
Countywide Plan Preliminary Issues Matrix

DRAFT

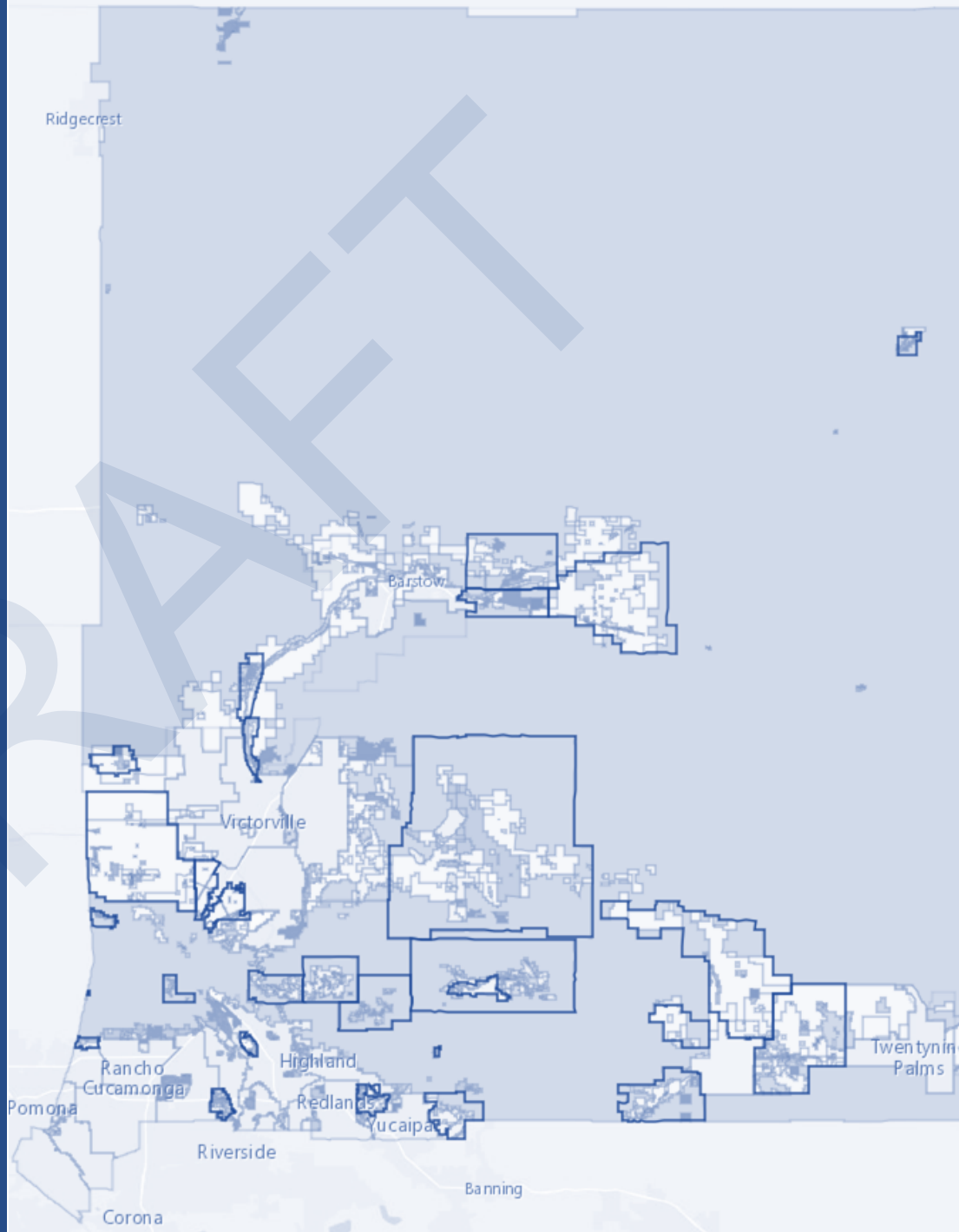
September 2017

Prepared by PlaceWorks

This document was prepared to inform the preparation of the Countywide Plan. This document is not intended to be continuously updated and may contain out-of-date material and information. See additional information on this document's use, intent, & limitations on the next page.



COUNTYWIDE PLAN
OUR COUNTY - OUR FUTURE



INTRODUCTION

After over a year of due diligence efforts for the Countywide Plan, this document highlights key information from background reports, community plan outreach, surveys, and interviews.

The purpose of this document is to provide a broad summary of preliminary issues, challenges, and opportunities facing the County, its communities, and its stakeholders. With this information, the County and consultant team can begin to prepare the draft Policy Plan.

USE, INTENT, AND LIMITATIONS

This document was prepared to inform the preparation of the Countywide Plan. This document is not intended to be continuously updated and may contain out-of-date material and information.

This document is not intended to be comprehensive and does not address all issues that were or could have been considered and discussed during the preparation of the Countywide Plan. Additionally, many other materials (reports, data, etc.) were used in the preparation of the Countywide Plan. This document is not intended to be a compendium of all reference materials.

This document may be used to understand some of the issues considered and discussed during the preparation of the Countywide Plan, but should not be used as the sole reference for data or as confirmation of intended or desired policy direction. Final policy direction was subject to change based on additional input from the general public, stakeholders, and decision makers during regional outreach meetings, public review of the environmental impact report, and public adoption hearings.

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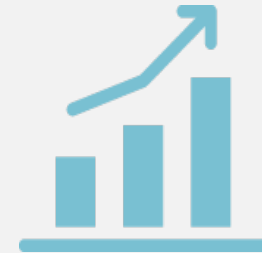
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* The Housing and Renewable Energy & Conservation Elements began in advance and independently of the Countywide Plan. These elements will be incorporated at adoption

Land Use

LAND USE

GEOGRAPHIC SCALE

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Large service area with diverse urban and natural environments can hamper efficiency• Overlapping service areas requires greater coordination and can create confusion on responsibility	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 20,000 square miles▪ 4% unconstrained (physical/regulatory)▪ Valley, Mountain, North/East Desert▪ Subregional jobs-housing balance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider differential development patterns for uninc SOI vs other uninc areas<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Local vs subregional jobs-housing balance– Limited nodal and transit-oriented development	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Over 100 local, state, and federal agencies and districts
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annexation/service guidance<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Preference getting SOIs annexed– Limited County funded services	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 88% land area is outside the County's administrative control

LAND USE

LAND OWNERSHIP & ADMINISTRATION

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Majority of land owned by federal government and cannot be County regulated<ul style="list-style-type: none">– But participate in NEPA (EA/EIS)	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 85% of uninc. county federally owned▪ Private ownership for uninc. land in V:72% M:13% ND: 12% ED: 13%▪ 88% of entire county outside county control
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary partners for coordination<ul style="list-style-type: none">– BLM– Military– National Parks Service– US Forest Service	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Federal, state, utilities/rail, tribal, County, school districts, self-governed special districts▪ Dozens of other local public agencies, nonprofit, or other tax exempt entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate County goals and those of other agencies<ul style="list-style-type: none">– E.g., conservation, military, mineral resource, etc.	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 88% land area is outside the County's administrative control

LAND USE

FEDERAL AGENCIES

AGENCY	Legislative	Regulatory	Funder	Prop. Owner	Serv. Provider	AGENCY	Legislative	Regulatory	Funder	Prop. Owner	Serv. Provider
Bureau of Justice Assistance			■			US Marine Corps				■	
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)		■		■		USDA – Natural Resource Conservation Service			■		
Department of Homeland Security			■								
Federal Emergency Management Agency	■	■	■								
Fort Irwin Army Base			■								
Joint Regional Intelligence Center		■									
National Park Service				■							
Office of Civil Rights (U.S. Dept. of HHS)		■									
US Army Corps of Engineers	■	■	■	■	■						
US Bureau of Land Reclamation	■		■								
US Depart. of Agriculture		■	■		■						
US Department of Health and Human Services		■	■								
US Department of Housing and Urban Development	■	■	■								
US Department of Transportation	■	■	■								
US Drug Enforcement Agency		■									
US Fish and Wildlife Service	■	■									
US Forest Service (U.S. Dept. of Ag.)		■		■							

LAND USE

STATE AGENCIES

AGENCY	Legislative	Regulatory	Funder	Prop. Owner	Serv. Provider	AGENCY	Legislative	Regulatory	Funder	Prop. Owner	Serv. Provider
CA Air Resources Board	■	■				California Transportation Agency (Caltrans)	■	■	■	■	
CA Bureau of Real Estate	■			■		California State WIC			■		
CA Bureau of State and Community Corrections			■			CalRecycle and Local Enforcement Agency	■	■			
CA Department of Conservation (DOC)	■					CDPH - Emergency Preparedness Office			■		
CA Department of Fish and Wildlife	■	■		■		CDPH - Food, pools and dairy		■			
CA Department of Food and Agriculture		■				CDPH - Medical Marijuana Program		■			
CA Department of Forestry and Fire Protection		■			■	CDPH - Office of AIDS (OA)			■		
CA Department of Water Resources/ RWQCB	■	■	■	■		CDPH - Vector Borne Disease Section		■			
CA Emergency Management Agency		■	■		■	CDPH - Veterinary Health Section		■			
CA Environmental Protection Agency	■	■				CDPH - Vital Records		■			
CA Housing and Community Development		■				Child Health and Disability Prevention Program					■
CA Natural Resources Agency	■	■	■			Patton State Hospital					■
CA Office of Mine Reclamation (CA Dept of Cons)		■				Radiologic Health Branch (CA Dept of Public Health)		■			
CA Office of Planning and Research	■	■				State Controller's Office		■			
CA State Parks				■		State Mining & Geology Board (CA Dept of Cons)		■			
CA Veterinary Medical Board		■				State Registrar Center for Health Statistics		■			
California Department of Toxic Substances Control	■	■				State/ Regional Water Resources Control Board		■			

LAND USE

LAND USE DISTRICTS (LUDs)

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One-map system burdens entitlement process (GPAs)• GP LUDs should be broad and communicate a clear picture of land use patterns	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 93% of uninc. land RC; only 7% of this is under County administrative control▪ 6% of uninc. land RL/RS▪ 1% all other LUDs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resource Conservation (RC) is too broad and permits wide variety of incompatible uses• Industrial LUDs need to better reflect appropriate range of uses	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ County LUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Special Development LUD should be eliminated wherever possible• Establish mixed use as an overlay and/or through policies• Guidelines for when County will support GPAs	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Resistance to change and general confusion of property owners▪ Unrealistic development expectations

LAND USE

COMMUNITY PLANS

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Majority of communities want to remain as planned, but want greater flexibility for commercial uses• Some communities face potential conflicts between residential and industrial uses• Mountain and Desert communities emphasized preserving the natural environment for aesthetic and economic reasons• A few communities see value in adding or expanding sewer systems to bring new uses, amenities, and economic growth	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 27 community plans▪ 1,350 sq. mi. (7%) of uninc. lands▪ 5 CPs overlap with city SOIs▪ 47% RC, 40% RL, 4% RS, 9% all others
	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ County Supervisors▪ County LUS
	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Tax revenue generated in CP areas insufficient for expanded and/or desired levels of service

LAND USE

UNINC SPHERES OF INFLUENCE (SOIs)

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Majority of SOIs consistently planned by County and city/town• Desert Gateway Specific Plan (Victorville SOI) plans for 83K people, 40K jobs, and transit on top of MRZs• Fontana and Rialto SOIs most urbanized and could accommodate growth• Most other SOIs are not suited for substantial growth	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 20/24 incorp jurisdictions▪ 1,000 sq. mil (5%) of uninc. lands▪ 5 city SOIs overlap with CPs
	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ County with cities/towns
	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Desires of cities/towns to grow differently than County▪ Developers getting entitled in county before annexing into city/town

LAND USE

MILITARY

- Development adjacent to military facilities could impede operations
- Bases need maneuvering acreage and airspace
- Need to coordinate with military to prevent encroachment
 - Permanent protection of public lands adjacent to bases
 - Permanent conservation of private lands adjacent to bases;
 - Military Training Routes to preserve airspace; and
 - Management of endangered and threatened species

Magnitude

- 5 major installations
- 2.2 mil acres
- 30,000 employees

Responsible Agencies

- Military and other federal agencies
- County LUS
- Land trusts

Potential Constraints

- Multiple roles of land in and around bases create competing demands

LAND USE

2007 GENERAL PLAN ISSUES

- Annex communities with access to sewer system
- Increase critical review over land use changes
- Require development to mitigate environmental impacts
- Native plant requirements
- Buffering incompatible uses/scales
- Buffering mixed use development
- Land “swapping” to create cohesive areas of publicly owned land
- Distribute “beneficial” public uses equitably (schools, libraries, etc.)
- Improve jobs/housing balance
- Encourage development in SOIs and proximity to services
- Multi-agency coordination

