

## 3.0 Revisions and Errata to Draft EIR

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Revisions have been made to the Draft EIR as a result of comments received on the document. This chapter provides a compilation of these revisions. The section and page number for each change is indicated. This chapter is organized to provide text revisions and errata (including tables), and figure changes. Changes to the text are provided in **Section 3.1** of this chapter and are signified by ~~strikeout~~ where text is removed and by **bold-underline** where text is added. Revised figures are provided in **Section 3.2** of this chapter. The revised figures are first listed with a brief explanation of the change, and then followed by the revised figures.

### 3.1 TEXT REVISIONS AND ERRATA

#### Chapter 3.0 – Project Description

**Page 3-17, third bullet from the top has been revised as follows:**

- ~~**Bayfront Focus Area.**~~ **Waterfront Neighborhood.** Mixed uses would be expanded, particularly along Redwood Creek to create a new destination point just north of the U.S. 101 freeway. The idea for this area is to create lively new water front neighborhoods that take advantage of proximity to the San Francisco Bay waters. The new mixed use designation would continue to allow for floating homes, docks, and access to the Bay. Part of this area would be included in a Redwood Creek/Harbor Master Plan (also described below) that emphasizes quality neighborhoods, destination waterfront businesses, and strong connections to Downtown.

#### Section 4.1 – Aesthetics

**Page 4.1-12, first paragraph under the heading “Bair Island” has been revised as follows:**

Bair Island, a 3,000-acre open space and National Wildlife Refuge area located in the northern portion of the plan area along the San Francisco Bay, has a distinctive natural, undeveloped visual character, marked by flat vegetated marshlands with winding sloughs. As a National Wildlife Refuge area, human activity and presence on Bair Island is limited; it is most commonly viewed from surrounding or nearby areas. Bair Island provides a visual ~~break~~ **relief** in the otherwise developed character of the U.S. 101 corridor.

**Page 4.1-45, first paragraph under the heading “Mitigation Measure 4.1-1” has been revised as follows:**

Mitigation Measure 4.1-1: The City shall incorporate a new policy into the New General Plan to address potential shadow impacts within the Mixed-Use Downtown area in order to mitigate shadowing impacts to adjacent shadow sensitive land uses, as described in the policy. The new policy shall be ~~substantially~~ as follows:

- **Carefully consider new shade, shadow, light, and glare effects from proposed development projects and comprehensive plans.**

**The City shall incorporate a new implementation program into the New General Plan to implement the new policy in Downtown. The new program shall be as follows:**

- **Require** Aall new development and redevelopment within ~~Downtown~~ **the Mixed Use - Downtown land use designation** shall to complete a shade and shadow study unless and until implementing zoning incorporates mitigation to address impacts as defined below, unless the City’s Zoning Administrator determines, based on the scale and scope of the proposed project and the criteria set forth herein, that no shade and shadow study is necessary.
  - a. Introduction of landscape that would now or in the future cast substantial shadows on existing solar collectors.
  - b. Casting of shadows covering more than 50% **percent** of Courthouse Square, Theatre Way, City Hall Park, Library Plaza, Hamilton Green, Depot Circle, Little River Park, Redwood Creek, or City Center Plaza 12:00pm on the Spring Equinox.
  - c. Casting of shadows that cause a solar-sensitive character-defining feature (e.g. the stained-glass dome of the historic San Mateo County Courthouse building) of any historic resource to be more than 50% **percent** in shadow at 12:00pm on the Spring Equinox.
  - d. Casting of shadows from parcels with a higher maximum permitted height onto adjacent parcels with a lower maximum permitted height that cause solar-sensitive portions of the parcel with the lower maximum permitted height to be more than 50% **percent** in shadow at 12:00pm on the Spring Equinox.
  - e. Casting of shadows from parcels within the Mixed Use - Downtown area onto adjacent **parcels designated Residential - Low, - Medium, - Medium High, and/or - High density residential** ~~parcels~~ that cause solar sensitive portions of such residential parcels (e.g. private and common yards and balconies) to be more than 50% **percent** in shadow at 12:00pm on the Spring Equinox.

**Page 4.1-47, first paragraph under the heading “Mitigation Measure 4.1-2” has been revised as follows:**

Mitigation Measure 4.1-2: The City shall incorporate a new policy into the New General Plan to mitigate potential shadow impacts within and around the City’s major transportation corridors on adjacent shadow-sensitive land uses, as described in the policy. The new policy shall be as follows:

- **Carefully consider new shade, shadow, light, and glare effects from proposed development projects and comprehensive plans.**

**The City shall incorporate a new implementation program into the New General Plan to implement the new policy in Mixed Use - Corridor and Mixed Use - Neighborhood areas. The new program shall be as follows:**

