

**Appendix B
Draft General Plan
Recommended Revisions**

The following table provides a summary of revisions made to the July 1, 2009 version of the draft General Plan. Additional revisions may be proposed in the future, since staff has not completed review and preparation of responses to all comment letters received during the July/August 2009 public review period. The complete revised draft General Plan is available on the project website at the link below:

<http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dplu/gpupdate/index.html>



Chapter 1: Introduction

Page	Section	Revision
		No changes have been made to this chapter.

Chapter 2: Vision and Guiding Principles

Page	Section	Revision
2-7	Guiding Principles Guiding Principle 1	The following revision has been made to the first paragraph under the guiding principle: California and the San Diego region have been among the fastest growing areas in the nation and projections indicate that this will continue during the upcoming decades, regardless of variations associated with economic cycles. Data indicate that much of the growth has been and will continue to be attributable to birth rates of existing residents coupled with the longer <u>lives lifespan</u> of the population and, secondarily, due to immigration. The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) projects that the entire County’s population will increase by 40 percent between 2000 and 2030, or approximately 1,140,000 persons. Though considerable

Chapter 3: Land Use Element

Page	Section	Revision
3-11	Land Use Framework / Land Use Designations Table LU-1 Land Use Designations and Compatible Regional Categories	For the <i>General Commercial (C-1)</i> , <i>Office Professional (C-2)</i> , and <i>Neighborhood Commercial (C-3)</i> designations, under the Maximum Density column, Note d has been changed to Note e: <u>“Maximum residential densities are applied through the Zoning Ordinance”</u>
		For the <i>Open Space—Recreation</i> designation, under the Maximum Density column, Note e: “Maximum residential densities are applied through the Zoning Ordinance” has been changed to the following: <u>1 unit per 2, 4, or 8 gross acres (Note i)</u>
		The following note has been added: <u>Note i: Residential uses would not occur within this designation unless the proposed development has been carefully examined to assure that there will be no significant adverse environmental impacts, and erosion and fire problems will be minimal.</u>
3-17	Land Use Framework / Land Use Designations Nonresidential Land Use Designations	Tribal Lands. These lands comprise about 126,000 acres, or five percent of the unincorporated County on 18 federally recognized reservations <u>or Indian villages</u> . Tribal lands are primarily located in Rural Areas.



Chapter 3: Land Use Element		
Page	Section	Revision
3-21 to 3-23	Goals and Policies The Community Development Model	<p>Policy LU-1.7</p> <p>Relationship of County Land Use Designations with Adjoining Jurisdictions. Prohibit the use of established or planned land use patterns in nearby or adjacent jurisdictions as the primary precedent or justification for adjusting land use designations of unincorporated County lands. <u>Coordinate with adjacent cities to ensure that land use designations are consistent with existing and planned infrastructure capacities and capabilities.</u></p>
		<p>Policy LU-2.7</p> <p>Mitigation of Development Impacts. Require measures that minimize significant impacts to surrounding areas from uses or operations that cause excessive noise, <u>vibrations</u>, dust, odor, aesthetic impairment and/or are detrimental to human health and safety.</p>
		<p>Goal LU-4</p> <p>Inter-jurisdictional Coordination. Coordination with the plans and activities of other agencies <u>and tribal governments</u> that relate to issues such as land use, community character, transportation, energy, other infrastructure, public safety, and resource conservation and management in the unincorporated County and the region.</p>
3-25 to 3-27	Goals and Policies Planning for Sustainability	<p>Policy LU-5.1</p> <p>Reduction of Vehicle Trips within Communities. Incorporate a mixture of uses within Villages and Rural Villages and plan residential densities at a level that support multi-modal transportation, including walking, bicycling, and the use <u>of</u> public transit, when appropriate.</p>
		<p>Policy LU-8.2</p> <p>Groundwater Resources. Require development to identify adequate groundwater resources in groundwater dependent areas, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In areas dependent on currently identified groundwater overdrafted basins, <u>prohibit</u> new development from exacerbating overdraft conditions. Encourage programs to alleviate overdraft conditions in Borrego Valley. ■ In areas without current overdraft groundwater conditions, <u>prohibit evaluate</u> new groundwater-dependent development <u>to assure a sustainable long-term supply of groundwater is available that will not adversely impact existing groundwater users</u> where overdraft conditions are foreseeable. <p><i>A groundwater basin is considered in an overdraft condition when, during average conditions over a number of years, the amount of water being withdrawn from the basin exceeds the amount of water that recharges the basin.</i></p>



