

2025 **Annual Planning Survey** Report



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF LAND
USE AND CLIMATE INNOVATION





State of California
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Letter from the Director

Dear Reader:

The California Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI) is pleased to announce the release of the 2025 Annual Planning Survey results. LCI's Annual Planning Survey is distributed to all cities and counties across California and provides the latest information on local planning activities, the status of city and county general plans, and other issues of statewide concern.

We appreciate the time and effort that each local jurisdiction took to complete the survey. LCI, as well as many other organizations in the planning community, benefit from the results that are posted each year. Responses to the survey allow us to gain perspective on policies and planning at the local level and evaluate trends over time. Moreover, it allows us to identify implementation challenges and develop better informed tools and guidance for local jurisdictions.

We are grateful to the many jurisdictions that continue to participate in this statewide effort, and we hope that the survey will continue to evolve to respond to local needs and questions. We would also like to extend our sincere appreciation to city and county staff for the amazing work they do every day to ensure a more sustainable, resilient, and inclusive California for all. To this end, we are considering an update of the Annual Planning Survey process to align with ongoing efforts like the Annual Progress Report and Planning Guidelines Update. LCI welcomes comments and suggestions on how the survey can be more effective and informative.

Sincerely,



Samuel Assefa

Director of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation

Disclaimer

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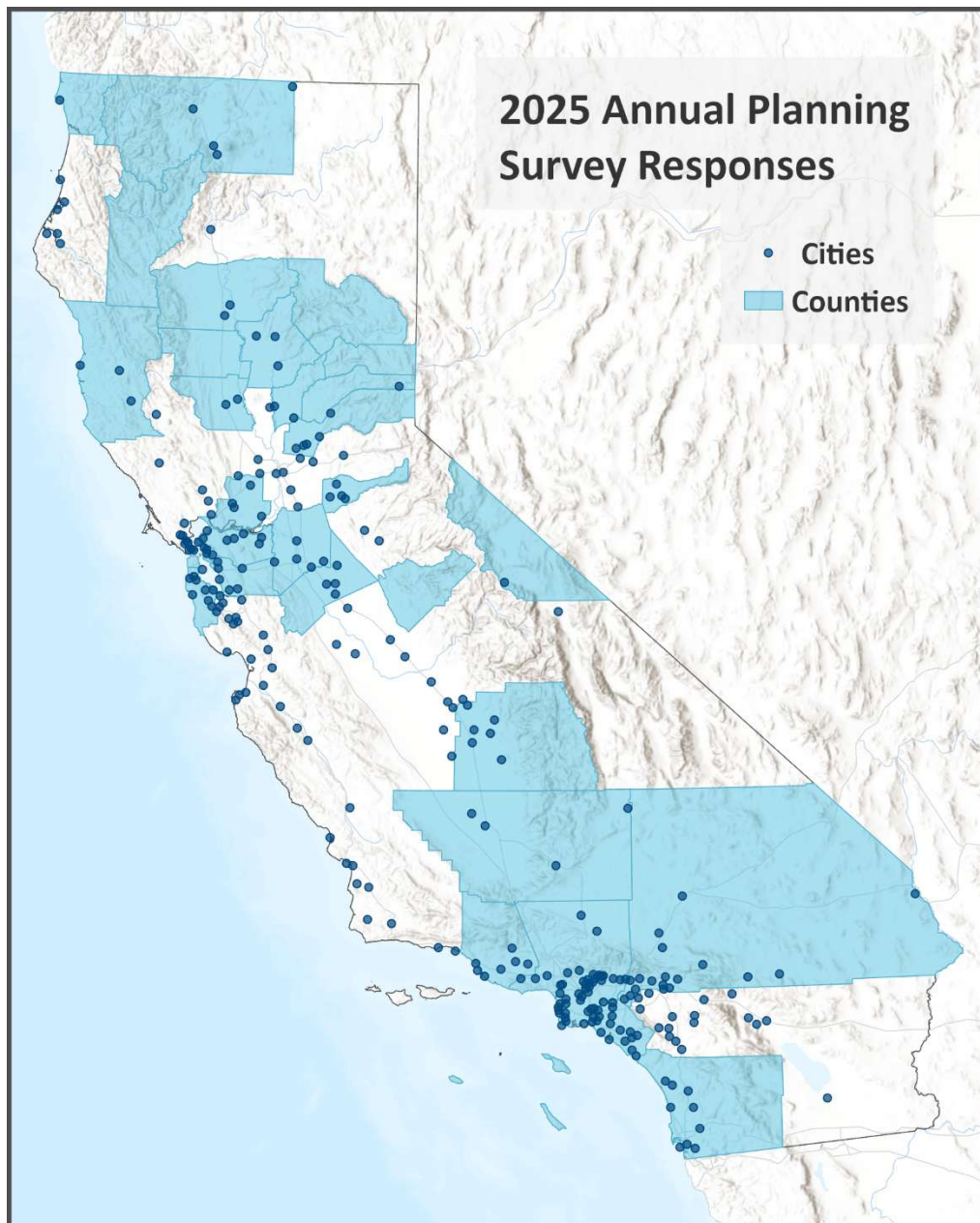
Introduction to the Survey

Each year, the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI) distributes the Annual Planning Survey (APS) to local governments in the State of California to collect information about the status of each jurisdiction's planning efforts and explore, in greater depth, the policies that jurisdictions are implementing to address issues of statewide concern. These public survey responses allow LCI and the larger planning community to identify areas of local leadership and develop tools and guidance for jurisdictions.

LCI distributed the APS electronically from May to June 2025. During the survey period, LCI staff followed up with jurisdictions through weekly email reminders, direct phone outreach, newsletter announcements, and social media outreach. This report provides an overview of the results, highlighting key themes and insights. The full results can be accessed on [LCI's website](#).

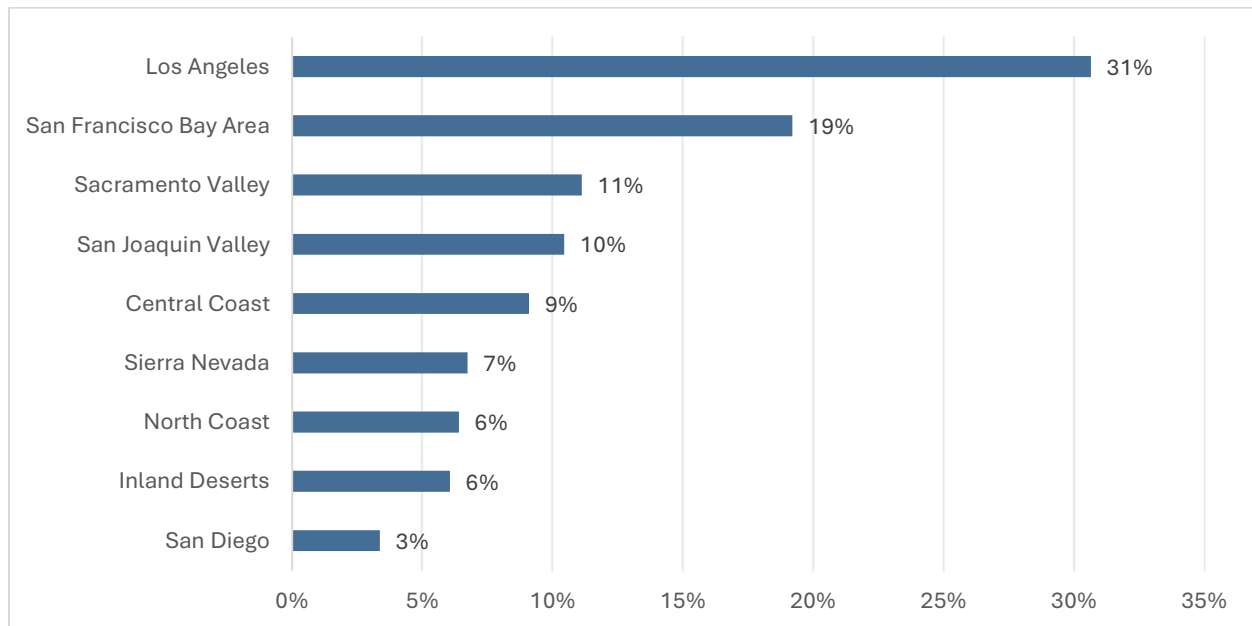
This year, 297 of the 541 cities and counties in California (55%) responded to the 2025 APS. This includes 268 out of 483 cities/towns (55%) and 30 out of 58 counties (52%). Please note that the City and County of San Francisco are counted once among the total number of jurisdictions but are counted as both a city and county. Figure 1 provides a geographic overview of the survey respondents. A full list of the jurisdictions who responded to the APS can be found with the full results on [LCI's website](#).

Figure 1: Geographic distribution of survey responses



This year's responses were categorized by region as defined by California's 5th Climate Change Assessment (launching in 2026). This data grouping allows for a unique opportunity to analyze planning trends across California regions. See Figure 2 below for an overview of how many survey responses came from each region.

Figure 2 Percentage of survey responses by 5th Assessment Bio-Region



The APS response rate was lower this year (55% in 2025, compared to 61% in 2023 and 59% in 2020).

The survey responses were used to update the Directory of Planning Agencies list which can be accessed on [LCI's website](#).

Summary of Key Findings

1. Many jurisdictions are updating their general plans and need external support to do so.

On average, many jurisdictions are expecting to update or are in the process of updating one or more of their general plan elements in the next one to three years. This process of updating general plans is an increasingly significant undertaking for jurisdictions as state laws require more frequent updates to general plan elements and often more advanced technical analyses (i.e. the evacuation route analyses mandated in SB 99). The results of this survey highlight a clear need for updated and detailed guidance on updating general plans.

[Question 2.1](#) reveals that only one jurisdiction reported having adequate staff capacity to update their general plan without consultants. The results of [question 2.2](#) show that 63% of respondents want technical assistance for their general plan updates. And the results of [question 3.3](#) show that LCI's General Plan Guidelines are the third most utilized guidance document for climate adaptation planning and implementation.

These results come at a unique time where LCI has recently launched a project to update the General Plan Guidelines, Specific Plan Guidelines, and Tribal Consultation Guidelines. Information in this survey can help shape the scope and content of this project by identifying areas where local jurisdictions need support. More information on LCI's Planning Guidance Update (PGU) Project can be found on the [PGU website](#).

2. Constraints on funding and staff capacity are negatively impacting progress for key planning initiatives.

Overall, respondents reported the need for more funding, staff capacity, and technical support to keep up with the changing legislative requirements and to implement measures outlined in their strategic planning documents. The state has a critical role in addressing these challenges. LCI, in particular, can help advocate for and consolidate creative solutions to expand funding for local initiatives, while also establishing robust systems of technical assistance where jurisdictions can access tools and best practices. Question 2.1 further underscores that, due to limited staff capacity, jurisdictions often rely on consultants to meet the state's planning requirements. If the state can increase the tools and guidance available to meet these requirements, it can potentially reduce a local jurisdiction's reliance on consultant support and, in turn, save taxpayer funds.

3. LCI guidance should focus on providing templates, best practices and grant assistance.

Eighty-three percent of jurisdictions requested more technical assistance in the form of templates and checklist tools, as well as other best practices from jurisdictions around California. Seventy percent of jurisdictions also requested technical assistance on applying for and managing grants while sixty-five percent requested assistance on housing planning and sixty-three percent requested guidance on general plan updates. LCI's General Plan Guidelines (to be released in 2027) will respond to these requests by including two separate appendices with checklists/templates and case studies. The interactive website for the project will also include more extensive best practice examples, case studies, and sample policies from which local planners can pull, with a focus on implementation mechanisms like grants, financing tools, etc.

4. Jurisdictions are conducting mandatory Tribal Consultation but are not engaging with Tribes beyond minimum requirements.

