)
 - ▶ EIR required for certain exemptions (SB 1925)

Implementation

- ▶ Implementation tools must be consistent with GP
 - ▶ Zoning
 - ▶ Specific Plans
 - ▶ Subdivision Regulations
 - ▶ Capitol Facilities
 - ▶ Redevelopment
 - ▶ Acquisition

Implementation

- ▶ Implementation measures
- ▶ Maintenance: Annual reporting
 - ▶ Legislative Body (by October 1)
 - ▶ OPR (General Plan and Housing Element, April 1)
 - ▶ HCD (Housing Element. April 1)
 - ▶ http://opr.ca.gov/docs/20190426-APR_Memo_Post.pdf

Implementation

- ▶ Amendments (§ 65358)
 - ▶ No mandatory element shall be amended more than four times during any calendar year
 - ▶ Exceptions
 - ▶ Low-moderate income housing projects
 - ▶ Consistency with Airport Land Use Plans
 - ▶ Development of Local Coastal Program
 - ▶ Compliance with court decisions
 - ▶ Affected specific plans must be reviewed and amended as required for consistency.

Implementation

- ▶ Amendments

- ▶ Suggested Criteria

- ▶ Is the amendment in the public interest?
 - ▶ Is the amendment consistent with all other parts of the General Plan?
 - ▶ If other changes will be required, are they being considered at the same time (“ripple effect”)?
 - ▶ Will the amendment necessitate changes in zoning or other implementing ordinances?

Key Planning Related Legislative Changes

- ▶ SB 1000 (2016)
- ▶ SB 379 (2016) and SB 1035 (2018)
- ▶ AB 72 Housing Accountability Act (2017)
- ▶ SB 2 Building Homes and Jobs Act (SB 2017)
- ▶ SB 743 (passed in 2013)
 - ▶ CEQA Regulatory Changes completed by OPR in December 2018
 - ▶ Statewide Implementation on 7/1/2020

SB 1000 Overview and Implementation

SB 1000 Basic Requirements

- ▶ SB 1000 passed in 2016
- ▶ Gov Code Section 65302(h) (1) An environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that identifies disadvantaged communities within the area covered by the general plan of the city, county, or city and county, if the city, county, or city and county has a disadvantaged community.

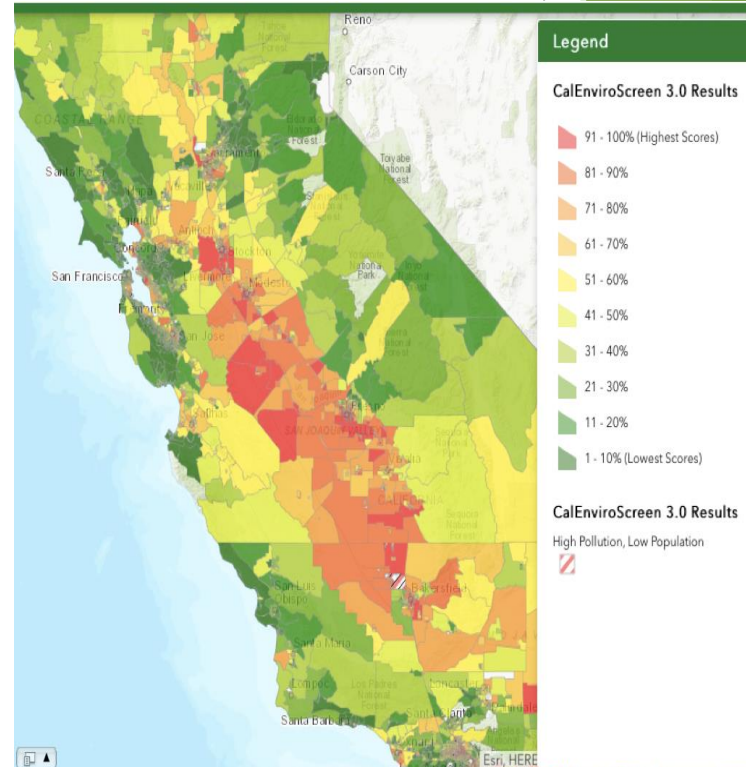
= identify objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities

= identify objectives and policies to promote civil engagement in the public decision making process

= identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.

Who has to implement SB 1000?

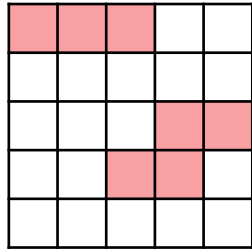
1. Does your jurisdiction have a “disadvantaged community”?
2. Are you updating two or more elements of your General Plan?



Who has to implement SB 1000?