Chapter 3: Land Use Element		
Page	Section	Revision
3-36	Goals and Policies Community Services and Infrastructure Context / Water Supply	The following paragraph has been added after the second paragraph of the section: <u>In addition to the UWMP, which deals with long term planning, SDCWA's Board of Directors approved a Drought Management Plan (DMP) in 2006. The DMP provides potential actions that the SDCWA can take to minimize or avoid the impacts associated with supply shortage conditions due primarily to droughts. The DMP also contains a water supply allocation methodology to be used if the SDCWA is required to allocate supplies to its member agencies.</u>
3-40		Policy LU-12.1 Maintenance of Adequate Services. Require development to mitigate significant impacts to existing service levels of public facilities or services for existing residents and businesses. Provide improvements for Mobility Element roads in accordance with the Mobility Element Network Appendix matrices, which may result in ultimate build-out conditions that achieve an <u>higher improved</u> LOS but do not achieve a LOS of D or better.
3-42		Policy LU-14.4 Sewer Facilities. Prohibit sewer facilities that would induce unplanned growth. Require sewer systems to be planned, developed, and sized to serve the land use pattern and densities depicted on the Land Use Map. Sewer systems and services shall not be extended beyond <u>either</u> Village boundaries (or extant Urban Limit Lines), <u>whichever is more restrictive</u> , except when necessary for public health, safety, or welfare.

Chapter 4: Mobility Element		
Page	Section	Revision
4-7	Goals and Policies County Road Network Context / Road Classifications	The first sentence of the second paragraph has been revised as follows: Flexibility exists within the Public Road Standards for <u>exceptions</u> that may be appropriate for community context or other reasons.
4-10		The last paragraph in this section has been revised as follows: Local public roads are <u>normally</u> not included in the Mobility Element network, <u>but Local public roads</u> are depicted with the network for informational purposes when they provide continuity between two Mobility Element roads, especially <u>when</u> those that would operate at an unacceptable level of service without the local public roads. Local public roads are also depicted in areas that are currently undeveloped but planned as a future development area. Right-of-way should be reserved for these roads for local ingress/egress and non-motorized uses until subsequent planning efforts in the area determine specific locations of the local public road network. The basic criteria for depicting local public roads in the Mobility Element are provided in the County's <u>Local</u> -Public Road Standards.



Chapter 4: Mobility Element		
Page	Section	Revision
4-13	Goals and Policies County Road Network Context / Road Network	<p>Policy M-2.1</p> <p>Level Of Service Criteria. Require development projects to provide associated road improvements necessary to achieve a level of service of “D” or higher on all Mobility Element roads except for those where a failing level of service has been accepted by the County pursuant to the criteria specifically identified in the accompanying text box (Criteria for Accepting a Road Classification with Level of Service E/F). <u>When development is proposed on roads where a failing level of service has been accepted, require feasible mitigation in the form of road improvements or a fair share contribution to a road improvement program, consistent with the Mobility Element road network.</u></p> <p><i>Refer to the Background Material Appendix M3 (Roads Segments Where Adding Travel Lanes is Not Justified a Lower Level of Service is Deemed Acceptable) at the end of this chapter for list of road segments accepted to operate at LOS E/F.</i></p>
4-19	Goals and Policies Regional Transportation Coordination and Facilities Context / Rail Facilities	<p>The last paragraph in this section has been revised as follows:</p> <p>Since 1996, the California High-Speed Rail Authority (CHSRA) has been the state agency charged with planning, designing, constructing, and operating a statewide high-speed train system. <u>The High Speed Rail alignment from San Diego would be connected to this proposed system via the Interstate 15 corridor, from downtown San Diego to Escondido, Riverside County, and Los Angeles. The High Speed Rail alignment would originate in Downtown San Diego linking University City, Escondido, Riverside County, and Los Angeles via the San Diego-Los Angeles-San Luis Obispo Rail Corridor Agency (LOSSAN), Miramar Road/Carroll Canyon Road, and Interstate 15 corridors.</u> A programmatic environmental impact report/environmental impact statement (PEIR/EIS) was certified in 2005 and planning work continues on the corridor.</p>
4-19	Goals and Policies Regional Transportation Coordination and Facilities Context / Airports	<p>The first sentence of the first paragraph has been revised as follows:</p> <p>In addition to <u>San Diego International Airport Lindbergh Field</u>, 11 public-use airports are located within the boundaries of the County, along with four major military aviation facilities and numerous independent airports and heliports.</p>



