

General Plan Element	General Plan Goal/Policy	Text
Conservation & Open Space	COS-1 Inter-Connected Preserve System	A regionally managed, inter-connected preserve system that embodies the regional biological diversity of San Diego County.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-1.1 Coordinated Preserve System	Identify and develop a coordinated biological preserve system that includes Pre-Approved Mitigation Areas, Biological Resource Core Areas, wildlife corridors, and linkages to allow wildlife to travel throughout their habitat ranges.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-11.2 Scenic Resource Connections	Promote the connection of regionally significant natural features, designated historic landmarks, and points of regional historic, visual, and cultural interest via designated scenic corridors, such as scenic highways and regional trails.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-1.4 Collaboration with Other Jurisdictions	Collaborate with other jurisdictions and trustee agencies to achieve well-defined common resource preservation and management goals.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-1.8 Multiple-Resource Preservation Areas	Support the acquisition of large tracts of land that have multiple resource preservation benefits, such as biology, hydrology, cultural, aesthetics, and community character. Establish funding mechanisms to serve as an alternative when mitigation requirements would not result in the acquisition of large tracts of land.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-2 Sustainability of the Natural Environment	Sustainable ecosystems with long-term viability to maintain natural processes, sensitive lands, and sensitive as well as common species, coupled with sustainable growth and development.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-2.1 Protection, Restoration and Enhancement	Protect and enhance natural wildlife habitat outside of preserves as development occurs according to the underlying land use designation. Limit the degradation of regionally important natural habitats within the Semi-Rural and Rural Lands regional categories, as well as within Village lands where appropriate.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-3.1 Wetland Protection	Require development to preserve existing natural wetland areas and associated transitional riparian and upland buffers and retain opportunities for enhancement.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-3.2 Minimize Impacts of Development	Require development projects to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mitigate any unavoidable losses of wetlands, including its habitat functions and values; and ■ Protect wetlands, including vernal pools, from a variety of discharges and activities, such as dredging or adding fill material, exposure to pollutants such as nutrients, hydromodification, land and vegetation clearing, and the introduction of invasive species.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-4.1 Water Conservation	Require development to reduce the waste of potable water through use of efficient technologies and conservation efforts that minimize the County's dependence on imported water and conserve groundwater resources.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-4.2 Drought-Efficient Landscaping	Require efficient irrigation systems and in new development encourage the use of native plant species and non-invasive drought tolerant/low water use plants in landscaping.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-4.3 Stormwater Filtration	Maximize stormwater filtration and/or infiltration in areas that are not subject to high groundwater by maximizing the natural drainage patterns and the retention of natural vegetation and other pervious surfaces. This policy shall not apply in areas with high groundwater, where raising the water table could cause septic system failures, moisture damage to building slabs, and/or other problems.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-4.4 Groundwater Contamination	Require land uses with a high potential to contaminate groundwater to take appropriate measures to protect water supply sources.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-4.5 Recycled Water	Promote the use of recycled water and gray water systems where feasible.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-5.1 Impact to Floodways and Floodplains	Restrict development in floodways and floodplains in accordance with policies in the Flood Hazards section of the Safety Element.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-5.3 Downslope Protection	Require development to be appropriately sited and to incorporate measures to retain natural flow regimes, thereby protecting downslope areas from erosion, capturing runoff to adequately allow for filtration and/or infiltration, and protecting downstream biological resources.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-7.2 Open Space Easements	Require development to avoid archeological resources whenever possible. If complete avoidance is not possible, require development to fully mitigate impacts to archaeological resources.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-7.4 Consultation with Affected Communities	Require consultation with affected communities, including local tribes to determine the appropriate treatment of cultural resources.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-8.1 Preservation and Adaptive Reuse	Encourage the preservation and/or adaptive reuse of historic sites, structures, and landscapes as a means of protecting important historic resources as part of the discretionary application process, and encourage the preservation of historic structures identified during the ministerial application process.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-10 Protection of Mineral Resources	The long-term production of mineral materials adequate to meet the local County average annual demand, while maintaining permitted reserves equivalent to a 50-year supply, using operational techniques and site reclamation methods consistent with SMARA standards such that adverse effects on surrounding land uses, public health, and the environment are minimized.