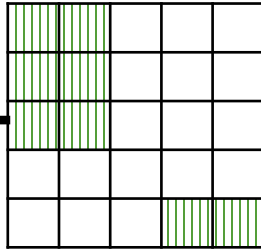
- ▶ Does your jurisdiction have a low income area disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation?
- ▶ What is a “low income area”?
 - ▶ An area at or below 80% statewide area median income OR
 - ▶ An area at or below Department of Housing and Community Development’s (HCD’s) state income limits
- ▶ What is “disproportionately affected by environmental pollution”?
 - ▶ Look to pollution data to identify pollution burdens
 - ▶ CalEnviroScreen pollution indicators
 - ▶ Other data sources...

Sample Screen



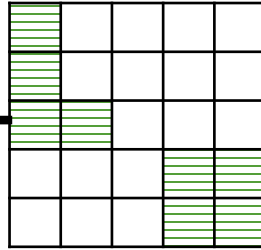
CalEnviroScreen:
Examine if any of
the general plan
catchment
planning area
falls in the top
25%

+



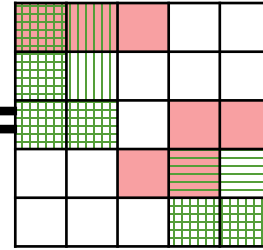
Area at or
below
statewide
median income
by census tract
AND
disproportionat
e burden

+



Area at or below
Department of
Housing and
Community
Development's
state income
limits
(if different from
statewide median
income limits)
AND
disproportionate
burden

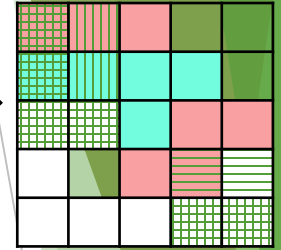
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**Initial
Screen**

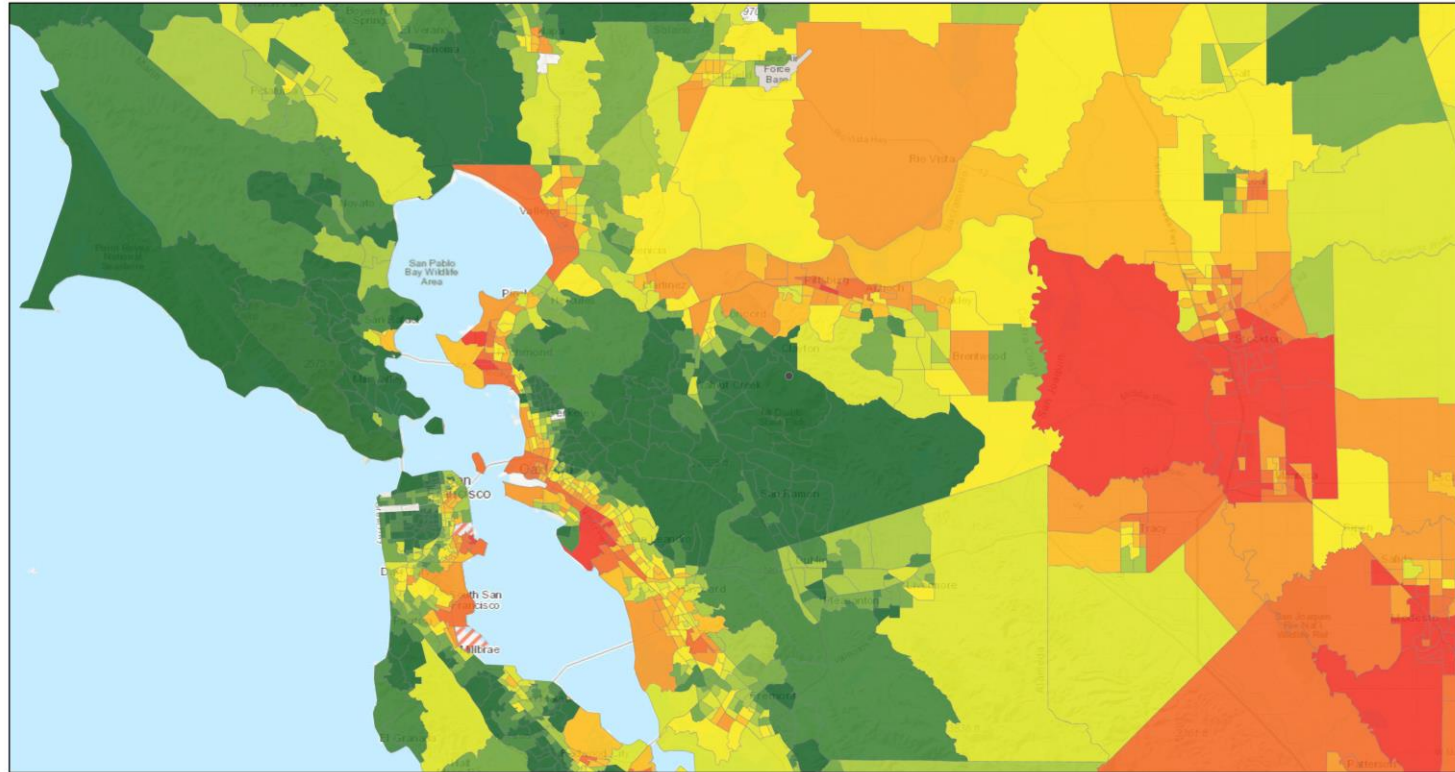


Incorporate
granular data
and examine
for additional
pollution
burden.