LAND USE

2007 COMMUNITY PLAN ISSUES

VALLEY

- Preserve appropriately-scaled agriculture and livestock keeping
- Strict adherence to Land Use Map

MOUNTAIN

- Strict adherence to Land Use Map
- Avoid strip retail
- Regulate hillside development
- Create location criteria for multifamily uses
- Limit industrial and commercial to what is necessary to serve the area
- Adopt industrial use location criteria

DESERT

- Adopt native landscaping standards
- Location criteria for all uses
- Infill core areas where there is infrastructure
- Buffer between different uses and intensities
- Limit industrial and commercial to what is necessary to serve the area

LAND USE

2007 COMMUNITY PLAN ISSUES

UNIQUE CPC

- Bear Valley: Create opportunity for starter homes, develop vacant and underutilized lots, use USFS lands for industrial
- Bloomington: Generate more housing options, especially for seniors
- Hilltop: Encourage joint-use rec facilities, designate sledding areas, build more public restrooms
- Homestead Valley: Work with BLM to exchange lands for industrial use
- Joshua Tree: Avoid big box stores, establish gateway to national park, reduce trail crossing conflicts (including new signage)
- Lake Arrowhead: Establish location criteria for tourist-oriented commercial, create master plan
- Lytle Creek: Establish location criteria for commercial uses
- Phelan/Pinon Hills: Avoid big box stores

LAND USE

2017 DRAFT CPC ISSUES (FOCUS/ ACTION STATEMENTS)

VALLEY

- Preserve appropriately-scaled agriculture and livestock keeping
- Public gathering spaces in core areas

MOUNTAIN

- Industrial location criteria
- Industrial recycling and storage park
- Commercial to meet local needs
- Create a thriving downtown/core area
- Façade improvement program
- Attract and retain permanent residents
- Setback & parking difficulties
- Non-conforming uses
- Short-term rental impacts

DESERT

- Location criteria for all uses
- Encourage commercial and light industrial uses
- Low-impact & sustainable development
- Code enforcement

2017 DRAFT CPC ISSUES (FOCUS/ ACTION STATEMENTS)

UNIQUE CPC

- Bloomington: Generate more housing options, especially for seniors, prevent expansion of industrial/logistics into residential neighborhoods, create a community gateway
- Helendale: Encourage industrial development
- Homestead Valley: Identify where OHVs can and cannot go
- Joshua Tree: Prohibit OHV use in the community, address short-term rental impacts
- Oak Glen: Regulate wedding venue uses to address nuisances, education and enforcement regarding illegal use of OHVs

Infrastructure & Utilities

INFRASTRUCTURE

WATER

- New construction must be served by approved water purveyor or permitted well (no hauled water per state law)
- Capacity to serve growth
 - Valley: adequate supply/facilities
 - Mountain: limited supply
 - Desert: some capacity
- Some communities could access more water but at prohibitive prices
- Recycled wastewater being used in some areas
- Groundwater contamination causing some communities to rely on bottled water; could get worse if contamination and use of septic spreads or as new regulations emerge

Magnitude

- Unincorp county: 85% local groundwater, 15% imported purchased water (primarily MWD through SWP)
- 27 CPs: 9 on wells, 11 on a mix of wells and public water system, 7 primarily by a public water system
- 20 SOIs: 3 areas on wells, 4 on a mix of wells and public water system, 13 primarily by a public water system

Responsible Agencies

- MWD and regional water wholesalers for imported water
- Public/private retail purveyors manage majority of groundwater pumping and distribution
- County Service Areas (CSAs) and Community Facilities Districts (CFDs) generally for smaller and/or remote areas with few customers
- County Dept EHS regulates systems with <200 connections and is responsible for permitting new wells

Potential Constraints

- Cycles of severe droughts
- Lack of County control/role in managing water
- Increasing water costs (esp in droughts)
- Groundwater contamination in some areas
- Groundwater Management Act impacts unknown at this time

INFRASTRUCTURE WATER

Notes:

1. Community plan areas are listed in alphabetical order by region and then by place along the community plan continuum (detailed, framework, foundation).
2. The following cities/town do not have unincorporated SOIs Chino Hills, Grand Terrace, Ontario, and Yucca Valley.
3. The following communities and unincorporated SOIs overlap: Big Bear (Big Bear Lake), Bloomington (Rialto/Fontana), Mentone (Redlands), Muscoy (San Bernardino), Oak Hills (Hesperia), Oro Grande (Victorville), and San Antonio Heights (Upland).
4. The level of constraints on growth due to water supply is based on capacity per UWMPs and/or LAFCO evaluation.

LOCATION				LOCATION				LOCATION							
PA – Public Agency PR/W – Private/Wells VL – Very Low, L – Low, M – Moderate, H – High															
Supply Constraints on Growth	Conveyor	System Issues		Supply Constraints on Growth	Conveyor	System Issues		Supply Constraints on Growth	Conveyor	System Issues					
COMMUNITY PLAN AREAS				Lucerne Valley				M	PR/W	No		Highland	VL	PA	No
VALLEY				Phelan/Pinon Hills				L	Mix	No		Loma Linda	VL	PR/W	N/A
Bloomington	VL	Mix	No	Baker	L	Mix	No		Montclair	VL	PA	No			
Muscoy	L	PR/W	N/A	Homestead Valley	H	L	Mix	No		Rancho Cucamonga	L	PA	No		
Mentone	L	PA	No	Morongo Valley (incl CSA 70 F/ W3)	M	PR/W	N/A		Redlands	M	PA	No			
San Antonio Heights	H	PA	No	Oak Hills (CSA 70 J)	L	PA	No		Rialto	VL	PA	No			
MOUNTAIN				Daggett				H	Mix	No		San Bernardino	VL	PA	No
Bear Valley	M	Mix	No	El Mirage	H	PR/W	N/A		Upland	L	PA	No			
Crest Forest	L	Mix	No	Newberry Springs	H	PR/W	N/A		Yucaipa	M	PA	No			
Hilltop	L	Mix	No	Oro Grande (incl CSA 42)	L	PA	No		MOUNTAIN						
Lake Arrowhead (incl CSA 70 CG)	M	Mix	No	Pioneertown (CSA 70 W4)	H	PA	No		Big Bear	M	PA	No			
Oak Glen	M	PR/W	N/A	Yermo	H	Mix	No		DESERT						
Wrightwood	M	PR/W	N/A	UNINCORPORATED SOI						Adelanto	M	PR/W	N/A		
Angelus Oaks	M	Mix	No	VALLEY						Apple Valley	L	Mix	No		
Lytle Creek	H	PR/W	N/A	Chino	VL	PA	No		Barstow	M	Mix	No			
Mt Baldy	M	PR/W	N/A	Colton Northwest	VL	Mix	No		Hesperia	L	PA	No			
DESERT				Colton East	VL	PR/W	N/A		Needles (no service per MSR)	M	PA	No			
Helendale	L	Mix	No	Fontana North	VL	PA	No		Victorville (incl CSA 64)	L	PA	No			
Joshua Tree	M	PA	No	Fontana West	VL	Mix	No		Twentynine Palms	L	PA	No			

INFRASTRUCTURE WASTEWATER

- Groundwater contamination, especially when combined with strained or limited water supply, creates problems for OWTS and WWTS
- Contamination can result in a septic ban (i.e. Yucca Valley)
- Requirements to connect in areas where sewer being introduced
- Preference on funding public WWTS over package treatment plant
- Responsibility for failed packaged treatment facilities
- Reserve funding for facility replacement

Magnitude

- Septic-only systems restrict density to 2 units/ac or less and require $\geq 1/2$ -ac lots

Responsible Agencies

- Incorporated jurisdictions
- Public sewer service agencies
- County Service Areas (CSAs) and Community Facilities Districts (CFDs) generally for smaller and/or remote areas with few customers
- State and regional water quality control boards

Potential Constraints

- Cost of extending sewer may exceed funding ability of incremental development

INFRASTRUCTURE

WATER QUALITY

- Historical and ongoing groundwater contamination
 - Plumes and contamination exceeding safe levels
 - Incorporated/unincorp areas
- Impaired waterways and basins (surface water)
- Varying County role and responsibility
- Older infrastructure drains offsite as fast as possible (no recharge/conservation)

Magnitude

- Dozens of groundwater contamination plumes and impaired waterways throughout Valley and Desert regions

Responsible Agencies

- State Water Resources Control Board
- Regional Water Quality Control Board
- County and local jurisdictions (MS4 permit or co-permittee under MS-4)

Potential Constraints

- Land and cost for BMP treatment implementation

INFRASTRUCTURE WASTEWATER

Notes:

1. Community plan areas are listed in alphabetical order by region and then by place along the community plan continuum (detailed, framework, foundation).

2. The following cities/town do not have unincorporated SOIs Chino Hills, Grand Terrace, Ontario, and Yucca Valley.

3. The following communities and unincorporated SOIs overlap: Big Bear (Big Bear Lake), Bloomington (Rialto/Fontana), Mentone (Redlands), Muscoy (San Bernardino), Oak Hills (Hesperia), Oro Grande (Victorville), and San Antonio Heights (Upland).

4. Constraints on growth is based on access to sewer and adequate wastewater treatment capacity or reliance on septic per LAFCO.

LOCATION <i>PA – Public Agency</i> <i>PR/S – Private/Septic</i> <i>VL – Very Low, L – Low,</i> <i>M – Moderate, H – High</i>				Constraints on Growth	Treatment Provider	System Issues	LOCATION	Constraints on Growth	Treatment Provider	System Issues				
COMMUNITY PLAN AREAS							Lucerne Valley	H	PR/S	N/A	Highland	VL	PA	No
VALLEY							Phelan/Pinon Hills	M	PR/S	N/A	Loma Linda	L	PR/S	N/A
Bloomington (<i>incl CSA 70 BL</i>)	L	Mix	No				<i>Baker (CSD)</i>	H	PA	No	Montclair	VL	PA	No
Muscoy	L	PR/S	N/A				Homestead Valley	H L	PR/S	N/A	Rancho Cucamonga	VL	PA	No
Mentone (<i>incl CFD 2003-1</i>)	L	Mix	No				Morongo Valley	H	PR/S	N/A	Redlands	L	PR/S	N/A
San Antonio Heights	L	PA	No				Oak Hills	L	PR/S	N/A	Rialto (<i>incl CSA 70 GH</i>)	VL	PA	No
MOUNTAIN							Daggett	H	PR/S	N/A	San Bernardino (<i>incl CSA 70 GH</i>)	VL	PA	No
Bear Valley (<i>incl CSA 53 B, OWTS ban</i>)	M	PA	No				El Mirage	H	PR/S	N/A	Upland	L	PA	No
Crest Forest (<i>Crestline Sanitation District</i>)	M	PA	No				Newberry Springs	H	PR/S	N/A	Yucaipa (<i>OWTS ban</i>)	L	PA	No
Hilltop (<i>incl CSA 79</i>)	M	PA	No				Oro Grande (<i>incl CSA 42</i>)	L	PA	No	MOUNTAIN			
Lake Arrowhead (<i>CSD</i>)	M	PA	No				Pioneertown	M	PR/S	N/A	Big Bear	M	PA	No
Oak Glen	L	PR/S	N/A				Yermo	H	PR/S	No	DESERT			
Wrightwood	H	PR/S	N/A				UNINCORPORATED SOI				Adelanto	M	PR/S	N/A
Angelus Oaks	H	PR/S	N/A				VALLEY				Apple Valley	M	PA	No
Lytle Creek (<i>CSA 70 S3, OWTS ban</i>)	M	PA	No				Chino	L	PA	No	Barstow (<i>incl CSA 70 S7</i>)	H	PA	No
Mt Baldy	H	PR/S	N/A				Colton Northwest	L	PA	No	Hesperia (<i>incl CSA 70 SP2</i>)	L	PA	No
DESERT							Colton East	L	PR/S	N/A	Needles	M	PA	No
Helendale (<i>CSD</i>)	L	PA	No				Fontana North	L	PA	No	Victorville (<i>incl CSA 64</i>)	L	PA	No
Joshua Tree (<i>exploring reg'l WWTS</i>)	L	PR/S	No				Fontana West (<i>incl CFD 2002-1</i>)	L	PA	No	Twentynine Palms	M	PR/S	N/A