- **Require** Aall new development and redevelopment within Mixed Use - Corridor and Mixed Use - Neighborhood land use designations ~~shall to~~ complete a shade and shadow study unless and until implementing zoning incorporates mitigation to address impacts as defined below, unless the City’s Zoning Administrator determines, based on the scale and scope of the proposed project and the criteria set forth herein, that no shade and shadow study is necessary. Significant impacts shall be mitigated to the extent feasible. The following impacts will normally be considered significant:
  - a. Introduction of landscape that would now or in the future cast substantial shadows on existing solar collectors.
  - b. Casting of shadows that substantially impair the beneficial use of shadow-sensitive public open space.
  - c. **Casting of shadows from parcels within the major transportation corridor onto adjacent residential parcels that substantially impair the beneficial use of the residential parcels.**
  - ~~ed.~~ Casting of shadows that materially impair the historic significance of an historic resource.
  - ~~de.~~ Casting of shadows from parcels within a major transportation corridor onto adjacent **parcels designated Residential** - Low, - Medium, - Medium High, and/~~or~~ - High that substantially impair the beneficial use of the ~~Low Density or Medium Density~~ residential parcels.

**Page 4.1-47, first paragraph under the heading “Mitigation Measure 4.1-3” has been revised as follows:**

Mitigation Measure 4.1-3: The City shall incorporate a new policy into the New General Plan to mitigate potential shadow impacts within and around the Waterfront Neighborhood areas on adjacent shadow sensitive land uses, as defined within the policy. The new policy shall be as follows:

- **Carefully consider new shade, shadow, light, and glare effects from proposed development projects and comprehensive plans.**

**The City shall incorporate a new implementation program into the New General Plan to implement the new policy in Waterfront Neighborhoods. The new program shall be as follows:**

- **Require** Aall new development and redevelopment within **the** Mixed Use - Waterfront land use designations ~~shall~~ **to** complete a shade and shadow study unless and until implementing zoning incorporates mitigation to address impacts as defined below, unless the City’s Zoning Administrator determines, based on the scale and scope of the proposed project and the criteria set forth herein, that no shade and shadow study is necessary. Significant impacts shall be mitigated to the extent feasible. The following impacts will normally be considered significant:
  - a. Introduction of landscape that would now or in the future cast substantial shadows on existing solar collectors.
  - b. Casting of shadows that substantially impair the beneficial use of shadow-sensitive public open space.
  - ~~e. Casting of shadows from parcels within the major transportation corridor onto adjacent residential parcels that substantially impair the beneficial use of the residential parcels.~~
  - ~~dc.~~ Casting of shadows from parcels within the **Mixed Use** - Waterfront Neighborhood **land use designation** onto existing adjacent residential development that substantially impair the beneficial use of these residential parcels.
  - ~~ed.~~ Casting of shadows that substantially impair the viability of a sensitive natural habitat.

**Page 4.1-49, first paragraph under the heading “Mitigation Measure 4.1-4” has been revised as follows:**

Mitigation Measure 4.1-4: The City shall incorporate a new policy into the New General Plan to address potential shadow impacts within Public Facilities, Schools, and Neighborhood **Commercial - Neighborhood** areas, when adjacent to **Residential** - Low or **Residential** – Medium Density Residential areas, in order to mitigate shadowing impacts to adjacent shadow sensitive land uses ~~as defined within this policy.~~ The new policy shall be as follows:

- **Carefully consider new shade, shadow, light, and glare effects from proposed development projects and comprehensive plans.**

**The City shall incorporate a new implementation program into the New General Plan to implement the new policy in areas designated Public Facility, Schools, and/or Commercial - Neighborhood. The new program shall be as follows:**

- **Require** all new development and redevelopment within **the** Public Facilityies, Schools, and **Commercial** – Neighborhood ~~Commercial~~ areas ~~shall~~ **land use designations to** complete a shade and shadow study unless and until implementing zoning incorporates mitigation to address impacts as defined below, unless the City’s Zoning Administrator determines, based on the scale and scope of the proposed project and the criteria set forth herein, that no shade and shadow study is necessary. Significant impacts shall be mitigated to the extent feasible. The following impacts will normally be considered significant:
  - a. Introduction of landscape that would now or in the future cast substantial shadows on existing solar collectors.
  - b. Casting of shadows that substantially impair the beneficial use of shadow-sensitive public open space.
  - c. Casting of shadows from parcels within the Public Facilityies, Schools, and/**or Commercial** – Neighborhood ~~Commercial~~ areas onto adjacent **Residential** - Low Density or **Residential** - Medium Density ~~residential~~ parcels that substantially impair the beneficial use of the ~~Low Density or Medium Density~~-residential parcels.