**Final
screen**

CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Results (June 2018 Update)



7/25/2019, 10:01:36 AM

CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Results (June 2018 Update)

1 - 10% (Lowest Scores)

11 - 20%

21 - 30%

31 - 40%

41 - 50%

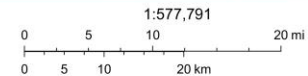
51 - 60%

61 - 70%

71 - 80%

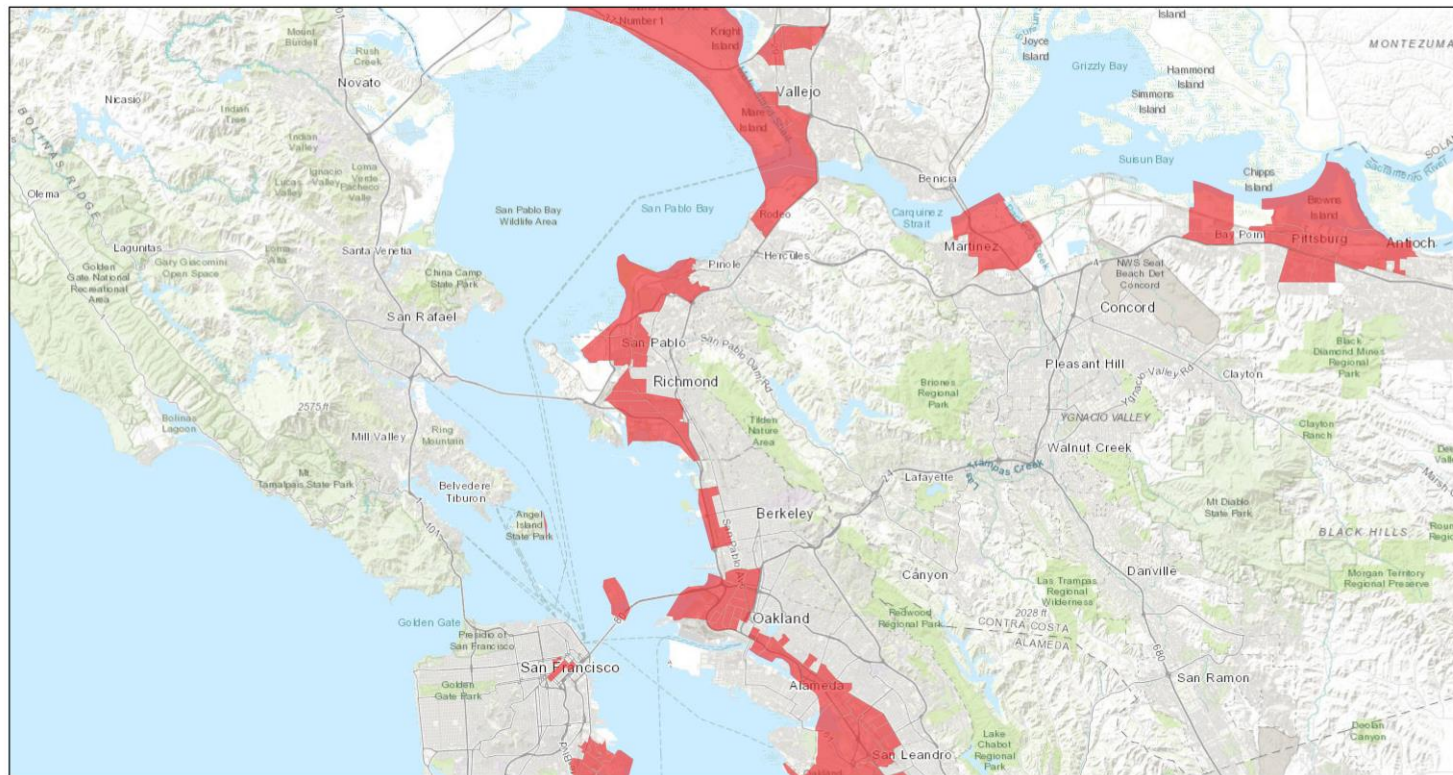
81 - 90%

91 - 100% (Highest Scores)



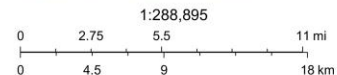
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, OEHA

DAC in CC



July 25, 2019

■ SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities (June 2018 Update)



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRC, NGA, GeoBasis, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

What do I need to do to implement SB 1000?

- ▶ Identify disadvantaged communities in your jurisdiction, including the needs and unique or compounded health risks experienced by those communities
- ▶ Identify objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by:
 - ▶ reducing pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality
 - ▶ promoting public facilities
 - ▶ food access
 - ▶ safe and sanitary homes
 - ▶ physical activity . . .