INFRASTRUCTURE

STORM DRAINAGE

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited construction of new regional facilities• Levels of improvement by region and level of development	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Aging and missing infrastructure▪ Limits on development due to flood risk
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low impact development requirements (onsite retention) and water quality issues• Minimize new development in 200-/500-year flood zones to minimize need for new storm drainage facilities	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ County DPW▪ US ACOE▪ FEMA▪ State/regional water quality control boards▪ Incorporated jurisdictions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve accuracy of flood mapping to remove areas from flood risk designation• Potential to partner with water agencies for conjunctive use projects	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Need for facilities precedes funding▪ County Flood Control becoming responsible for local flood control facilities

INFRASTRUCTURE

2007 GENERAL PLAN ISSUES

- Grant funding for CIPs
- Adequate development requirements to support impact on infrastructure
- Flood control areas as Reg'l Parks
- Public education to reduce water contamination and dumping
- Solid waste reduction programs
- Potential water reclamation requirements for non-potable use
- Increase water storage capacity
- Create groundwater recharge facilities
- Improve stormwater drainage
- Low impact design principals
- Acceptable levels of service in rural desert
- Equitable distribution of new infrastructure/utilities
- Requirements for locating telecommunications facilities
- Multi-agency coordination
- Address solid waste and toxic contamination of water resources

INFRASTRUCTURE

2007 COMMUNITY PLAN ISSUES

VALLEY

- Coordinate with multiple utilities/agencies
- Expand sewer system
- Improve water and wastewater infrastructure

DESERT

- Improve drainage
- Infill core areas where there is more infrastructure
- Multi-agency coordination

MOUNTAIN

- Planned development to reduce environmental impacts
- Improve drainage
- Improve water quality

INFRASTRUCTURE

2017 DRAFT CPC ISSUES (FOCUS/ ACTION STATEMENTS)

VALLEY

- Expand sewer infrastructure and services
- Improve water quality

MOUNTAIN

- More solid waste disposal in tourist-oriented areas
- Reduce illegal dumping/Educate the community on illegal dumping
- Improved drainage

DESERT

- Increase water supply (allow hauled water, retain more stormwater)
- Improve internet access
- Improved solid waste services
- Reduce illegal dumping/Educate the community on illegal dumping

UNIQUE CPC

- Lucerne Valley: Attain acceptable levels of public services (new service facilities for refuse, water, sewage electrical)
- Muscoy: Large item pick-up day

Transportation & Mobility

MOBILITY

ROADWAY SYSTEM

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete streets• When to expand capacity• Increased local and emergency access (<i>especially Mountain region</i>)	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Measure I one-half cent sales tax through Year 2040▪ 580 lane miles maintained by improvement districts▪ 8,774 vehicle collisions from 2009-2013 – 426 collisions resulted in a fatality
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance<ul style="list-style-type: none">– County Roads and Road Improvement Districts– Funding adequacy– Logistics• Future of Transportation<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Transportation network company (e.g., Zipcar or Uber)– Autonomous vehicles	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Transportation Department▪ Special Districts Department▪ Planning Department▪ SBCTA▪ Local Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vehicular safety, Vision Zero• Long distance commuting• Level of service<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Paving, curb/gutter, sidewalk	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Funding▪ Complete streets in rural areas▪ Jobs/Housing Match

MOBILITY

GOODS MOVEMENT

- County truck routes
 - No County designated truck routes other than STAA routes
 - Little coordination among cities/towns and County
- Increased logistics demand
 - Wear/tear on roadways
 - Road standards
- Freight rail lines
 - Grade separations and road crossings
 - Air quality
 - Quiet zones

Magnitude

- Metric
- Metric

Responsible Agencies

- Caltrans
- Transportation Department
- Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway
- Union Pacific Railway
- Trona Railway
- Arizona and California Railroad

Potential Constraints

- Funding
- Environmental justice concerns
- Multi-jurisdictional coordination

MOBILITY

AIRPORTS

- Six County airports
 - General aviation, local serving
- Land use compatibility
- SBIA, ONT, SCLA
 - Surrounding development (aerotropolis)
 - Transit connections
 - Logistics
 - Adequacy of passenger travel for County residents

Magnitude

- 2016 average aircraft operations per day
 - Apple Valley: 103
 - Baker: 42 (per month)
 - Barstow-Daggett: 100
 - Chino: 451
 - Needles: 29
 - ONT: 229
 - SBIA: 110
 - SCLA: 114
 - Twentynine Palms: 49

Responsible Agencies

- County LUS, Dept of Airports

Potential Constraints

- Coordinating jurisdictional interests in regional airport development
- Limited market demand around County airports

MOBILITY

PUBLIC TRANSIT

- Little to no transit service in many communities
- Commuter rail (Metrolink) doesn't serve many of the county communities
- Declining national trend in bus ridership
- Limited first/last mile connectivity and bus stop amenities

Magnitude

- 19 routes serving the County areas

Responsible Agencies

- OmniTrans
- Barstow Area Transport
- Morongo Basin Transit Authority
- Mountain Area Regional Transit Authority
- Needles Area Transit
- Victor Valley Transit Authority

Potential Constraints

- Funding

MOBILITY

PEDESTRIANS, BICYCLES, & TRAILS

- Safety
- Few active transportation systems/connectivity
 - Sidewalks
 - Bicycle facilities
 - trails

Magnitude

- 30-43 reported bicycle collisions/year
- 50-65 reported pedestrian collisions/year

Responsible Agencies

- Transportation Department
- SBCTA
- US Forest Service (Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail)

Potential Constraints

- Funding
- Maintenance

MOBILITY

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

- Safety – reduced collisions; vision zero approach
- SB 743 – CEQA reform focused on VMT instead of LOS
- LOS is still important for the County

Magnitude

- Percentage of unincorporated residents commuting to other regions or outside of the County
 - Valley: 56%
 - Mountain: 72%
 - North Desert: 67%
 - East Desert: 77%

Responsible Agencies

- Transportation Department
- Planning Department

Potential Constraints

- Funding

MOBILITY

2007 GENERAL PLAN ISSUES

- Appropriate development impact fees
- County Scenic Routes designations
- Emphasize pedestrian-friendly or multi-modal streetscapes/roadway configurations
- Equitable distribution of improvements and services
- Acceptable levels of services in the rural desert
- Levels of service minimums by region
- Rural or regional road design standards
- Create more regional trails
- Improve emergency access
- Public transit expansion
- Improve multi-modal access in the Mountain Region
- Specific parking and road design requirements
- Multi-agency coordination
- Update Airport Land Use Compatibility
- Complete streets (safety for multi-modal transportation)
- Safe routes to schools

MOBILITY

2007 COMMUNITY PLAN ISSUES

VALLEY

- Ensure adequate emergency access
- Create multi-use trails

MOUNTAIN

- Improve highway safety
- MARTA/public transit study
- Natural contour roadways
- Highway 18 Scenic Route status
- Maintain specific levels of service (roads)
- Establish bikeways
- Improve pedestrian safety

DESERT

- Establish desert road standards
- Adopt native landscaping standards
- Improve transit service
- Improve emergency access

UNIQUE CPC

- Bloomington: Introduce traffic calming measures, establish truck routes
- Joshua Tree: Build sheltered bus stops, build sidewalks and ADA improvements
- Lake Arrowhead: Build amenitized transit stops
- Lytle Creek: Form CSD to address parking issues, build transit stops

MOBILITY

2017 DRAFT CPC ISSUES (FOCUS/ ACTION STATEMENTS)

VALLEY

- Pedestrian enhancements (sidewalks, islands, etc.)
- Roadway improvements
- Additional streetlighting
- Enhance walkability and bikability (complete streets)

MOUNTAIN

- Pedestrian enhancements (sidewalks, islands, etc.)
- Roadway improvements and maintenance
- New multi-use (bike, pedestrian, equestrian) trails
- Airport expansion concerns

MOUNTAIN cont.

- Centrally located visitor parking with shuttle service to recreation/shopping
- Public parking enhancements
- Improved bus stops and service
- Unpaved County roads
- Big Bear Valley Pedestrian, Bicycle, and Equestrian Master Plan

DESERT

- Safe routes to schools and intersection studies
- Pedestrian enhancements
- Roadway improvements and maintenance
- Additional streetlighting

MOBILITY

2017 DRAFT CPC ISSUES (FOCUS/ ACTION STATEMENTS)

UNIQUE CPC

- Bear Valley: Remove Juniper and Fox Farm Roads from future road maps (re: creation of Pebble Plain Wildland Park effort)
- Bloomington: Establish truck routes, study intersections and safe routes to schools
- Crest Forest: Parking enhancements
- Helendale: Route 66 safety hazard due to distracted drivers
- Homestead Valley: Scenic 247 campaign
- Joshua Tree: Parking management & enhancement, pedestrian safety along Highway 62
- Lake Arrowhead: Repair tree root damage to roads
- Mentone: More frequent bus service
- Muscoy: Traffic calming

MOBILITY

CALTRANS DISTRICT 8

Caltrans responded to the County's request for input regarding transportation issues.

STATE TRANSPORTATION PLANNING GOALS

1. Improve multimodal mobility and accessibility for all people: Expand the system and enhance modal choices and connectivity to meet the State's future transportation demands.
2. Preserve the multimodal transportation system: Maintain, manage, and efficiently utilize California's existing transportation system.
3. Support a vibrant economy: Maintain, manage, and enhance the movement of goods and people to spur the economic development and growth, job creation, and trade.
4. Improve public safety and security: Ensure the safety and security of people, goods, services, and information in all modes of transportation.
5. Foster livable and healthy communities and promote social equity: Find transportation solutions that balance and integrate community values with transportation safety and performance, and encourage public involvement in transportation decisions.
6. Practice environmental stewardship: Plan and provide transportation services while protecting our environment, wildlife, historical, and cultural assets.

MOBILITY

CALTRANS DISTRICT 8

ISSUES

- Increase mobility and access
- Reduce congestion on highways
- Improve transit systems
- Expand bike and pedestrian facilities
- Smart asset management (utilize new technology)
- Complete Streets & Smart Mobility Framework techniques
- Make goods movement more efficient
- Reduce GHG emissions
- Address environmental justice in disadvantaged communities
- Assist Tribes in implementing transportation safety solutions
- Maintain/Improve State Routes
- Secure stable funding for transportation
- Implement long range plans:
 - California Transportation Plan 2040
 - Interregional Transportation Strategic Plan
 - Freight Mobility Plan
 - State Rail Plan
 - California High-Speed Rail Business Plan
 - Statewide Transit Strategic Plan
 - Aviation System Plan
 - Strategic Management Plan

Community Design

COMMUNITY DESIGN ISSUES

2007 GENERAL PLAN

- Rural design guidelines
- Maintain a sense of place (community design)
- Regional design guidelines

2007 COMMUNITY PLANS

- Protect Mountain community character through design guidelines
- Create Desert-appropriate, rural design guidelines

2017 DRAFT CPC

- Community beautification in general
- Create wayfinding and signage design guidelines specific to the Valley, Mountain, and Desert communities
- Mountain-appropriate downtown/core area design guidelines
- Mountain rural design guidelines for areas outside community cores
- Desert rural design guidelines

2017 UNIQUE DRAFT CPC

- Helendale: Establish a community design committee
- Joshua Tree: Preserve creative/artistic community character

COMMUNITY DESIGN ISSUES

2017 DRAFT CWP

- Core area vs rural area design guidelines
- Regional vs community-specific design guidelines
- Local vs County control/review of design
- Reach of wayfinding programs
- Additional signage review burden
- Potential implementation tool: specific plan
- Character/charm to improve tourism in Mountain and Desert regions

Housing *

* The 2013-2021 Housing Element will be updated during the appropriate timeframe regulated by the State Department of Housing and Community Development.