## Section 4.2 – Agricultural and Forestry Resources

**Page 4.2-3, the third paragraph under the heading “Agricultural Resources in Redwood City and the Plan Area” has been revised as follows:**

Some lands along the Bayfront, including Bair Island, Greco Island, and the Salt crystallization ponds are classified as Other Land. The approximately 1,433 acre salt crystallization ponds are classified by FMMP as “Other Lands.” In ~~2006~~ **2009**, the property owner, Cargill, **DMB Redwood City Saltworks, L.L.C.**, announced its intention to the City to cease salt production at this site and since ~~then~~ has submitted a proposal to the City<sup>1</sup> for development of the site with a mix of residential, commercial, recreational, and other development. **If the development proposed by DMB for the site does not proceed for any reason, the property owner, Cargill, expects to continue its current operations on the project site.**

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<sup>1</sup> The City received an application for the development of the salt crystallization ponds site in May 2009.

## Section 4.4 – Biological Resources

**Page 4.4-5, Table 4.4-1, Vegetation Communities in Redwood City, has been revised as follows:**

Table 4.4-1 Vegetation Communities in Redwood City

Vegetation	Sensitive Natural Community	Approximate Acreage
Non-Native Grassland		174
Serpentine Bunchgrass Grassland	X	9
Serpentine Bunchgrass Grassland/Non-Native Annual Grassland Mixed	X	66
Ruderal		NA**
Coast Live Oak Woodland	X	637
Northern Coastal Scrub		8
Chamise Chaparral		24
Central Coast Riparian Scrub	X	6
Freshwater Marsh and Seep	X	NA*
Streams	X	89,030 linear feet
Bay Channels	X	757
Tidal Flat	X	2,404
Tidal Marsh/Salt Marsh	X	3,998
Diked Marsh	X	<del>257</del> <b>277</b>
Water Impoundment		15
Lagoon	X	193
Salt crystallization pond	X	1,466
Urban Landscape		128
Developed		<del>7,784</del> <b>7,761</b>

\* Note: Acreages are approximate because not all areas of the plan area were accessible during surveys.

\*\* Note: Ruderal and Freshwater Marsh and Seep communities occurred in small, diffuse stands; these were not mapped. Source: *Biological Setting Memo*, March 2009; Table BE-1, New General Plan, 2009.

**Page 4.4-15, first paragraph, has been revised as follows:**

Diked marsh occurs on Bair Island, **Redwood Shores, and on a parcel along Redwood Creek south of the Port.** Diked marshes are currently being restored to tidal influence on Bair Island and in a portion of Redwood Shores along Belmont Slough.

**Page 4.4-32, Mitigation Measure 4.4-1b has been revised as follows:**

**Mitigation Measure 4.4-1b:** Modify Implementation Program NR-23 to read as follows:

Program NR-23: Mitigate Adverse Impacts of Development. For new development proposals in the City in which unavoidable harm or removal of sensitive biological resources could occur, require the development of a compensation plan prior to City approval of any development proposal for the site. Compensation could include purchase of mitigation credits for the affected habitat types at an established mitigation bank, or preservation and enhancement of in-kind habitat types (preferably onsite). Required compensation ratios will be developed on a case-by-case basis in ~~coordination~~ **consultation** with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Fish and Game, San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Page 4.4-37, Mitigation Measure 4.4-5a has been revised as follows:**

**Mitigation Measure 4.4-5a: Avoid Impacts to Active Bat Roosts.** If active bat roosts are found on or in the vicinity of a project area, the project proponent will consult with the CDFG to develop and implement site-specific mitigation strategies to avoid impacts on active roosts, if feasible. Active bat roosts are protected under the California Fish and Game Code, Section 4150 (**non-game nongame** mammals) and under CEQA. Mitigation measures may include establishing protective non-disturbance buffer zones, timing restrictions, and exclusion devices implemented prior to or after the maternity season.

**Section 4.5 – Cultural Resources****Page 4.5-3, first paragraph under the heading “Early Industries and Development of Redwood City: 1850-1905” has been revised as follows:**

The City was relatively self-sustaining after its incorporation. The blocks in the vicinity of Main Street and Broadway continued to serve as a business center for the town, where lumber, shipping, tannery, warehouse, and retail uses continued to thrive. Commercial and residential development during the 1850s and 1860s reflected popular Victorian Era designs and construction types. The oldest remaining commercial structure from this time period is a general store, ~~the Quong Lee Laundry building~~ located at 726 Main Street, which was built in 1859 (**Figure 4.5-2**).