Question 2.1 reports that most jurisdictions have capacity to do Tribal consultation and Question 2.2 shows that most jurisdictions don't need extensive technical assistance from the state to conduct such engagement. However, Question 5.3 illustrates that a majority of jurisdictions engage only in "low effort" Tribal engagement strategies mandated by statute (i.e. general plan consultation under SB 18 and California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA] consultation under AB 52) and not deeper relationship-building that reflects the "early, often, and meaningful" principles advanced by LCI and the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA). Only 16% of jurisdictions report that they engage and meet with Tribes outside of these specific requirements. As such, while jurisdictions seem to have capacity to meet the mandatory consultation requirements under SB 18 and AB 52, they are not allocating resources or capacity to do deeper, meaningful, and long-lasting engagement with sovereign Tribal governments. In response, LCI's upcoming Tribal Consultation Guidelines will outline best practices and potential consultation strategies that move beyond the basic framework outlined in statute.

1. Future Improvements

Based on the findings from the 2024 APS, LCI has compiled potential improvements and updates for future surveys.

1. Include and engage with Tribal Planning and Consultation.

After the survey had launched this year, LCI received a request to open the APS to Tribal communities. Given that the survey focuses on local jurisdictions planning needs and statutory requirements, most of the questions were tailored to city and county planning departments (often referencing specific legislation that local jurisdictions are beholden to), making the framing of these questions less applicable to Tribal governments and Tribal

planners. As such, Tribal governments were not invited to complete the APS this year. Through our work with the Tribal Consultation Guideline Update and other Tribal engagement, LCI is working to better understand how Tribal communities wish to be engaged in this process, how we can reframe this survey to be inclusive of Tribal planning and consultation, and how to best engage with Tribes in this context.

2. Diversify outreach methodology.

In response to the lower APS response rate this year, LCI will explore stronger coordination across state agencies to reduce survey fatigue and improve the efficiency of outreach to local jurisdictions. LCI may also consider diversifying its usage of the Directory of Planning Agencies as the point of contact for jurisdictions for multiple engagement processes, using a shorter survey format, and initiating direct phone outreach earlier in the process.

3. Combine Annual Progress Report (APR) and APS

LCI staff should look into combining or aligning outreach between the APR and APS, since they are both tracking local planning efforts across the state. This will hopefully reduce survey fatigue and increase outreach capacity and survey responses.

Section 1: General Plan Updates

1.1 Please provide a link to the most recent version of your jurisdiction's general plan (either as a PDF or general plan Website).

Jurisdictions were asked to provide links to the latest versions of their general plans. Two-hundred and forty-one (81%) of the jurisdictions that responded to the survey provided this information, which will be used to update the [California General Plan Database Mapping Tool](#) (PlanSearch). Links to these general plans are also available in the full APS answers spreadsheet on LCI's website.

1.2 What is the status and timing of the following general plan elements (GPE) and Local Hazard Mitigation Plans (LHMP) updates?

Table 1 provides summary statistics highlighting (1) The average time that has passed since jurisdictions initially adopted each of their general plan elements; (2) The average time that has passed since the last update of each of their general plan elements; (3) The average time until they expect to start the next update of each of their general plan elements; (4) The average expected time until ongoing updates to their general plan elements are adopted; and (5) The percentage of jurisdictions that have ongoing updates to certain general plan elements. The average time since jurisdictions reported having last updated their various general plan elements ranges from three to nearly 20 years. However, the average time until the next planned update or expected adoption date of ongoing updates indicates that many jurisdictions will be updating their elements in the next one to three years.

Table 1: Average* timing of general plan elements + LHMPs updates and adoption

Element	Average time since initial adoption (years)	Average time since last update (years)	Average time until expected start of next update (years)	Average time until expected adoption for ongoing updates (years)	Percentage of respondents with ongoing updates
Land Use	26	8.7	2.1	1.1	18%
Circulation	27.5	7.2	1.9	2	18%
Housing	18.8	3.2	3	0.6	12%
Conservation	24.3	10.7	2.1	1.1	17%
Open Space	24.2	10.7	2	1	21%
Noise	24.1	10.4	2.4	1.2	14%
Safety	22.3	19.7	2.1	0.8	26%
Environmental Justice**	6.9	3.5	2.4	1.1	27%
Air Quality***	18	9.5	2.7	1.3	18%
LHMP	8.9	3.2	1.9	0.6	23%

* 2025 baseline used for all averages

** Environmental justice elements became a requirement in 2018 under SB 1000 (Leyva, Chapter 587, Statutes of 2016). The legislation amended Government Code section 65302, subdivision (h), to require that all jurisdictions with disadvantaged communities include this element upon the next general plan update or revision of two or more elements concurrently.

*** An air quality element is only mandatory for jurisdictions within the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.



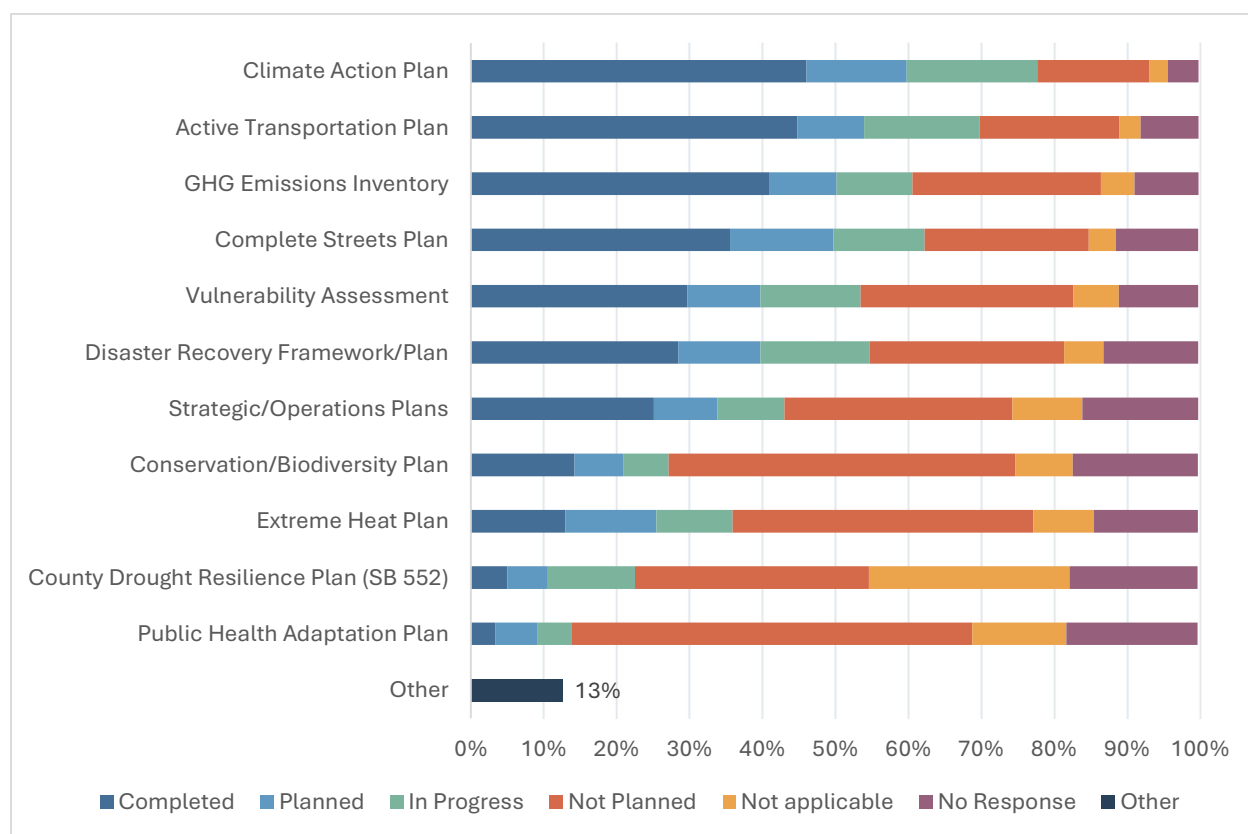
The same data shown in [Table 1](#) was also collected for the optional elements included in Table 2 and can be accessed in the full APS answers spreadsheet on LCI’s website. Because fewer jurisdictions reported adopting optional general plan elements, the average time since an optional element was initially adopted and most recently updated were combined to show a clearer overview of the average age of existing optional elements. The average age of the optional elements shows that jurisdictions have been using non-mandatory elements in their general plans for decades. Table 2 also shows the percentage of jurisdictions that reported having an existing optional element or ongoing plans to create a new optional element. The most commonly adopted optional general plan elements were reported to be Parks and Recreation elements (53%) and Economic Development elements (49%).

Element	Average age of existing optional elements (years; 2025 baseline)	Percentage of respondents with an existing or planned optional element
Parks and Recreation	14	53%
Economic Development	10	49%
Culture and Arts (historic preservation)	12	34%
Community (urban) Design	12	33%
Water	12	19%
Agriculture or Natural and Working Lands	11	16%

1.3 What strategies has your jurisdiction used to implement your general plan?

A majority of jurisdictions reported using, planning to use, or completing a climate action plan, active transportation plan, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory, or complete streets plan to implement their general plan. The least commonly used plans were reported to be public health adaptation plans, county drought resilience plans (likely due to it only applying to counties), extreme heat plans, and conservation/biodiversity plans. However, the data show that these less common plans are likely to increase in frequency as many are currently in the planned and in-progress phases. The number of public health adaptation plans is projected to increase by 68%, county drought resilience plans by 71%, and extreme heat plans by 44%. Other responses included the use of downtown revitalization plans, water management plans, sea level rise plans, and various specific plans to implement general plans.

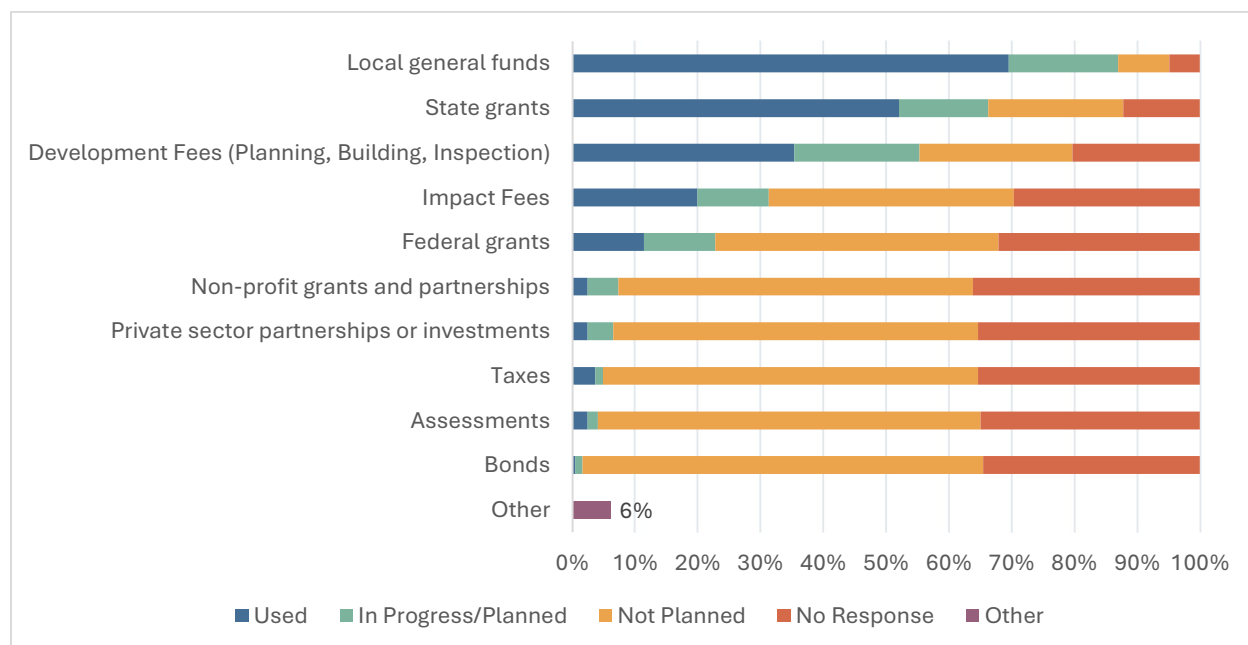
Figure 1.3: Status of general plan implementation strategies (n=239)



1.4 What financing/funding mechanisms has your jurisdiction used to update and amend your general plan?

A large majority of jurisdictions reported using or planning to use local general funds to finance their general plan updates and amendments (87%). This was followed by state grants (66%), development fees (55%), impact fees (31%), and federal grants (23%). The least commonly used funding sources were bonds (2%), assessments (4%), taxes (5%), private sector partnerships and investments (7%), and nonprofit grants and partnerships (7%). Other responses cited regional partnerships as a funding source.