Air

AIR ISSUES

2007 GENERAL PLAN

- Wind/dust/sand hazards
- Multi-agency coordination (SCAQMD and MAQMD)
- Incentives for alternative fuel vehicles
- GHG inventory

2007 COMMUNITY PLANS

- Mitigate air quality impacts
- Mitigate fugitive dust

2017 DRAFT CPC

- Expand public health programs related to air quality
- Dust control on unpaved County roads

2017 DRAFT CWP

- GHG inventory
- Compliance with SCAQMD and MAQMD standards
- Alternative fuel charging stations
- Alternative fuel fleet vehicles
- Windblown sand and fugitive dust
- Airport and logistics impacts
- Reducing VMT
- Environmental justice

Water
(see Infrastructure)

Open Space

OPEN SPACE

REGIONAL PARKS & OPEN SPACES

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A driver of County and community identity/economy• County Regional Parks<ul style="list-style-type: none">– SAR Trail const/maint obligation– Find ways to monetize them while preserving public use	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 9 County regional parks (9K acres)▪ Special Districts provides park service in 10 communities▪ 8 mil ac federal lands (62% of county)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• County Special Districts<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Limited funds for improvements, expansions, or new parks	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ County Regional Parks▪ County Special Districts▪ US DOI/BLM, USFS, NPS▪ CA State Parks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OS LUD very limited; majority of open space areas designated with RC LUD; consider changing to OS• Regional parks are supplemented by numerous federal open spaces & trails	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Funding▪ Mineral resource extraction▪ Federal ownership and multi-agency coordination

OPEN SPACE

REGIONAL PARKS

- O&M Costs for Regional Parks

- Aging facilities (many are 40+ years old)
- Expansive areas
- Some remote locations
- Need adequate DIF, user fees, other financing tools
- Consider partnering with cities

Magnitude

- Approximately 9,000 acres through nine facilities
- Over 4 acres per 1,000 countywide residents

Responsible Agencies

- Regional Parks
- Special Districts

Potential Constraints

- Higher development impact fees increase the cost of building and are passed on to the buyer or renter
- Higher user fees deters lower income residents from enjoying regional parks

OPEN SPACE

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICTS AND COUNTY SERVICE AREAS

- Big Bear Valley Recreation and Park District (CSA 70 DB 2): 7 parks, 2 natural parks, 3 ball fields, swimming beach, Big Bear Valley Senior Center, Big Bear Alpine Zoo
- Bloomington Recreation and Parks District (CSA 70 DB 1): 2 parks with playgrounds and sports fields, and equestrian arena, skate park, and community center
- El Mirage (CSA 70 P-6): El Mirage Community Center which includes basketball courts and a playground
- Hinkley (CSA 70 W): Hinkley Community Center and Senior Center.
- Joshua Tree (CSA 20): 4 parks, including 3 ball fields, a water playground, a skate park, and a community center.
- Lucerne Valley (CSA 29): A park with recreational programming, an equestrian center, and a skate park.
- MacKay Park (CSA 70 D1): A park featuring a playground, rock climbing wall, dog park, barbeques, and a gazebo with views of Lake Arrowhead.

OPEN SPACE

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICTS AND COUNTY SERVICE AREAS

- Oak Glen - Yucaipa (CSA 63): A 19-acre park site which contains the Oak Glen Schoolhouse Museum, tennis court, playground, and picnic area.
- Oro Grande (CSA 42): One park with baseball fields, open play areas and a community center.
- Wonder Valley (CSA 70 M): Wonder Valley Community Park and Community Center, which hosts a book program.
- Searles Valley (CSA 82): Roadside Park in Searles Valley.

OPEN SPACE

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICTS

CSD PARKS AND RECREATION

CSDs are independent local governments that provide services in unincorporated areas. Most CSDs in San Bernardino County provide parks and recreation services and facilities.

- Baker: Jesse Meyer Community Center, public pool, and Senior Center
- Barstow Heights: Barstow Heights Park and Venner Park
- Big Bear City: Big Bear City Park
- Daggett: Community Center, park
- Helendale: Helendale Community Center, park, and dog park
- Morongo Valley: Covington Park includes tennis courts, playground, and Community Center
- Newberry: Community Center and desert garden
- Phelan/Pinon Hills: 2 community centers, playgrounds
- Wrightwood (approved by voters March 2017, formerly CSA 56): Hollis M. Steward Children's Park, Wrightwood Skate Park, Old Fire Station Museum, Wrightwood Community Center
- Yermo: Community Center, park

OPEN SPACE ISSUES

2007 GENERAL PLAN

- Natural & developed park acres per capita standards
- Regional park programming
- Parks and open space acquisition

2007 COMMUNITY PLANS

- Retain and create new pedestrian, bike, and equestrian paths
- Improve existing or build new parks and recreation facilities
- Create a community-wide trails system
- Encourage joint-use of recreational facilities

2017 DRAFT CPC

- Create more parks in general
- Improve existing parks
- Create new/additional equestrian, bike, and pedestrian trails
- New community centers with open play areas/ball parks/dog parks
- Joint-use recreational facilities with schools
- Designate sledding areas in the Mountain Region

OPEN SPACE ISSUES

2017 UNIQUE DRAFT CPC

- Bear Valley: Status of the Big Bear Valley Pedestrian, Bicycle, and Equestrian Master Plan
- Joshua Tree: Identify local and regional pedestrian, bike, and equestrian trails

Biological Resources

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

MITIGATION LAND BANKS AND IN-LIEU FEE

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of mitigation land banks for purchasing credits to offset biological resource impacts.	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Potential application to thousands of acres across the county
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Current mitigation land banks only provide credits for certain species.	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ USFWS, CDFW, US ACOE▪ Mitigation bank owners or managers<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Riverside-Corona Resource Cons District▪ Inland Empire Resource Cons District▪ Vulcan Mining Company (own)▪ Riverside Land Conservancy▪ Wildlands (private)▪ Land Veritas (private)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited availability of in-lieu fee programs for impacts under US Army Corps of Engineers (404 permits), Regional Water Quality Control Board (401 certifications), and California Department of Fish & Wildlife (1600 agreements).	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Compensatory activities occur project-by-project and may lack a focused conservation strategy.▪ Finding/securing necessary mitigation project-by-project is complex and can result in project delays.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

WILDLIFE LINKAGES

- Wildlife linkages need to be identified and a region-wide conservation strategy developed
 - Identify important biological resources that define linkages
 - Areas of County jurisdiction
 - Minimum dimensions
 - Impassable sections
 - Prioritized locations/actions
- Development pressure and competition for land primarily in Valley region

Magnitude

- Potentially thousands of acres across entire county

Responsible Agencies

- San Bernardino County
- CDFW
- USFWS
- USFS
- BLM
- Numerous conservation groups

Potential Constraints

- Analyzing impacts to wildlife linkages project-by-project makes a cumulative impact analysis challenging.
- Lack of a focused conservation strategy for wildlife linkages can result in loss of habitat connectedness.
- Analyzing impacts to wildlife linkages is complex and can result in project delays.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

ALLUVIAL FANS

- Alluvial fan sage scrub hosts large number of special-status species, but is in highest demand for:
 - Residential development
 - Mineral resource extraction (e.g., sand and gravel)
 - Flood protection activities
 - Water conservation (e.g., infiltration/recharge basins or rubber dams)

Magnitude

- 6,000 acres in the Valley region

Responsible Agencies

- CDFW
- USFWS
- San Bernardino

Potential Constraints

- Conflicts with infrastructure such as dams, levees, railroads, and roads

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

SENSITIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES

- Location of priority areas for conservation or enhancement

- Pebble plain habitats in Mountain Region hosts large number of special-status species, especially plants, but some remain unprotected
- Wind-blown sand dune habitat in Desert Region hosts large number of special-status species, but some remain unprotected
- Riparian corridors and washes occur throughout County jurisdiction in the planning area, but may not be identified as regional resources

Magnitude

- Special-status plant species
 - Valley: 3 listed, 29 non-listed (32 total)
 - Mountain: 157 listed, 121 non-listed (138 total)
 - North and East Desert: 8 listed, 168 non-listed (176 total)
- USFWS designated critical habitat for 19 listed species

Responsible Agencies

- CDFW
- County LUS

Potential Constraints

- High priority sensitive plant communities must be addressed during CEQA analysis, and removal may require compensatory mitigation
- A project-by-project analysis of impacts can be challenging, especially cumulative impacts
- Identifying viable/available CEQA and CDFW compensatory mitigation can be complex/delays

CONSERVATION

2007 GENERAL PLAN ISSUES

- Biological Resources Overlay
- Habitat Conservation Plan
- Protect MRZ
- Conserve ag land in the Desert, discourage it in the Mountains
- Protect ridgelines and scenic vistas
- Protect desert playas, sand dunes, cinder cones, and lava flows
- Maintain forest health
- Dark skies (Desert and Mountains)
- Protect groundwater resources from contamination and over-drafting
- Multi-use approach to open space conservation
- Maintain low intensities by Joshua Tree National Park and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
- Improve air quality
- GHG emissions
- Tribal consultation
- Cultural resources conservation
- Archaeological and paleontological resources conservation
- Multi-agency coordination
- Protect wildlife corridors

CONSERVATION

2007 COMMUNITY PLAN ISSUES

MOUNTAIN

- Save specimen trees
- Adopt Community Wildfire Protection Plans
- Designate scenic vistas
- Reduce soil erosion
- Preserve open space and linkages
- Conserve biological resources
- Create adequate signage and educational materials about recreation areas/natural resources
- Employ conservation tools (land banking, TDR)
- Use PD LUD to reduce impacts

DESERT

- Preserve the dark skies
- Employ habitat cons tools (land banking, TDR)
- Preserve open space and open space linkages
- Conserve biological resources

CONSERVATION

2007 COMMUNITY PLAN ISSUES

UNIQUE CPC

- Muscoy: Dark skies preservation
- Bear Valley: Protect cultural resources, designate sledding areas
- Oak Glen: Conserve orchards
- Homestead Valley: Preserve resources along SR-247 via Scenic Route status
- Joshua Tree: Conserve gateway to nat'l park, support nature education, encourage renewable energy, preserve cultural resources, encourage renewable energy, conserve water, create a downtown Specific Plan
- Mentone: Reduce light pollution
- Oak Hills: Preserve resources along part of I-15 via Scenic Route status

CONSERVATION

2017 DRAFT CPC ISSUES (FOCUS/ ACTION STATEMENTS)

MOUNTAIN

- Environmental conservation educational programs

DESERT

- Dark skies compliant
- Environmental education for residents
- Plant and wildlife preservation
- Water conservation
- Better enforce OHV regulations and locations

UNIQUE DRAFT CPC

- Lucerne Valley: Desert environmental education in schools
- Oak Glen: Community education for landscaping

Minerals

MINERALS/SOILS EXTRACTION

- Mineral resource extraction is important to regional and statewide economy
- Statewide aggregate shortage <10 years in some regions
- Conservation efforts can restrict access; balance habitat & land preservation with mineral extraction
- Consider MRZ overlay (with buffer) to preserve mining and avoid future land use compatibility concerns
- Consider extending reclamation plans to cover industrialized processing area

Magnitude

- \$3.5 bil industry in CA
- 95 active mines in County
- Nearly all CA regions have <50 yrs aggregate supply (SBC <20 yrs)

Responsible Agencies

- County LUS
- Incorporated jurisdictions
- CA Dept of Cons, Office of Mine Rec

Potential Constraints

- Land competition in urbanizing areas
- Volatile industry subject to short term market conditions & global competition
- Mining waste and other envir concerns

MINERALS/SOILS

ISSUES

2007 GENERAL PLAN

- Protect mineral resources for extractive industries
- Consider open space uses for closed mines
- Implement state MRZ designations
- Buffer other uses from mineral resources
- Estimate the value of local mineral resources and impact on economy

2007 COMMUNITY PLANS

- Lucerne Valley: Convert land adjacent to mines to Regional Industrial, require trucks to have sufficient screening/covers

2017 DRAFT CPC

- None

2017 DRAFT CWP

- MRZ map
- Protect mineral resources for extractive industries
- Consider job-creating uses for closed mines

Agriculture/Soils

NATURAL RESOURCES & CONSERVATION

AGRICULTURE

- Important farmland should be preserved for future productive agriculture
 - Important: prime, statewide, unique, or of local important (P, S, U, or L)
 - Majority not under a Williamson Act contract
 - But most is in a compatible land use that permits agriculture
- Commercial agriculture is permitted in RL designations and can lead to unchecked or unaccounted spread and high water usage
 - If commercial ag no longer permitted in RL LUD, majority of important farmland will not be under a compatible LUD
 - Return on water investment
 - High Desert Groundwater Ord

Magnitude

- 12K ac uninc county important farmland
- 5,400 ac prime farmland
- 5,100 ac statewide importance

Responsible Agencies

- County LUS
- CA Dept of Cons

Potential Constraints

- Land competition in urbanizing areas
- Water rights and supply

AGRICULTURE ISSUES

2007 GENERAL PLAN

- Preserve agricultural lands under the prime and statewide importance categories
- Only develop prime ag land if the ag use is no longer viable

2007 COMMUNITY PLANS

- Preserve agriculture in the Valley, Lucerne Valley, and Phelan/Pinon Hills
- Oak Glen: preserve orchards

2017 DRAFT CPC

- Encourage agritourism in the Valley
- Educate the public about animal keeping/livestock in the Valley and Phelan/Pinon Hills

2017 DRAFT CWP

- Preservation of prime and other important agricultural lands
- Agriculture in lowest density residential land uses
- Agriculture in the Resource Conservation land use