What do I need to do to implement SB 1000?

- ▶ Identify objectives and policies that
 - ▶ **promote civil engagement** in the public decision making process
 - ▶ **prioritize improvements and programs** that address the needs of disadvantaged communities



Community Engagement

3

Community Engagement and Outreach

Designing Healthy, Equitable, Resilient, and Economically Vibrant Places

"Cities (and counties) have the capability of providing something for everybody, only because, and only when, they are created by everybody."

—Jane Jacobs

Introduction

Robust and inclusive community engagement is a vital component of drafting and updating a general plan. State law requires the planning agency to provide opportunities for the involvement of the community. Such involvement should include public agencies, public utility companies, community groups, and others through hearings or other appropriate methods (§ 65551). The law also requires that a jurisdiction make a diligent effort to include all economic groups when drafting, adopting and implementing its housing element (§ 65585(c)(8)). For the purposes of this chapter, the term "update" will refer to adoption of new general plans as well as amendments to existing plans.

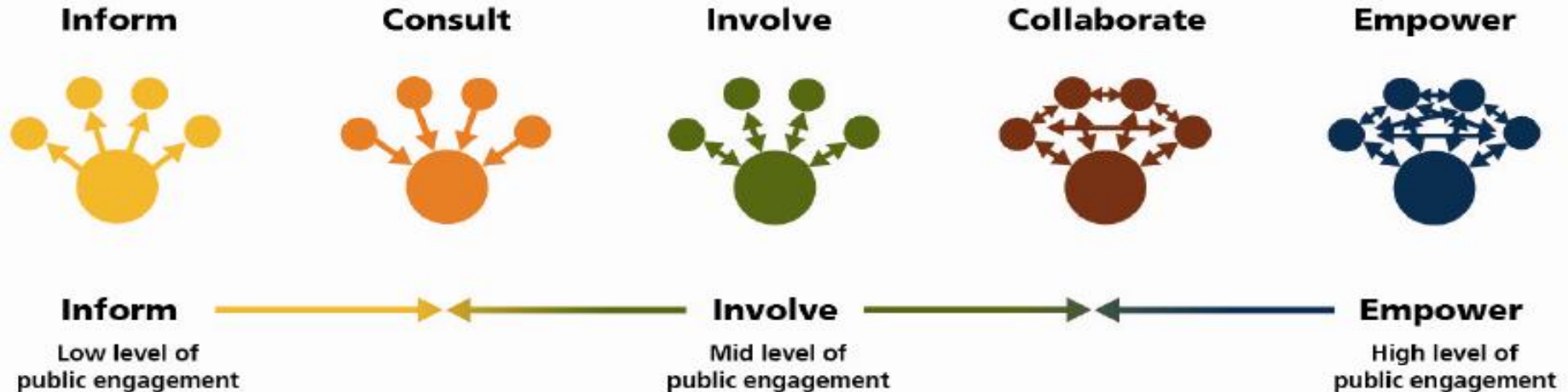
By law, cities and counties must hold at least two public hearings before adopting a general plan: one by the planning commission and another by the legislative body (either the city council or the board of supervisors) (§65553(a), §65555). Government Code section 65551 requires that during the preparation or amendment of a general plan, the planning agency must provide opportunities for community input through public hearings and any other means the planning agency deems appropriate. Specifically, Government Code section 65551 requires that the planning agency shall "provide opportunities for the involvement of citizens, California Native American tribes, public agencies, public utility companies, and civic, education, and other community groups." Government Code section 65557 requires that copies of the documents adopting or amending a general plan, including the diagrams and text, shall be made available to the public. The courts have found a general plan amendment invalid when it was not made available to the public (*City of Poway v. City of San Diego* (1991) 229 Cal.App. 3d 847, 861.) Most planning departments, however, conduct more than the minimal number of hearings. Many jurisdictions undertake extensive outreach that exceeds the minimum statutory requirements. The spectrum of community engagement ranges from informing and consulting the public to involving, collaborating, and ultimately empowering local communities.¹

- Design process from beginning
- Advisory boards and novel ways to integrate partners
- Culture and equity considerations
- Data
- Tools

Community Engagement

Traditional planning engagement falls on the consult and involve spectrum.