Figure 1.4: General plan update funding sources (n=246)



1.5 What technical issues have you encountered during a general plan update process? [Open Response]

The 107 jurisdictions that responded to this question most frequently cited funding (33%), capacity (30%), and laws/regulations (27%) as key issues in the general plan update process. Funding concerns included concerns over the increasing financial cost of completing a general plan update, difficulties in acquiring funding for updates, and lacking funding for additional staff or consultants. Comments that mentioned strained staff capacity referred to not having enough personnel to meet rigorous time constraints for detailed and frequently changing state requirements, as well as issues with frequent staff turnover, limited expertise for technical analyses, and other resource constraints. Comments about issues with laws and regulations mentioned struggling to keep up with the abundance of general-plan-related laws and deadlines that often change after each legislative cycle. This also included issues with tracking and interpreting new laws, limited guidance on how certain laws apply to specific jurisdictional needs, and having to incorporate new laws and guidance into ongoing or recently completed updates. Additionally, issues with the housing element update process were mentioned in 15% of the responses, and issues with accessing or analyzing complex GIS, land use, or emissions data were mentioned in 13% of the responses. Fifteen percent of the comments said their jurisdiction had no technical issues with the general plan update process.

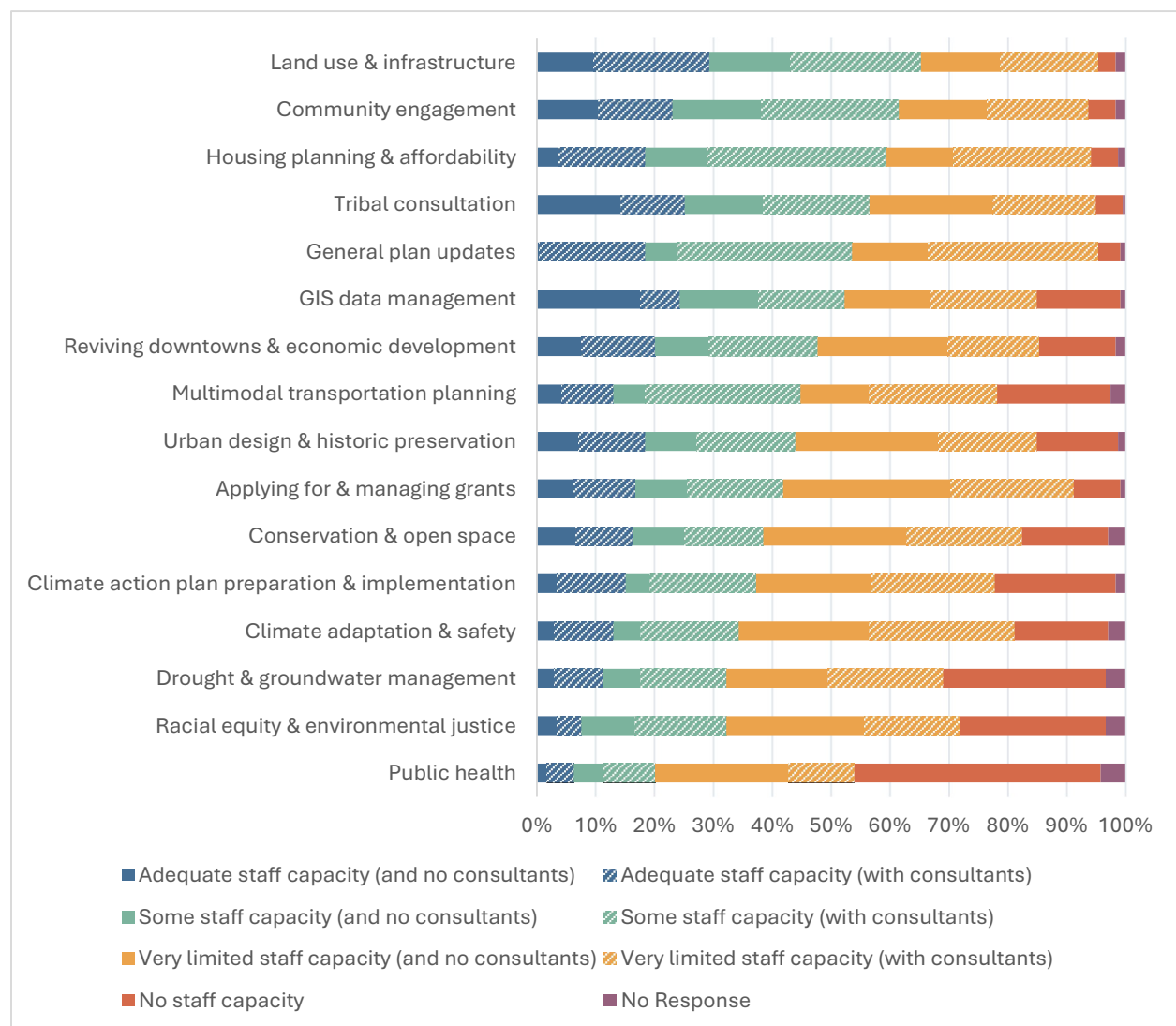
The full written responses to this question are available with the full results on [LCI's website](#).

Section 2: Jurisdiction Needs

2.1 What level of staffing capacity does your agency currently have to address the following planning topics?

Jurisdictions reported having only adequate to some staff capacity for a majority of the planning topics. Jurisdictions generally reported having more capacity to address land use and infrastructure, community engagement, and housing planning and affordability. Jurisdictions reported having less capacity for addressing racial equity and environmental justice, drought and groundwater management, and climate adaptation and safety. Jurisdictions reported having the least capacity for addressing public health-related planning topics.

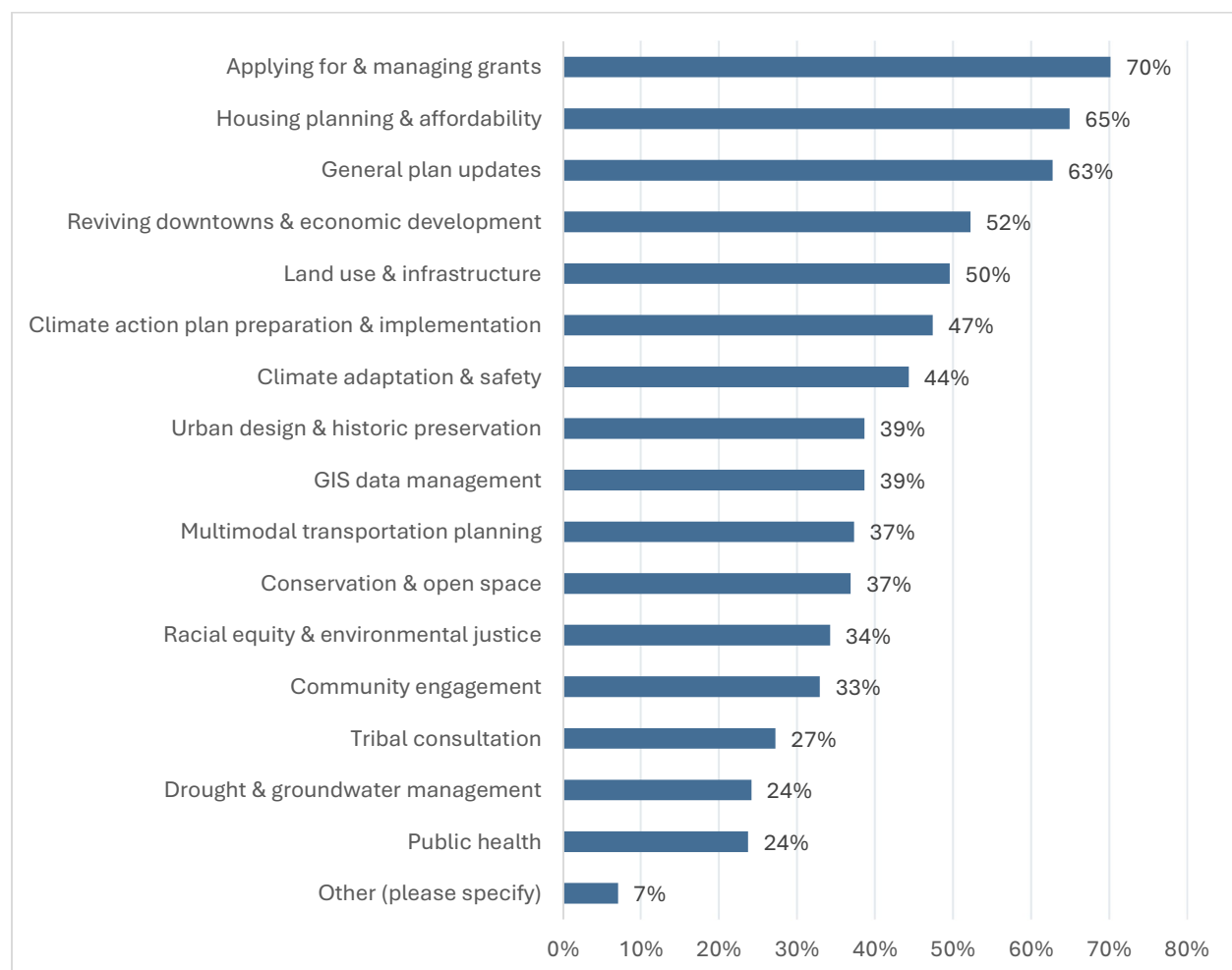
Figure 2.1: Staffing Capacity by Planning Topic (n=239)



2.2 For which of the following topics would your jurisdiction like to receive planning technical assistance from the state? Check all that apply.

There was a strong demand for technical assistance (TA) across many of the topics. A majority of respondents would like to receive TA for applying for and managing grants (70%), housing planning and affordability (65%), and general plan updates (63%). Around half of the respondents want to receive TA for reviving downtowns and economic development (52%), land use and infrastructure (50%), climate action plan preparation and implementation (47%), and climate adaptation and safety (44%). Fewer respondents were interested in receiving TA for Tribal consultation (27%), drought and groundwater management (24%), and public health (24%). Other responses indicated an interest in TA in the form of direct funding, and to provide clarity on state laws and regulations.