Chapter 4: Mobility Element		
Page	Section	Revision
4-24 to 4-25	Goals and Policies Public Transit	<p>Policy M-8.1</p> <p>Transit Service for Transit-Dependent Populations. Coordinate with SANDAG, the CTSA, NCTD, and MTS to provide capital facilities and funding, where appropriate, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maximize opportunities for transit services in unincorporated communities ■ <u>Maximize the speed and efficiency of transit service through the development of transit priority treatments such as transit signal priority, transit queue jump lanes, and dedicated transit only lanes</u> ■ Provide for transit-dependent segments of the population, such as the disabled, seniors, low income, and children, where possible ■ Reserve adequate rights-of-way to accommodate existing and planned transit facilities including bus stops
		<p>Policy M-8.6</p> <p>Park and Ride Facilities. Coordinate with SANDAG, <u>Caltrans</u>, and tribal governments to study transit connectivity and address improving regional opportunities for park-and-ride facilities and transit service to gaming facilities and surrounding rural areas to reduce congestion on rural roads.</p>
		<p>Policy M-8.7</p> <p>Inter-Regional Travel Modes. Coordinate with SANDAG, <u>Caltrans</u>, and the California High-Speed Rail Authority, where appropriate, to identify alternative methods for inter-regional travel to serve the unincorporated County residents.</p>
		<p>Policy M-8.9 (NEW)</p> <p><u>Shuttles. Coordinate with Tribal governments, the Reservation Transportation Authority, and other large employers to provide shuttles and other means of connecting transit stops with job locations, civic, and commercial uses, where appropriate.</u></p>
4-27	Goals and Policies Parking / Context	<p>The first paragraph has been revised as follows:</p> <p>Parking is an essential component of an efficient transportation system that includes accommodation for automobiles, motorcycles, and bicycles. Parking requirements have an ability to alter transportation choices. Large amounts of Excess free parking <u>promotes an auto-oriented community</u>, discourages <u>high-frequency</u> transit, and can negatively affect walkability and safety by promoting an auto-oriented community. Yet as land becomes scarcer and construction costs increase, so do the costs of providing parking. If an insufficient number of vehicular parking spaces are provided, additional travel is required to find a parking space, causing congestion and delays. If too much vehicular parking is provided, a larger portion of the site is unnecessarily paved, causing degradation in community character and excess stormwater run-off.</p>



Chapter 4: Mobility Element		
Page	Section	Revision
4-35	Background Material Level of service	The last paragraph has been revised as follows: SANDAG and the County elected to be exempt from the State <u>is responsible for monitoring the performance of a Congestion Management Plan (CMP) roadway system program,</u> which includes selected freeways, state highways, and regional arterials in the County, including the unincorporated areas. In instances when there is a decline in the system's performance or when performance standards are not met, then The County is responsible for the preparation of a Deficiency Plan to monitor the transportation system performance, develop programs to address near- and long-term congestion, and better integrate land use and transportation planning decisions. There is a difference in the LOS threshold between the County and the CMP. In cases where the County has a lower LOS, this does not negate the CMP requirement for deficiency plans where the LOS is lower than LOS-E <u>Existing CMP monitoring, threshold levels, guidelines and mitigation strategies will be incorporated into other SANDAG plans and/or programs as a result.</u>