- Principles:
 - Inclusion
 - Transparency
 - Democratic participation



Process is Important

- ▶ Existing Policy Analysis
- ▶ Program and Partner Analysis
- ▶ Forthcoming additional policy language

	Internal Deliberative Draft
	Do Not Distribute
Nutrition and Food Systems	75
Urban Agriculture and Local Food	75
Food Security	80
Environmental Health Exposures	92
Noise Considerations	93
Indoor and Outdoor Air Quality	95
Water Considerations	101
Healthy Housing	104
Quality Housing	104
Health and Human Services	116
Access to Healthcare and Health Services	116
Access to Childcare Facilities	125
Alcohol, Drug, and Tobacco Prevention and Treatment	126
Community Engagement	128
Transparent Governance	128
Inclusive Participation and Community Collaboration	129

SB 379 Overview and Implementation

SB 379/ SB 1035 Safety Element

Gov Code Section 65302(g) Climate change adaptation is now required in Safety Element or by reference in LHMP/other plan

- ▶ Does not preclude incorporation in other elements
- ▶ Encourages cross-linkages and co-benefits

Timing

- ▶ SB 379: Required upon update to LHMP, or by January 1, 2022
- ▶ SB 1035: After initial revision to incorporate climate, review and update, if necessary, upon revision to Housing Element but not less than every 8 years

SB 379 Update Triggers

SB 379

- LHMP
- 1/1/2022

**SB 379 via
SB 1035**

- Housing Element
- LHMP

What do I need to do to implement SB 379?

Some distinct actions:

- ▶ Review existing plans (gap analysis)
- ▶ Assess community vulnerability
- ▶ Create a set of goals, policies, and objectives
- ▶ Create a set of “feasible” implementation measures
- ▶ Implement measures/align other plans

Data requirements: Vulnerability

- ▶ Assets, **resources and populations that are sensitive** to various climate change impacts;
 - ▶ Local, regional, state data (MPOs, LAFCOs, Counties, etc)
- ▶ Current **status of climate change preparedness**;
- ▶ **Historical data** on natural events and hazards;
- ▶ **Vulnerability** maps and areas that have **repetitive loss**;
- ▶ Existing and planned **development in at-risk areas**;
- ▶ **Protection of public health, safety, and the environment.**

Goals, Measures, Implementation

- ▶ Identify feasible approaches to reducing risk with **new land use** decisions;
- ▶ Identify the location of **at-risk and resilient critical facilities**;
- ▶ Identify **how buildings and development can be made resilient**;
- ▶ Identify an approach to **working with local, regional, state, and federal agencies**;
- ▶ Identify **natural infrastructure** options for use with adaptation projects;
- ▶ Identify how to **incorporate adaptation measures in to proposed development**.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plans

State Hazard Mitigation Plan Consistency

SB 379

Requires inclusion of climate change adaptation strategies into Safety Element of General Plans. Through consistency with SHMP Climate is also encouraged. *Funding carrot - HMGP and CRMAs.*

AB 2140

Encourages adoption of LHMPs into GP Safety Element (occurs after LHMP approval). *Funding carrot for jurisdictions is increased State cost share for CDAA (Public Assistance).*

SB 1241

Revises safety element requirements of GPs to address the risk of fire SRAs and VHFHSZs. *Information in LHMPs can be used to fulfill requirement.*

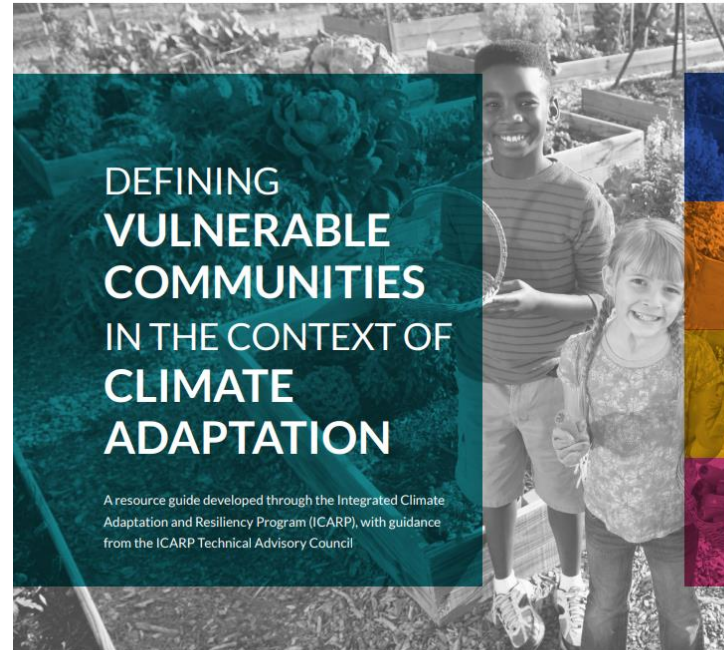
Best Practices with SB 379

Overview and Best Practices

Opportunities to align SB 1000 and SB 379

- ▶ Defining Vulnerable Communities
OPR's Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program
- ▶ Resource Guide for Defining Vulnerable Communities

<http://www.opr.ca.gov/planning/icarp/vulnerable-communities.html>



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH

July 2018

Opportunities to align SB 1000 and SB 379

Different Definitions: Vulnerable Communities - *OPR's Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program*

Vulnerable communities experience heightened **risk** and increased **sensitivity** to climate change and have less **capacity** and fewer resources to cope with, adapt to, or recover from climate impacts.