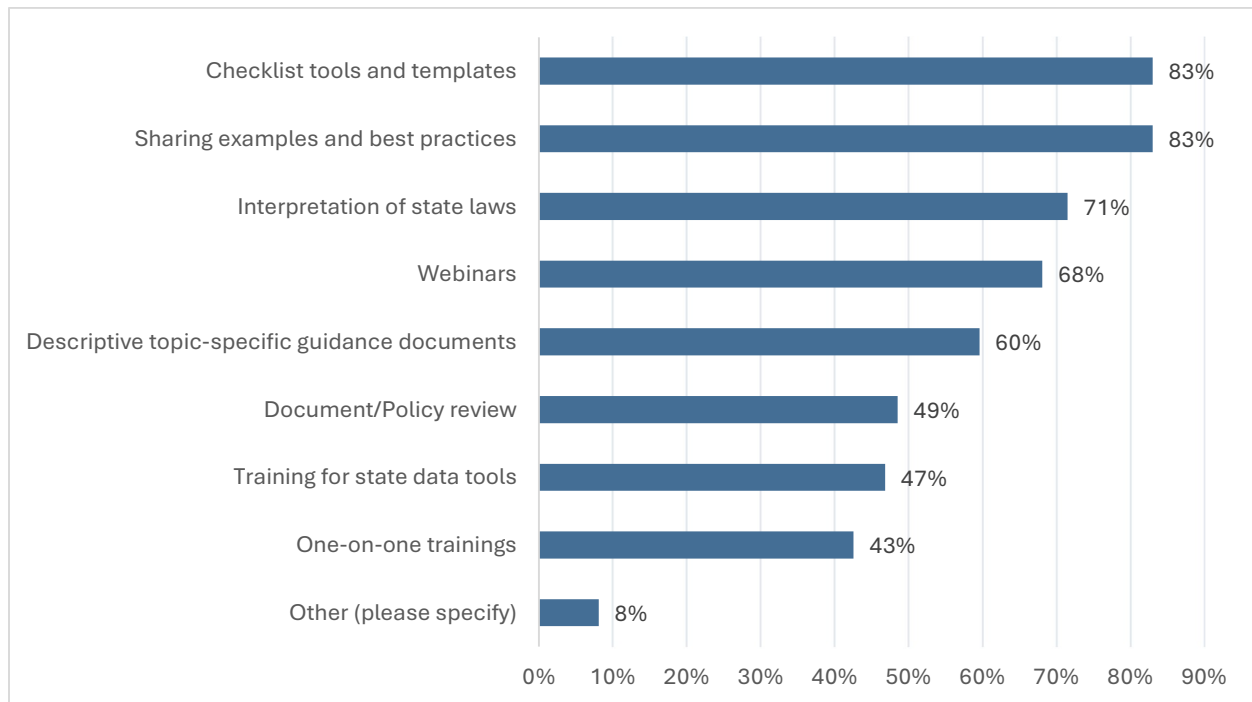
Figure 2.2: Desired technical assistance by planning topic (n=228)



2.3 What form of planning technical assistance would your jurisdiction like to receive? Check all that apply.

There was a strong demand for technical assistance (TA) across each of the proposed formats. A large majority of jurisdictions reported wanting to receive TA in the form of checklists tools and templates (83%), sharing examples and best practices (83%), and interpretation of state laws (71%). Other responses showed a significant interest in funding as a form of TA, a summary of new requirements after each legislative session, and regional TA teams geared to support multiple jurisdictions as needed.

Figure 2.3: Preferred form of technical assistance (n= 235)



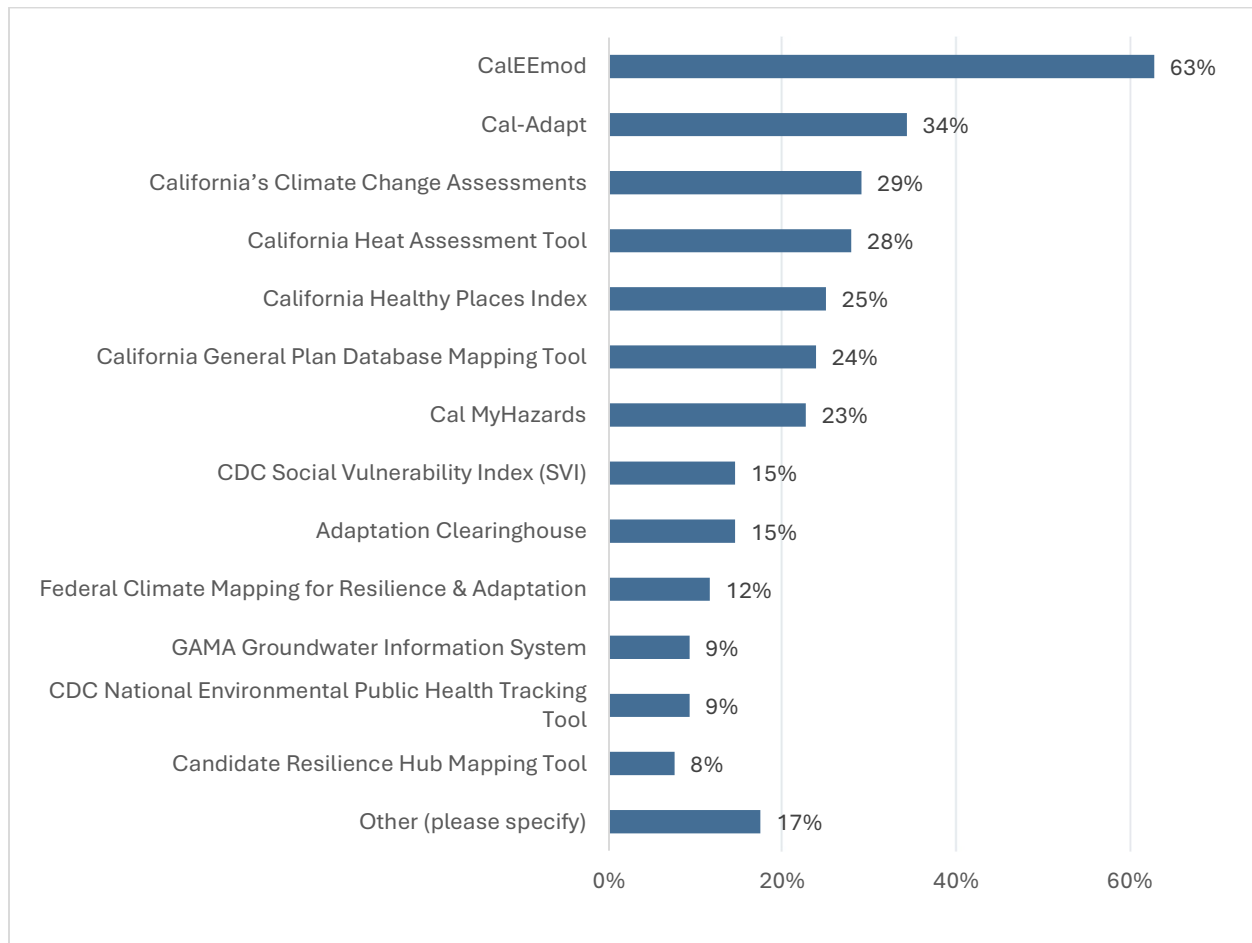
Section 3: Data and Tools

Links to each of the tools and resources below were embedded into the survey and can be found on LCI's website in the 2025 APS Questions document.

3.1 What data and/or tools does your jurisdiction use in climate adaptation and resiliency planning and implementation? Check all that apply.

The tool most cited as being used for climate adaptation and resiliency planning and implementation was the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEmod) (63%), a tool created from the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) handbook to assess project-level climate impacts and mitigation co-benefits. The other most-used data and/or tools were Cal-Adapt (34%), California's Climate Change Assessments (29%), and the California Heat Assessment Tool (28%). Overall, these results show a significant reliance on tools and data that are specific to the State of California. Other tools and data cited that weren't on the list below include several tools that are included in question 3.3 (CalEnviroScreen, disadvantaged communities mapping tool) and the use of local plans and data (climate vulnerability assessments, climate action plans/inventories). Nearly a third of the "other" responses revealed not knowing which tools had been used, due to consultants or other departments being responsible for climate adaptation and resiliency planning and implementation at their jurisdictions.

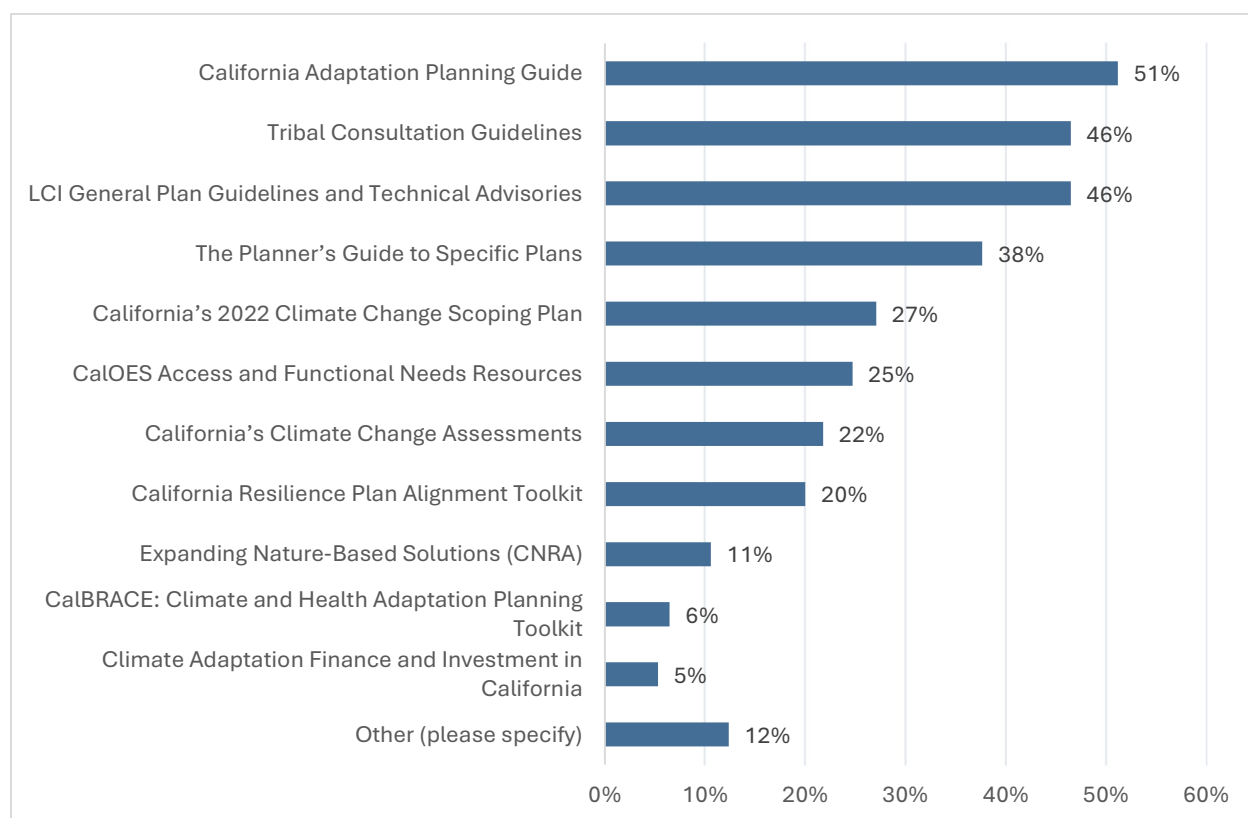
Figure 3.1: Percentage of jurisdictions reporting data and/or tools used for climate adaptation and resiliency planning and implementation (n=172)



3.2 Which state guidance documents does your jurisdiction use in climate adaptation and resiliency planning and implementation? Check all that apply.

The most commonly reported state guidance documents being used for climate adaptation and resiliency planning and implementation are the California Adaptation Planning Guide (51%), the Tribal Consultation Guidelines (46%), and LCI's General Plan Guidelines and Technical Advisories (46%). Other responses reported using state guidance documents that were not included in the list below, including CNRA's Safeguarding California Plan, OEHHA's Indicators of Climate Change in California, the California Department of Justice's best practices for implementing SB 1000, CAL FIRE's Fire Hazard Severity Zones, and tools referenced in questions 3.1, 3.3, and 4.1.