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Conservation & Open Space	COS-10.4 Compatible Land Uses	Discourage the development of land uses that are not compatible with the retention of mining or recreational access to non-aggregate mineral deposits. See Policy COS-10.1 for a definition of incompatible land uses.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-11 Preservation of Scenic Resources	Preservation of scenic resources, including vistas of important natural and unique features, where visual impacts of development are minimized.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-11.1 Protection of Scenic Resources	Require the protection of scenic highways, corridors, regionally significant scenic vistas, and natural features, including prominent ridgelines, dominant landforms, reservoirs, and scenic landscapes.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-11.3 Development Siting and Design	Require development within visually sensitive areas to minimize visual impacts and to preserve unique or special visual features, particularly in rural areas, through the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Creative site planning ■ Integration of natural features into the project ■ Appropriate scale, materials, and design to complement the surrounding natural landscape ■ Minimal disturbance of topography
Conservation & Open Space	COS-13.1 Restrict Light and Glare	Restrict outdoor light and glare from development projects in Semi-Rural and Rural Lands and designated rural communities to retain the quality of night skies by minimizing light pollution.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-14 Sustainable Land Development	Land use development techniques and patterns that reduce emissions of criteria pollutants and GHGs through minimized transportation and energy demands, while protecting public health and contributing to a more sustainable environment. [See also Goal LU-6]
Conservation & Open Space	COS-14.11 Native Vegetation	Require development to minimize the vegetation management of native vegetation while ensuring sufficient clearing is provided for fire control.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-14.7 Alternative Energy Sources for Development Projects	Encourage development projects that use energy recovery, photovoltaic, and wind energy .
Conservation & Open Space	COS-14.8 Minimize Air Pollution	Minimize land use conflicts that expose people to significant amounts of air pollutants.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-17.6 Recycling Containers	Require that all new land development projects include space for recycling containers.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-17.8 Education	Continue programs to educate industry and the public regarding the need and methods for waste reduction, recycling, and reuse.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-19 Sustainable Water Supply	Conservation of limited water supply supporting all uses including urban, rural, commercial, industrial, and agricultural uses.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-19.2 Recycled Water in New Development	Require the use of recycled water in development wherever feasible. Restrict the use of recycled water when it increases salt loading in reservoirs.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-21 Park and Recreational Facilities	Park and recreation facilities that enhance the quality of life and meet the diverse active and passive recreational needs of County residents and visitors, protect natural resources, and foster an awareness of local history, with approximately ten acres of local parks and 15 acres of regional parks provided for every 1,000 persons in the unincorporated County.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-21.1 Diversity of Users and Services	Provide parks and recreation facilities that create opportunities for a broad range of recreational experiences to serve user interests.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-21.2 Location of Parks	Locate new local parks and recreation facilities near other community-oriented public facilities such as schools, libraries, and recreation centers where feasible, so that they may function as the “heart” of a community.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-21.3 Park Design	Design parks that reflect community character and identity, incorporate local natural and cultural landscapes and features, and consider the surrounding land uses and urban form and cultural and historic resources.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-21.4 Regional Parks	Require new regional parks to allow for a broad range of recreational activities and preserve special or unique natural or cultural features when present.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-22 Park and Recreational Services	High-quality parks and recreation programs that promote the health and well-being of County residents while meeting the needs of a diverse and growing population.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-23.2 Regional Coordination	Coordinate the planning, acquisition, protection, development, and management of open space among governmental agencies and private organizations to maximize opportunities to link regional open space lands.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-23.3 Public Safety Involvement	Coordinate with public safety agencies to address safety concerns when planning the acquisition and management of open space.
Conservation & Open Space	COS-24.1 Park and Recreation Contributions	Require development to provide fair-share contributions toward parks and recreation facilities and trails consistent with local, state, and federal law.