These disproportionate effects are caused by **physical (built and environmental), social, political, and/or economic factor(s)**, which are exacerbated by climate impacts. These factors include, but are not limited to, race, class, sexual orientation and identification, national origin, and income inequality.

Opportunities to align SB 1000 and SB 379

Different Definitions: SB 1000, Disadvantaged Communities

(4) For purposes of this subdivision, the following terms shall apply

(A) **“Disadvantaged communities”** means an area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code **or an area that is a low-income area** that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.

Opportunities to align SB 1000 and SB 379

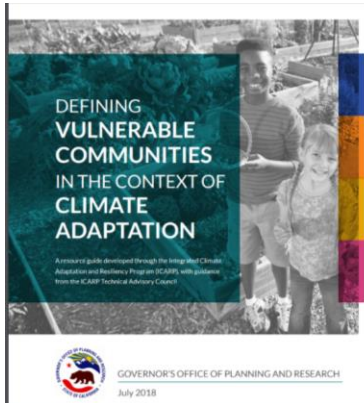
► Aligning Vulnerability Assessments: *Vulnerability Communities and SB 1000 Crosswalk*

SB 1000 CROSSWALK

The table below also provides a crosswalk between the indicators that are required components of an Environmental Justice Element of a general plan, per Senate Bill 1000 (2016, Leyva). While the other indicators are not required, some may be useful health-related indicators planners may want to consider.

Table 1: Comparison table: indicators currently available through statewide vulnerability assessment tools, organized by system factors

FACTOR	INDICATOR	CES (weighted index + map)	CCHVI (not an index)	HPI (weighted index + map)	ROI (weighted index)	SB 1000
Existing inequities, institutionalized racism, or exclusion: People facing disadvantage or discrimination often have lower socioeconomic status, which result in fewer resources for preparing, coping and recovering from climate impacts.	Educational attainment					
	Employment					
	Housing burdened low income households					■
	Income					
	Linguistic isolation					
	Poverty					
	Race and Ethnicity					
	Two parent household					
	U.S. Citizenship					
	Violent Crime Rate					
Physical states or conditions that increase vulnerability: Older adults, young children, pregnant women, and people with chronic health conditions or mental illness are more susceptible to harm from effects of climate change.	Voting					
	Asthma emergency department visits					
	Children					
	Cardiovascular disease					
	Elderly					



Example policies



Food Systems

Ideas for Data and Analysis

- Prevalence child/adult obesity
- Prevalence diabetes
- Prevalence heart disease
- ~
- Map of grocery stores
- Map of community gardens
- Map of farmers markets

Potential Policy Options

- Establish a food policy council
- Facilitate use of unused land for community gardens
- Increase access to healthy food retail environments
- Preserve agricultural land

Example policies



Active Living & Recreation

Ideas for Data and Analysis

- Prevalence child/adult obesity
- Prevalence diabetes
- Prevalence heart disease
- ~
- Land use mix
- Park access
- Commute patterns

Potential Policy Options

- Increase proximity to parks and recreation
- Build connected trail ways to jobs/amenities
- Pursue urban greening programs