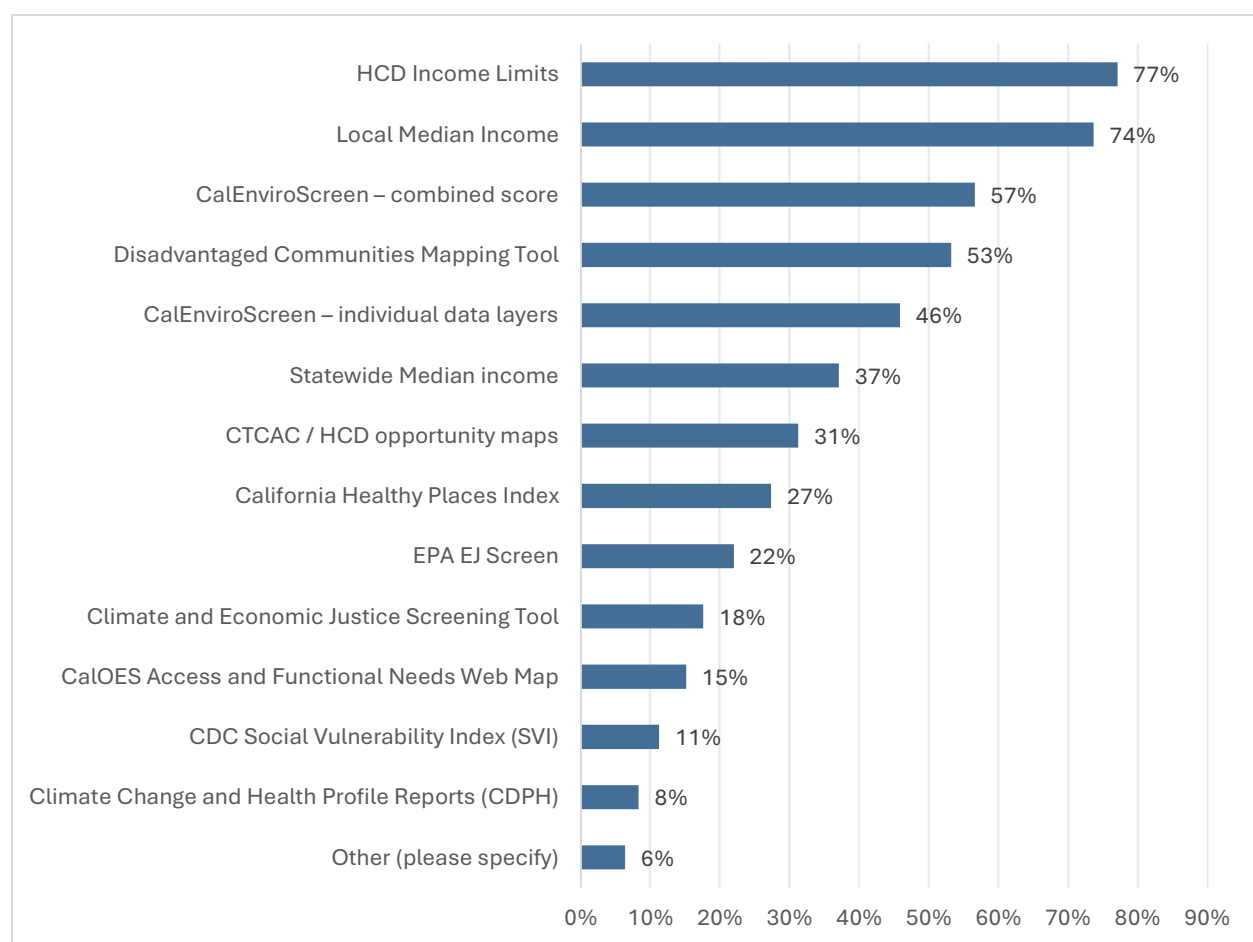
Figure 3.2: Percentage of jurisdictions reporting state guidance documents used for climate adaptation and resiliency planning and implementation (n=170)



3.3 What tools, metrics, and/or criteria does your jurisdiction use to define equity priority areas/environmental justice communities, and to address racial, economic, and environmental inequities in those communities? Check all that apply.

The tools that were most commonly reported as being used to define equity priority areas and address racial, economic, and environmental inequities are the California Department of Housing and Community Development's (HCD) Income Limits (77%), Local Median Income (74%), and CalEnviroScreen's combined score maps (57%). In total, 87% of respondents used income-focused tools (HCD's Income Limits, Local Median Income, and Statewide Median Income), and 59% used CalEnviroScreen (combined score and/or individual data layers). Other responses included the Justice 40 Initiative and the use of local surveys and community engagement.

Figure 3.3: Percentage of jurisdictions reporting tools, metrics, and/or criteria used to define equity priority areas and address inequities in those communities (n=205)



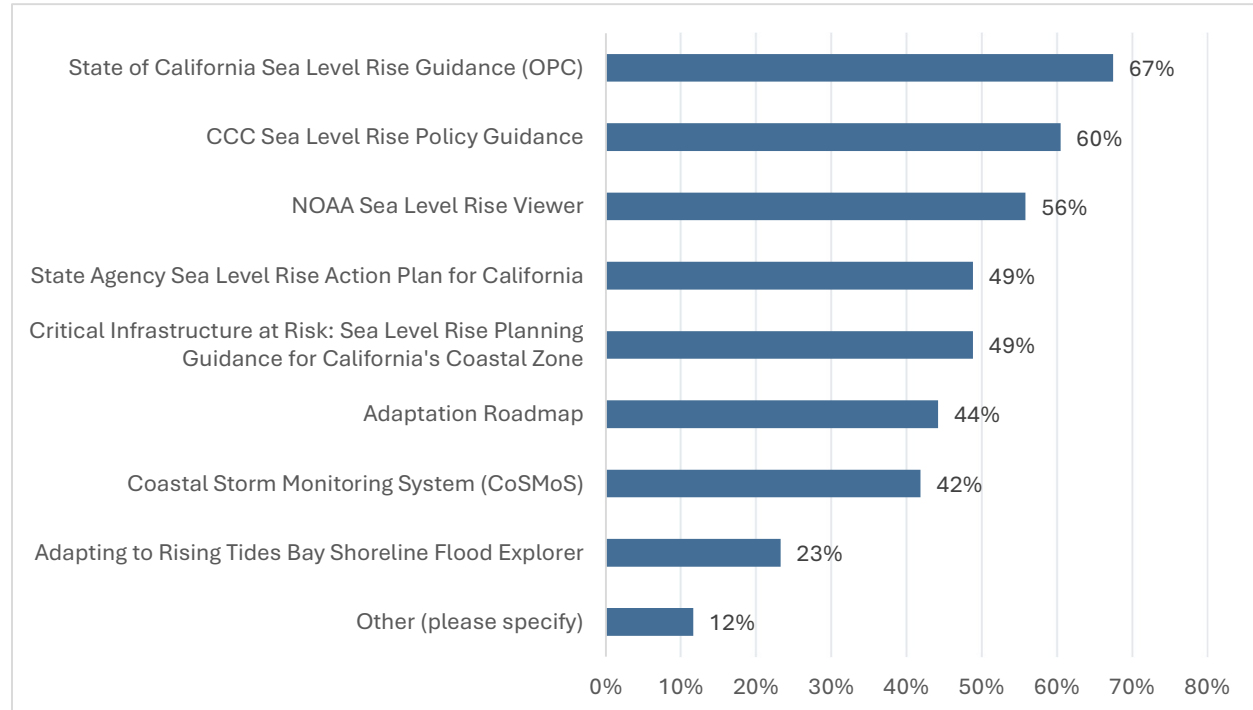
Section 4: Coastal Jurisdiction Questions

The questions in this section were branched using survey logic to only be available to coastal jurisdictions. However, technical errors resulted in non-coastal jurisdictions seeing these questions and some coastal jurisdictions not being able to see these questions. Links to each of the tools and resources were embedded into the survey and can be found on LCI's website in the 2025 APS Questions document.

4.1 What tools and resources would be most useful to develop a sea level rise (SLR) plan pursuant to SB 272?

Many of the tools and resources below were reported to be useful for the development of SLR plans. Jurisdictions were most likely to use the State of California Sea Level Rise Guidance from the California Ocean Protection Council (OPC) (67%), the California Coastal Commission's (CCC) Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance (60%), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Sea Level Rise Viewer (56%). Other resources that jurisdictions would find useful include best practice examples of existing SLR plans that comply with SB 272, and a final version of CCC's Coastal Adaptation Planning Guidance: Residential Development.

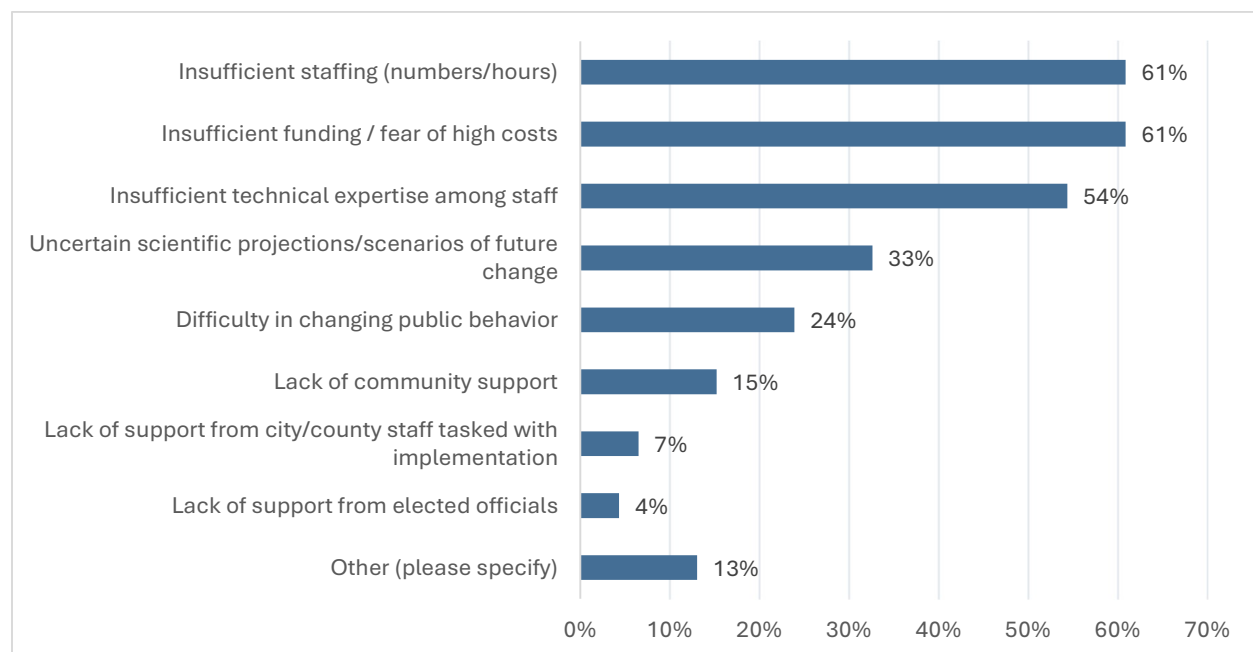
Figure 4.1: Tools and resources that jurisdictions (%) find most useful for SLR plan development (n=43)



4.2 What barriers are you facing to implementing proposed SLR projects and/or planning initiatives?

The most commonly reported barriers for implementing proposed SLR projects and/or planning initiatives were insufficient staffing (61%), insufficient funding/fear of high costs (61%), and insufficient technical expertise among staff (54%). Other commonly cited barriers included difficulties in applying for and managing grants to fund projects, and the desire for improved guidance from the CCC that is tailored and more applicable to unique local conditions and solutions.