**Page 4.5-14, Table 4.5-1 has been revised to include text changes under the “Criteria for Protection” heading as follows:**

**Table 4.5-1 Redwood City Historic Districts**

<b>Historic Resources</b>	<b>Criteria for Protection</b>
Main Street Historic District; City Council Res. No. 14474 (10/28/2002)	Local <b>National Register Eligible</b> District; Status Code <del>7J</del> <b>2D</b> (includes Redwood City Historic Commercial Buildings District, below)
Redwood City Historic Commercial Buildings District, (listed NRHP 1977, #7700033)	NRHP District; Status Code 1D (encompassed within Main Street Historic District, above)
Stambaugh Heller Historic Residential District; City Council Res. No. 11047 (6/5/1989)	Local and <del>California Register of Historical Resources</del> <b>National Register Eligible and California Register Historical</b> District; Status Code 2D
Mezesville Historic District; City Council Res. No. 14723 (7/24/2006)	Local District; Status Code <del>3D</del> <b>5DI</b>
Sequoia Union High School Historic District; City Council Res. No. 10967 (1/3/1989); (Listed NRHP 1995, #95000389)	NRHP District; Status Code 1D

Source: JRP, October 2008.

**Page 4.5-20, first paragraph under the heading “Historic Resources Advisory Committee and Cultural Resources Management Plan” has been revised as follows (see line 7 below):**

The City Council established the Historic Resources Advisory Committee (HRAC) in 1980. In 1992, the HRAC attained National Park Service Certified Local Government (CLG) status, a program administered by the California OHP. The HRAC actively pursues historic preservation projects in the City, such as overseeing management of the City’s Historic Resources Inventory, which is based on surveys initially conducted in 1976 and updated in 1996. The inventory has been updated since that time ~~on a~~ using the Department of Parks and Recreation forms (DPR 523 form series), and as such, is expected to be certified by OHP by 2010.

**Page 4.5-21, first paragraph under the heading “Project Consistency Analysis” has been revised as follows (comma added on line 4 below):**

Pursuant to the NHPA, CRHR, and CEQA, the plan area has been examined for cultural and historically significant resources; findings of this examination are discussed in Section 4.5.1. The New General Plan includes a spectrum of policies and implementation programs, adherence to which would ensure compliance with pertinent federal, state, and local regulations.

**Page 4.5-23, first paragraph (continued from Impact 4.5-1 on page 4.5-22) has been revised as follows (*word deleted on line 6 below*):**

Specifically, the New General Plan Policies BE-36.1 through BE-36.3, BE-37.1 through BE-37.8, BE-38.1 through BE-38.6, and BE-39.1 through BE-39.4, detailed in **Appendix A**, include surveying, identifying, and maintaining a record of historic resources within the plan area; developing adaptive reuse of historic residential, commercial, and industrial buildings; and preserving and rehabilitating historic ~~and~~ landmark sites.

**Page 4.5-23, Mitigation Measure 4.5-1a has been revised as follows:**

**Mitigation Measure 4.5-1a: Prior to the approval of any ground-disturbing activities in the City's jurisdiction under the New General Plan, the City Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Department shall adopt a resolution approving Mitigation Measure 4.5-1a:** As a standard condition of approval on all ground-disturbing activities **which condition shall** in the City's jurisdiction, the City Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Department shall adopt a resolution to require **all of the following**:

**(a) W**ork stoppage in the event sensitive cultural resources are identified. Specifically, if deposits of prehistoric or historic archeological materials are encountered during project construction activities, all work within an appropriate buffer area around the discovery shall be stopped and a qualified archeologist meeting federal criteria under 36 CFR 61 shall be contacted to assess the deposit(s) and make recommendations.

**(b)** If deposits of prehistoric or historic archeological materials cannot be avoided by project activities, the City Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Department shall confirm that the project applicant(s) have retained a qualified archaeologist to evaluate the potential historic significance of the resource(s). If the deposits are **determined** ~~recommended~~ to be non-significant by a qualified archeologist, avoidance is not necessary. If the deposits are determined to be ~~potentially~~ significant by the qualified archeologist, the resources shall be avoided **if feasible**. If avoidance is not feasible, project impacts shall be mitigated in accordance with the recommendations of the qualified archaeologist, in coordination with the City Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Department and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 (b)(3)(C), which requires implementation of a data recovery plan.

**Page 4.5-24, Mitigation Measure 4.5-1b has been revised as follows:**

**Mitigation Measure 4.5-1b:** Prior to the issuance of grading permits within the plan area, the City Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Department shall confirm that any development applicant has required all construction crews to undergo adequate training for the identification of federal or state-eligible cultural resources, and that the construction crews are aware of the potential for previously undiscovered archaeological resources within the plan area, of the laws

protecting these resources and associated penalties, and of the procedures to follow should they discover cultural resources during project-related work. To the extent that individual development projects ~~may be~~ **are** found to have the potential to disturb or destroy archaeological resources, subsequent environmental documentation ~~would~~ **may** be required, including mitigation measures to address any identified significant impacts.