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Conservation & Open Space	COS-24.2 Funding Opportunities	<p>Maximize funding opportunities for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The acquisition, expansion, and development of parks, recreation facilities, preserves, and trails ■ The operation, maintenance, and management of parks, recreation facilities, preserves, and trails
Housing	H-1 Housing Development and Variety	A housing stock comprising a variety of housing and tenancy types at a range of prices, which meets the varied needs of existing and future unincorporated County residents, who represent a full spectrum of age, income, and other demographic characteristics.
Housing	H-1.4 Special Needs Housing near Complementary Uses	Encourage the location of housing targeted to special needs groups, in close proximity to complementary commercial and institutional uses and services.
Housing	H-3.7 Alternative Affordable Housing Options	Provide programs that support the development of alternative types of affordable housing such as farmworker housing, second dwelling units, manufactured or mobile homes, shared housing, and employee or workforce housing.
Land Use	LU-1 Primacy of the Land Use Element	A land use plan and development doctrine that sustain the intent and integrity of the Community Development Model and the boundaries between Regional Categories.
Land Use	LU-1.1 Assigning Land Use Designations	Assign land use designation on the Land Use Map in accordance with the Community Development Model and boundaries established by the Regional Categories Map.
Land Use	LU-1.2 Leapfrog Development	Prohibit leapfrog development which is inconsistent with the Community Development Model. Leapfrog Development restrictions do not apply to new villages that are designed to be consistent with the Community Development Model, that provide necessary services and facilities, and that are designed to meet the LEED-Neighborhood Development Certification or an equivalent. For purposes of this policy, leapfrog development is defined as Village densities located away from established Villages or outside established water and sewer service boundaries.
Land Use	LU-1.3 Development Patterns	Designate land use designations in patterns to create or enhance communities and preserve surrounding rural lands.
Land Use	LU-1.7 Maximum Residential Densities	Determine the maximum number of dwelling units permitted within the boundaries of any subdivision or single lot based on the applicable land use designation(s). When the total number of dwelling units is less than one, this shall be interpreted as permitting one dwelling unit. When more than one dwelling unit is permitted, fractional dwelling units are rounded down to the nearest whole number of dwelling units.
Land Use	LU-2 Maintenance of the County's Rural Character	Conservation and enhancement of the unincorporated County's varied communities, rural setting, and character.
Land Use	LU-2.1 Community Plans	Maintain updated Community Plans, as part of the General Plan, to guide development to reflect the character and vision for each individual unincorporated community, consistent with the General Plan.
Land Use	LU-2.2 Relationship of Community Plans to the General Plan	Community Plans are part of the General Plan. These plans focus on a particular region or community within the overall General Plan area. They are meant to refine the policies of the General Plan as they apply to a smaller geographic region and provide a forum for resolving local conflicts. As legally required by State law, Community Plans must be internally consistent with General Plan goals and policies of which they are a part. They cannot undermine the policies of the General Plan. Community Plans are subject to adoption, review and amendment by the Board of Supervisors in the same manner as the General Plan.
Land Use	LU-2.3 Development Densities and Lot Sizes	Assign densities and minimum lot sizes in a manner that is compatible with the character of each unincorporated community.
Land Use	LU-2.4 Relationship of Land Uses to Community Character	Ensure that the land uses and densities within any Regional Category or Land Use Designation depicted on the Land Use Map reflect the unique issues, character, and development objectives for a Community Plan area, in addition to the General Plan Guiding Principles.
Land Use	LU-2.9 Maintaining Rural Character	Consider level of service criteria, in accordance with Policy M-2.1, to determine whether adding lanes to a Mobility Element road would adversely impact the rural character of a community or cause significant environmental impacts. In those instances, consider other options to mitigate LOS where appropriate.
Land Use	LU-3 Diversity of Residential Neighborhoods	A land use plan that accommodates a range of building and neighborhood types suitable for a variety of lifestyles, ages, affordability levels, and design options.