Figure 4.2: Most common barriers jurisdictions are facing to SLR projects and/or planning implementation (n=46)

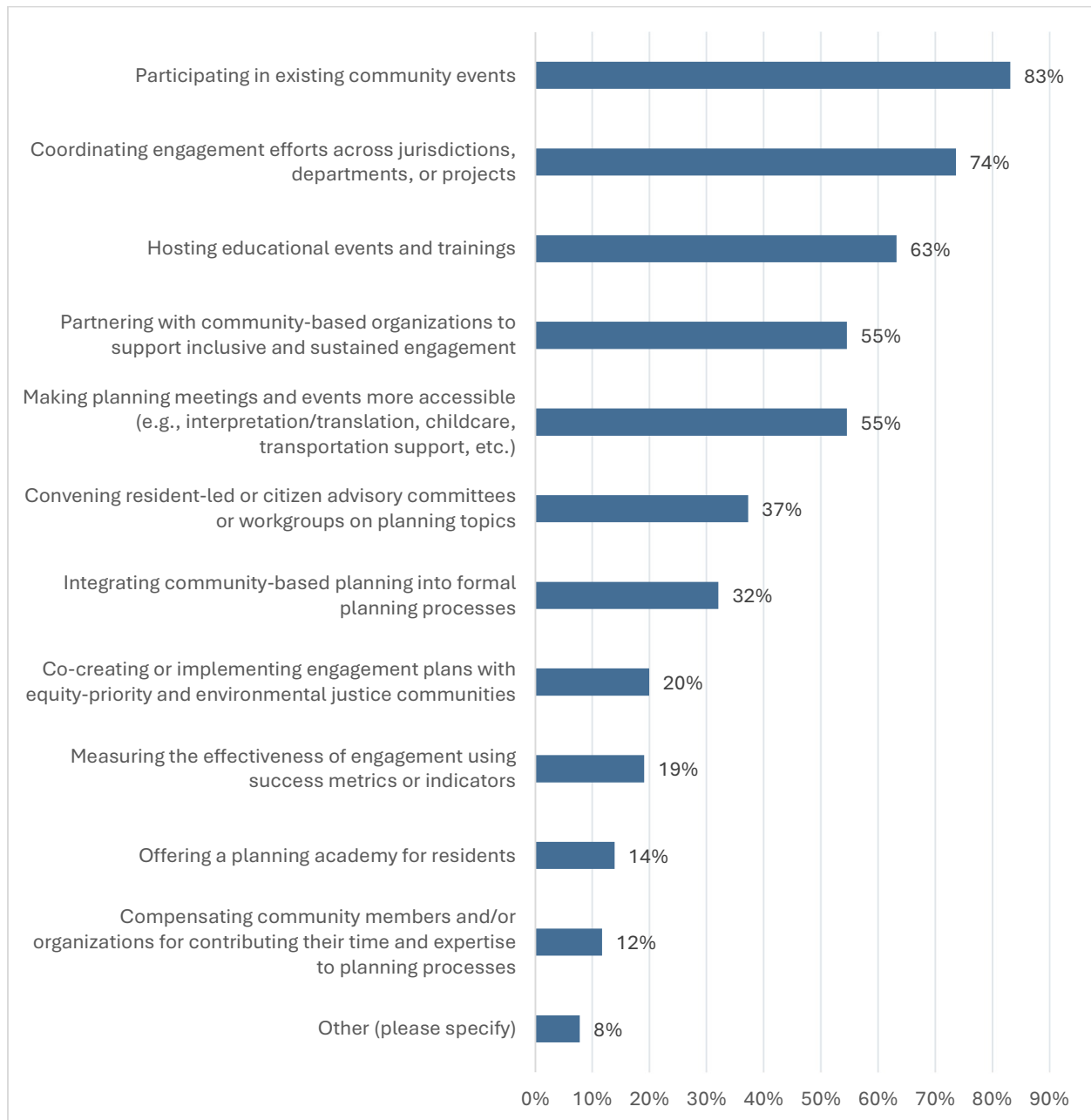


Section 5: Community Engagement, Equity, and Accessibility

5.1 What is your jurisdiction doing to build relationships with, empower, and meaningfully engage residents in the planning process? Check all that apply.

More than 80% of respondents are participating in community events to build relationships with, empower, and meaningfully engage residents in the planning process. More than 70% are coordinating engagement across jurisdictions, departments or projects, and more than 60% are hosting educational events and trainings. Over half of the respondents are partnering with community-based organizations (CBOs) to support inclusive and sustained engagement and are making planning meetings/events more accessible. Other strategies included expanding virtual accessibility to various planning resources by live-streaming and posting recordings of public meetings, utilizing social media, and updating websites. Some jurisdictions also mentioned hosting topic-specific workshops and engaging youth in the planning process.

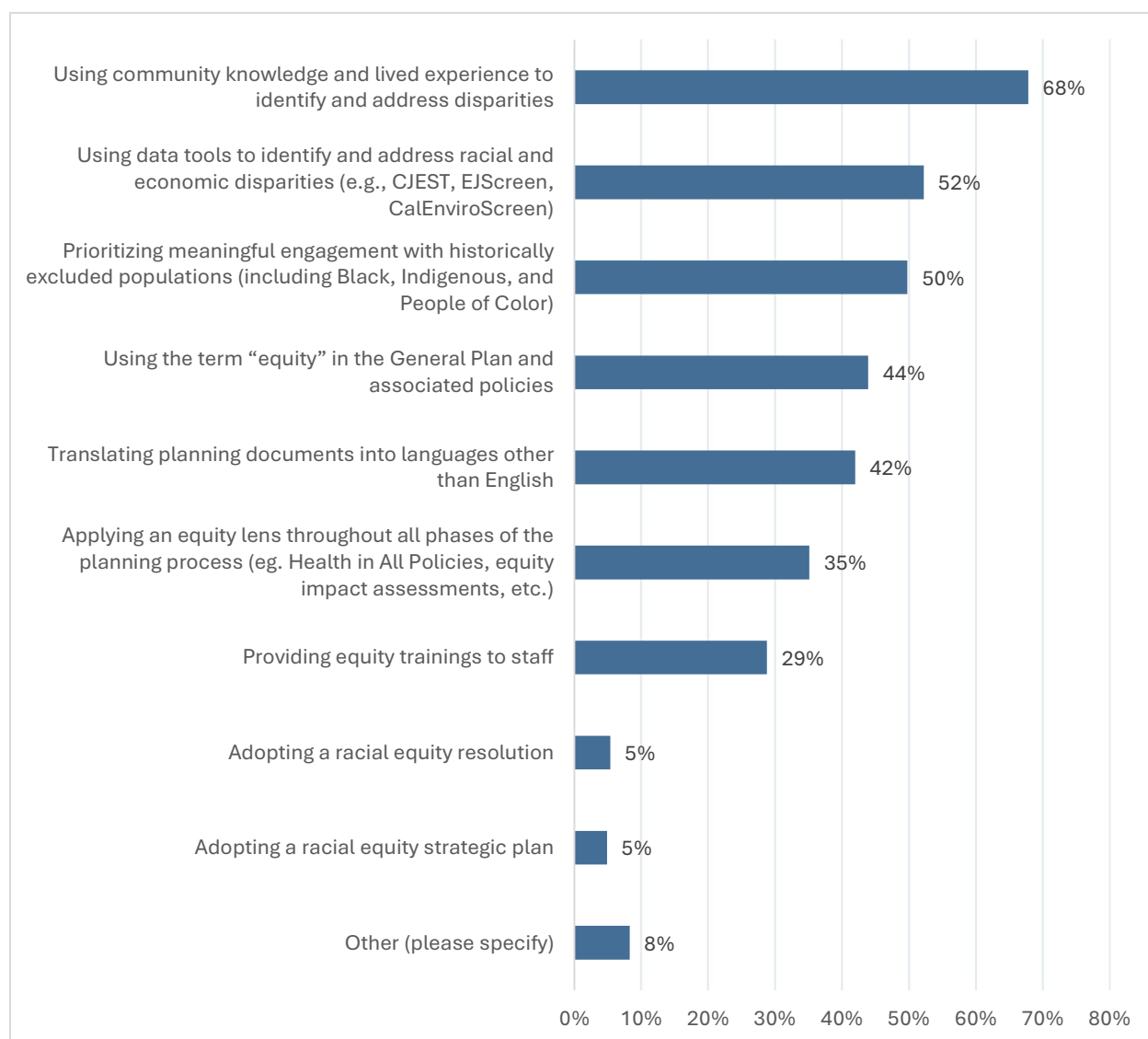
Figure 5.1: Frequency of strategies used to build relationships with, empower, and meaningfully engage residents in the planning process (n=231)



5.2 How does your jurisdiction address equity in the general plan and other planning processes? Check all that apply.

Nearly 70% of respondents reported that they are using community knowledge and lived experience to identify and address disparities and address equity in their general plan and other planning processes. Around half of the respondents also reported using data tools to identify and address racial and economic disparities, and prioritizing meaningful engagement with historically excluded populations. Other strategies included incorporating equity as a core priority in their jurisdiction’s mission or related plans, creating a disability advisory council, and planning to include many of the below options into the next or ongoing update to their environmental justice element.

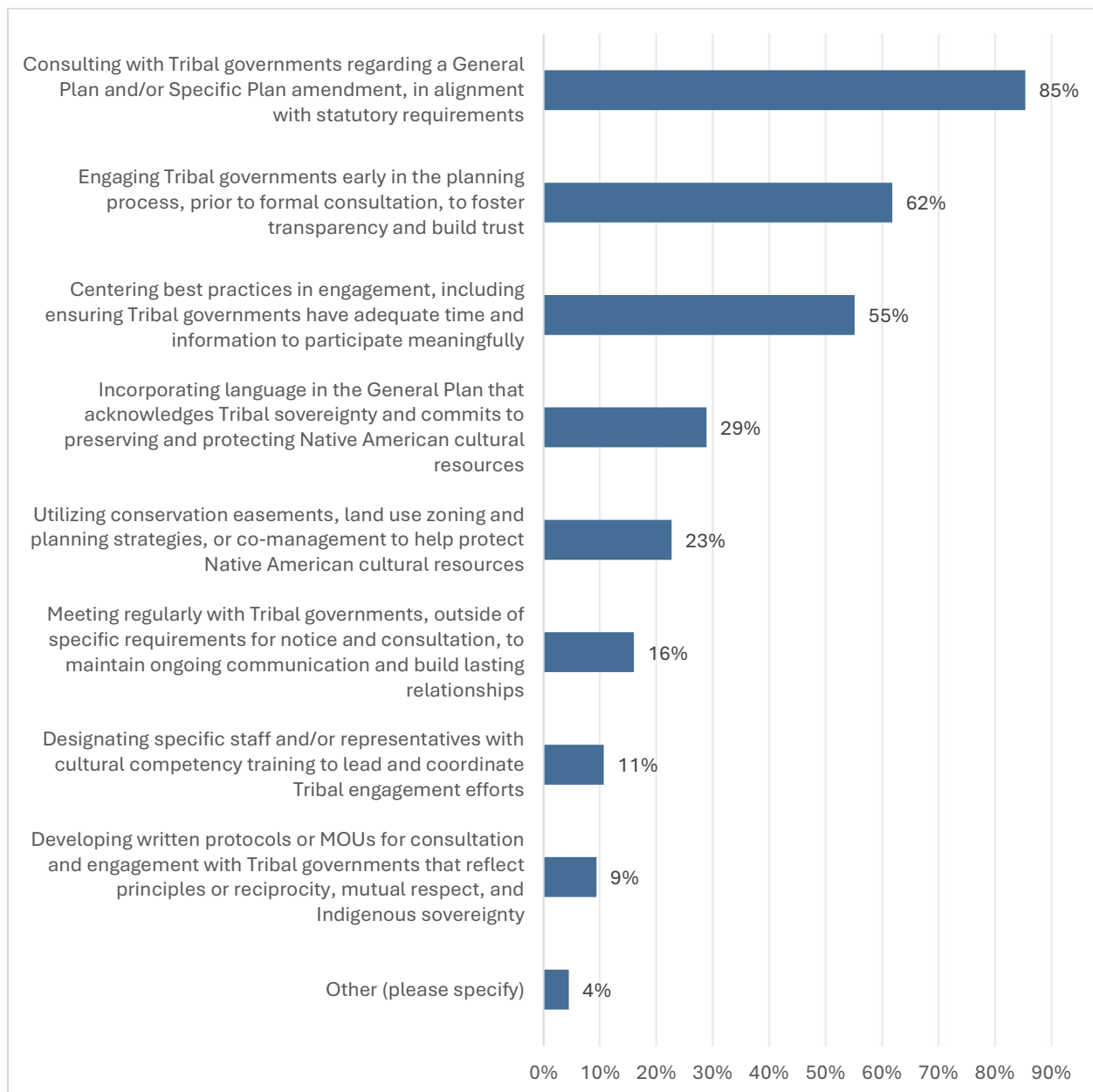
Figure 5.2: Frequency of strategies that jurisdictions are using to integrate equity into the general plan and other planning processes (n=205)