Chapter 5: Conservation and Open Space Element		
Page	Section	Revision
5-2	Introduction Purpose and Scope	The second bullet under the third paragraph has been revised as follows: <i>Water Resources</i> —Conserve and efficiently use water and protect <u>the groundwater aquifer,</u> water bodies, and water courses, which include reservoirs, rivers, streams, and the watersheds located throughout the region.
5-3	Introduction Relationship to Other General Plan Elements	The last section of this section has been revised as follows: Additionally, the mining of mineral resources typically has noise, <u>traffic, air, and groundwater</u> impacts that must be addressed.
5-11	Goals and Policies Water Resources Context	The following has been added to the beginning of the last paragraph of the section: <u>The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California imports water from the Colorado River and Northern California. This water is distributed to water purveyors in San Diego County.</u>
	Goals and Policies Water Resources	Policy COS-4.1 Water Conservation. <u>Require development to R</u> educe the waste of potable water through use of efficient technologies and conservation efforts that minimize the County's dependence on imported water and conserve groundwater resources.



Chapter 5: Conservation and Open Space Element

Page	Section	Revision
5-13	Goals and Policies Water Resources	<p>Policy COS-4.3</p> <p>Stormwater Filtration. Maximize stormwater filtration and/or infiltration in areas that are not subject to high groundwater by maximizing the natural drainage patterns and the retention of natural vegetation and other pervious surfaces. This policy shall not apply in areas with high groundwater, where raising the water table could cause septic system failures, and/or moisture damage to building slabs, and/or other problems.</p>
5-15 to 5-16	Goals and Policies Agricultural Resources	<p>Policy COS-6.1</p> <p>Protection of Agricultural Operations. Protect existing agricultural operations from encroachment of incompatible land uses by doing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Limiting the ability of new development to take actions to limit existing agricultural uses by informing and educating new projects as to the potential impacts from agricultural operations ■ Encouraging new or expanded agricultural land uses to provide a buffer of non-intensive agriculture or other appropriate uses (e.g., landscape screening) between intensive uses and adjacent non-agricultural land uses ■ Allowing for agricultural uses in agricultural areas and designing the development and lots in a manner that facilitates continued agricultural use within the development ■ Requiring development to minimize potential conflicts with adjacent agricultural operations through the incorporation of adequate buffers, setbacks, and project design measures to protect surrounding agriculture ■ Supporting local and State right-to-farm regulations ■ Retain or facilitate large and contiguous agricultural operations by consolidation of development during the subdivision process <p><i>Discourage development that is potentially incompatible with intensive agricultural uses includes schools and civic buildings where the public gather, daycare facilities under private institutional use, private institutional uses (e.g., private hospitals or rest homes), residential densities higher than two dwelling units per acre, and offices and retail commercial.</i></p>



Chapter 5: Conservation and Open Space Element

Page	Section	Revision
5-17	Goals and Policies Cultural Resources	<p>Policy COS-7.3</p> <p>Archaeological Collections. Require <u>the appropriate treatment and preservation of archaeological all collections in a culturally appropriate manner and require these collections</u> to be placed in a local curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, with the exception of those required by law to be repatriated.</p> <p><i>The determination of what constitutes appropriate treatment and preservation of archaeological collections should be based on existing federal curation standards in combination with consultation with the affected community, such as the tribes. Many collections should be placed in a local collections curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79. The proper storage and treatment of these collections should also be based on consultation with the affected community, such as the tribes. In addition, existing federal and state law governs the treatment of certain cultural items and human remains, requires consultation, and in some circumstances, repatriation. The County is committed to conduct an inventory of collections it holds or are held by cultural resources consulting firms.</i></p>
5-18		<p>Policy COS-7.4</p> <p>Consultation with Affected Communities. Require consultation with affected communities, including local tribes to determine the appropriate treatment of cultural resources.</p> <p><i>Consultation should take place with the affected communities concerning the appropriate treatment of cultural resources, including archaeological sites, sacred places, traditional cultural properties, historical buildings and objects, artifacts, human remains, and other items. <u>The County is required by law, Senate Bill 18 Protection of Traditional Tribal Cultural Places (SB-18), to consult with the appropriate tribes for projects that may result in major land use decisions including General Plans, General Plan Amendments, Specific Plans and Specific Plan Amendment. In addition to these types of permits, it is County policy to consult with the appropriate tribes on all other projects that contain or are likely to contain, archaeological resources. State law SB-18 requires consultation with tribes during the processing of proposed Specific Plans, Specific Plan Amendments, and General Plan Amendments. In addition the County will consult with affected communities, such as the tribes, on all projects that have the potential to impact important cultural resources.</u> Consultation may also include active participation by the tribes as monitors in the survey, testing, excavation, and grading phases of the project.</i></p>