**Page 4.5-25, Mitigation Measure 4.5-2 has been revised as follows:**

**Mitigation Measure 4.5-2: Prior to the approval of any ground-disturbing activities in the City's jurisdiction under the New General Plan, the City Planning, Housing, and Economic Development**

**Department shall adopt a resolution approving:** As a standard condition of approval on all ground-disturbing activities ~~in the City's jurisdiction, the City Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Department shall adopt a resolution to require w,~~ **which condition shall require all the following:**

**(a) Work** stoppage in the event sensitive paleontological resources are identified. Specifically, prior to the issuance of grading or demolition permits, the City Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Department, in **consultation** ~~coordination~~ with a qualified paleontologist, shall assess individual development project proposals within the plan area for the potential to destroy unique paleontological resources. The City Planning, Housing and Economic Development Department shall require development proposals entailing significant earthworks or deep foundations with the potential to penetrate sedimentary rock layers to incorporate a study by a professional paleontologist to assess the potential for damage of paleontological resources. Should the paleontologist determine that the proposal has the potential to damage resources, the ~~study~~ paleontologist shall **include** ~~provide~~ detailed provisions for the protection of these resources to the City Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Department. These provisions may include the complete avoidance of the resource, in-place preservation, and/or complete data recovery as discussed in Mitigation Measure 4.5-1a.

**Page 4.5-26, Mitigation Measure 4.5-3a has been revised as follows:**

**Mitigation Measure 4.5-3a:** For future development projects permitted by the City under the New General Plan, if human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities within specific project sites, the project contractor and/or on-site supervisor shall provide certification to City Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Department that work within 50 feet of the discovery is stopped. The project contractor shall immediately notify the San Mateo County Coroner (Coroner) upon the discovery of any human remains. At the same time, a qualified archaeologist meeting federal criteria under 36 CFR 61 shall be contacted by the project applicant(s) and project contractor, in coordination with the City Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Department to assess the situation and consult with the appropriate agencies. If the human remains are of

Native American origin, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC will identify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the remains and any associated grave goods. Upon completion of the assessment, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare a report documenting the background to the finds, and ~~provide~~ **providing** recommendations for the treatment of the human remains and any associated cultural materials, as appropriate and in coordination with the recommendations of the MLD. The report shall be submitted to the project applicant, the City Planning Department, and the NWIC. Once the report is reviewed and approved by the City Planning Department, and any appropriate treatment completed, project construction activity within the area of the find may resume.

**Page 4.5-26, Mitigation Measure 4.5-3b has been revised as follows:**

**Mitigation Measure 4.5-3b:** Prior to the issuance of grading permits within the plan area, the City Planning, **Housing, and Economic Development** Department shall confirm that any development applicant has required all construction crews to undergo a training session to inform them of the presence and nature of federal or state-eligible cultural resources and the potential for previously undiscovered archaeological resources and human remains within the project area, of the laws protecting these resources and associated penalties, and of the procedures to follow should they discover cultural resources during project-related work.

## Section 4.6 – Geology and Soils

**Page 4.6-9, first paragraph (continued from heading “Liquefaction and Lateral Spreading” on page 4.6-8) has been revised as follows:**

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act (SHMA) requires site-specific geotechnical investigations within the Zones of Required Investigation to identify the seismic hazard and formulate mitigation measures prior to permitting developments designed for human occupancy.<sup>[1]</sup> While Seismic Hazard Zone Maps have not been developed for the ~~entirety~~ **majority** of the City, a Seismic Hazard Zone Map has been prepared for the ~~south~~ **eastern** portion of the City. **Figure 4.6-3 depicts these seismic hazard zones.** This map for the eastern portion of the City shows a liquefaction investigation zone at the intersection of Woodside Road and El Camino Real, with the Seismic Hazard Zone extending along stream beds and ~~northerly into the tidal flats and salt crystallization ponds.~~ For the remainder of

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<sup>[1]</sup> Seismic Hazards Mapping Act (SHMA) of 1990, California Public Resources Code, Chapter 7.8, Section 2690-2699.6.

the City, the U.S. Geological Survey is currently preparing Seismic Hazard Zone maps for the Redwood Point and San Mateo quadrangle. Mapping of a portion of the Woodside quadrangle ~~in~~ **is** also planned.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Section 4.8 – Hydrology and Water Quality

### Page 4.8-2, fourth paragraph has been revised as follows:

At the northwestern boundary of the City, bordering the City of San Carlos, is Cordilleras Creek, a **natural stream with channelized segments** ~~man-made waterway~~, which originates within the Pulgas Ridge Open Space District, north and west of the plan area. Cordilleras Creek flows along the west side of the Emerald Hills neighborhood, flowing easterly toward San Francisco Bay. Canyon, Arlington, and Centennial neighborhoods are within this drainage area. Cordilleras Creek eventually enters Smith Slough, at Bair Island.

### Page 4.8-11, first paragraph under the heading “National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System” has been revised as follows:

The CWA has nationally regulated the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the U.S. from any point source since 1972. In 1987, amendments to the CWA added section 402(p), which established a framework for regulating nonpoint source (NPS) stormwater discharges under the NPDES. The Phase I NPDES stormwater program regulates stormwater discharges from industrial facilities, large and medium-sized municipal separate storm sewer systems (those serving more than 100,000 persons), and construction sites that disturb ~~five~~ **one** or more acres of land. Under the program, the project sponsor is required to comply with two NPDES permit requirements, **the Construction General Permit (CGP) as well as the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)**<sup>2</sup>.