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Land Use	LU-3.1 Diversity of Residential Designations and Building Types	Maintain a mixture of residential land use designations and development regulations that accommodate various building types and styles.
Land Use	LU-5.3 Rural Land Preservation	Ensure the preservation of existing open space and rural areas (e.g., forested areas, agricultural lands, wildlife habitat and corridors, wetlands, watersheds, and groundwater recharge areas) when permitting development under the Rural and Semi Rural Land Use Designations.
Land Use	LU-6 Development - Environmental Balance	A built environment in balance with the natural environment, scarce resources, natural hazards, and the unique local character of individual communities.
Land Use	LU-6.1 Environmental Sustainability	Require the protection of intact or sensitive natural resources in support of the long-term sustainability of the natural environment.
Land Use	LU-6.3 Conservation-Oriented Project Design	Support conservation-oriented project design. This can be achieved with mechanisms such as, but not limited to, Specific Plans, lot area averaging, and reductions in lot size with corresponding requirements for preserved open space (Planned Residential Developments). Projects that rely on lot size reductions should incorporate specific design techniques, perimeter lot sizes, or buffers, to achieve compatibility with community character. [See applicable community plan for possible relevant policies.]
Land Use	LU-6.4 Sustainable Subdivision Design	Require that residential subdivisions be planned to conserve open space and natural resources, protect agricultural operations including grazing, increase fire safety and defensibility, reduce impervious footprints, use sustainable development practices, and, when appropriate, provide public amenities. [See applicable community plan for possible relevant policies.]
Land Use	LU-6.5 Sustainable Stormwater Management	Stormwater Management. Ensure that development minimizes the use of impervious surfaces and incorporates other Low Impact Development techniques as well as a combination of site design, source control, and stormwater best management practices, where applicable and consistent with the County's LID Handbook.
Land Use	LU-6.6 Integration of Natural Features into Project Design	Require incorporation of natural features (including mature oaks, indigenous trees, and rock formations) into proposed development and require avoidance of sensitive environmental resources.
Land Use	LU-6.7 Open Space Network	Require projects with open space to design contiguous open space areas that protect wildlife habitat and corridors; preserve scenic vistas and areas; and connect with existing or planned recreational opportunities.
Land Use	LU-6.8 Oversight of Open Space	Require that open space associated with future development that is intended to be preserved in perpetuity either be: 1) Retained in private ownership of the property owner or a third party with a restrictive easement that limits use of the land as appropriate; or 2) Transferred into public ownership of an agency that manages preserved open space. The owner of the open space will be responsible for the maintenance and any necessary management unless those responsibilities are delegated through an adopted plan or agreement. Restrictive easements shall be dedicated to the County or a public agency (approved by the County) with responsibilities that correspond with the purpose of the open space. When transferred to a third party or public agency, a funding mechanism to support the future maintenance and management of the property should be established to the satisfaction of the County.
Land Use	LU-6.9 Development Conformance with Topography	Require development to conform to the natural topography to limit grading; incorporate and not significantly alter the dominant physical characteristics of a site; and to utilize natural drainage and topography in conveying stormwater to the maximum extent practicable.
Land Use	LU-6.11 Protection from Wildfires and Unmitigable Hazards	Assign land uses and densities in a manner that minimizes development in extreme, very high and high fire threat areas or other unmitigable hazardous areas.
Land Use	LU-7 Agricultural Conservation	A land use plan that retains and protects farming and agriculture as beneficial resources that contribute to the County's rural character.
Land Use	LU-9.10 Internal Village Connectivity	Require that new development in Village areas are integrated with existing neighborhoods by providing connected and continuous street, pathway, and recreational open space networks, including pedestrian and bike paths.
Land Use	LU-9.11 Integration of Natural Features in Villages.	Require the protection and integration of natural features, such as unique topography or streambeds, into Village projects.
Land Use	LU-9.2 Density Relationship to Environmental Setting	Assign Village land use designations in a manner consistent with community character, and environmental constraints. In general, areas that contain more steep slopes or other environmental constraints should receive lower density designations. [See applicable community plan for possible relevant policies.]