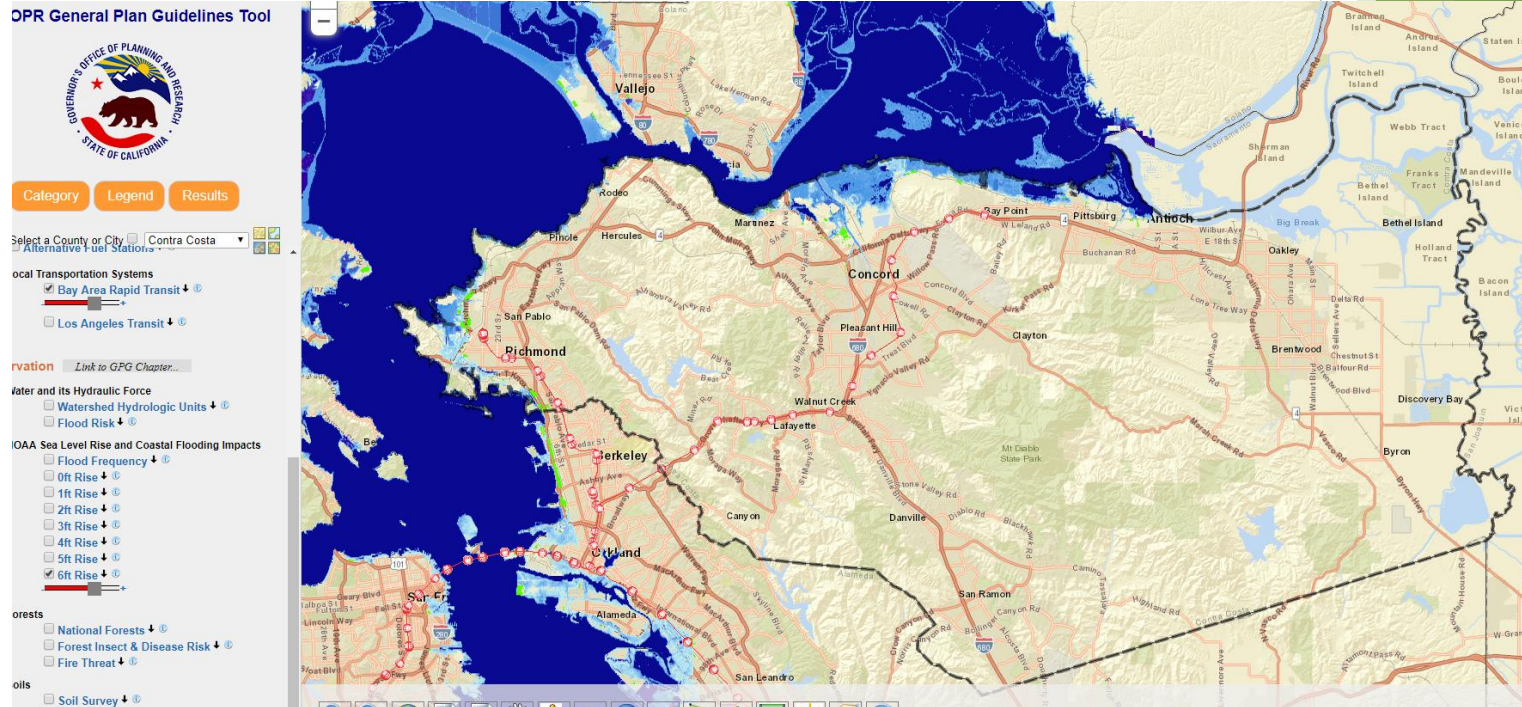
Tools and Resources

GP and Climate Change Related Tools

- ▶ 1. Cal-Adapt - <http://cal-adapt.org>
- ▶ 2. California Adaptation Clearinghouse - <http://resilientca.org>
- ▶ 3. California Adaptation Planning Guide - <http://resources.ca.gov/climate/safeguarding/local-action/> 4. California Climate Action Portal (CAP-Map) - <https://webmaps.arb.ca.gov/capmap>
- ▶ 5. CalOES MyHazards - <http://myhazards.caloes.ca.gov/>
- ▶ 6. CalOES MyPlan - <http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/hazard-mitigation/myplan-internet-mapping-tool>
- ▶ 7. CalOES Office of Access and Functional Needs - <http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/access-functional-needs/oafn-web-map>
- ▶ 8. Coastal Storm Modeling System: CoSMoS - https://walrus.wr.usgs.gov/coastal_processes/cosmos/
- ▶ 9. Cool California - <http://www.coolcalifornia.org/>
- ▶ 10. Funding Wizard - <https://fundingwizard.arb.ca.gov>
- ▶ 11. Georgetown Climate Center Adaptation Clearinghouse - <http://www.adaptationclearinghouse.org> 12. NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer - <https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/slr>
- ▶ 13. Our Coast Our Future Sea Level Rise Viewer - <http://data.pointblue.org/apps/ocof/cms/>
- ▶ 14. SEEC Clearpath California Emissions Management Tool - <http://californiaseec.org/seec-clearpath/>
- ▶ 15. US Climate Resilience Toolkit - <https://toolkit.climate.gov/>
- ▶ 16. Urban Footprint - <http://www.sgc.ca.gov/resources/urban-footprint/>