Renewable Energy *

* The Renewable Energy Element update is a separate effort. However, the Renewable Energy Element will be incorporated into and adopted as part of the Countywide Plan. The April 2017 Final Public Hearing Draft Renewable Energy and Conservation Element is available for public review.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

2016 DRAFT ISSUES

- Energy efficiency in the built environment
- Local economic benefits
- Diverse and innovative energy systems that are reliable/affordable
- Community-oriented renewable energy (CORE)
- Encourage emerging/experimental renewable energy tech
- Community Choice Aggregation
- Zero Net Energy
- Onsite RE generation (roof/parking)
- City/town standards in SOI
- Community goals and input
- Natural/cultural resource protection
- Impact on visual enviro/military ops
- On-/off-site mitigation
- Impacts on and benefits to unincorporated communities
- Decommissioning plans
- Basel Convention standards (haz waste)
- Use of disturbed/degraded sites
- Utility-scale RE generation
- Collocation of transmission/intertie
- Early Tribal consultation
- Timely entitlement/streamlining
- Nexus of cost/benefits
- County facilities 50% energy needs
- Pilot programs for energy efficiency

RENEWABLE ENERGY

2017 DRAFT CPC ISSUES (FOCUS/ ACTION STATEMENTS)

DESERT

- Emphasize rooftop solar instead of solar farms
- Be energy efficient and self-sustainable
- Be environmental stewards

UNIQUE CPC

- Joshua Tree: No solar farms; no utility scale RE
- Lucerne Valley: Minimize visual impact of solar/wind farms; no utility scale RE

Cultural & Tribal Resources

ISSUES TO CONSIDER

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

- Coordinate with Tribes with a presence or history in the county
- Coordination with other countywide and state efforts (e.g., DRECP & CEC)
- Obtain information to preserve cultural resources and environments
- Avoid inadvertent discoveries of resources including Native American burial sites
- Protect confidentiality of the location of sacred sites and other resources
- San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBCIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum closed 04/2015
 - All materials transferred to the South Central Coast Information Center at CSU Fullerton

Historic Resources

HISTORIC RESOURCES ISSUES

2007 GENERAL PLAN

- Identify and preserve historic structures
- Cultural Resources Overlay

2007 COMMUNITY PLANS

- Identify historic structures
- Preserve historic structures that contribute to community character
- Apply for state and federal historic preservation grants
- Use Archaeology Information Center during development application review

2017 DRAFT CPC

- Preserve Mountain Region historic structures
- Phelan/Pinon Hills: Add community monuments on historic trails

2017 DRAFT CWP

- Identify and preserve historic structures and sites
- Location and use of the Cultural Resources Overlay
- California Register of Historical Resources
- California Historical Landmarks
- California Points of Historical Interest
- National Register of Historic Places

Paleontological Resources

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ISSUES

2007 GENERAL PLAN

- Protect paleontological resources in the Desert Region

2007 COMMUNITY PLANS

- None

2017 DRAFT CPC

- None

2017 DRAFT CWP

- Protect paleontological resources in accordance with state and federal laws
- Location and use of the Paleontologic Resources Overlay

Personal & Property Protection

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

SEISMIC & GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

- Up-to-date mapping
- Land use compatibility for expanded hazard areas
- Adequacy of building code for new development and/or new critical facilities in high-risk areas
- Buildings that do not meet seismic standards

Magnitude

- 80+ active/potentially active faults
- Thousands of structures and essential facilities not meeting current building safety standards

Responsible Agencies

- County LUS, PW, and OES
- Hospitals, Schools, Caltrans
- California Geological Survey

Potential Constraints

- Limited influence on noncounty entities
- Lack of funding for hazard mitigation
- Industry resistance to code amendments

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

FLOODING HAZARDS

- Up-to-date and expanded mapping
- Land use compatibility for expanded hazard areas
- Adequacy of building code to address unique flooding hazards such as alluvial fans
- Levee and dam conditions - maintaining flood control infrastructure in safe and good working order

Magnitude

- Since 2000, 272 flooding events leading \$200 mil damage, injuries, and deaths
- 21 dams with high hazard ratings
- 8 levees w/unacceptable safety ratings

Responsible Agencies

- County LUS and PW
- Army Corp, Dam Operators, FEMA

Potential Constraints

- Limited influence on noncounty entities
- Deferred maintenance on flood facilities
- Industry resistance to code amendments

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- Up-to-date and expanded mapping
- Land use compatibility and overlay zone for expanded hazard areas
- Enforcement and cleanup of hazardous sites and facilities

Magnitude

- 1,000s of hazardous waste generators
- 73 Superfund sites/5 nat'l priorities list
- 23,000+ acres groundwater contamination plumes

Responsible Agencies

- County LUS and DPW
- EPA, SWRCB, DTSC, ARB

Potential Constraints

- RC land use designation allows too many types of land uses – many hazardous
- Internal capacity or authority to pursue/accelerate efforts

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

FIRE

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Up-to-date and expanded mapping• Land use compatibility for hazard areas• Codes, policies, and procedures do not achieve certification for its fire safety regulations from Cal-FIRE• Standards of coverage study to identify goals, policies, standards, response times, & deployment of resources• Fire Safety Overlay revision	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Since 2000, 77 wildfire events leading \$1.5 bil damage, injuries, and deaths▪ 30% uninc pop vulnerable to wildfire▪ Urban fire risk for Valley region - majority of infrastructure, haz mat sites, and businesses
	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ County LUS, SBCFD, OES▪ Cal-FIRE and Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Funding▪ Unclear about internal capacity and agenda to pursue/accelerate efforts

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

- Review exclusive operating areas and performance standards for ambulance service
- Integrate hazard mitigation plan and implementation measures into Countywide Plan
- Need to accelerate earthquake retrofit of hospitals, schools, and other critical facilities

Magnitude

- 16 natural disasters declared by FEMA in County in past 25 years
- Thousands of critical facilities vulnerable to hazards

Responsible Agencies

- SBCFD; County Executive Office
- ICEMA and SBLAFCO

Potential Constraints

- Sheer cost and logistics of serving an expansive County

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

LAW & JUSTICE: SHERIFF-CORONER

- Sheriff County HQ and 10 stations

- 1 crime lab & ID Bureau
- Aviation Division
- 2 dispatch centers

- Expansive coverage area; service coverage not necessarily easier in rural vs urban areas

- Communities in uninc. areas want more patrol units, but lack funding

- Contract services with 14 cities

Magnitude

- 2015 600 patrol deputies addressed 752,000 calls for service, made 33,000 arrests, and issued 49,000 traffic citations

Responsible Agencies

- San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department

Potential Constraints

- Funding
- Retaining staff (competition from other sheriff and police depts.)

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

LAW & JUSTICE: SHERIFF-CORONER

- Improvements to West Valley & Glen Helen increased capacity
- Sheriff operates 4 Type I jails for temporary holding
- 4 Type II detention facilities for adults (subject to pop. caps)
- 3 juvenile detention facilities
- CA prison realignment directs prisoners to County detention centers
- Shift toward rehabilitation programs to address recidivism

Magnitude

- 2015 combined average daily population exceeding 6,000
- Average 74% bed utilization rate at Type II adult facilities
- Average 65% bed utilization rate at juvenile facilities

Responsible Agencies

- San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department

Potential Constraints

- Funding
- Recent legislation: AB 109 & Prop 47
- Potential impact of future legislation on funding, jailing, rehabilitation, etc.

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

LAW & JUSTICE: SHERIFF-CORONER

- Property crimes account for the majority of crime
 - Overall crime rate dropped 26% between 2004 & 2013
 - Violent crime decreased 10% between 2012 & 2013 and by 33% over 10 years
 - Property crime decreased 8% between 2012 & 2013
- Juvenile arrests dropped by 28% between 2005 & 2014
 - Decreases in felony juvenile charges, increases in misdemeanor charges

Magnitude

- Riverside-San Bernardino metro area 2013 crime rate of 3,128 crimes per 100,000 residents

Responsible Agencies

- San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department

Potential Constraints

- Funding
- Recent legislation: AB 109 & Prop 47
- Potential impact of future legislation on funding, jailing, rehabilitation, etc.

LAW & JUSTICE: DISTRICT ATTORNEY

- District Attorney (DA) prosecutes crimes committed in the County
 - Legal assistance to law enforcement throughout County
 - Legal advisor to Grand Jury
 - Civil commitment petitions
 - Civil proceedings
- Addressing high case loads
 - Hired 14 attorneys in 2014
 - Diverting nonviolent misdemeanor offenders

Magnitude

- DA set a target of diverting approximately 2,500 cases in FY2016/2017

Responsible Agencies

- District Attorney's Office

Potential Constraints

- Funding for additional attorneys and support staff

LAW & JUSTICE: PUBLIC DEFENDER

- High case loads
- National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards for PDs are to not exceed:
 - 150 felonies per attorney per year
 - 400 misdemeanors per attorney per year
 - 200 Juvenile court cases per attorney per year
 - 200 Mental Health Act cases per attorney per year
 - 25 appeals per attorney per year

Magnitude

- PD's 117 attorneys handle approx. 55,000 cases annually

Responsible Agencies

- Public Defender's Office

Potential Constraints

- Challenging to anticipate future caseloads
- Unknown potential impacts of future legislation

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

LAW & JUSTICE: PROBATION

- Assess, treat & manage offenders by providing services based on legal requirements & professional standards

- Continue low recidivism trend

- Increase family particip. for minors in custody >60 days

- Locate extended family for potential placement

- Restorative justice approach

- Appropriate caseload per officer standards

Magnitude

- 20,000 adult offenders
- 3,500 youth offenders
- 500 youth in detention centers

Responsible Agencies

- Probation
 - Administration
 - Detention Corrections
 - Juvenile Community Corrections Bureau
 - Adult Community Corrections
 - Specialized Services Bureau

Potential Constraints

- Funding
- Multi-agency coordination
- Potential impacts of new legislation in the future

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

LAW & JUSTICE: SUPERIOR COURT

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Historically one of the busiest Superior Courts in CA	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2015 ranked 9th highest cases per authorized judicial position (9th out of 58 counties)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Judicial officer shortage<ul style="list-style-type: none">High caseloadsLack of technology budget<ul style="list-style-type: none">Need modernization	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">San Bernardino Superior Court<ul style="list-style-type: none">AppealsCivilCriminalExhibitsFamily Court ServicesFamily LawJuvenileMental HealthProbateSmall ClaimsTraffic
	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">FundingAging Court facilities

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

2007 GENERAL PLAN ISSUES

- Stricter regulations on hillside development
- Create Geologic Hazard Abatement Districts
- Make natural hazards data readily available to the public
- Countywide application of the Erosion and Sediment Control Ord.
- Hydrology studies for new development to avoid “spot flooding”
- Equitable distribution of services and facilities
- Fire Protection Master Plan
- Regularly review Fire Hazard Overlay Ordinance
- Public education re: hazards
- Public participation for siting hazardous waste facilities
- Acceptable levels of service in rural areas
- Adequate Fire and Sheriff facilities and staffing
- Engage community based groups to reduce crime
- OHV noise impacts
- Truck noise impacts
- FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map
- Update Hazard Mitigation Plan

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

2007 COMMUNITY PLAN ISSUES

VALLEY

- Provide additional Sheriff protection
- Increase fire protection services

MOUNTAIN

- Improve emergency access
- Adequate disaster preparedness
- Improve emergency response times
- Increase fire protection services
- Reduce soil erosion

DESERT

- Increase fire protection services
- Improve fire safety readiness

UNIQUE CPC

- Bear Valley: Create a noise plan to preserve the peaceful mountain environment
- Crest Forest: Work with fire agencies to study and plan for forest management
- Lucerne Valley: Work with the state to evaluate wildland fire hazard area

PERSONAL & PROPERTY PROTECTION

2017 DRAFT CPC ISSUES (FOCUS/ACTION STATEMENTS)

VALLEY

- Reduce crime rate
- Create neighborhood watches & citizen patrols
- Educate the public about safety & security

MOUNTAIN

- Reduce crime rate
- Start neighborhood watches & citizen patrols
- Educate the public about safety & security
- Improved signage and maps for EMS drivers
- Increase enforcement in USFS lands

DESERT

- Reduce crime rate
- Improved communication & coordination with Sheriff and Fire
- More Sheriff patrols
- Illegal dumping

UNIQUE DRAFT CPC

- Homestead Valley: CAL FIRE prevention fee in inappropriate area, activate Fire Station #43
- Lucerne Valley: CAL FIRE vs. County responsibility boundary issue
- Phelan/Pinon Hills: Hazardous waste pick up needed