Chapter 5: Conservation and Open Space Element

Page	Section	Revision
5-18	Goals and Policies Cultural Resources	<p>Policy COS-7.5 Treatment of Human Remains. Require human remains be treated with the utmost dignity and respect <u>and that the disposition and handling of human remains will be done in consultation with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) and under the requirements of Federal, State and County Regulations.</u></p> <p><i>Human remains, including ancestral Native American remains, should be left undisturbed and preserved in place whenever possible. For most development permits, this is required by the County's Resource Protection Ordinance. In the event that human remains are discovered during any phase of an archaeological investigation, the requirements of State and local laws and ordinances, including notification of and consultation with appropriate tribal members, must be followed in determining what constitutes appropriate treatment of those remains.</i></p> <p>Policy COS-8.1 Preservation and Adaptive Reuse. Encourage the preservation and/or adaptive reuse of historic sites, structures, and landscapes as a means of protecting important historic resources <u>as part of the discretionary application process, and encourage the preservation of historic structures identified during the ministerial application process.</u></p> <p><i>Historic buildings, objects, trails, landscapes and districts are important parts of the multi-cultural heritage of San Diego County and should be preserved for the future enjoyment and education of the County's diverse populations. Preservation and adaptive reuse of these resources should be encouraged during the planning process and an emphasis should be placed on incentives for preservation, such as the Mills Act property tax program, in addition to restrictions on development, where appropriate.</i></p>
5-28	Goals and Policies Visual Resources Table COS-1 County Scenic Highway System	<p>The route for map reference #10 has been revised as follows: Via de la Valle, El Escondido <u>Paseo Delicias</u>, and Del Dios Highway</p>
5-30	Goals and Policies Visual Resources	<p>Policy COS-11.4 Collaboration with Agencies and Jurisdictions. Coordinate with adjacent federal and State agencies, <u>and</u> local jurisdictions, <u>and tribal governments</u> to protect scenic resources and corridors that extend beyond the County's land use authority, but are important to the welfare of County residents.</p>



Chapter 5: Conservation and Open Space Element		
Page	Section	Revision
5-31	Goals and Policies Visual Resources	<p>Policy COS-13.3 (NEW)</p> <p><u>Collaboration to Retain Night Skies. Coordinate with adjacent federal and State agencies, local jurisdictions, and tribal governments to retain the quality of night skies by minimizing light pollution.</u></p>
5-34	Goals and Policies Air Quality, Climate Change, and Energy Context / Energy & Sustainable Development	<p>The last two paragraphs in this section have been revised as follows:</p> <p>Energy efficiency, a key to meeting long-term energy needs, implies using less energy to perform the same function. Conserving energy or “doing without”, and using energy more efficiently by doing the same task with less energy, are other methods <u>where</u> the County can promote to extend the supply of energy, <u>with minimal to no adverse impacts</u>. Installing lighting that uses less electricity, installing additional insulation to reduce heating and cooling requirements, and switching to a vehicle with better gas mileage are energy efficiency measures. Conservation connotes “doing without” in order to save energy rather than using less energy to do the same thing. For example, turning off lights, turning down the air conditioner, and making fewer vehicle trips are all conservation measures.</p> <p>Renewable sources include everything from small rooftop solar photovoltaic applications to larger renewable developments such as the Kumeyaay Wind project. <u>While the large projects can supply energy to many thousands of homes, they generally require new transmission lines, which can result in land use and aesthetic impacts, along with an increased risk of wildfires.</u> San Diego County depends ...</p>
5-38	Goals and Policies Air Quality, Climate Change, and Energy	<p>Goal COS-17</p> <p>Sustainable Solid Waste Management. Perform solid waste management in a manner that protects natural resources from pollutants while providing sufficient, long term capacity through vigorous reduction, reuse, and recycling, <u>and composting</u> programs.</p> <hr/> <p>Policy COS-7.1</p> <p>Reduction of Solid Waste Materials. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and future landfill capacity needs through reduction, reuse, or recycling of all types of solid waste that is generated. Divert solid waste from landfills in compliance with the California <i>Integrated Waste Management Act</i> (AB 939) that requires each local jurisdiction in the state to divert at least 50 percent of its solid waste from being placed into landfills.</p> <p><u>The current State-required diversion rate for solid waste is 50%. Should that rate change, as reflected in several bills before the California legislature in September, 2009, the County of San Diego will begin to comply within the requirements of the new law.</u></p>



