



REPORT TO COUNCIL

City of Sacramento

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Staff Report
December 04, 2007

Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council

Title: The 2030 General Plan Draft Goals and Policies, and South Area Community Plan

Location/Council District: Citywide/All

Recommendation: Adopt a **Resolution** accepting the recommended 2030 General Plan draft Goals and Policies and the South Area Community Plan and directing staff to proceed with the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Contact: Teresa Haenggi, Associate Planner, 808-7554; Tom Pace, Long Range Planning Manager, 808-6848.

Presenters: Bob Overstreet, Strategic Projects Executive, 808-7404; Tom Pace, Long Range Planning Manager, 808-6848.

Department: Planning

Division: Long Range Planning

Organization No: 4912

Description/Analysis

Issues:

There are three components of the 2030 General Plan that are needed to initiate the environmental review process: 1) The draft Preferred Land Use Alternative; 2) draft Goals and Policies; and 3) the draft South Area Community Plan. The City Council has previously accepted the Preferred Land Use Alternative, and staff now returns to recommend that City Council also accept the draft Goals and Policies and the draft South Area Community Plan. The key questions staff will ask the Council are:

- Are the draft goals and policies headed in the right direction?
- Are there any goals and/or policies that have been left out?
- Are there any items that should not be included in the General Plan?

With Council's approval, the draft Goals and Policies will be substantially the same language that will be found in the Public Review Draft of the 2030 General Plan that will be released in late Spring of 2008 along with the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Any significant changes in policy direction after December 4 could result in delays in the completion of the EIR and increases in the project's schedule and budget.

The 2030 General Plan's Goals and Policies (Attachment 6) will provide direction on how to accommodate growth and change while also preserving and enhancing the desirable qualities and characteristics that exist in the City's communities today.

The draft Goals and Policies were developed based on an extensive public outreach effort and input from several sources including the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), boards and commissions, the General Plan Advisory Committee (GPAC), outside agencies, and the City Council. The Vision & Guiding Principles, Technical Background Report, Planning Issues Report, 1988 General Plan, and the master plans of City Departments and outside agencies also guided policy development.

From these sources, six overarching themes emerged that capture the essence of the 2030 General Plan and provided the basis for the draft citywide goals and policies. They are the following:

- *Making Great Places* provide safe, affordable, and engaged communities
- *Growing Smarter* provide incentives for developing inward and being clear about what the City expects from expanding into greenfield areas
- *Maintain a Vibrant Economy* – create opportunities through a diversity of jobs, businesses, education and training
- *Creating a Healthy City* – endorse land use patterns that foster healthy lifestyles
- *Living Lightly* reduce carbon emissions that contribute to climate change
- *Developing a Sustainable Future* meet the needs of today without taking from future generations

These themes are described in the "Destination Livability" document (Attachment 3). This document also provides a summary of the Vision and Guiding Principles which were adopted in November 2005.

The draft South Area Community Plan (Attachment 8), which will be integrated as a chapter into the General Plan, is intended to be a model for future work on the other Community Plan chapters.

Next Steps

With acceptance of the draft Goals and Policies and the draft South Area Community Plan, the environmental review of the General Plan will proceed. The public review draft of the 2030 General Plan and the Draft Environmental Impact

Report (EIR) will be available in late Spring, 2008. Both the Final 2030 General Plan and Final EIR will be available in the Fall, 2008.

During the months of January, February and March 2008, staff will be refining the 2030 General Plan text, adding graphics, and developing the financial chapter and an implementation chapter. Implementation will outline how to achieve the goals set forth in the document including recommendations for changes to City Code, ordinances, and guidelines that provide specific direction on how the City will develop over time.

Staff will continue outreach, including a community event in the spring that will serve as the "kick off" of the public review of the draft 2030 General Plan.

Policy Considerations: The proposed Goals and Policies, and South Area Community Plan are consistent with both the City's overall Strategic Plan goal and the General Plan Vision of becoming "the most livable city in America". They are also consistent with the Smart Growth Principles adopted by Council in 2001, the Preferred Blueprint adopted for the region by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) in 2004, and the Vision and Guiding Principles adopted by the Council in 2005.

Environmental Considerations: Acceptance of the draft Goals and Policies, and South Area Community Plan is not considered a project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) under Section 21050 of CEQA and CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 as a basis for future action on the General Plan which has not yet been approved. Once the City Council has accepted the Goals and Policies and community plans and directs staff to proceed with the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), the Master Environmental Impact report will be completed and returned to the City Council for consideration with the completed General Plan.

Commission/Committee Action: The General Plan Advisory Committee has worked with staff throughout the process and will continue to do so. They acted to recommend the staff proposal at the October 29 and November 5, 2007 meetings.

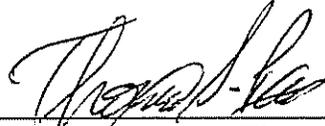
Staff held a joint meeting of the Planning, Design, Preservation, and Development Oversight Commissions on October 18, 2007, to discuss the 2030 General Plan's draft Goals and Policies. Staff has also presented the draft Goals and Policies to the following Commissions in November:

- Youth Commission (November 5)
- Preservation Commission (November 7)
- Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Commission (November 7)
- Parks and Recreation Commission (November 8)
- Planning Commission (November 15)
- Disabilities Advisory Commission (November 15)

Rationale for Recommendation: The draft Goals and Policies, and the draft South Area Community Plan are consistent with the adopted Vision and Guiding Principles, as well as the feedback and direction provided at the Leadership Workshop held in February 2007.

Financial Considerations: None at this time.

Emerging Small Business Development (ESBD): No goods or services are being purchased under this report.

Respectfully Submitted by: 
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Long Range Planning Manager

Approved and recommended by: 
Carol Shearly
Director of Planning

Approved and recommended by: 
Robert G. Overstreet II
Strategic Projects Executive

Recommendation Approved:

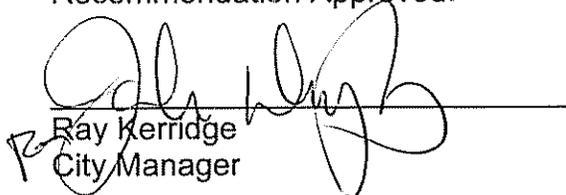

Ray Kerridge
City Manager

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Attachment 1

Background

State law requires seven subject areas be covered in a General Plan: Housing, land use, circulation, noise, safety, open space, and conservation. The City's 2030 General Plan will go beyond this requirement by including information on additional subjects including economic development, public health, historic preservation, public facilities, community design and utilities. The draft Goals and Policies are organized according to the following chapters, or "Elements": Education, Recreation & Culture; Land Use & Urban Design; Utilities; Mobility; Economic Development; Public Health and Safety; Environmental Constraints; Historic and Cultural Resources; and Environmental Resources.