Environmental Justice

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ISSUES

- Disadvantaged communities
- Pollution burdens
- Major point source pollution generators
- High voltage transmission lines
- Pipeline transmission lines
- Access to healthy food, green spaces, public facilities, and health care

Climate Adaptation & Resiliency

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & RESILIENCY ISSUES

- Hazards
 - Global climate change impacts
- Vulnerability and risk assessment
- Assets of concern
 - Critical buildings
 - Critical infrastructure
 - Social assets
 - Natural assets

Economic Development

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT JOBS & HOUSING

INCORPORATED
&
UNINCORPORATED

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diminishing supply of land for warehousing in Valley region• 5-county SoCal region<ul style="list-style-type: none">– SBC lowest income/wages– SBC lowest edu. attainment	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 2016 unincorporated jobs/housing balance: 0.63
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attract higher paying jobs• Promote metropolitan centers, which will attract higher paying jobs and retain educated residents	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Economic Development Agency▪ Land Use Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historically bedroom community for LA, Orange, and Riverside counties• Need broader philanthropy base	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Public image of the County▪ Competing with employment centers in Orange and Los Angeles counties

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LOGISTICS

UNINCORPORATED

- Competition for land for warehousing in Valley region
- Inland SoCal Link iHub (inland communities & Port of LA)
- Southern California Logistics Airport and Rail Complex
- No clear vision of what unincorporated area is supposed to be (as a whole); hard to market
- Revenues to pay for public facilities and services
- Countywide industrial real estate 4.5% vacant in 2014 (peak vacancy 9% in 2009)

Magnitude

- Logistics sector to grow 1.5% annually (EDD forecast)
- 78,908 logistics sector jobs in 2013
- \$46,005 avg. annual logistics salary

Responsible Agencies

- Economic Development Agency
- Land Use Services

Potential Constraints

- Resident opposition (traffic, noise, etc.)
- Limited private sector investment
 - Lack of infrastructure
 - Lack of code enforcement

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POVERTY

INCORPORATED
&
UNINCORPORATED

- Still recovering from recession
- Poverty is growing (13.7% to 19.7% between 2007 & 2013) across all age groups
 - In 2013 27.3% of children were living in poverty
- Women are more likely to be impoverished than men (21.3% compared to 18%)
- Increasing “working poor” 8.6% of civilian labor force are living in poverty (up from 5.9% in 2007)

Magnitude

- 19.7% of Countywide population is living in poverty

Responsible Agencies

- Economic Development Agency
- Department of Human Services

Potential Constraints

- Funding for assistance, job training, etc.
- Reliance on state & federal programs

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2007 GENERAL PLAN ISSUES

- Increase tax-generating land uses
- Uniform DIF with cities
- Economic Indicator Monitoring Program
- Examine tax-sharing procedures
- Use special districts to fund parks, recreation, and local services
- Incentivize C and I development
- Regulate, but allow cottage industries
- Support small businesses
- Retail agricultural operations
- Encourage vocational training
- Partner with public schools and higher education institutions
- Focus economic development in targeted growth areas
- Market space and federal open spaces to increase tourism
- Inland Port concept

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2007 COMMUNITY PLAN ISSUES

VALLEY

- Encourage home based businesses
- Encourage commercial uses
- Start programs to develop and retain businesses

MOUNTAIN

- Support eco-tourism
- Support special events and leisure activities development
- Encourage tourism
- Allow more commercial development for economic development and jobs
- Create programs to attract and retain businesses

DESERT

- Encourage home based businesses
- Start programs to develop and retain businesses

UNIQUE CPC

- Joshua Tree: Encourage and market arts and culture scene, support higher education and public education

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2017 CPC ISSUES (FOCUS/ ACTION STATEMENTS)

VALLEY

- Encourage home businesses and small enterprises
- Additional programs for youth and adult ESL education

MOUNTAIN

- Attract entrepreneurs with local community values
- Encourage home businesses and small enterprises
- Encourage eco-tourism
- Build more visitor amenities including signage/wayfinding
- Year-round outdoor sports& eco tourism advertising program

MOUNTAIN cont.

- Business Appreciation program
- High school and adult job training programs
- Strengthen Chamber of Commerce

DESERT

- Wayfinding program
- Tourism/advertising program
- Small business permit assistance program
- Strengthen Chamber of Commerce
- Youth job training
- Implementation and funding strategies

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2017 CPC ISSUES (FOCUS/ ACTION STATEMENTS)

UNIQUE CPC

- Bloomington: Attract businesses that provide jobs suited to the local labor force, establish dedicated Development Impact Fee, attract more non-residential uses (improve jobs-housing balance)
- Helendale: Encourage industrial development
- Joshua Tree: Sustainable hospitality uses, responsible short-term rentals, more visitor amenities in select areas
- Lucerne Valley: Contain industrial development
- Muscoy: Encourage agritourism
- Oak Glen: Change I-215 sign from Highland to Mountain Resort Communities, expand short-term rentals, bring existing hospitality uses up to code for year-round use

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

More information forthcoming from the Economic Development Strategy
from the Economic Development Agency

DRAFT

Economic Development: Education

EDUCATION

ISSUES

ISSUES

Preschool through high school issues from the San Bernardino County Community Indicators and Vital Signs reports:

- Lack of affordable preschools (avg. annual cost of full-time childcare is \$9,463)
- Student performance on literacy tests varies widely by school district
 - Vision2Read
 - Reading Buddies
- Positive trending high school graduation rates
 - Read Across America
- College readiness is improving (33% high school students are UC/CSU eligible)
- Adult illiteracy negatively impacts earning potential (1 in 5 adults in San Bernardino County lack basic literacy skills)
- Limited internet access in some remote areas for online education/library resources
- Residents requesting more computers in libraries

EDUCATION

HIGHER EDUCATION RESOURCES

Major Universities and Colleges

- CSU San Bernardino
- Loma Linda University
- University of LaVerne College of Law
- University of Redlands

Community Colleges

- Barstow
- Chaffey
- Copper Mountain
- Crafton Hills
- Palo Verde
- San Bernardino Valley
- Victor Valley

Alternative Programs

- Career technical education (CTE)
- Regional Occupational Programs (ROP)
- Two- and four-year private trade schools
- Online degrees

Health & Wellness

HEALTH & WELLNESS

HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES

“...the environments in which people live, work, learn, and play have a tremendous impact on their health. Re-shaping people’s economic, physical, social, and service environments can help ensure opportunities for health and support healthy behaviors...”

Responsibility for the social determinants of health falls to many non-traditional health partners, such as housing, transportation, education, air quality, parks, criminal justice, energy, and employment agencies.

Solutions to our complex and urgent problems will require collaborative efforts across many sectors and all levels, including government agencies, businesses, and community-based organizations.”

Excerpt from Public Health Institute’s An Introduction to Health in All Policies—A Guide for State and Local Governments

HEALTH & WELLNESS

BLOOMINGTON HEALTH & WELLNESS ELEMENT

GOALS

- A. Valley Boulevard will comfortably and safely accommodate biking, walking, transit, and motor vehicles while supporting active lifestyle choice and accessible healthcare options for residents, employees, and visitors.
- B. Open space in Bloomington is enjoyed by the community, and provides opportunities for small-scale food production, parks and recreation, trees, and sustainable landscaping.
- C. The physical environment supports Bloomington's cultural heritage while reinforcing an overall identity linked to health and wellness.
- D. The corridor fosters food based small business, including the production, distribution, and sales of locally produced food, along with promoting small business training and education
- E. The corridor fosters agricultural based business, including the production, distribution, and sales of agricultural products, along with promoting agricultural based training and education.

HEALTH & WELLNESS

ISSUES

- Health in all policies approach
- Active living: parks and recreation, walkability, multi-modal transportation
- Environmental health: clean air, water quality, clean soil, toxic exposure, environmental justice
- Emergency preparedness: climate adaptation and resiliency, emergency services
- Food and nutrition: access to healthy foods, food safety, food security, knowledge of nutrition, preservation of viable local agriculture
- Health equity: availability of services and facilities (in 2013, 83.1% of residents had a place to go for health care, 1 in 5 SBC residents were uninsured)
- Health and behavior services: assess physical, mental, behavioral, and social needs and services for adults and children
- Health infrastructure: adequate funding, facilities, competent health workforce
- Chronic diseases: health disparities, disease prevention, obesity (in 2014 38% of adults were overweight, 34% obese)
- Social connection: engagement in the community, know your neighbors
- Economic health: access to economic opportunities, combat poverty

HEALTH & WELLNESS

2017 DRAFT CPC ISSUES (FOCUS/ACTION STATEMENTS)

VALLEY

- Safe routes to school
- Pedestrian enhancements
- Improve existing parks and build new ones
- New bike, pedestrian, and equestrian trails

MOUNTAIN

- Improve access between communities
- Allow shared use of school facilities
- Pedestrian enhancements
- Improve existing parks
- New bike, pedestrian, and equestrian trails

DESERT

- Indoor recreation/pool
- Safe routes to school
- Pedestrian enhancements
- Improve existing parks and built new ones
- New bike, pedestrian, and equestrian trails

UNIQUE CPC

- Bear Valley: Senior health assessments, substance abuse counseling, support for families with children, mobile health services
- Bloomington: Health & Wellness Element (draft); expand public health program related to air quality
- Joshua Tree: Improve access to health care, improve health care services and facilities
- Lucerne Valley: Improve access to health care, mobile health care
- Mentone: Community health needs assessment

**Health & Wellness:
Support Services for
Adults & Children**

SUPPORT SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH

2015 Department of Public Health Strategic Plan Priority Areas & Goals

- PA1: Community and Environment
 - Support sustainable healthy communities
 - Promote healthy eating
 - Promote active living and safe environments
- PA2: Empowerment
 - Encourage all San Bernardino County residents to attain the highest level of health
 - Empower people to overcome obstacles to achieving health
- PA3: Health Equity
 - Improve access and availability to health services for preventative care and treatment
 - Support equal access to healthy options and environments

cont.

SUPPORT SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH

- PA4: Health Services & Protection
 - Provide access to address community health needs
 - Plan, prepare, and recover from public health emergencies
- PA5: DPH Infrastructure
 - Ensure the maintenance of a highly skilled well-trained and culturally competent workforce
 - Ensure external and internal partnership, systems, and processes to support excellence
 - Ensure funding is aligned with the Vision and Mission

SUPPORT SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH

DIVISIONS & PROGRAMS

- Animal Care & Control
- Children's Services
- Clinic Operations
- Communicable Disease
- Community Outreach & Innovation
- Environmental Health Services
 - Food facility inspection
 - Pool and spa inspection
 - Hotel/motel inspection
 - Body art inspections
- Family Health Services
- Health Education
- HIV/AIDS services
- Nutrition
- Emergency Preparedness & Response
- Public Health Laboratory
- Vital Statistics Registration Office
- Women, Infants & Children

SUPPORT SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH

REACH

- Massive breadth of programs reaching residents across the County (see previous slide)

ISSUES

- Training & retaining staff in response/anticipation of needs
- Prevent epidemics
- Combat rising STD rates
- Promote healthy behaviors including vaccination
- Prevent injuries
- Protect against environmental hazards
- Respond to disasters
- Reduce childhood lead poisoning
- Improve access to health care
- Manage unwanted pet population and dangerous animals

SUPPORT SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH

- Key services:
 - Community Health
 - Disease Control & Prevention
 - Environmental Health
 - Animal Care & Control
 - Community Outreach & Innovation
- Collaborates with nonprofits to meet health needs, especially in rural areas

Magnitude

- FY 2015/2016 budget is \$116 million and 915 employees
- Assists tens of thousands of residents

Responsible Agencies

- San Bernardino Department of Human Services, Department of Public Health

Potential Constraints

- County size makes providing services to all areas a significant challenge
- Need for more trained professionals & health infrastructure
- Lack of long-term funding for prevention

SUPPORT SERVICES

VETERANS AFFAIRS

- Increasing demand for assistance
- Collaborate with multiple departments to provide a full range of services
- Employment opportunities need to be matched to skillsets
- Access to permanent, affordable housing (fight homelessness)
- Underserved areas include Barstow, Needles, and west end of the Valley

Magnitude

- Approx. 112,000 veterans in SBC
- County & housing agencies/programs housed 901 formerly homeless veterans (2011)
- In one year the County...
 - Processed 1,059 College Fee Waivers
 - Helped veterans obtain \$85 million in federal benefits
 - Provided medical, compensation, and other supportive care to 28,048 veterans

Responsible Agencies

- San Bernardino Department of Human Services, Veterans Affairs

Potential Constraints

- Funding (approx. 70% from County and 30% from state and federal resources)