Chapter 5: Conservation and Open Space Element

Page	Section	Revision
5-39	Goals and Policies Air Quality, Climate Change, and Energy	Goal COS-19 Sustainable Water Supply. Conservation of limited water supply supporting <u>all uses including urban, rural, commercial, industrial,</u> and agricultural uses.
5-40 to 5-41	Goals and Policies Parks and Recreation Context	<p>The first paragraph in this section has been revised as follows: This section identifies how the County of San Diego intends to meet the public need for parks and recreation opportunities. This section also identifies how the County intends to meet open space needs including building out the <u>MSCP-inter-connected</u> preserve <u>system (refer to Goal COS-1)</u> and meeting General Plan goals and County strategic initiatives. The Mobility Element addresses ...</p> <p>The following sentence has been added to the end of the second paragraph as follows: <u>In addition to the Park and Recreation goals and policies concerning Open Space, see also goals and policies under the Biological Resources and Cultural Resources sections on this Element.</u></p> <p>The last paragraph in this section has been revised as follows: Existing sources of funding for park acquisition and development include federal, state, and local funds and donations, as well as through developer extractions. The Park Lands Dedication Ordinance (PLDO) provides funding for local park active recreation. The PLDO specifies that new subdivisions are required to dedicate active park land or pay a fee in-lieu of dedication, or a combination of both, at a level of three acres per 1,000 population. State law allows for up to five acres per 1,000 population if the current active park acreage exceeds the three-acre level. These fees may also be used to provide recreational <u>services</u> in regional parks for local community residents. The County also ...</p>
5-42 to 5-43	Goals and Policies Parks and Recreation	<p>Policy COS-21.3 Park Design. Design parks that reflect community character and identity, incorporate local natural <u>and cultural</u> landscapes and features, and consider the surrounding land uses and urban form <u>and cultural and historic resources.</u></p> <p>Policy COS-23.1 Public Access. Provide public access to natural and cultural <u>(where allowed)</u> resources through effective planning that conserves the County’s native wildlife and enhances and restores a continuous network of connected natural habitat.</p>



Chapter 6: Housing Element

Page	Section	Revision
		No changes have been made to this element.

Chapter 7: Safety Element

Page	Section	Revision
7-4	Goals and Policies Hazards Mitigation, Disaster Preparedness, and Emergency Response	Policy S-1.1 Land Use Designation <u>Minimize Exposure to Hazards</u> . Minimize the population exposed to hazards by assigning land use designations and density allowances that reflect site specific constraints and hazards.
7-9 to 7-10	Goals and Policies Fire Hazards	Policy S-4.1 Fuel Management Programs. Support programs consistent with state law that require fuel management/modification within established defensible space boundaries and when strategic fuel modification is necessary outside of defensible space, balance fuel management needs <u>to protect structures</u> with the preservation of native vegetation <u>and sensitive habitats</u> . Policy S-4.2 Coordination to Minimize Fuel Management Impacts. <u>Consider solicit</u> comments from CAL FIRE, <u>local fire agencies</u> , and wildlife agencies for recommendations regarding mitigation for impacts to habitat and species into fuel management projects.