In 2004, the City Council initiated the process to create the 2030 General Plan which will replace the existing 1988 General Plan. In November 2005, the City Council adopted the Vision and Guiding Principles which affirmed "Sacramento will be the most livable City in America". The community was involved in the development of this Vision and its accompanying Principles by participating in focus group interviews and attending one or more of the 13 town hall forums held throughout the City in 2005. The 25 member General Plan Advisory Committee (GPAC) also played a key role in developing the Vision and Guiding Principles.

In June 2007, Council accepted the recommended draft Preferred Land Use Alternative which was also developed through significant community outreach, including 14 town hall forums in 2006.

The General Plan's draft Goals and Policies were developed with many of the same sources used for the draft Preferred Land Use Alternative:

- *The Technical Background Report* – Details the existing condition within the City and is used as the foundation document for the development of subsequent planning policies and programs. The Technical Background Report was accepted by the Council in November 2005.
- *The Vision and Guiding Principles* – Captures the City's key values and aspirations of the future. The vision, "Sacramento will be the most livable City in America", is directly tied to the Vision and Guiding Principles. In summary, these include: 1) a vibrant downtown and town centers; 2) energized commercial corridors; 3) expanded transportation choices; 4) safe and livable neighborhoods; and 5) sustainable development.
- *Planning Issues Report* – Conveys key issues that are based on input from several sources including the community, the General Plan Advisory Committee (GPAC), and City leadership. The issues include smart growth, sustainability and livability, affordable housing, mixed-use/higher density development with a focus on infill, economic development, level of service for roadways, service standards for public facilities, alternative transportation modes, public safety, air quality, open space,

natural resource protection, General Plan implementation, and streamlined permit processing.

- *City Leadership Workshop* – Provides insight to citywide and neighborhood specific issues and provides input necessary for the development of a Preferred Land Use Alternative. Key challenges identified during this workshop include infrastructure financing, regional consensus on smart growth, traffic and congestion, and protection and enhancement of neighborhood character.
- *General Plan Advisory Committee* – Provides comments on the development of the City's 2030 General Plan and assists city staff in ensuring full community participation during the update process. The Committee is comprised of twenty-five members, eight of whom are nominated by Council members.
- *The Technical Advisory Committee* – Shares and reviews information on the issues and policies specific to the various City Departments. This committee is comprised of staff from the City and the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency.
- *Preferred Land Use Alternative* – Serves as the basis of policies that address new development by designating desired features such as flexible/mixed use, urban development standards, a mix of densities, a streamlined permitting process, and the identification of community urban form and design.
- *Community Outreach* – Guides staff in developing policies that reflect the City's diverse communities' vision, values, desired development and the services that accompany growth. Outreach included over 2,300 participants in 27 town forums and participation by numerous community groups. Staff recently returned to the community to present the draft Goals and Policies at four open houses which were attended by 298 individuals.

Participants in the community meetings identified several issues that they feel need to be addressed in the 2030 General Plan. A partial list of these issues include:

- Improve public safety.
- Improve access to rivers and availability of park facilities.
- Expand access to public transit.
- Enhance bicycle and pedestrian facilities and make neighborhoods walkable.
- Locate higher density development in the downtown area, near transit stations, along commercial corridors and in sub-regional centers.
- Develop infill areas before expanding the City outwards.
- Transition building scale between existing and new communities.
- Distribute affordable housing throughout the City.
- Promote green buildings and sustainability.
- Preserve the airport use of the Executive Airport.

Community Plans

On March 6, 2007, Council directed staff to incorporate community plans into the 2030 General Plan. There are currently 11 community planning areas. The new General Plan will have only 10 Planning Areas as a result of merging the community plans for the Airport-Meadowview Area and a portion of the South Sacramento Area, creating the new South Area Planning Area. The balance of the adopted South Sacramento Planning Area that lies east of Highway 99 has been incorporated into the Fruitridge Broadway Planning Area.

Each of the 10 planning areas will have a Community Plan Chapter in the new General Plan. Only the South Area Community Plan will be comprehensively updated upon the adoption of the 2030 General Plan because it is the only Plan that has a budget for an update. At this point, the focus on the draft South Area Plan has been to revise the community profile, identify issues and develop policies. Staff will next develop language for the plan that captures the spirit, potential, and expectations of the area. Graphics, illustrations, pictures and other visual communication tools will also be added.

North Sacramento, North Natomas, South Natomas, the Central City, and the Pocket Area have existing adopted community plans in place. These plans will remain as adopted except for reformatting and integration into the new General Plan. To reduce redundancy, the goals and policies that are identified as being applicable to the entire city have been pulled from the community plans and have been incorporated into the city-wide policy section. Those policies unique to the community planning area will be preserved in its Community Plan Chapter. The chapters for the adopted areas will include a community profile and information on community issues, vision, land use and urban form designation, community policies and opportunity areas.

The chapters for the four planning areas that do not have community plans – Arden Arcade, Fruitridge/Broadway, Land Park, and East Sacramento – will only include a basic community profile. No new vision statements or policies specific to these planning areas will be drafted because their Community Plan Chapters are essentially placeholders for future planning work not currently in the 2030 General Plan's scope of work and because community outreach has not taken place for these chapters.

South Area Community Plan Chapter – A Model for Future Community Plans

The South Area Community Plan Chapter will be the City's long-term policy guide for the physical, economic, environmental growth and renewal of the community plan area. The Plan will guide how the South Area will grow and become a model for the City of Sacramento with employment opportunities, safe neighborhoods, pedestrian and bicycle-friendly streets, range of housing types, affordable housing, local gathering places for entertainment and retail, a transit-oriented development, and adequate public services and facilities.

The new South Area Plan's policies address the core opportunities and challenges the South Area faces in the future, including:

- Focusing Housing Code Enforcement in areas that suffer the worst dilapidation;

- Using the Phoenix Park revitalization effort as a model to address Distressed Neighborhood Revitalization;
- Actively supporting Employee Training and Job Growth in the health care industry; and
- Diversifying Housing Choices to provide an affordable mix of apartments, townhomes, and single-family houses.

The 2030 General Plan identifies fourteen key centers and corridors in the South Area that show the greatest potential for growth and expansion over the next 25 years including Kaiser Medical Center, Methodist Medical Center, existing and proposed light rail stations, Florin Road, Franklin Boulevard, Freeport Boulevard, Fruitridge Road, Mack Road, and Delta Shores.

Focused Opportunity Areas

During the 2030 General Plan land use analysis, seventy seven (77) opportunity areas were identified based on the following factors:

- The area's capacity and pressure for growth due to a concentration of vacant or underutilized land;
- The probability of property owners to cooperatively plan for change; and
- The ability to achieve multiple policy objectives such as redevelopment, transit-oriented development and economic development.