### Page 4.8-12, first paragraph under the heading “Regional Water Quality Control Board – 401 Certification” has been revised as follows:

Pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and EPA 404(b)(1) guidelines, in order for a USACOE federal permit applicant to conduct any activity that may result in discharge into navigable waters, the applicant must provide a certification from the RWQCB that such discharge will comply with State water quality standards. The RWQCB has a policy of no-net-loss of wetlands and ~~typically~~ requires mitigation for all impact to wetlands before it will issue water quality certification. To meet RWQCB 401 Certification standards, it is necessary to address all hydrologic issues related to a project, including:

- Wetlands;
- Watershed hydrograph modification;

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<sup>[2]</sup> CGS Seismic Hazard Mapping Act information reviewed online at [http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/html/pdf\\_maps\\_no.html](http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/html/pdf_maps_no.html) on 27 May 2008.

<sup>2</sup> **U.S. EPA. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Stormwater Program. May 2010. Available: < [http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program\\_id=6](http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=6) >.**

- Proposed creek or riverine related modifications; and
- Long term post-construction water quality.

**Page 4.8-13, first paragraph under the heading “San Mateo County Water Pollution prevention Program” has been revised as follows:**

Although the majority of communities within San Mateo County have a population that is less than the NPDES population threshold of 100,000, the County is still required to develop, implement, and maintain a control program to prevent the increase of pollutants in stormwater discharges. Under this program the County, each of its incorporated cities and towns, and the Flood Control District (collectively called San Mateo Permittees) share a common municipal NPDES permit. The San Mateo Permittees are currently subject to a host of NPDES Permits to discharge stormwater runoff from storm drains and water courses within their jurisdictions.<sup>3</sup> **On October 14, 2009, the San Francisco Bay RWQCB adopted the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit No. CAS612008, under Board Order No. R2-2009-0074, for all Bay Area communities, including San Mateo Permittees. On February 11, 2009, the San Francisco Bay RWQCB issued, for public comment, a revised Tentative Order to NPDES Permit No. CAS612008 to implement a new Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP) for all Bay Area communities, including the San Mateo Permittees. Provision C.3 of the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit contains source control, site design and stormwater treatment requirements for all new development and redevelopment projects. Provision C.3 requires that new development and redevelopment projects proposing certain land uses (i.e., parking lots, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair), which create and/or replace 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces, must provide hydraulically-sized treatment of the stormwater runoff. All other new development and redevelopment projects that create and/or replace 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface must provide hydraulically-sized treatment for the stormwater runoff. The required stormwater treatment systems must be low impact development (LID) treatment measures, defined as harvesting and re-use, infiltration, evapotranspiration, or biotreatment.** Additionally, as of July 1, 2010, the SWRCB will require that all dischargers obtain a Construction General Permit, which would also apply to San Mateo County.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> NPDES Permit No. CAS0029921 issued by Order No. 99-059 on July 21, 1999, amended by Order No. R2-2003-0023 on February 19, 2003, amended by Order Nos. R2-2004-006 and R2-2004-0062 on July 21, 2004, and amended by Order R2-2007-0027 on March 14, 2007.

<sup>4</sup> Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ.

**Page 4.8-18, first paragraph under the heading “Inundation by Tsunami” has been revised as follows:**

A tsunami is a large tidal wave generated by an earthquake, landslide, or volcanic eruption. Large earthquakes occurring in the Pacific Ocean can generate seismic sea waves, such as tsunamis. The plan area is located approximately 10 miles east of the Pacific Ocean shoreline and is approximately 25 miles south of the Golden Gate, where San Francisco Bay meets the Pacific Ocean. A seismic sea wave generated in the ocean could have effects on lands proximate to the Golden Gate; the energy of such waves would be expected to dissipate with distance from the open ocean. Owing to this distance from the open ocean, the plan area is not within the County of San Mateo Tsunami Evacuation Planning area and is thus not seen as having an elevated risk of inundation by a seismic sea wave.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, the likelihood of the plan area being inundated by a tsunami is remote and this potential effect is not discussed further.