Chapter 7: Safety Element		
Page	Section	Revision
		<p>Policy S-6.4 Fire Protection Services for Development. Require that development demonstrate that fire services can be provided that meet the minimum travel times identified in Table S-1 (Travel Time Standards).</p> <p><i>Travel times are calculated using accepted methodology based on the travel distance from the fire station to the farthest dwelling unit of the development. Fire stations must be staffed year-round, publicly supported, and committed to providing service. These do not include stations that are not obligated by law to automatically respond to an incident. <u>Travel time is based on standards published by the National Fire Protection Association. Travel time does not represent total response time, which is calculated by adding the travel time to the call processing time and to the turnout/reflex time. Generally, the call processing and turnout/reflex time would add between two to three minutes to the travel time. However, there are no national or state established standards on calculating response times.</u></i></p> <p><i>Table S 1 establishes a service level standard for fire and first responder emergency medical services that is appropriate to the area where a development is located. Standards are intended to (1) help ensure development occurs in areas with adequate fire protection and/or (2) help improve fire service in areas with inadequate coverage by requiring mitigation for service-level improvements as part of project approval.</i></p>
7-20	Goals and Policies Flood Hazards	<p>Policy S-9.4 Development in Villages. Allow new uses and development within the floodplain fringe (land within the floodplain outside of the floodway) only when environmental impacts and hazards are mitigated. This policy does not apply to floodplains with unmapped floodways. Require land available outside the floodplain to be fully utilized before locating development within a floodplain. Development within a floodplain may be denied if it will cause significant adverse environmental impacts <u>or is prohibited in the community plan. Channelization of floodplains is allowed within villages only when specifically addressed in community plans.</u></p> <p><i>A higher level of flexibility for floodplain encroachment within Villages is provided where future growth is planned and where fewer options are available for locating development outside the floodplain.</i></p>



Chapter 7: Safety Element

Page	Section	Revision
7-20	Goals and Policies Flood Hazards	<p>Policy S-9.5</p> <p>Development in the Floodplain Fringe. Prohibit development in the floodplain fringe when located on Semi-Rural and Rural Lands to maintain the capacity of the floodplain, <u>unless specifically allowed in a community plan</u>. This policy shall not apply when the lot is entirely within the floodplain or when sufficient land for development on a project site is not available and where clustering is not feasible to minimize encroachment on floodplains. In those instances, require development to minimize impacts to the capacity of the floodplain. <u>For parcels located entirely within a floodplain or without sufficient space for a building pad outside the floodplain, the development is limited to a single family home on an existing lot and those uses that do not compromise the environmental attributes of the floodplain or require further channelization.</u></p>

Chapter 8: Noise Element

Page	Section	Revision
8-2	Introduction Relationship to Other General Plan Elements	<p>The fourth bullet to the first paragraph in this section has been revised as follows:</p> <p>Open Space/Conservation—Excessive noise can adversely affect <u>biological resources, along with</u> the enjoyment of recreational pursuits in parks and other designated open spaces, particularly in areas where a quiet environment is valued as part of the recreational or outdoor experience. As a result, noise levels are considered in the planning of <u>habitat conservation areas and</u> new recreational and open space areas. Additionally, open space can be used to separate and buffer noise sensitive land uses from noise producers by the effective use of setbacks and landscaped berms.</p>
8-10	Noise Standards Table N-2: Noise Standards	<p>The following note has been added to the bottom of the table:</p> <p><u>Note: Exterior Noise Level compatibility guidelines for Land Use Categories A-H are identified in Table N-1, Noise Compatibility Guidelines.</u></p>

Chapter 9: Implementation of the General Plan

Page	Section	Revision
		No changes have been made to this chapter.



Chapter 10: Acronyms and Glossary

Page	Section	Revision
10-6 and 10-31	Glossary	<p>The following revisions have been made to the glossary</p> <p><u>Agriculture Preserve</u>—An agricultural preserve defines the boundary of an area within which the County has entered into a contract with the property owner, through a resolution of the Board of Supervisors. Only land located within an agricultural preserve is eligible for a Williamson Act contract. Preserves are regulated by rules and restrictions designated in the resolution to ensure that the land within the preserve is maintained for agricultural or open space use.</p> <p><u>Sustainable Development</u>—Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Community use of natural resources in a way that does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs</p>

Land Use Maps Appendix

Page	Section	Revision
		For changes to the Land Use Map refer to Appendix C of the Planning Report.

Mobility Element Network Appendix

Page	Section	Revision
		For changes to the Mobility Element Network refer to Appendix D of the Planning Report.

Forest Conservation Initiative Appendix

Page	Section	Revision
		No changes have been made to this appendix.