Five opportunity areas emerged as meriting a focused effort because the other projects either had planning activities underway, were recently approved or anticipated having some planning activity in the near future, or were substantially complete. The five focused opportunity areas are the following: 1) Robla Area; 2) Richards Boulevard Area; 3) 65th Street/University Village; 4) Arden/Point West/Swanson Area; and 5) the Eastern Expansion Area. Council has since directed staff to focus on only those sites within the City limits. The Eastern Expansion area will be reviewed as a "Special Study Area" because it is outside the City limits.

ATTACHMENT 2
RESOLUTION NO.

Adopted by the Sacramento City Council

**2030 GENERAL PLAN DRAFT GOALS AND POLICIES,
AND DRAFT SOUTH AREA COMMUNITY PLAN**

BACKGROUND

- A. The 2030 General Plan provides the direction for the City' s future growth and development and will replace the existing 1988 Gener al Plan.
- B. The 2030 General Plan goal, policies, and community plans are consistent with Council's adopted vision, values, smart growth principles and are based on information gathered from several community workshops, meetings, and reports.

**BASED ON THE FACTS SET FORTH IN THE BACKGROUND, THE CITY COUNCIL
RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:**

- Section 1. Accept the recommended General Plan draft Goals and Policies and draft South Area Community Plan and direct staff to proceed with the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).



Sacramento 2030 General Plan

DESTINATION: LIVABILITY

Introduction

The foundation for creating the most livable city in America was established by the City Council when it adopted the Vision and Guiding Principles for the 2030 General Plan in November 2005. The Vision and Guiding Principles established the direction for the Plan and guided formulation of a preferred land use concept selected by the City Council in June 2007. Based on this preferred land use and urban form alternative, six themes were formulated which serve as the basis for the General Plan goals, policies, and implementation programs, which are now being developed and will be summarized for review at four public open houses to be conducted on September 26, October 3, October 4, and October 8, 2007.

This document provides a summary of the Vision and Guiding Principles, the overarching themes, and the goals and policies of the 2030 General Plan. The goals and policies are in draft form at this time and this document and the information to be provided at the public open houses summarizes the policy direction of the Plan so that the public can review and provide comment prior to the City Council review and consideration in December 2007.

Vision

The guiding vision of the General Plan is that Sacramento will be the most livable city in America. Livability is defined as building a safe, healthy and sustainable future for all.

As California's capital, Sacramento will continue to play its traditional role in the region as the primary center of government, employment, and culture. Downtown Sacramento will be vibrant, with arts, culture, entertainment, and a 24-hour population.

The City's economy will continue to strengthen, diversify, and play a larger role in the global economy. Building on the skills of our workforce, Sacramento's economy will provide a broad range of jobs in all industry sectors, including those related to small and local businesses.

Every neighborhood will be a desirable place to live because of its walkable streets, extensive tree canopy, range of housing choices, mixed use neighborhood centers, great schools, parks and recreation facilities, and easy access to Downtown and jobs.

Sacramento will be linked to the rest of the region by an extensive, efficient and safe network of roadways, bridges, mass transit, bikeways, pedestrian trails, and sidewalks. It will be linked to the rest of California and the world by an international airport, conventional and high-speed passenger rail, interstate highways, and high-speed communication systems.

Sacramento will continue to celebrate its cultural and ethnic diversity and ensure the equitable treatment of all neighborhoods and groups. Sacramento will protect its historic and cultural resources and its natural environment and will increase access to its riverfront and open spaces for the enjoyment of its growing population.

Sacramento will promote the health and well-being of the community and will plan for the long-term safety of its citizens.

Finally, to help address the causes of climate change and the urban heat island effect, Sacramento will be a model of sustainable development in its planning, its use of urban heat island reduction measures, and its conservation of energy, water, and other natural resources.

Guiding Principles

Guiding principles that support the vision were developed for the categories of land use, urban design, housing, mobility, economic development, public safety, environmental resources, parks and recreation, and services and facilities. These can be viewed on-line at www.sacgp.org/documents.html and in the original Vision and Guiding Principles document.

Common Values and Themes

The 2030 General Plan's goals, policies, and implementation programs define the roadmap of strategies to achieve our vision to be the most livable city in America. Underlying the vision, and connecting it to the strategies, is a set of six themes that form the glue for the 2030 General Plan.

- Making Great Places
- Growing Smarter
- Maintaining a Vibrant Economy
- Creating a Healthy City
- Living Lightly – Reducing Our Carbon Footprint
- Developing a Sustainable Future

Making Great Places. A great city must have wonderful places to live, work, congregate, and experience social, recreational, educational, and cultural enrichment. Sacramento is distinguished by its setting at the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers, diverse residential neighborhoods, extensive tree canopy, role as the center of California's governance, and history in human settlement. These assets, and others that are emerging as the City grows and matures, contribute to the quality of life for residents while providing the opportunity for shaping development, conserving resources, and structuring the economy.

Growing Smarter. The Plan initially favors growing inward over outward expansion into greenfields on the edge of the City. The development pattern will be more compact, infill and reuse underutilized properties, intensify development near transit and mixed use activity centers, and locate jobs closer to housing, which will lead to increased walking and reduced automobile use. Gasoline consumption, air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and personal commute times will be reduced, which will facilitate and increase the time working parents have to spend with their children and families. Improvements to infrastructure will also be a focus to accommodating infill in addition to providing for infrastructure expansions to support new mixed use and residential neighborhoods. When additional studies are complete and issues resolved, study areas on the edges outside of the City will be considered for development. A cooperative agreement between the City and County that defines mutual benefits will be needed to determine how these areas are developed, how flood and habitat protection is provided, how the need for a permanent one-mile open space buffer is achieved, and what other benefits will be realized to justify expansion of the urban area.

Maintaining a Vibrant Economy. The ability of the City to provide services that meet the diverse needs of existing and future populations is dependent on a vigorous and healthy economy. The 2030 General Plan contains strategies to develop a vigorous and healthy economy by providing the capacity to accommodate a diversity of businesses and employment opportunities for Sacramento's

residents, while focusing on the retention of existing and attraction of new businesses offering high paying jobs. Strategies to achieve a high level of education for Sacramento's residents, maintain and expand recreational and arts and cultural facilities, and nurture community events and celebrations all contribute to the quality of environment that is an important factor considered by corporations and businesses in seeking new locations.

Creating a Healthy City. Consistent with Healthy Cities initiatives, the 2030 General Plan endorses smart growth land use patterns and densities that foster pedestrian and bicycle use and recreation through expanded parklands, sports and athletic programming, and open spaces. Incentives for the use of organic foods through public or commercial markets and in public facilities, as well as controls on use of toxic materials are included. Land use and development strategies, public awareness, and policing programs are also promoted to protect residents from the risks of crime. Strategies are also defined for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery in the event of a natural disaster or terrorist act.