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Land Use	LU-9.3 Village and Community Core Guidelines and Regulations	Support the development and implementation of design guidelines, Village-specific regulations for roads, parking, and noise, and other planning and regulatory mechanisms that recognize the unique operations and character of Villages, Town Centers, and transportation nodes. Ensure that new development be compatible with the overall scale and character of established neighborhoods.
Land Use	LU-9.6 Town Center Uses	Locate commercial, office, civic, and higher-density residential land uses in the Town Centers of Villages or Rural Villages at transportation nodes. Exceptions to this pattern may be allowed for established industrial districts and secondary commercial districts or corridors.
Land Use	LU-9.7 Town Center Planning and Design	Plan and guide the development of Town Centers and transportation nodes as the major focal point and activity node for Village areas. Utilize design guidelines to be compatible with the unique character of a community. Roadways, streetscapes, building facades, landscaping, and signage within the town center should be pedestrian oriented. Wherever possible, locate public facilities, such as schools, libraries, community centers, and parks in Town Centers and Villages.
Land Use	LU-9.8 Village Connectivity and Compatibility with Adjoining Areas	Require new development within Villages to include road networks, pedestrian routes, and amenities that create or maintain connectivity; and site, building, and landscape design that is compatible with surrounding areas. [See applicable community plan for possible relevant policies.]
Land Use	LU-9.9 Residential Development Pattern	Plan and support an efficient residential development pattern that enhances established neighborhoods or creates new neighborhoods in identified growth areas.
Land Use	LU-10 Function of Semi-Rural and Rural Lands	Semi-Rural and Rural Lands that buffer communities, protect natural resources, foster agriculture, and accommodate unique rural communities.
Land Use	LU-10.1 Residential Connectivity	Require residential development in Semi-Rural areas to be integrated with existing neighborhoods by providing connected and continuous street, pathway/trail, and recreational open space networks.
Land Use	LU-10.2 Development—Environmental Resource Relationship	Require development in Semi-Rural and Rural areas to respect and conserve the unique natural features and rural character, and avoid sensitive or intact environmental resources and hazard areas.
Land Use	LU-10.3 Village Boundaries	Use Semi-Rural and Rural land use designations to define the boundaries of Villages and Rural Land Use designations to serve as buffers between communities.
Land Use	LU-10.4 Commercial and Industrial Development	Limit the establishment of commercial and industrial uses in Semi-Rural and Rural areas that are outside of Villages (including Rural Villages) to minimize vehicle trips and environmental impacts.
Land Use	LU-11 Commercial, Office and Industrial Development.	Commercial, office, and industrial development that is appropriately sited and designed to enhance the unique character of each unincorporated community and to minimize vehicle trip lengths.
Land Use	LU-11.11 Industrial Compatibility with Adjoining Uses	Require industrial land uses with outdoor activities or storage to provide a buffer from adjacent incompatible land uses (refer to Policy LU-11.9 for examples of buffering).
Land Use	LU-11.2 Compatibility with Community Character	Require that commercial, office, and industrial development be located, scaled, and designed to be compatible with the unique character of the community.
Land Use	LU-11.3 Pedestrian-Oriented Commercial Centers	Encourage the development of commercial centers in compact, walkable configurations in Village centers that locate parking in the rear or on the side of the parcel, use transparent storefronts with active retail street-fronting uses, minimize setbacks, and discourage “strip” commercial development. “Strip” commercial development consists of automobile-oriented commercial development with the buildings set back from the street to accommodate parking between the building and street.
Land Use	LU-11.8 Permitted Secondary Uses	Provide a process where secondary land uses may be permitted when appropriate and compatible with the primary commercial, office, and light industrial uses, in order to better serve the daily needs of employees and to reduce the frequency of related automobile trips. This policy is not intended for high impact industrial uses.