However, the Bayside location of the plan area has potential exposure to inundation by a seiche. This potential impact is discussed as Impact 4.8-6. **Figure 4.8-3, Tsunami Inundation Areas, depicts the areas of risk for tsunami inundation within the City. Lands that would be subject to inundation in the event of a tsunami are Bayfront waterways (Steinberger Slough, Redwood Creek, Westpoint Slough) and low-lying islands (Bair Island and Greco Island). Given the land use designation of Bair and Greco Islands as open space for preservation purposes, there are no structures nor would structures ever be constructed on these lands. Tsunami inundations occurring in these areas would not place people or structures at risk.**

**Page 4.8-22, last paragraph has been revised as follows:**

The Natural Resources and Public Safety chapters of the New General Plan include a number of related policies and implementation programs that could alleviate potential impacts related to stormwater runoff and water quality through runoff prevention and the restoration and maintenance of existing waterways. Specifically, Policies NR-5.1, NR-5.6, NR-6.5, and NR-7.3, as described in **Appendix A**, promote natural stream channel function and restore and enhance existing waterways through the reduction of urban runoff and ecologically enhancing methods. **New General Plan Policy PS-7.6 would also require that impervious surfaces be minimized to reduce stormwater runoff and increase flood protection.** Programs NR-32 through NR-34, NR-36, and PS-51 and PS-57, as shown in **Appendix A**, would promote community

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<sup>5</sup> San Mateo County Hazards Mitigation Maps, 2005, Tsunami Evacuation Planning, accessed June 26, 2009. <[http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/vgn/images/portal/cit\\_609/30/38/436489908tsunami.pdf](http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/vgn/images/portal/cit_609/30/38/436489908tsunami.pdf)>.

involvement and education in the preservation of natural, pervious space and stormwater runoff reduction techniques and coordinating with other jurisdictions to limit stormwater runoff and contribute to flood-control improvements.

## Section 4.9 – Land Use and Planning

**Page 4.9-2, first paragraph under the heading “Bayfront/Port of Redwood City” has been revised as follows:**

Due to the proximity to the San Francisco Bay and access to a deep-water port, industrial uses have developed along the plan area’s Bayfront area. Heavy industrial uses are located near and within the Port of Redwood City (Port) along Seaport Boulevard. Heavy industrial uses, such as a recycled ~~element~~ **concrete** crushing, **recycled metal shredding, cement and gravel sorting** and storage areas, large chemical tanks, and an active rail spur used for the delivery of industrial materials, dominate the Port land. In addition to the industrial uses, the Bayfront area contains a mix of office and marina uses, as well as a restaurant. The Bayfront area also includes open space areas on Bair Island and Greco Island.

## Section 4.10 – Noise and Vibration

**Page 4.10-22, last paragraph has been revised as follows:**

**Mitigation Measure 4.10-1:** The City shall revise the New General Plan to include a new **or revised** policy and implementation program that requires vibration-sensitive buildings (including but not limited to residential buildings) to be sited at least 100 feet from the centerline of railroad tracks, whenever feasible. The policy and implementation program shall also require the preparation of a site-specific vibration study for any residential or vibration-sensitive development proposed within 100 feet of the centerline of the railroad tracks in Redwood City. The study shall include recommended measures to reduce vibration to meet any applicable City-~~w~~side vibration standards. Potential measures to reduce vibration include, but are not limited to, modifications in ~~site~~ planning or building construction. The City shall include the recommendation(s) of site-specific vibration studies as conditions of any subsequent project approvals involving potentially significant vibration impacts.

## Section 4.13 – Recreation, Parks, and Open Space

**Page 4.13-2, first paragraph (under the heading “Parks” beginning on page 4.13-1) has been revised as follows:**

**The total amount of developed parkland provided by the City, excluding school-related facilities, is 182.4 acres.** ~~Excluding the school-related facilities, the total amount of developed parkland provided by the City is 182.4 acres.~~ When considered in the context of the City’s 2008 population of 77,071, the 182.4 acres of developed parkland equates to 2.37 acres of parkland per 1,000 persons.

**Page 4.13-5, first paragraph under the heading “Mini Parks” has been revised as follows:**

Mini parks are ~~generally~~ intended for use by small children **and/or passive recreation, typically including and may include** play structures, and picnic tables, **and benches**. These types of parks are usually less than one acre. Redwood City has 13 mini parks within City limits totaling 8.5 acres.<sup>6</sup> **Table 4.13-2** identifies each park and its acreage.

**Page 4.13-5, first paragraph under the heading “Community Parks” has been revised as follows:**

Community parks are typically designed for organized activities; users are typically both local residents and non-residents. These parks may include sports fields, picnic areas, BBQ pits, off-street parking, and restrooms. Redwood City has ~~five~~ **four** community parks totaling 94.7 acres.<sup>7</sup> **Table 4.13-4** lists details of each community park.

**Page 4.13-11, first paragraph (continued under the “Open Space” heading on page 4.5-10) has been revised as follows:**

...The Redwood Shores Lagoon (Lagoon) is located on the Redwood Shores Peninsula along the west shore of the San Francisco Bay. The Lagoon is used for both recreational purposes and stormwater detention.<sup>8</sup> Garrett Park is created by the linear area in the ~~so-called~~ “Hetch Hetchy 2” right-of-way. This area is used by residents for bicycling and walking.