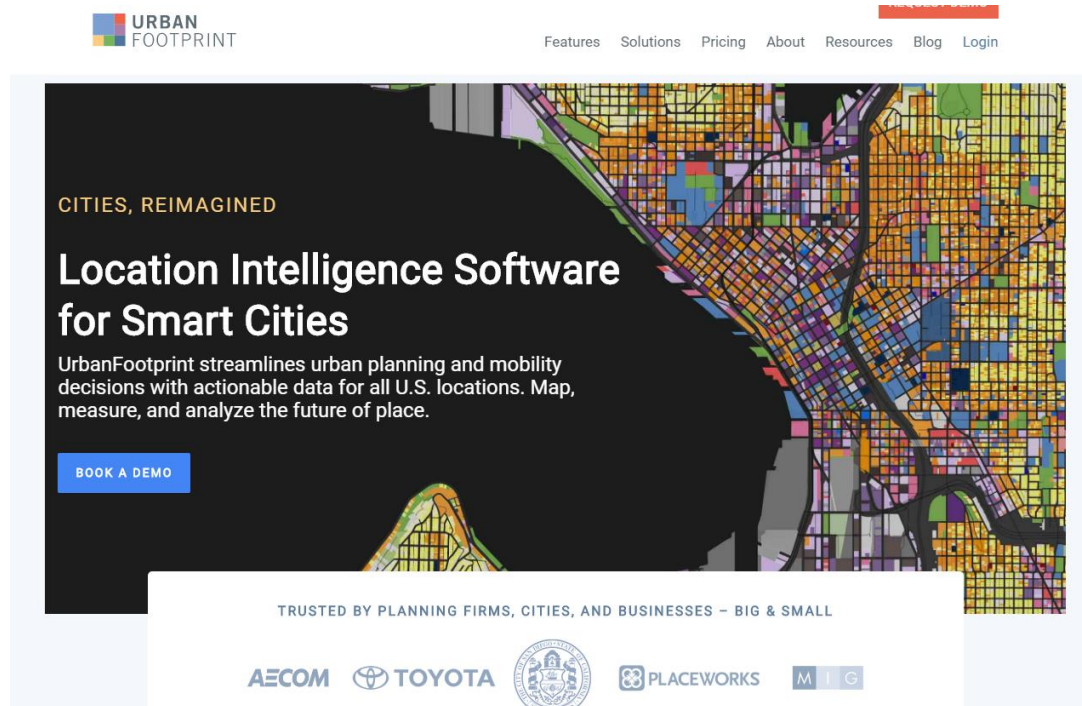
General Plan Mapping Tool

► <http://opr.ca.gov/planning/general-plan/data-mapping-tool.html>



Urban Footprint

- Urban Footprint <https://urbanfootprint.com/>



The screenshot shows the Urban Footprint website homepage. At the top, the logo consists of a small square divided into four colored quadrants (blue, red, green, yellow) followed by the text "URBAN FOOTPRINT". To the right of the logo is a navigation menu with links: "Features", "Solutions", "Pricing", "About", "Resources", "Blog", and "Login". The main content area features a large, colorful map of a city grid. Overlaid on the left side of the map is a dark rectangular box containing the text "CITIES, REIMAGINED" in orange, "Location Intelligence Software for Smart Cities" in white, and a paragraph: "UrbanFootprint streamlines urban planning and mobility decisions with actionable data for all U.S. locations. Map, measure, and analyze the future of place." Below this text is a blue button that says "BOOK A DEMO". At the bottom of the page, a white banner contains the text "TRUSTED BY PLANNING FIRMS, CITIES, AND BUSINESSES - BIG & SMALL" and a row of logos for AECOM, TOYOTA, the University of California seal, PLACEWORKS, and M | G.

URBAN
FOOTPRINT

Features Solutions Pricing About Resources Blog Login


CITIES, REIMAGINED

Location Intelligence Software for Smart Cities

UrbanFootprint streamlines urban planning and mobility decisions with actionable data for all U.S. locations. Map, measure, and analyze the future of place.

BOOK A DEMO

TRUSTED BY PLANNING FIRMS, CITIES, AND BUSINESSES - BIG & SMALL

AECOM TOYOTA  PLACEWORKS M | G

SB 379 Safety Element: Resources

- Climate projection data and tools <https://cal-adapt.org/>



SB 379 Safety Element: Resources

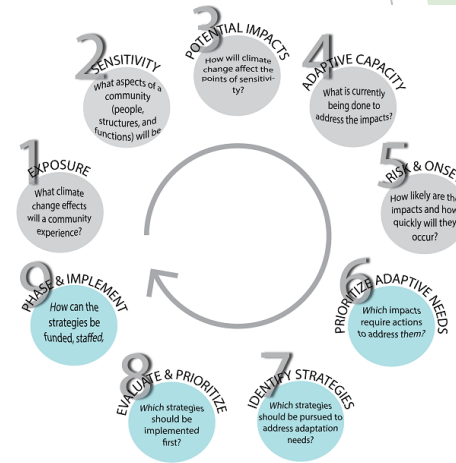
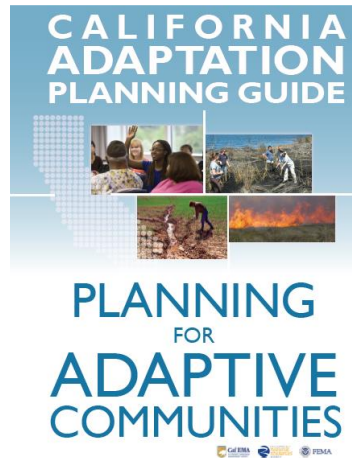
- Adaptation Clearinghouse <https://resilientca.org/>



SB 379 Safety Element: Resources

► Adaptation Planning Guide

<http://resources.ca.gov/climate/safeguarding/local-action/>



Update in progress – anticipated completion early 2020

Best Practices SB 379 Implementation

- ▶ Foster City
- ▶ Fresno
- ▶ Hermosa Beach
- ▶ Ventura
- ▶ San Mateo County (In Process)

Best Practices General Plan

- ▶ Fresno's GP did a great job at integrating climate concerns
 - ▶ Examine OPR Guidelines to discover best practices for each element
 - ▶ Communities are unique, no GP will encompass everything you need because you are all different.
 - ▶ It all depends on what the community envisions and how you want to grow your community

Thank You!

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<http://opr.ca.gov/planning/>