SUPPORT SERVICES

AGING & ADULT SERVICES

- Fastest growing segment of the County's population
- Seek partnerships to increase efficacy & reach
- Variety of needs
 - Affordable housing
 - Healthcare incl. dental, vision, and nutrition
 - Congregate meals
 - Transportation assistance
 - LGBT issues
 - Supportive services

Magnitude

- Estimated 59,300 clients in 2015

Responsible Agencies

- San Bernardino Department of Human Services, Aging and Adult Services

Potential Constraints

- Increasing demand
- Lack of long-term funding
- State budget cuts to IHSS program

HEALTH & WELLNESS

TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE

- TAD reliance dramatically increases in economic downturns and expansion of eligibility for assistance (i.e. Medi-Cal)
- Web-based assistance when & wherever possible
- County “maintenance of effort” payments for 15% of the CalWorks and CalFresh programs

Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CalWORKS financial assistance to 42,500 clients families ▪ CalFresh food assistance to 143,000 clients ▪ Medi-Cal health care assistance to 355,100 clients ▪ General Relief loan assistance directly from the County (438 clients) ▪ Foster Care assistance to caretakers of 5,474 children
Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ San Bernardino Department of Human Services, Transitional Assistance Department
Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Challenging to plan for caseload ▪ Ongoing budget changes at state and federal levels

HEALTH & WELLNESS

CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES

- Cost effectiveness performance (\$4.42) outperforms state & federal avg.
- Increased staffing & supply costs offset by decrease in cases, changing leases, not filling vacant positions, and using more tech
 - Not sustainable over time

Magnitude

- 112,000 cases in 2015
- \$4.42 in collections for every dollar spent on admin, collection, and enforcement

Responsible Agencies

- San Bernardino Department of Human Services, Child Support Services

Potential Constraints

- Underfunded “flat funded” for approx. 15 years

SUPPORT SERVICES

PRESCHOOL SERVICES

- Demand outpacing spaces
- Challenging to provide care and transportation in rural areas
- Hard to meeting the needs of children with behavioral issues (high expulsion rate from state preschool system)

Magnitude

- Annually assists approx. 6,000 children ages 5 and below
- Waitlist of approx. 700 children

Responsible Agencies

- San Bernardino Department of Human Services, Preschool Services

Potential Constraints

- State and federally funded
- County size (unmet need in Needles, San Bernardino, High Desert, and Morongo Valley)

SUPPORT SERVICES

CHILDREN & FAMILY SERVICES

- Address new legislation (AB 403) to transition away from group homes
- Grand Jury findings
 - High case loads
 - Need staff, caregiver, and service provider training
- System Improvement Plan
- Business Redesign Plan

Magnitude

- Investigated 32,632 referrals encompassing 62,106 children
- Substantiated allegations regarding 5,136 children
- Placed 870 children in adoptive families & permanent guardianship
- Reunified 1,337 children with their families

Responsible Agencies

- San Bernardino Department of Human Services, Children and Family Services

Potential Constraints

- Only 80% of funding is from state and fed
- Challenging to predict future caseloads
- Challenging to recruit & retain foster parents

SUPPORT SERVICES

ARROWHEAD REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safety net facility<ul style="list-style-type: none">– High rates of Medi-Cal and uninsured– Difficult to get reimbursed	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 25,270 discharges in 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medi-Cal 2020: plan to increase preventative care and primary care• Public Hospital Redesign & Incentives to meet goals of Med-Cal 2020• Increased need for prisoner health care	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Arrowhead Regional Medical Center
	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Uncertain future of ACA reforms▪ Unknown how future prison-related legislation could impact ARMC

SUPPORT SERVICES

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Department of Behavioral Health Services Vision and Values

- We envision a county where all persons have the opportunity to enjoy optimum wellness, whether they have experienced mental illness or substance use disorders.
- We embrace the following values:
 - Clients and families as central to our purpose
 - Sensitivity to and respect for all clients, families, communities, cultures & languages
 - Effective services in the least intrusive and/or restrictive environment
 - Positive and supportive settings with state-of-the-art technologies
 - Open and honest dialogue among stakeholders
 - Partnerships and collaborations that share leadership, decision-making, ownership and accountability
 - Each other as our most valuable asset, and collectively the empowerment that this provides
 - A well-trained and competent workforce
 - Empowering and supporting staff in their personal and professional development
 - Responsible use of our resources to ensure financial sustainability

SUPPORT SERVICES

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

REACH

- DBH provides a variety of services to residents across the County:
 - Alcohol & Drug Services
 - Children & Youth (0-26 years)
 - Crisis Services
 - Mental Health Services
 - Patients' Rights & Grievances
 - Prevention & Early Intervention
 - Referral Services
 - Services for Adults
 - Services for Older Adults
- Over last 5 years Mental Health client counts for all age groups grew, except young adults (highest increase, 111%, in birth to age5 group)

ISSUES

- Adequate funding
- Sufficient staffing & retention
- Opioid epidemic
- Potential resident opposition to...
 - Alcohol & drug recovery centers
 - Crisis walk-in clinics
 - Mental health transitional age youth centers
 - Mental health clubhouse recovery centers
 - Crisis housing
 - Transitional housing
 - Permanent affordable, supportive housing

SUPPORT SERVICES

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue to build system of crisis care facilities & services• Availability of contractors• Strategic partnerships with health businesses, organizations, & schools to attract health professionals• Need alternatives to hospitalization & incarceration for people in mental health crises	Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 49,391 mental health services clients in FY 2015/16
	Responsible Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Department of Behavioral Health
	Potential Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ County size impedes access to services in remote areas▪ State and federal funding

SUPPORT SERVICES

COMMUNITY VITAL SIGNS INITIATIVE

Community Vital Signs 2013

- Health improvement framework
- Evidence-based goals and priorities for action

Vision

- We envision a county where a commitment to optimizing health and wellness is embedded in all decisions by residents, organizations, and government

Values

- Community-driven
- Cultural competency
- Inclusion
- Equity
- Integrity and accountability
- Collaboration
- Systemic change

SUPPORT SERVICES

ISSUES

COMMUNITY VITAL SIGN

- Population growth and age
- One-third households primarily speak Spanish at home
- High school graduation rate is increasing
- Overall low percentage of adults with a Bachelor's degree or higher (18%)
- Poverty & childhood poverty increasing
- Homeless individuals decreasing
- Unemployment rate dropping
- Housing overpayment is prevalent (48% pay more than 30% income)
- 2-1-1 Community Hotline use
- Access to health care professionals is improving
- East Desert includes areas that are medically underserved
- Valley includes small area that is medically underserved
- Asthma and obesity are decreasing
- One-third of 7th graders report feeling sad/hopeless for two or more weeks
- Diabetes is increasing
- Cardiovascular disease, stroke, and suicide rates are stable
- Student access to nutrition
- Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use
- Births and preterm births
- Teen births
- Breastfeeding

Cont.

SUPPORT SERVICES

ISSUES

COMMUNITY VITAL SIGN ISSUES CONT.

- Active transportation
 - Daily VMT
 - Bikeway miles
- Air quality
- Crime rate
- Safety at school
- Gangs

SUPPORT SERVICES

COMMUNITY INDICATORS

San Bernardino County 2015 Community Indicators Report

- Broad perspective of life in San Bernardino County
- Our community is a system of interconnected elements
- Explore factors that contribute to sustaining a healthy economy, environment, and populace
- Identify positive trends and potential concerns

Indicator Selection Criteria

- Reflect broad countywide interests which impact a significant percentage of the population
- Illustrate fundamental factors that underlie long-term regional health
- Easily understood and accepted by the community
- Statistically measurable and contain data that is reliable and available over the long-term
- Measure outcomes rather than inputs wherever possible

SUPPORT SERVICES

ISSUES

COMMUNITY INDICATORS

- Income
 - Median household income & cost of living
 - Income support
 - Family poverty
 - Overall poverty
- Housing
 - Housing affordability
 - Rental affordability
 - Homelessness
- Health
 - Health care access
 - Prenatal care
 - Leading cases of death for children under 5
 - Overweight and obesity
 - Chronic disease
 - Behavioral health
 - Substance abuse
 - Child welfare
- Safety
 - Crime rate
 - Gang-related crime

Leisure Activities & Entertainment

LEISURE ACTIVITIES & ENTERTAINMENT

COUNTY MUSEUM

- Increase visitation and support of the San Bernardino County Museum
 - Aging exhibits
 - Cost of modernizing/maintaining multiple branch locations
 - Improve access to rural areas via internet or temporary exhibits
 - Increase visibility/marketing
 - Encourage use of event space
 - Foster a culture of philanthropy
 - Seek support from logistics business community

Magnitude

- 65,000 visitors per year
- Strategic Plan goal is 100,000

Responsible Agencies

- County Museum

Potential Constraints

- Funding

LEISURE ACTIVITIES & ENTERTAINMENT COUNTY RESOURCES

- Regional Parks
 - Regional Parks programs and special events
 - Calico Ghost Town
 - Glen Helen Raceway
 - San Manuel Amphitheatre
 - Camping
 - Boating and water sports
 - Disc golf and golf
 - Off Highway Vehicle riding
 - Picnic and BBQ areas
 - Playgrounds
 - Pools and water play parks
 - Science camp
 - Trails (bike, pedestrian, equestrian)
- Parks and Recreation District facilities and programs
 - Community and senior centers
 - Dog parks
 - Picnic and BBQ areas
 - Playgrounds
 - Pools and water play parks
 - Sports parks
- San Bernardino County Museum
 - Branch museums
 - Historic sites
- County Library branches, online access, and mobile programs
 - Homestead Valley requested a branch
 - Joshua Tree requested upgrades

LEISURE ACTIVITIES & ENTERTAINMENT

OTHER

- Art galleries
- Auto Club Speedway
- Boating and water sports
- Camping
- City programs
- Climbing
- Cultural centers
- Cycling
- Equestrian sports
- Food and farmers' markets
- Golf
- Hiking
- Lifelong learning classes
- Museums
- Music
- State and National Forests and Parks
- Off highway vehicle riding
- Outdoor art and murals
- Performing arts
- Professional sports
 - 3 minor league baseball teams
 - 1 minor league hockey team
 - 1 indoor soccer team
- Special events
- Soundbath (Integratron)
- Stargazing
- Winter sports
- University and Community College events, teams, etc.

Community & Civic Involvement

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ISSUES

- Community involvement
 - Local organizations
 - School organizations
 - Not-for-profit
 - Self-sufficient communities
 - Identifying and retaining organizers
 - Attracting youth and life long participation
 - Communities in all regions felt there was a need for more community groups (volunteer service clubs, youth groups, etc.) and special events
- Partnerships
 - Public-private
 - Not-for-profit

CIVIC INVOLVEMENT ISSUES

- Civic involvement
 - Boards, commissions, and committees (e.g., MAC)
 - Citizen participation in public meetings and hearings
 - County volunteer opportunities
 - Reaching young residents
- Voting
 - Presidential election year voter turnout: 76% of registered voters in 2016
 - 43% of votes cast in 2016 were by mail
 - Non-presidential election year voter turnout: 34% in 2014
 - 60% of votes cast in 2014 were by mail

Countywide Vision

GOVERNANCE

COUNTYWIDE VISION

Countywide Vision Statement

We envision a complete county that capitalizes on the diversity of its people, its geography, and its economy to create a broad range of choices for its residents in how they live, work, and play.

We envision a vibrant economy with a skilled workforce that attracts employers who seize the opportunities presented by the county's unique advantages and provide the jobs that create countywide prosperity.

We envision a sustainable system of high-quality education, community health, public safety, housing, retail, recreation, arts and culture, and infrastructure, in which development complements our natural resources and environment.

We envision a model community which is governed in an open and ethical manner, where great ideas are replicated and brought to scale, and all sectors work collaboratively to reach shared goals.

From our valleys, across our mountains, and into our deserts, we envision a county that is a destination for visitors and a home for anyone seeking a sense of community and the best life has to offer.