5.3 How does your jurisdiction engage with Tribal governments? Check all that apply.

The most commonly strategy reported to be used for engaging with Tribal governments was consulting with Tribal governments regarding a General Plan and/or specific plan amendment, in alignment with statutory requirements (85%). This was followed by engaging Tribal governments early in the planning process, prior to formal consultation, to foster transparency and build trust (62%) and centering best practices in engagement, including ensuring Tribal governments have adequate time and information to participate meaningfully (55%). Other responses expanded on some of the ways in which jurisdictions are implementing the answer options below. Some examples include creating an updated Cultural Resources Element to assist staff with prioritizing cultural resources practices, and working directly with local Tribal leaders to co-develop a county's strategic plan.

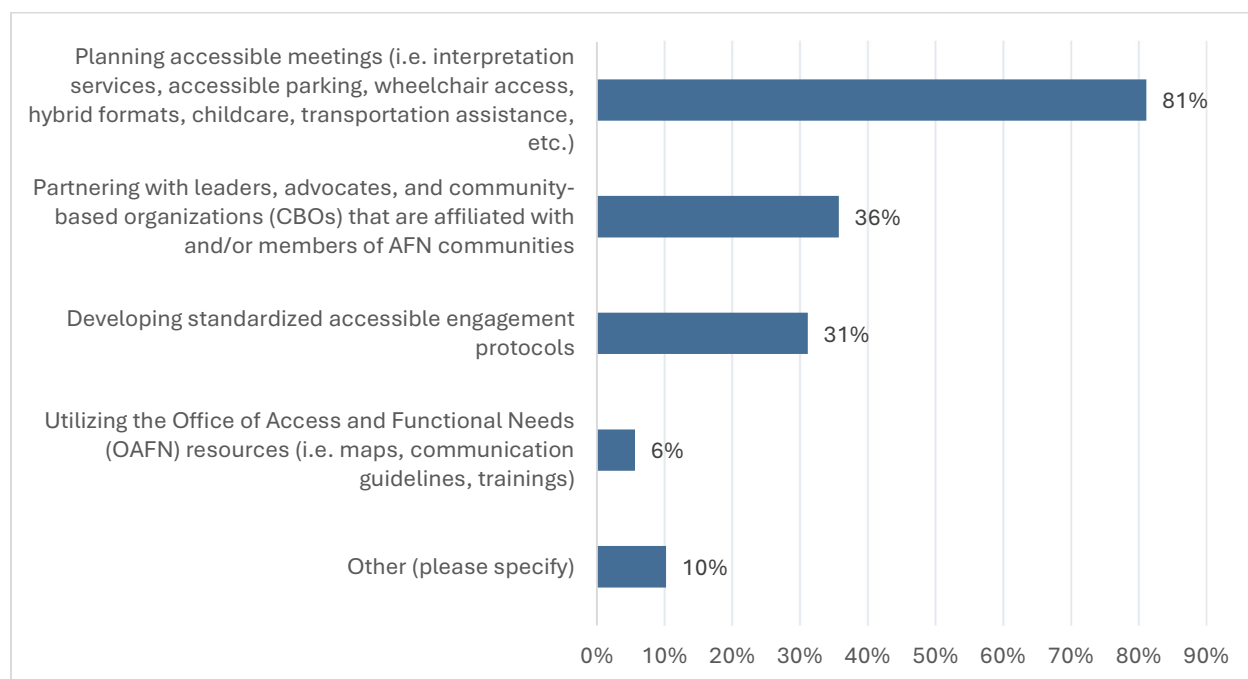
Figure 5.3: Frequency of strategies jurisdictions are using to engage with Tribal governments (n=225)



5.4 How does your jurisdiction engage people with disabilities, older adults, children, limited English proficiency, and transportation disadvantaged (i.e. Communities with Access and Functional Needs [AFN]) in the development and implementation of your Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, general plan, and other planning processes? Check all that apply.

Over 80% of respondents reported planning accessible meetings to engage communities with Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Thirty-six percent reported partnering with leaders, advocates, and CBOs that are affiliated with and/or members of AFN communities. This was closely followed by 31% of respondents reporting developing standardized accessible engagement protocols. Other responses included developing tailored accessible educational materials for AFN communities, using a diverse range of outreach strategies, and creating more virtual engagement opportunities.

Figure 5.4: Frequency of strategies jurisdictions are using to engage AFN communities (n=196)



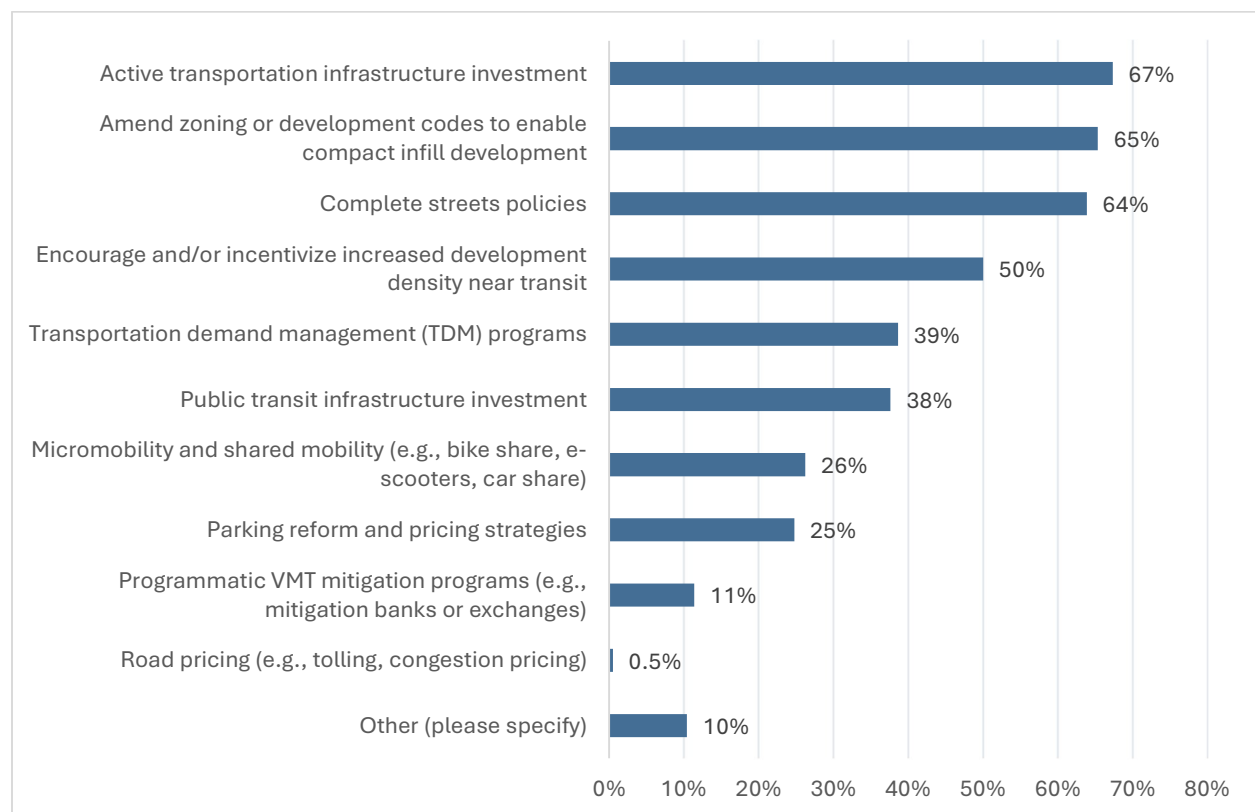
Section 6: Priority Planning Topics

6.1 Which of the following strategies has your jurisdiction adopted to promote sustainable transportation modes and reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT)?

Check all that apply.

Jurisdictions reported adopting a wide variety of strategies to promote sustainable transportation modes and reduce VMT. The most commonly reported strategies were active transportation infrastructure investment (67%), amending zoning or development codes to enable compact infill development (65%), and complete streets policies (64%). Other responses included adopting VMT reductions strategies from their metropolitan planning organization's sustainable communities strategy/regional transportation plan, and adopting mobility strategies, active transportation plans, and traffic safety action plans.

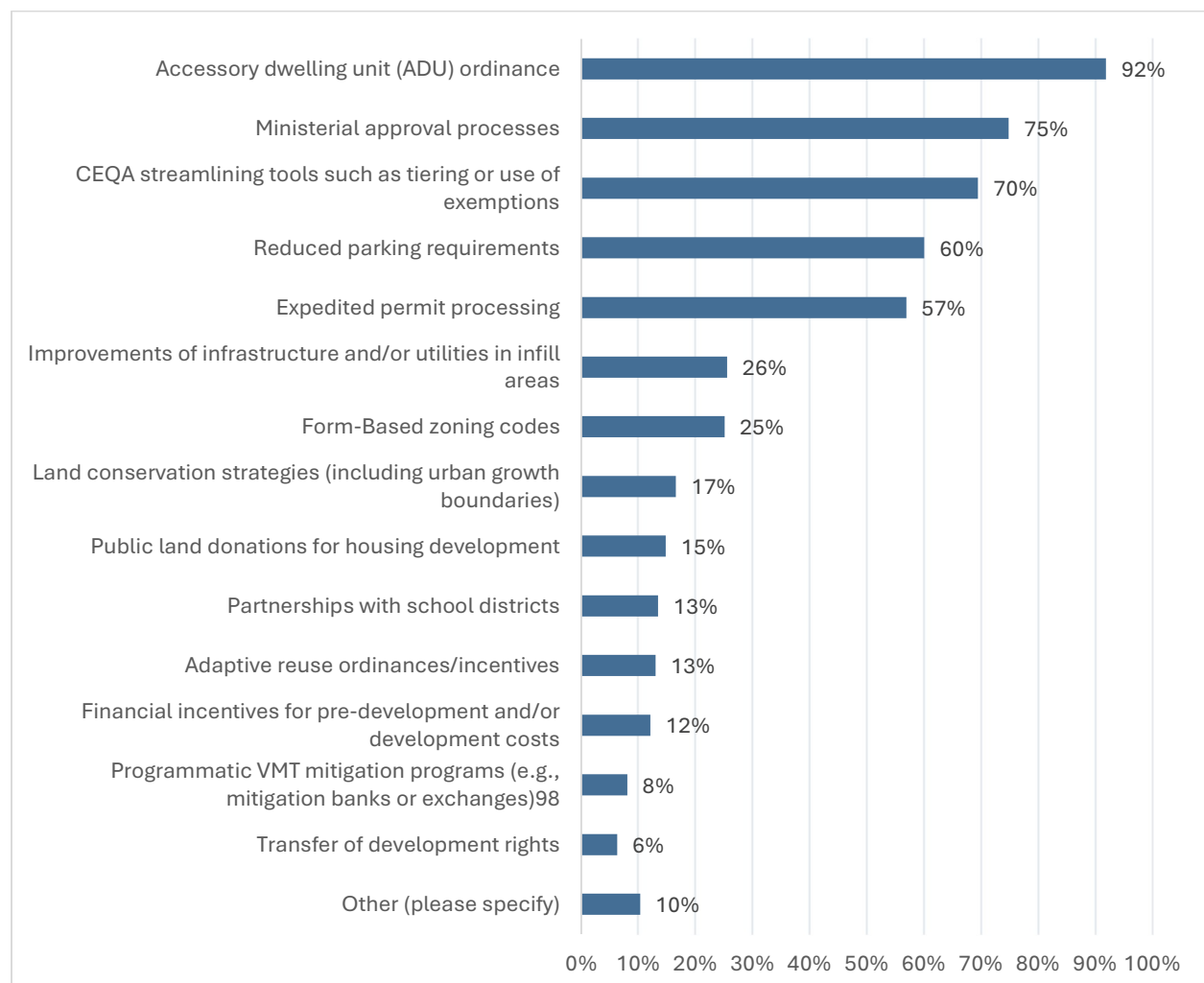
Figure 6.1: Percentage of jurisdictions reporting adopting various VMT strategies (n=202)



6.2 Which of the following strategies has your jurisdiction adopted to promote infill development and/or affordable housing? Check all that apply.