Living Lightly Reducing Our Carbon Footprint. The Plan takes several steps to reduce carbon emissions that contribute to climate change. Mixed use development that encourages walking and biking, use of public transit, green building practices, use of solar energy systems, architectural design to reduce heat gain, recycled construction materials, and water conservation measures, are some of the strategies included in the 2030 Plan.

Developing a Sustainable Future. Planning and developing a truly sustainable future depends on a healthy environment, strong economy and the social well-being of our residents. Factors which contribute to achieving this goal are:

- Environment conserving our air, water, land, soils, minerals, natural habitat, energy, and protecting aesthetic resources.
- Economy creating good jobs, income, and financial resources.
- Equity and Social Well-Being providing good education, income, health, safety, arts and cultural attainment for all.

Without a successful economy, financial resources will not be available to manage growth and protect resources. Without a healthy and well-educated population, resource sustainability will not be valued and advances in the technology to protect resources will be hindered.

Draft Policy Element Summary

A general plan for any city includes certain policy elements to guide future growth. Information on the draft policy elements will be presented at the public open houses in five broad categories that relate directly to the above themes, as described below.

- Playing and Learning *Making Great Places*
- Living, Growing, and Getting Around *Growing Smarter*
- Working and Shopping *Maintaining a Vibrant Economy*
- Keeping our City Healthy and Safe *Creating A Healthy City*
- Protecting Our Resources *Living Lightly and Developing a Sustainable Future*

The following sections, organized by the categories and themes, summarize the direction of the policy elements.

EDUCATION, RECREATION, and CULTURE

The City of Sacramento recognizes the importance of providing quality education, recreation and park, and cultural services that contribute to its vision as the most livable city in the nation. It recognizes the importance of these as paramount factors in making Sacramento a great place to live and do business. A sustainable quality of life is dependent on a well-educated population that has access to good jobs, enjoys active recreational pursuits, and participates in the arts. These influence a sustainable economy by providing a workforce with the requisite skills and an environment steeped in culture that are important considerations in attracting new industries to the community.

Education policies support the development of new schools commensurate with population growth that are accessible from every neighborhood. Opportunities for life-long learning are also encouraged, enabling Sacramento's residents to adapt skills to meet the needs of evolving business sectors. Schools can be located and designed to serve as the centerpiece of neighborhood identity and activity.

Parks and Recreation policies provide for the maintenance of existing and development of new parklands, facilities, and programs for all residents, employees, and visitors. These are distributed throughout the City to enable access from every neighborhood. In urbanizing areas, such as downtown, small public places will be developed to support the lifestyle and needs of its residents. In addition to the traditional parks, policies provide for linkages to and use of Sacramento's river frontages and natural open spaces as amenities for walking, bicycling, water sports, picnicking, and other recreational pursuits, including the appreciation of natural open spaces and conservation areas for their intrinsic value (see also Land Use and Urban Design).

Access to a broad range of recreational activities is important in sustaining a resident's quality of life, while also improving public health through exercise. The location of schools and their recreational facilities can serve as a focal point of neighborhood identity and activity. Parklands help to sustain natural environmental resources by providing landscape that absorbs greenhouse gases, produces oxygen, and filters pollutants from the groundwater basin.

Library policies provide for the expansion of resources and new facilities commensurate with population growth, creating a civic environment with vast opportunities for self-learning and cultural and academic enrichment. Not only do they serve as a repository for books, music, and other resources, but they often serve as gathering places for readings, performances, and community events. In new development, they can be co-located with schools and parks to function as a centerpiece of neighborhood identity.

Arts and Culture policies support the diversity of first-class arts and cultural facilities and programs located in Sacramento. Art exhibitions, musical and dramatic performances, and similar events provide opportunities for the participation of residents, as well as attendance and appreciation. The inclusion of art in public places broadens the exposure and awareness of residents and visitors to the City and enhances and enriches the community culture and quality of life.

Museums, Zoos, and Other Major Destination Attraction policies facilitate the continued operation and new development of diverse facilities and programs that are accessible to residents and visitors and maintain and strengthen Sacramento's role as the primary center of culture in the region. These major destination attractions provide important opportunities to interpret history, science, art, culture, and the environment.

LAND USE and URBAN DESIGN

As a healthy, growing city, Sacramento's focus is on how to accommodate growth and change while also preserving and enhancing the qualities and characteristics that make it such a desirable place to live. The City recognizes that the quality of life in Sacramento is dependent on both creating and preserving attractive buildings, streets, and public spaces that facilitate and enrich the life of the community, and on creating a compatible and complementary mix of residential, employment, commercial and service uses that can sustain a vibrant economy, a healthy environment, and a vital social life. In recognition of their interdependence, policies addressing land use and urban design are combined in this element to ensure that the physical forms and patterns of future development advance the City's desire for a higher quality of life and a more sustainable future.

The policies in this element are organized according to broad categories: neighborhoods, centers, corridors, and districts. A key focus of the policies is to ensure that the forms and patterns in each of these categories supports the efficient function of their primary use, whether residential, commercial, or industrial, while also providing safe and attractive environments for people that do not diminish the community's quality of life. A major component of this is promoting building forms and development patterns that bring the influence of motor vehicles on the design of the city into balance with the desire to create pedestrian-friendly environments that promote and support healthy community life.

The majority of the City consists of stable, attractive neighborhoods and districts that need to be protected and maintained. As a result, future growth and change will be directed primarily into areas that are not achieving their full potential and that will benefit from enhancement, revitalization, or redevelopment in a manner that complements and enhances Sacramento's character and livability.

Growth and Change. These policies provide for strategic growth and change that preserves existing viable neighborhoods, centers, and corridors and targets new development primarily to infill areas that are vacant or underutilized areas that are environmentally suitable, and can be supported by infrastructure and services, and only secondarily to new greenfield areas. Changes proposed to established areas focus on enhancing the quality of life through improved connectivity with other parts of the City, greater access to amenities, enhanced safety, and greater housing and employment choices.

The City's growth policies strengthen and expand the framework of attractive, healthy, and complete neighborhoods, centers, and corridors throughout Sacramento, ensuring sensitive and compatible transitions between established neighborhoods and future developments, making wise and efficient use of land and resources, and supporting reinvestment in the City's infrastructure and already urbanized area.

Citywide Land Use and Urban Design policies articulate a vision for a sustainable city comprised of livable residential neighborhoods and distinctive and vibrant centers and corridors that incorporate more compact mixed use development, energy and resource efficient buildings and landscapes, effective public transit, attractive pedestrian-friendly streets, and a robust urban forest. The policies promote development that utilizes the City's natural and cultural assets as keys to enhancing Sacramento's position as an attractive place to live and work and a unique destination to visit. Additionally, these policies promote uses that equitably support the diverse needs of Sacramento's residents including opportunities for commerce, employment, recreation, education, culture, entertainment, and civic engagement.