GOVERNANCE

REGIONAL GOALS

Cradle-to-Career Goal

- Educating the public on the broad impacts of students dropping out of school and the benefits of completing high school and advancing to post-secondary education
- Engaging parents and the community as partners in efforts to improve students throughout their educational careers
- Providing adult intervention, tutoring and mentorship to students
- Addressing the social and economic needs of families that impact educational success
- Setting higher goals for educational and career achievement in the community
- Educating and training the workforce for existing local career opportunities and attract new high-demand jobs to the area
- Fostering entrepreneurship and incorporate training that provides students with the skills to create their own jobs

GOVERNANCE

REGIONAL GOALS

Business-Friendly Goal

- Permitting and regulating agencies adopting an attitude of "helping" rather than "making" businesses comply with laws, regulations and requirements
- Encouraging business investment and development through predictability and clarity; fostering TLC (transparency, longevity, and certainty) in regulatory environment
- Develop an inventory of best practices in use by government and regulatory agencies; adopt and promote best practices throughout the county
- Convene ongoing discussions among permitting and regulatory agencies (including their governing board members) and the business community to evaluate and improve working relationships
- Developing a central point of contact (ombudsman) in the county for business and development assistance, similar to the "Red Team" approach employed in the state during the tenure of Gov. Pete Wilson
- Developing multi-species habitat conservation plans that build upon and link existing species-specific HCPs and mitigation land banks
- Working in partnership with the business and educational communities to improve the housing-job balance in order to reduce commuter demand on highway capacity and improve quality of life

GOVERNANCE

COUNTY AND CEO GOALS

2016-2017 County and CEO Goals

- Implement the Countywide Vision
- Create, maintain, and grow jobs and economic value
- Improve County government operations
- Operate in a fiscally-responsible and business-like manner
- Ensure development of a well-planned, balanced, and sustainable County
- Provide for the safety, health, and social service needs of County residents
- Pursue County goals and objectives by working with other agencies
- Focus on recovery and resiliency following the December 2, 2015 terrorist attack (SB Strong)

General Plan Statutory Requirements

LAND USE

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (1)

Distribution & location of land uses §65302(a)

- Housing, business, industry, open space, including agriculture, natural resources, recreation, and enjoyment of scenic beauty, education, public buildings and grounds, solid and liquid waste disposal facilities, greenways, and public and private uses of land
- Density / intensity standards
- Areas subject to flood plain mapping
- Related: Greenways as defined in §816.52 Civil Code

Designate land use category for land zoned for timber production §65302(a)(1)

- Related act refers to preserve productive potential of forest resources and timberlands in a sustainable manner, discourage expansion of urban services into timberland areas, and encourage continued investment in forest resources
- Related: California Timberland Productivity Act of 1982, §51100 Govt Code

Impact of new growth on military readiness §65302(a)(2)

- When considering land or other territory adjacent to military facilities, or underlying designated military aviation routes and airspace and the impact on activities carried out on military bases, installations, and operating and training areas

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (2)

Infrastructure for
disadvantaged
unincorporated
communities
§65302.10

- Identify, describe, and map legacy communities that are a disadvantaged unincorporated community; for counties, exclude any area within an incorporated SOI
- Analyze water, wastewater, storm water drainage, and structure fire protection needs or deficiencies
- Analyze benefit assessment districts or other financing alternatives that could make extension of services financially feasible

INFRASTRUCTURE (SEE ALSO TRANSPORTATION) ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

General location
and extent of
facilities
§65302(b)(1)

- General location and extent of existing and proposed major local public utilities and facilities

TRANSPORTATION (CIRCULATION)

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

General location
and extent of
facilities
§65302(b)(1)

- General location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, any military airports, and ports

Multimodal
transportation
network
§65302(b)(2)

- Network that meets the needs of all users of streets, roads, and highways for safe and convenient travel in a manner that is suitable to the rural, suburban, or urban context
- “Users of streets, roads, and highways” mean bicyclists, children, persons with disabilities, motorists, movers of commercial goods, pedestrians, users of public transportation, and seniors

SAFETY

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (1)

<p>Seismic and geologic hazards §65302(g)(1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismically induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunami, seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides; subsidence; liquefaction; and other seismic hazards in Seismic Hazard Mapping Act▪ Related: Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, §2690 Public Resources Code
<p>Items related to fire and geologic hazards §65302(g)(1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Evacuation routes, military installations, peakload water supply requirements, and minimum road widths and clearances around structures
<p>Goals, policies, objectives, and implementation measures §65302(g)(2)(B) §65302(g)(2)(C)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ For the protection of the community from the unreasonable risks of flooding, including, but not limited to: avoid or minimize risk to new development, evaluate whether to locate new development in flood zones, identify construction (or other) methods to minimize damage when in a flood zone, maintain integrity of essential facilities during flooding, locate new essential facilities outside flood hazard zones, and work with other agencies responsible for flood protection

SAFETY

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (2)

<p>Flooding hazards §65302(g)(2)(A)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ FEMA flood hazard zones and maps▪ US Army Corps of Engineers information▪ Dam inundation maps from Cal OES▪ Awareness Floodplain Mapping Program and 200-year flood plain maps from DWR Maps of levee protection zones and areas subject to inundation in the event of a failure of levees/floodwalls▪ Historical data on flooding (including areas vulnerable to flooding after wildfires and areas repeatedly damaged by flooding)▪ Existing and planned development in flood zones (structures, roads, utilities, and essential public utilities)▪ Agencies responsible for flood protection (including special districts and local OES)
<p>Wildland and urban fire hazards §65302(g)(3)(A)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Information regarding fire hazards, including, but not limited to: fire hazard severity zone maps available from CAL FIRE, historical data, wildfire hazard areas from USGS, existing and planned development in very high fire hazard severity zones (structures, roads, utilities, and essential public utilities), and consider technical direction from OPR▪ Related: state responsibility areas, as defined in §4102 Public Resources Code; very high fire hazard severity zones, as defined in §51177 Govt Code

SAFETY

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (3)

<p>Fire hazard goals, policies, objectives, and implementation measures §65302(g)(3)(B) §65302(g)(3)(C)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ For the protection of the community from the unreasonable risks of wildfire, including, but not limited to: avoid or minimize risk to new uses of land, locating, when feasible, new essential public facilities outside of high fire risk areas, identify construction (or other) methods to minimize damage when in a state responsibility areas or very high fire hazard severity zone, designing adequate infrastructure if new development is in a state responsibility area or in a very high fire hazard severity zone, and work with other agencies responsible for fire protection
<p>Reference to fire safety plan §65302(g)(3)(D)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Attachment of or reference to a document (e.g., fire safety plan) adopted separate from the general plan that fulfills the goals and objectives
<p>Climate adaptation and resiliency §65302(g)(4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A set of adaptation and resilience goals, policies, and objectives with feasible implementation measures based on a vulnerability assessment, identifying the risks that climate change poses to the local jurisdiction and the geographic areas at risk from climate change impacts, and specified information from federal, state, regional, and local agencies

SAFETY

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (4)

Information from federal, state, regional, and local agencies that will inform the vulnerability assessment and adaptation policies/strategies
§65302(g)(4)(A)

- A vulnerability assessment that identifies the risks that climate change poses to the local jurisdiction and the geographic areas at risk from climate change impacts
- Cal-Adapt tool, California Adaptation Planning Guide
- Types of assets, resources, and populations that will be sensitive to changes
- Local agencies' ability to deal with impacts of climate change
- Historical data on natural events and hazards, including areas subject to previous/repeated risk or vulnerable areas
- Existing and planned development in at-risk areas, including structures, roads, utilities, and essential public facilities
- Other agencies/districts responsible for protection of public health, safety, and environment

Related documents to incorporate by reference or attach
§65302(g)(4)(C)

- Local hazard mitigation plan, climate adaptation plan, flood plain management ordinances

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (5)

Goals, policies,
objectives, and
feasible
implementation
measures
§65302(g)(4)(B)
/
§65302(g)(4)(C)

- Feasible methods to avoid or minimize climate change impacts associated with new land uses
- Location, when feasible, of new essential public facilities outside of at-risk areas
- Identify construction (or other) methods to minimize damage when in a flood zone
- Designation of adequate and feasible infrastructure located in an at-risk area
- Identification of natural infrastructure that may be used in adaptation projects, where feasible

NOISE

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

- Analyze and quantify, to the extent practicable, as determined by the legislative body, current and projected noise levels for all of the following sources:
 - Highways and freeways; primary arterials and major local streets
 - Passenger and freight online railroad operations and ground rapid transit systems
 - Commercial, general aviation, heliport, helistop, and military airport operations, aircraft overflights, jet engine test stands, and other airport-related facilities
 - Local industrial plants, including, but not limited to, railroad classification yards
 - Other ground stationary noise sources such as military installations, identified by local agencies as contributing to the community noise environment
- Noise contours (CNEL or Ldn) are used as a guide for establishing a pattern of land uses in the land use element that minimizes the exposure of community residents to excessive noise
- Implementation measures shall include implementation measures and possible solutions that address existing and foreseeable noise problems; serve as a guideline for compliance with the state standards

Identify and appraise noise problems in the community §65302(f)

OPEN SPACE

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (1)

Open space
plan §65563

- Preparation of comprehensive, long-range preservation and conservation of open space land

Unimproved
land devoted to
open
space
§65302(e) /
§65560(b)

- “Open-space land” is any parcel or area of land or water that is essentially unimproved and devoted to an open-space use as defined in this section, and that is designated on a local, regional, or state open space plan as any of the following (see next two slides)
- Related: Open space lands as described in §65560 Govt Code

OPEN SPACE

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (2)

<p>Types of open space: for the preservation of natural resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Areas required for the preservation of plant and animal life, including habitat for fish and wildlife species; areas required for ecologic and other scientific study purposes; rivers, streams, bays, and estuaries; and coastal beaches, lakeshores, banks of rivers and streams, and watershed lands
<p>Types of open space: for the managed production of resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Forest lands, rangeland, agricultural lands, and areas of economic importance for the production of food or fiber; areas required for recharge of groundwater basins; bays, estuaries, marshes, rivers, and streams that are important for the management of commercial fisheries; and areas containing major mineral deposits, including those in short supply
<p>Types of open space: for outdoor recreation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Areas of outstanding scenic, historic, and cultural value; areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes, including access to lakeshores, beaches, and rivers and streams; and areas that serve as links between major recreation and open-space reservations, including utility easements, banks of rivers and streams, trails, and scenic highway corridors

OPEN SPACE

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (3)

<p>Types of open space: for public health and safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Areas that require special management or regulation because of hazardous or special conditions such as earthquake fault zones, unstable soil areas, flood plains, watersheds, areas presenting high fire risks, areas required for the protection of water quality and water reservoirs, and areas required for the protection and enhancement of air quality
<p>Types of open space: in support of the mission of military installations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Areas adjacent to military installations, training routes, and underlying restricted airspace that can provide additional buffer zones to activities and complement the resource values of military lands
<p>Types of open space: for the protection of tribal places, features, and objects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine on public property▪ Related: Native American Historic Resource Protection Act, §5097 Public Resources Code

CONSERVATION

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (1)

Conservation,
development,
and
utilization of
natural
resources
§65302(d)(1))

- Including water and its hydraulic force, forests, soils, rivers and other waters, harbors, fisheries, wildlife, and minerals
- Consider effect of development on natural resources on public lands, including military installations [§65352.5] Upon notification of proposed action to amend a general plan, additional information on water supply/demand shall be provided to the jurisdiction by all public water systems (3,000+ connections), groundwater sustainability agencies
- Related: Water supply and demand information described in §65352.5 Govt Code

Optional topics
listed in the
code
§65302(d)(2)

- The reclamation of land and waters; prevention and control of the pollution of streams and other waters; regulation of the use of land in stream channels and other areas required for the accomplishment of the conservation plan; prevention, control, and correction of the erosion of soils, beaches, and shores; protection of watersheds; and the location, quantity, and quality of the rock, sand, and gravel resources

CONSERVATION

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (2)

Groundwater
recharge and
storm
water
management
§65302(d)(3)

- Identify rivers, creeks, streams, flood corridors, riparian habitats, and land that may accommodate floodwater for groundwater recharge and storm water management

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (1)

<p>Disadvantaged communities or low income communities at risk of exposure §65302(h)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Disadvantaged community or an area that is a low income area disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation▪ Disadvantaged community as defined in §39711 Health and Safety Code▪ Low income area defined as $\leq 80\%$ of statewide median income or threshold set by HCD pursuant to §50093 Health and Safety Code
<p>Reduce unique or compounded health risks §65302(h)(1)(A)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reduction of pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality, and the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity▪ Public facilities as defined in §66000 Govt Code
<p>Promote civil engagement §65302(h)(1)(B)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identify objectives and policies to promote civil engagement in the public decision making process

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (2)

Prioritize
improvements
and programs
for
disadvantaged
communities
§65302(h)(1)(C)

- Identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities

HOUSING

ELEMENT STATUTORY REQUIREMENT

Prepared at
regulated
intervals
§65302(c)

- Distinct set of comprehensive requirements covered elsewhere in the Govt Code; requires update on 4- or 8-year cycle, and State certification
- Related: §65580 Govt Code