Jurisdictions reported adopting a wide variety of strategies to promote infill development and affordable housing. The most commonly reported strategies were adopting an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) ordinance (92%), adopting a ministerial approval process (75%), using CEQA streamlining tools such as tiering or exemptions (70%), reducing parking requirements (60%), and expediting permit processing (57%). Other responses included updating zoning code/ordinances to allow for higher density housing development in infill areas, and having reduced fees for infill development projects.

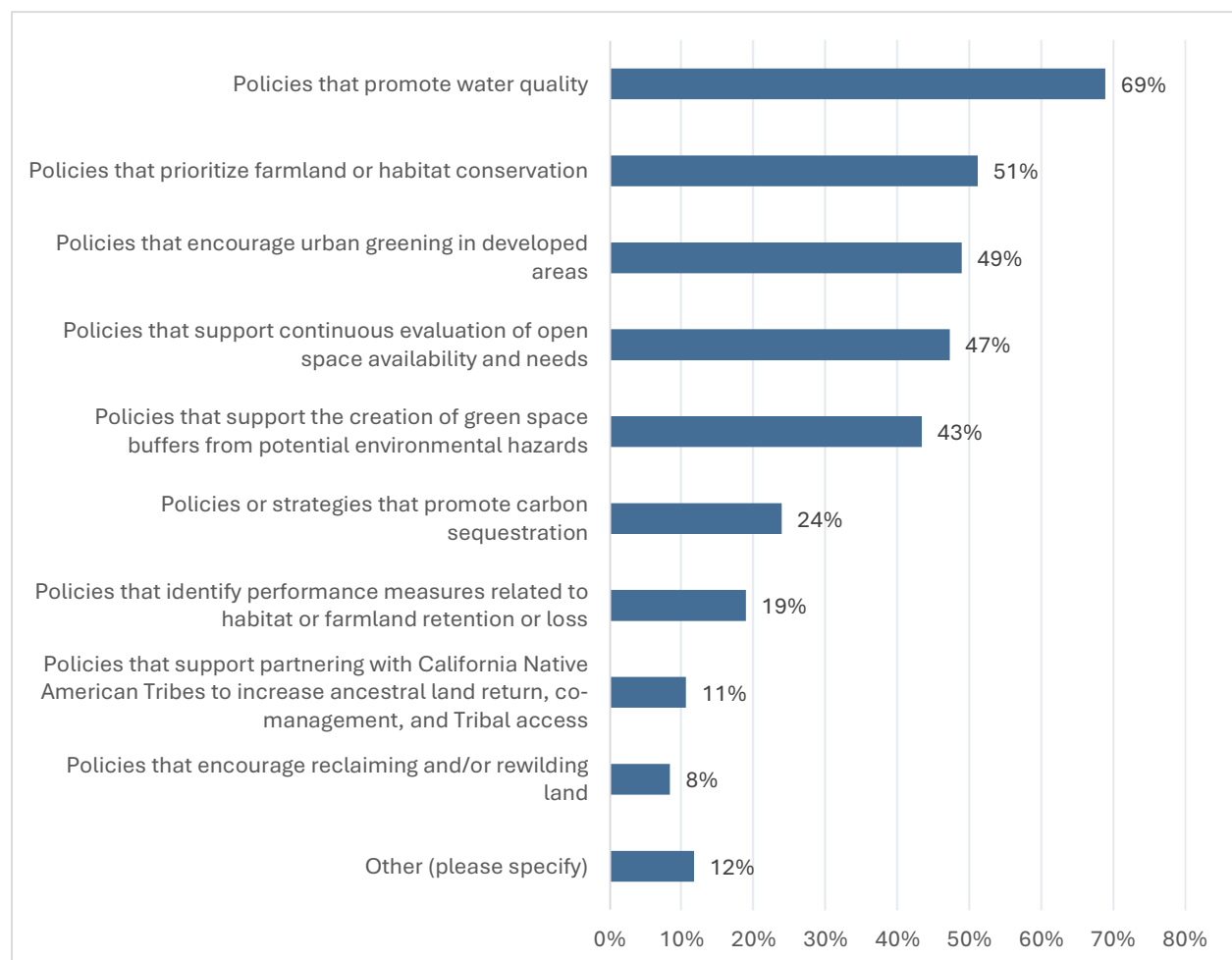
Figure 6.2: Percentage of jurisdictions reporting adopting various infill development and/or affordable housing strategies (n=223)



6.3 Which of the following strategies has your jurisdiction adopted related to conservation and open space? Check all that apply.

The most commonly reported strategies being adopted that relate to conservation and open space were policies that promote water quality (69%), policies that prioritize farmland or habitat conservation (51%), policies that encourage urban greening in developed areas (49%), policies that support continuous evaluation of open space availability and needs (47%), and policies that support the creation of green space buffers from potential environmental hazards (43%). Other responses included strategies to reclaim and remediate mine sites, create accessible nature preserves and parks for communities, and promote infill over greenfield development.

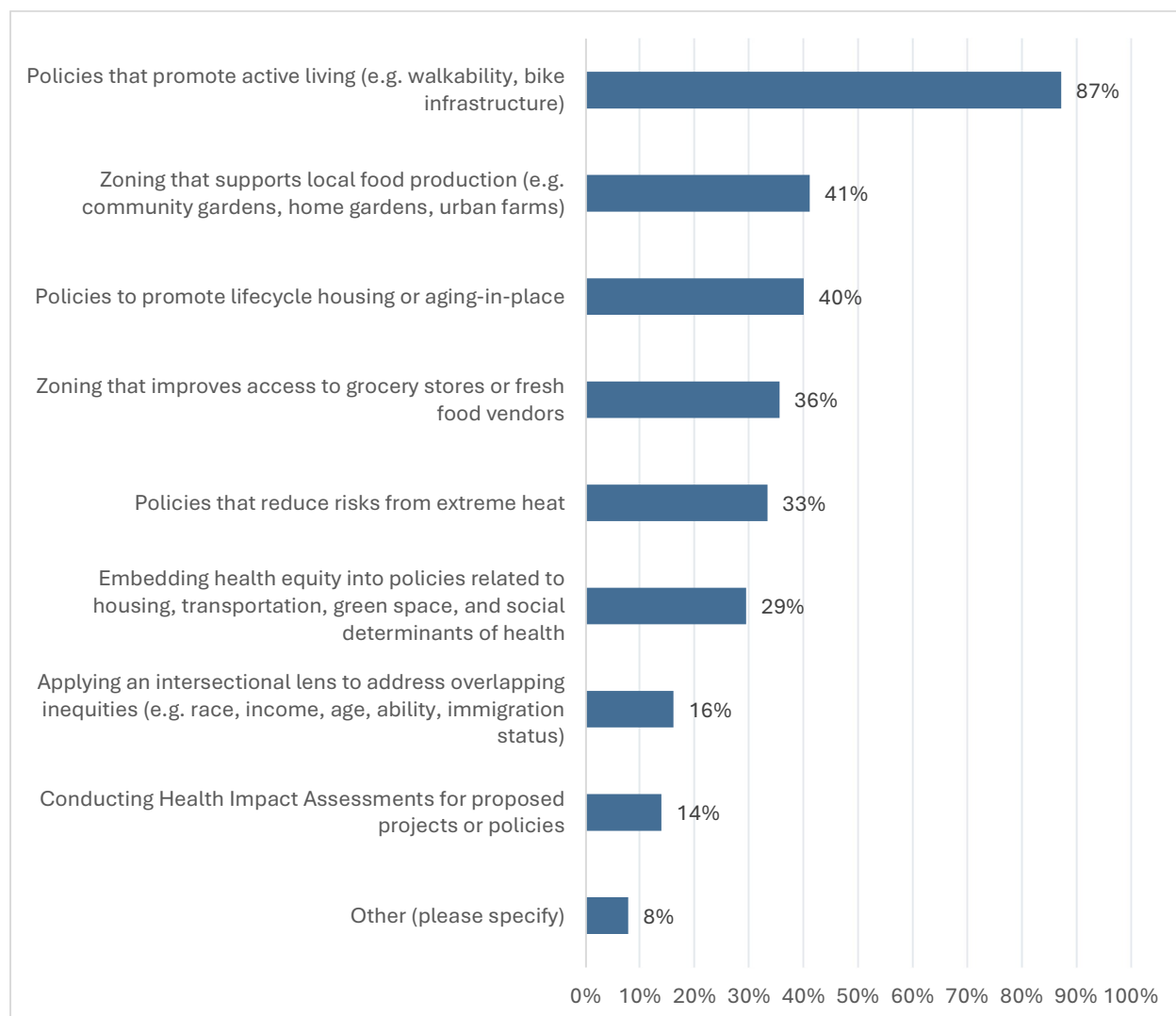
Figure 6.3: Percentage of jurisdictions reporting adopting various conservation and/or open space strategies (n=180)



6.4 Which of the following strategies has your jurisdiction adopted that explicitly promote health equity and ensure equal opportunity to resources necessary for healthy living? Check all that apply.

A large majority of respondents reported adopting policies that promote active living (87%) to explicitly promote health equity and ensure equal opportunity to resources necessary for healthy living. The next most-commonly reported strategies included adopting zoning codes that support local food production (41%) and policies to promote lifecycle housing or aging-in-place (40%). Other responses included developing a health element in their general plan and/or integrating health considerations into environmental justice elements or other plans (quality-of-life plans), rezoning heavy industrial sites away from housing and other central community spaces, creating accessible green spaces, and increasing public education.

Figure 6.4: Percentage of jurisdictions reporting adopting various health equity strategies (n=180)



6.5 Which of the following strategies has your jurisdiction adopted related to decarbonization? Check all that apply.

The most commonly reported adopted strategies that relate to decarbonization were policies to implement energy efficient retrofits for existing buildings (60%), policies to replace energy-intensive appliances and equipment with more efficient systems (45%), and policies that support zero-emission transportation (43%). Other responses included references to many different emission reduction strategies that have been included in jurisdictions' climate action or sustainability plans, the adoption of REACH codes and green building codes, creating and/or joining community choice aggregators, and promoting waste diversion/reduction.

Figure 6.5: Percentage of jurisdictions reporting adopting various decarbonization strategies (n=129)