Land Use & Urban Form Designations define the development standards, urban design guidelines, and land use characteristics that will guide growth and change in the City's diverse neighborhoods, districts, centers, and corridors in a manner that protects and enhances the quality of life, economic vitality, and community identity.

Neighborhood policies provide for the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of Sacramento's residential neighborhoods, assuring that new development complements and reinforces their unique characteristics through sensitive infill and transitions in scale from adjacent centers and corridors. They provide for residential neighborhoods that contain a diversity of housing types and for the development of more complete neighborhoods that incorporate supporting and complementary uses such as neighborhood serving commercial, schools, parks, community meeting facilities, and comparable uses.

Centers. These policies provide for the intensification, redevelopment, and revitalization of Sacramento's uniquely identifiable centers that are defined by their common functional role, mix of uses, density/intensity, physical form and character, and/or environmental setting as places for commerce, employment, entertainment, culture, and living. Pedestrian oriented activities are encouraged with plazas, cafes, bookstores, and restaurants that draw a variety of people and offer a welcome setting. Policies are also provided to accommodate development of property exclusively for commercial and employment uses (without housing) or mixed-use projects that integrate housing with retail, office, community facilities, and other uses within the same structure or on the same site. These areas also integrate community-serving uses, such as public meeting rooms and daycare facilities in key activity areas. Center policies ensure that their development is consistent with adjacent neighborhoods through the siting of buildings, transitions in scale, and land use mix.

Corridors. These policies provide for the transformation of auto oriented commercial corridors to mixed-use, pedestrian oriented environments. Policies promote corridors as community and neighborhood connectors, transportation routes, and energetic places for living that are a magnet for mixed-use development and residential uses, are defined by pedestrian oriented streetscapes, and frequented as local gathering places (i.e., cafes, restaurants, plazas). Development along corridors will be compatible with adjacent neighborhoods through the siting of buildings, transitions in scale, identifiable functional role, land use mix, density/intensity, physical form and character, and/or environmental setting. These areas will support surrounding neighborhoods and contribute to a more compact and consistent pattern of development.

Development adjacent to established neighborhoods will transition from more intense uses to similar intensities to limit impacts to residential areas.

Employment. These policies promote the City's position as a major regional and interstate employment center through continuation of existing operations, promotion of new industries, and improvements in job accessibility. They provide for the continued growth of the City's existing employment centers and encourage the reuse of underutilized, vacant, or obsolete industrial buildings with higher value uses. These policies provide for new manufacturing, research and development, flex space, industry incubators, professional office, and similar uses that range from high intensity, mixed use office centers, large business parks, warehousing, and distribution facilities to manufacturing and other heavy industrial areas. Clean industries are encouraged that feature light manufacturing, research and development, and high technology uses in business parks on sites with attractive architecture and landscaping to take advantage of the education and skills of the City's emergent population. Employment policies promote improvements in site planning to make employment areas accessible to pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit and encourage the integration of additional employment support uses such as retail, services, and in some cases, mixed-use residential areas.

Public/Quasi-Public policies provide for a diversity of public and institutional uses including schools, parks, libraries, administrative, corporate yards, fire and police facilities, utility facilities, and

comparable uses that are located equitably throughout the City to support the needs of Sacramento's current and future residents and employees. The policies ensure that the City's public buildings, sites, and infrastructure are designed to be compatible in scale, mass, character, and architecture with the area where they are located. Collaborative and creative solutions are encouraged with non-City public agencies to design their structures and improvements to achieve a high level of visual and architectural quality that complements adjoining uses. Consolidation of public uses is encouraged including integration of parklands, schools, libraries, and community meeting facilities to enable them to serve as a centerpiece of community identity, as well as to maximize the efficient use of land.

Parks, Greenways, Recreation, and Open Space policies provide for the preservation, continued growth, and enhancement of Sacramento's rich resource of parklands, recreational areas, and surrounding open spaces (e.g., the American River Parkway). They promote the integration and connection of parklands and natural open spaces through greenways and trails that enhance the City's urban character and provide Sacramento's residents with opportunities to enjoy the natural environment, provide visual relief from urban development, protect significant plant and animal habitats, and protect development from natural environmental hazards. Additional policies promote enhancement of existing amenities, as well as development of new parks, greenways, and open spaces as character-defining resources that emphasize the retention of natural landforms and plant communities.

Areas for large developed parks and other areas primarily used for recreation within easy access of all City residents will be identified. These areas will be characterized by a high degree of open area, and a limited number of buildings connected through an integrated system of greenways. In urban areas of the City, smaller parks, plazas, and boulevard parks will provide for open space and recreation opportunities.

Special Study Areas and Planned Development policies ensure that areas mostly on the edges of the City are developed through a process that addresses regional, local, and site specific issues. They also provide opportunities for the City to explore possible expansions into adjoining lands or where inter-jurisdictional cooperation is needed with the County and other entities to resolve issues regarding the nature, timing, extent of development, the appropriate mechanism to achieve flood protection and open space preservation, and other related challenges. Of particular concern will be the need to determine the timing and extent of development planned in the Natomas Joint Vision Area, including dedication of a one-mile open space buffer.

Special Use policies provide for special uses that do not necessarily fall within one or more of the other categories.

HOUSING

The City of Sacramento recognizes the importance of creating a range of housing opportunities that consist of different housing types and that are accessible to residents at various income levels. Housing programs will be designed to meet the needs of current residents, as well as the changing demographics of future populations.

Accessibility to housing will be enhanced through continuing efforts to provide housing for extremely low, low, and moderate income residents. Strategies in the element will enhance neighborhood sustainability, provide stability, and better integrate affordable housing throughout the City. The Housing Element will ensure that housing production in Sacramento will meet or exceed the Regional Housing Needs Allocation, and the rehabilitation and preservation of existing housing stock will occur to provide housing for its residents. Policies will allow for the creation of homeownership opportunities for modest income households.

UTILITIES

The City of Sacramento recognizes the importance of and commits to the provision of adequate infrastructure and services in supporting the needs of residents and businesses and assuring a high quality of life. Water, sewerage, storm drainage, solid waste, energy, and telecommunications systems will be expanded concurrent with new development and population and employment growth. Emphasis is placed on improving infrastructure in the downtown, other urban centers and corridors, and around transit stations to accommodate infill and intensified development consistent with priorities for smart growth. At the same time, infrastructure will be seamlessly expanded on the City's periphery to accommodate new mixed use and residential neighborhoods.