Land Use	LU-11.9 Development Density and Scale Transitions	Locate transitions of medium-intensity land uses or provide buffers between lower intensity uses, such as low-density residential districts and higher intensity development, such as commercial or industrial uses. Buffering may be accomplished through increased setbacks or other techniques such as grade differentials, walls, and/or landscaping but must be consistent with community design standards.
Land Use	LU-12 Infrastructure and Services Supporting Development	Adequate and sustainable infrastructure, public facilities, and essential services that meet community needs and are provided concurrent with growth and development.
Land Use	LU-12.1 Concurrency of Infrastructure and Services with Development	Require the provision of infrastructure, facilities, and services needed by new development prior to that development, either directly or through fees. Where appropriate, the construction of infrastructure and facilities may be phased to coincide with project phasing.

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Land Use	LU-12.2 Maintenance of Adequate Services	Require development to mitigate significant impacts to existing service levels of public facilities or services for existing residents and businesses. Provide improvements for Mobility Element roads in accordance with the Mobility Element Network Appendix matrices, which may result in ultimate build-out conditions that achieve an improved LOS but do not achieve a LOS of D or better.
Land Use	LU-14.4 Sewer Facilities	Prohibit sewer facilities that would induce unplanned growth. Require sewer systems to be planned, developed, and sized to serve the land use pattern and densities depicted on the Land Use Map. Sewer systems and services shall not be extended beyond either Village boundaries or extant Urban Limit Lines, whichever is more restrictive, except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When necessary for public health, safety, or welfare; ■ When within existing sewer district boundaries; ■ When necessary for a conservation subdivision adjacent to existing sewer facilities; or ■ Where specifically allowed in the community plan.
Land Use	LU-17.1 Planning for Schools	Encourage school districts to consider the population distribution as shown on the Land Use Map when planning for new school facilities.
Land Use	LU-17.2 Compatibility of Schools with Adjoining Uses	Encourage school districts to minimize conflicts between schools and adjacent land uses through appropriate siting and adequate mitigation, addressing such issues as student drop-off/pick up locations, parking access, and security.
Land Use	LU-17.3 Priority School Locations	Encourage school districts to locate schools within Village or Rural Village areas wherever possible and site and design them in a manner that provides the maximum opportunity for students to walk or bicycle to school.
Mobility	M-1 Balanced Road Network	A safe and efficient road network that balances regional travel needs with the travel requirements and preferences of local communities.
Mobility	M-1.2 Interconnected Road Network	Provide an interconnected public road network with multiple connections that improve efficiency by incorporating shorter routes between trip origin and destination, disperse traffic, reduce traffic congestion in specific areas, and provide both primary and secondary access/egress routes that support emergency services during fire and other emergencies.
Mobility	M-2.1 Level of Service Criteria	Require development projects to provide associated road improvements necessary to achieve a level of service of “D” or higher on all Mobility Element roads except for those where a failing level of service has been accepted by the County pursuant to the criteria specifically identified in the accompanying text box (Criteria for Accepting a Road Classification with Level of Service E/F). When development is proposed on roads where a failing level of service has been accepted, require feasible mitigation in the form of road improvements or a fair share contribution to a road improvement program, consistent with the Mobility Element road network.
Mobility	M-4.3 Rural Roads Compatible with Rural Character	Design and construct public roads to meet travel demands in Semi-Rural and Rural Lands that are consistent with rural character while safely accommodating transit stops when deemed necessary, along with bicyclists, pedestrians, and equestrians. Where feasible, utilize rural road design features (e.g., no curb and gutter improvements) to maintain community character. [See applicable community plan for possible relevant policies.]
Mobility	M-4.5 Context Sensitive Road Design	Design and construct roads that are compatible with the local terrain and the uses, scale and pattern of the surrounding development. Provide wildlife crossings in road design and construction where it would minimize impacts in wildlife corridors.
Mobility	M-9 Effective Use of Existing Transportation Network	Reduce the need to widen or build roads through effective use of the existing transportation network and maximizing the use of alternative modes of travel throughout the County.