Equally important, state-of-the-art design technologies and operational practices contributing to sustainable natural environmental resources will be employed to support neighborhoods, businesses, educational institutions, health providers, and government. Water conservation, alternative energy systems, building design practices that conserve resources, and solid waste recycling are illustrative of the broad range of actions that will be pursued.

Water Management policies provide existing and future residents a reliable water supply by perfecting water rights and maintaining long-term water supply plans, as well as updating water rates and water development fees to cover maintenance and development of infrastructure. Water conservation policies such as the use of drought-tolerant landscaping and enforcement of conservation measures increase water use efficiency. Existing water infrastructure will be maintained and priority given to fund critical infrastructure that need improvements, while new development will not be constructed until adequate infrastructure is in place.

Wastewater Management policies provide adequate and reliable sewer service by implementing a master sewer planning program, and constructing infrastructure for new developments to meet ultimate capacity needs to avoid future replacement. Plans will be developed and financing programs in place for areas where services are deficient, and future wastewater infrastructure improvements are needed. Wastewater outflows will be minimized and additional sewer flows from new development will be mitigated.

Storm Drainage policies require adequate storm drainage facilities and services are provided, where new drainage facilities are adequately sized. Detention storage with measured release will be required to minimize impacts to downstream water courses, and infrastructure will be designed to minimize impacts to water quality. Storm drainage policies provide incentives for improvement of infrastructure in underserved areas, and require development of a funding mechanism for drainage facility improvements related to infill projects.

Solid Waste policies provide a wide range of programs and incentives to reduce waste, use recycled building materials, and recycle construction and landscaping waste, consistent with Sacramento's desire to be a sustainable community by generating less solid waste. The use of disposable, toxic, or non-renewable products will be reduced, and residents will be educated on the benefits of waste diversion and recycling. Facilities will be distributed throughout the City to avoid an over concentration in certain areas, and be compatible with adjoining land uses.

Electricity and Natural Gas policies require reductions in peak electric use and use of renewable energy to reduce Sacramento's dependence on non-renewable energy sources. Policies also provide incentives for new public and private development that are constructed in accordance with LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) requirements, and older developments that are retrofitted to be more energy efficient. Also contributing to being a more sustainable City, electricity and natural gas policies require buildings be designed and sited to maximize energy generation opportunities (e.g., solar) and educate the public on resource conservation. Businesses that promote energy efficiency and renewable technologies will be recruited.

Telecommunications policies provide a wide range of innovative telecommunication systems and services to the entire City to attract and retain state-of-the-art businesses, provide access to residents, and for educational purposes. Telecommunication systems will be incorporated in public buildings and services, as well as large-scale planned communities and office and commercial projects, to increase accessibility of information. Telecommunication infrastructure will be designed to be compatible with adjacent uses and visual impacts minimized.

MOBILITY

The City of Sacramento recognizes the importance of developing a first class, well-balanced, efficient, multi-modal transportation network that minimizes impacts to the environment and to neighborhoods in achieving its vision as the most livable city in the nation. Despite the desire for a balanced transportation system, the auto is the dominant mode of travel today. Increasing congestion, sustainability goals, population growth, demographic shifts, and a limited ability to build new roads, point to the need for new transportation and land use practices that will result in a transportation system with increased travel choices.

The Mobility Element contains policies that will create a well-connected transportation network, support increased densities and a mix of use in districts well-served by transit, help walking become more viable for short trips, support bicycling for both short and long-distance trips, improve transit to serve highly frequented destinations, and do so while preserving auto mobility. The element also includes policies related to parking, goods movement, airports, and transportation funding. Achieving a balanced transportation system will require a greater investment in transit, pedestrian, and bicycle infrastructure.

Sustainability policies focus on transitioning the development and management of transportation facilities and services so that they will be carried out without negative environmental impacts. Energy conservation practices and the use of sustainable materials will be implemented with transportation facilities, equipment, and vehicles. Air quality strategies will continue to be implemented. Management strategies will be implemented that support a balanced transportation system.

Accessibility policies provide for increased transportation choices through the development of an integrated, multi-modal transportation system. A flexible Level of Service (LOS) standard will support the land use plan and require that enhanced infrastructure be provided to support transit, walking, and biking in multi-modal districts. The transportation network will be well-connected. Emerging technologies that promote a balanced transportation system will be supported.

Walkable Community policies support the goal of making Sacramento a model pedestrian-friendly city the Walking Capital. Safe, walkable environments will be created through the provision of a continuous pedestrian network with sidewalks that are enjoyable to walk along, as well as through connections to trails in natural areas including along streams and river corridors. Residents will be encouraged to integrate walking into their daily activities.

Public Transit policies seek to foster increased transit use through the provision of new service lines or the extension of existing lines, increased frequency of service, and the provision of direct pedestrian and bicycle access to transit station areas. Transit and land use will be tightly linked, with transit stations integrated into walkable, transit-oriented districts and neighborhoods. Plans will be developed for new transit service such as high speed rail, regional rail, bus rapid transit, streetcars, new bus routes between urban centers, and neighborhood bus service.

Complete Street policies provide for streets that are designed to balance the diverse needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, and motorists. Streets will be categorized according to both function and typology, considering the surrounding land use context. Street improvements will be designed to minimize environmental and neighborhood impacts.

Bikeway policies support an increase in trips taken by bicycling, given that 40 percent of all trips are two miles or shorter. The construction of a comprehensive citywide bikeway network, support facilities such as convenient and secure bicycle parking, and an educated driving public will facilitate increased bicycling.

Managed Parking policies focus on providing sufficient parking for businesses, while protecting adjacent neighborhoods and the environment. Reduced parking requirements will be provided where appropriate to promote walkable communities and alternative modes of transportation. On - street parking use will be maximized through the use of parking management tools. Parking pricing will continue to be applied in appropriate locations.

Goods Movement policies support the movement of goods via rail, truck, marine (i.e., port) and air transportation modes. Programs to reduce the impacts of rail and truck operations on adjacent sensitive land uses are provided.

Airport policies support general and commercial aviation, while protecting surrounding uses. Efficient ground connections to airport facilities will be provided.

Working and Shopping *Maintaining a Vibrant Economy*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The City of Sacramento recognizes the significance of increasing individual wealth, creating employment opportunities for its residents while at the same time generating sufficient revenues to provide high quality public services to the community. The growth provided for in the new General Plan presents a great opportunity to strengthen the local economy by improving the quality of life of residents, reshaping the direction of economic growth, and enhancing the City's role as a great place to work and do business. The City's economic development activities must take place within this context.

A sustainable economy relies on a strong business climate, a stable workforce, vibrant and growing neighborhoods and a participatory leadership within the City and the region. The Economic Development Element is designed to be responsive to these factors, current trends in business activities and future changes in economic conditions as Sacramento takes actions to achieve its vision as America's most livable city. This element addresses specific economic development goals and policies that can help stimulate job growth and business vitality in the City.

The economic development policies provide for the retention and expansion of existing businesses and attraction of new businesses resulting in increased job opportunities for Sacramento's residents. The policies also address the attraction of a new, and retention of the existing, educated and skilled workforce. The Element incorporates the concepts in the City's adopted Economic Development Strategy, which focuses the City's economic development efforts over the next 3 to 5 year period. The City's Economic Development Strategy will be updated during the life of the 2030 General Plan to respond to changing economic conditions and City initiatives. To this end, the Economic Development Element addresses four specific goals:

- Business Strengthening the City's Business Climate
- Workforce Linking Our Residents to the Economy
- Place Land, Sites, and Opportunities
- Participation Alignment of Internal and Regional Resource

Keeping Our City Healthy and Safe *Creating A Healthy City*

PUBLIC HEALTH and SAFETY

The City of Sacramento is committed to sustaining the health and safety of its residents, labor force, and visitors and recognizes its importance in achieving its vision as the most livable city in the nation. Protection from the risks of natural and man-made hazards, crime, and disease are essential in establishing a sense of well-being for residents and important considerations in attracting new businesses to the City that will provide quality jobs.

Police Service policies provide for protection of the public through expansion of personnel and facilities commensurate with population growth to serve and protect the long-term health, safety, and well-being of all areas of the City. Cooperative programs with adjoining jurisdictions and state and federal agencies will continue to be implemented to facilitate prompt response for a major emergency or event. Partnerships will be formed with community residents and businesses as a means to educate about potential risks and prevention techniques. Development applications will be reviewed for the layout and design of spaces and buildings to maximize safety, utilizing crime prevention through design principles.

Fire Service and Fire Hazard policies provide for the expansion of personnel and facilities commensurate with population growth to serve all areas of the City and ensure a safe and healthy community. Cooperative programs with adjoining jurisdictions and state and federal agencies will continue to be implemented to facilitate prompt response for a major emergency or event. Community residents and businesses will be educated regarding potential risks and fire prevention techniques. Existing and new development will continue to be required to incorporate fire prevention and suppression measures.

Hazardous Materials policies continue practices for the documentation, monitoring, clean up, and re-use of hazardous materials and sites. In addition to their contribution to the safety and well-being of residents, businesses, and visitors to Sacramento, these actions also are important contributors to the reduction of surface and ground water pollution, air pollution, and greenhouse gases.

Emergency Response and Disaster Preparedness policies focus on providing a high level of safety and protection for residents and businesses from natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, urban and wildland fires, and terrorist acts. They continue cooperative agreements with adjoining jurisdictions and state and federal agencies that prescribe procedures for preparedness, response, and disaster recovery.

Public Health and Human Service policies support the County of Sacramento's role as the principal provider of health and human service facilities and services. As development occurs, the City will work with the County and private providers to expand services to meet the diverse and changing needs of the populations. To the extent appropriate, the City will support the distribution of facilities for access from all neighborhoods. Programs to address the special needs of the disabled, homeless, and youth will be supported.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

The City of Sacramento is committed to the protection of life and property from the risks of natural and man-made hazards as a critical contributor to its vision as the most livable city in the nation. A safe environment is one that supports a high quality of life and secure environment for residents and an important consideration for businesses seeking new opportunities in the City and, thereby, sustaining a thriving economy.

Seismic and Geologic Hazard policies protect the public from potential hazards by enforcing safety standards, requiring state-of-the-art site design and construction methods, and minimizing impacts of

new development through mitigation. Emergency and post-disaster response plans will be regularly updated and implemented to ensure the continued safety of Sacramentans.

Flooding Hazard policies protect Sacramento residents by supporting SAFCA in implementing projects that will ultimately provide 200-year level of flood protection or greater and maintaining existing natural channel flows and floodplain storage areas. New development will be evaluated for their potential flood hazards prior to approval, and located a minimum distance from levees to minimize flooding risk for new occupants. Flooding evacuation and rescue maps will be updated regularly. Flooding hazard policies also provide for protection from dam failure.

Noise policies protect residents, businesses, and visitors from noise hazards by establishing exterior and interior noise standards. Higher exterior noise standards are allowed for residential infill projects and mixed-use developments, as long as the interior noise standard is maintained. Mixed-use projects will be required to mitigate for on-site noise sources to ensure compatibility of uses. Policies also require construction noise impacts to be mitigated, and require the reduction of noise from vehicles and aircrafts to protect residents, businesses, and visitors.

Protecting our Resources *Living Lightly and Developing a Sustainable Future*

HISTORIC and ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The City of Sacramento recognizes the importance of its history and value of its historic and archaeological resources as contributors to the sense of place for visitors and residents, as well as the quality of life. Historic and archaeological resources in the form of sites and buildings provide the story that uniquely differentiates Sacramento from all other cities. These acknowledge the earliest days of pre-historic and historic settlement along the Sacramento and American Rivers, development as a key center of the western expansion of the United States and Gold Rush, and establishment as the seat of power for California's governance. Preservation of sites and buildings serve as important physical and visual reminders to generations of visitors and residents. A distinctly identifiable place and history are considered as important indicators of livability by national organizations, which also are important factors in attracting new businesses that sustain the economy. Preservation and adaptive re-use of historic buildings also contributes to a sustainable environment by reducing the need for new construction materials.

Historical and Archeological Resource policies provide for the compilation of a comprehensive data base that establishes criteria and documents the resources of importance and value in Sacramento. Strategies are provided for the recognition of historic and archaeological resources and the preservation or adaptive reuse of historic buildings in accordance with state policy and regulations. Programs for the education of residents and visitors about Sacramento's history and historical and archeological resources are encouraged to expand.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

The City of Sacramento is committed to the protection of sustainable environmental resources as critical contributors to its vision as the most livable city in the nation. It recognizes that the health of its natural resources, its water, its air, its food, and its scenic amenities are inseparably related to the health of its residents. These are factors that are important for quality businesses in seeking new locations for development and, as such, it is recognized that a good environment is also an essential contributor to a good economy.

Water Resource policies guide development and infrastructure practices to protect surface water and groundwater from the degradation of runoff and pollution. Healthy water resources are important in sustaining fisheries, plants, and animals that are a part of the hydro eco-system, as well as providing a resource for food.

Biological Resource policies guide the location, design, and quality of development to protect important wildlife and plants. As with water, a sustainable biological eco-system contributes to human health, as well as nurturing a viable economy.

Urban Forest policies sustain and enhance the dense canopy of trees and landscapes that distinguish Sacramento. It serves to reduce heat gain along sidewalks and other public places, making them pleasant places to walk and recreate. At the same time, trees absorb carbon dioxide and pollution and produce oxygen, improving air quality and human health.