Mobility	M-11.4 Pedestrian and Bicycle Network Connectivity	Require development in Villages and Rural Villages to provide comprehensive internal pedestrian and bicycle networks that connect to existing or planned adjacent community and countywide networks.
Mobility	M-11.5 Funding for Bicycle Network Improvements	Seek outside funding opportunities for bicycle and pedestrian network improvement projects, particularly those that provide safe and continuous pedestrian and bicycle routes to schools, town centers, parks, park-and-ride facilities, and major transit stops.
Noise	N-1 Land Use Compatibility	A noise environment throughout the unincorporated County that is compatible with the land uses.
Noise	N-1.1 Noise Compatibility Guidelines	Use the Noise Compatibility Guidelines (Table N-1) and the Noise Standards (Table N-2) as a guide in determining the acceptability of exterior and interior noise for proposed land uses.

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Noise	N-1.2 Noise Management Strategies	Require the following strategies as higher priorities than construction of conventional noise barriers where noise abatement is necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Avoid placement of noise sensitive uses within noisy areas ■ Increase setbacks between noise generators and noise sensitive uses ■ Orient buildings such that the noise sensitive portions of a project are shielded from noise sources ■ Use sound-attenuating architectural design and building features ■ Employ technologies when appropriate that reduce noise generation (i.e. alternative pavement materials on roadways)
Noise	N-2.1 Development Impacts to Noise Sensitive Land Uses	Require an acoustical study to identify inappropriate noise level where development may directly result in any existing or future noise sensitive land uses being subject to noise levels equal to or greater than 60 CNEL and require mitigation for sensitive uses in compliance with the noise standards listed in Table N-2.
Safety	S-1.1 Minimize Exposure to Hazards	Minimize the population exposed to hazards by assigning land use designations and density allowances that reflect site specific constraints and hazards.
Safety	S-1.3 Risk Reduction Programs	Support efforts and programs that reduce the risk of natural and manmade hazards and that reduce the time for responding to these hazards.
Safety	S-2 Emergency Response	Effective emergency response to natural or human-induced disasters that minimizes the loss of life and damage to property, while also reducing disruptions in the delivery of vital public and private services during and following a disaster.
Safety	S-3.1 Defensible Development	Require development to be located, designed, and constructed to provide adequate defensibility and minimize the risk of structural loss and life safety resulting from wildland fires.
Safety	S-3.5 Access Roads	Require development to provide additional access roads when necessary to provide for safe access of emergency equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently.
Safety	S-4.1 Fuel Management Programs	Support programs and plans, such as Strategic Fire Plans, consistent with state law that require fuel management/modification within established defensible space boundaries and when strategic fuel modification is necessary outside of defensible space, balance fuel management needs to protect structures with the preservation of native vegetation and sensitive habitats.
Safety	S-7.1 Development Location	Locate development in areas where the risk to people or resources is minimized. In accordance with the California Department of Conservation Special Publication 42, require development be located a minimum of 50 feet from active or potentially active faults, unless an alternative setback distance is approved based on geologic analysis and feasible engineering design measures adequate to demonstrate that the fault rupture hazard would be avoided.
Safety	S-9.4 Development in Villages	Allow new uses and development within the floodplain fringe (land within the floodplain outside of the floodway) only when environmental impacts and hazards are mitigated. This policy does not apply to floodplains with unmapped floodways. Require land available outside the floodplain to be fully utilized before locating development within a floodplain. Development within a floodplain may be denied if it will cause significant adverse environmental impacts or is prohibited in the community plan. Channelization of floodplains is allowed within villages only when specifically addressed in community plans.
Safety	S-9.5 Development in the Floodplain Fringe	Prohibit development in the floodplain fringe when located on Semi-Rural and Rural Lands to maintain the capacity of the floodplain, unless specifically allowed in a community plan. For parcels located entirely within a floodplain or without sufficient space for a building pad outside the floodplain, development is limited to a single family home on an existing lot or those uses that do not compromise the environmental attributes of the floodplain or require further channelization.