Agriculture policies provide for the continued productivity of available agricultural lands. Policies also support the distribution and marketing of locally grown and organic foods for a healthy population and for the long term protection of community gardens that can serve as a local food source, especially if the availability of world-wide supplies become more limited due to peak oil and climate change conditions.

Mineral Resource policies provide for continued production of mineral resources that are compatible with adjoining neighborhoods and districts and long-term restoration of sites for recreation or urban uses.

Air Quality improvements and the reduction of greenhouse gases are fundamental objectives that underlie policies throughout the General Plan. These provide land use/urban form, mobility, energy conservation, and similar strategies that reduce automobile trips, energy consumption, and pollution. Air Quality policies provide for the management of the functions of commercial and industrial uses and human activities to reduce emissions and pollution improving human health.

Scenic Resource policies provide for the protection of viewsheds of the scenic resources that contribute to the identity and character of Sacramento.

Attachment 4 City Commissions Feedback

During the months of October and November 2007, staff took the 2030 General Plan's draft Goals and Policies to six City Commissions and a Joint Commission meeting with the Preservation, Development Oversight, Design and Planning Commissions. In general, the Commissions felt their areas of interest were successfully captured in the draft Goals and Policies, or would be better addressed in the implementation chapter, which will be the focus of staff's efforts during the months of January, February and March 2008.

The following provides a summary of the comments from individual commissioners.

Joint Commission Meeting Preservation, Development Oversight, and Design, and Planning Commissions October 18, 2007

Infill

- The Commissioners support the policies that establish urban infill as a priority goal.
- The City needs to provide infill incentives and measure their impact.
- The entitlement process for infill should be clear and streamlined.
- The City needs to establish a clear criteria for developing in new growth, greenfield areas. These criteria should guide actions taken by Commissions.

Connectivity

- Connections between neighborhoods are important.
- All land use designations, not just traditional neighborhoods, need a highly interconnected street system that facilitates flow of traffic, connectivity, and route flexibility.

Historic Resources

- The transition between historic districts/structures and adjacent uses needs to be context sensitive.
- Developers and property owners need incentives for the restoration and/or maintenance of historic structures, and disincentives for allowing the deterioration of such structures.

Transportation

- The balance of resources will shift, over time, from the personal automobile to other modes of transportation.
- "Complete streets" are important, but so are "complete neighborhoods" because they reduce the number of vehicular trips.

Economic Development

- Regional leadership is needed to ensure a healthy economy; it cannot be done within the City alone.
- City investments should focus on quality businesses.
- There should be a clear continuum of education and training to jobs.

Staff has subsequently returned to the Preservation Commission (November 7th) and the Planning Commission (November 15th). The Preservation Commission reviewed a revised version of the Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources Element and forwarded a recommendation to the Council to accept the draft goals and policies.

The Planning Commission reiterated previous comments on policy areas and provided additional comments:

- The policies should express a balance between “getting around” by car and quality of life. Policies must be clear that getting somewhere fast does not necessarily enhance the City’s quality of life.
- The I-5/Consumnes corridor needs to support both regional and local needs.
- There needs to be a maximum parking limit provided in addition to the minimum limit that is currently stated.
- The Study Areas should include a designated land use so the City will have an understanding of how these areas will grow in the future.
- The South Area Community Plan needs stronger language to identify the uniqueness and opportunities of that area.
- City needs to own the levees in the South Area to facilitate flood control efforts.

The Planning Commission forwarded a recommendation to the Council to accept the draft goals and policies.

Youth Commission November 5, 2007

- Be careful not to “box out” families; as the City builds upwards, make sure there are places that families would feel comfortable, e.g. parks, good schools, etc.
- While higher density residential areas are important, the suburban-type neighborhoods are desirable to many families and should not be ignored as a viable housing need.
- Mass public transit is very important, but more parking is also needed in the Central City for those who do commute or visit the urban area.
- The City needs a stronger push for public transit because of air quality issues. More light rail lines and bus routes needed.
- Public transit needs to feel safe and comfortable.

- Bus lines are not convenient to go to schools. The City should work with school districts to provide safe and convenient public transportation.
- Bicycle and pedestrian connections are important, particularly when connecting areas where families live to schools, public spaces, retail, entertainment venues, jobs, etc.
- Along with more bike lanes and trails, the City needs areas to park the bikes that are safe and free of crime and vandalism.
- Areas with vacant or run-down structures, billboards, dark streets, trash and other factors that cause blight need to be revitalized so that they are safe places to live and visit.
- Open lots attract illegal dumping and do not feel safe.
- There needs to be more communication between the police and communities in non-emergencies situations so that they can engage and build relationships with the community.
- Energy conservation can be partially achieved by reducing the use of lighting in public facilities, particularly in the evening.
- Communities need safe places for people, particularly teenagers, to hang out. Nearby libraries with accessible hours and computers would help to fulfill this need.

**Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Commission
November 7, 2007**

- A diverse mix of housing types and services can only be achieved if these goals are held in higher priority than the concerns of residents who do not want affordable housing or rental housing in their neighborhoods.
- City leadership should not submit to the concerns of developers without careful consideration of how the developers' proposals may impede achieving the goals and policies of the General Plan.
- The City needs to focus its resources into key areas instead of dispersing the resources over several projects.
- A market analysis needs to be conducted to ensure the proposed City projects are realistic and feasible.
- The City needs to plan for "complete neighborhoods" in greenfield areas not just in urban infill areas.

**Parks and Recreation Commission
November 7, 2007**

- There needs to be a strong tie between the General Plan and the Sustainability Master Plan.
- The City needs to have programs that ensure water conservation, such as reducing and limiting the amount of turf on commercial development, as does the City of Las Vegas.
- The "River Friendly Landscaping Guidelines" needs to be mentioned in the General Plan.

- Policies on public health should include primary prevention, creating health & safety zones, and CEQA analysis of impacts on public health of physical development.
- Policies should promote and ensure pedestrian safety, including Safe Routes to Schools.
- The issues of water quality, pest management, and small parks should be addressed in the General Plan.

**Disabilities Advisory Commission
November 15, 2007**

- Quality and diverse employment opportunities and regional employment centers are needed.
- Employers need to be better informed of the disabled community's diverse skill set.
- The light rail line in the South Area is convenient, but it attracts crime and violence and does not feel safe. More development along the south light rail line is required to decrease crime.
- More express buses are needed.
- The City needs "complete streets" that are pedestrian-oriented and fully accessible.
- There should also be "complete neighborhoods" that provide access to goods and services for daily living.
- Easy access to the Greyhound Station is crucial because it is an important mode of traveling to areas outside the City.