**Page 4.13-14, fourth paragraph under the heading “Project Impacts” has been revised as follows:**

Continued application of the City’s parkland dedication/in lieu fee program, assuming the current fee structure, could potentially raise funds to offset 50 percent of required parkland within individual developments. Use of such funds could help contribute additional parklands in the City as a whole. Although Program H-10 exempts qualifying affordable housing projects from the City’s park impact fee, at the Citywide level, the continued application ~~of along with~~ **and** adherence to the above policies and implementation programs could result in the acquisition of additional park facilities.

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<sup>6</sup> Redwood City Parks and Facilities Need Assessment, October 2008.

<sup>7</sup> Redwood City Parks and Facilities Need Assessment, October 2008.

<sup>8</sup> City of Redwood City Public Works Services Department. *Draft Management Plan Redwood Shores Lagoon*. July 2003.

**Page 4.13-14, sixth paragraph under the heading “Project Impacts” has been revised as follows:**

Policies BC-1.1 through BC-1.3 and BC-1.6 in the **New General Plan** maintain the current City requirements for parkland dedications and/or provisions of public space for new residential construction, maintain development fee programs to fund additional parkland or parkland improvements, enhance street corridors between buildings to serve as recreation and green space, and coordinate with the school districts to supplement City park facilities. Although the actual locations are not specifically designated, policies BC-2.1 through BC-2.3 promote the introduction of additional parkland into the plan area to meet the City goal. These policies prioritize the acquisition of land for active parks where population is anticipated to grow and there is an identifiable need, including Downtown and the adjacent neighborhoods, and to investigate the feasibility of using portions of the Hetch Hetchy easement for public park space.

**Page 4.13-16, second bullet titled “Creek and Waterfront Open Space” has been revised as follows:**

- ***Creek and Waterfront Open Space:*** The North Main Street and Peninsula Park Precise Plans include requirements for new linear **waterfront-oriented** open space along Redwood Creek as development progresses in those areas. The City also supports regional efforts for the extension of the Bay Trail would also add to linear usable open space in Redwood City.

**Page 4.13-16, Table 4.13-10 titled “Redwood City Park Maintenance and Improvement Activities” has been revised as follows:**

**Table 4.13-10 Redwood City Park Maintenance and Improvement Activities**

<b>Park Facility</b>	<b>Improvements</b>	<b>Time Period</b>
Fleishman Park Hoover Park Andrew Spinass Park	Renovation	Past 5 years
Sandpiper School Field Marlin Park Griffin Bechet Field Mitchell Field McGarvey Field	Installation of synthetic turf	Past 5 years
Westwood Park Dove Beeger Park Marlin Park Fair Oaks Child Care area	Replacement of play area equipment	Current
Red Morton Park	Replacement of covered picnic area	Current
Hawes Field	Replace turf, bleachers, and restrooms	Current
Mezes Park Jardin de Niños Park Linden Park Dolphin Park	Replacement of play area equipment	Future
Veterans Memorial Senior Center	Design and construction of a replacement facility	Future
Skate Park	Construct Bike park <b><u>Built/Renovated</u></b>	<b><u>Future-Past 5 years</u></b>
<b><u>Anticipated Future Facilities</u></b>		
<b><u>Bike Park</u></b>		<b><u>Future</u></b>
<b><u>Dog Park</u></b>	<b><u>Construct dog park within existing facility or secure new site</u></b>	<b><u>Future</u></b>

Source: Redwood City Parks Department, 2010

**Page 4.13-17, first paragraph (under Impact 4.13-1 beginning on page 4.13-14) has been revised as follows:**

**The City would apply the goals, policies, and strategies outlined in the New General Plan to expand the current amount of parkland.** The application of the New General Plan goals and policies and strategies to be employed by the City to expand the amount of parkland, in combination with the **Coupled with** on-going maintenance of and improvements to existing facilities undertaken by the City through their **via the City's** park planning and implementation programs, **this** would ensure that the increased demands on

existing facilities from the additional population allowed by the New General Plan would not cause a substantial physical deterioration to these park facilities. The impact would therefore be less than significant.

**Page 4.13-17, first paragraph under Impact 4.13-2 has been revised as follows:**

Environmental impacts from the construction of new parkland or expansion of existing park and recreation facilities in the plan area cannot be determined at this level of analysis because no designs for specific park projects are included as part of the New General Plan. Future development of park and recreational facilities encouraged by the policies and programs contained in the New General Plan could potentially result in significant impacts in such areas as aesthetics, biology, geology, hazards and hazardous materials, and water quality. As required by City programs for project design and approval as well as by CEQA, these potential impacts would be addressed prior to the construction of any such new facilities. The actual impacts of new park facilities would depend upon the precise type and location of such facilities and would therefore be required to undergo project-specific environmental review. **Mitigation** and ~~mitigation~~ measures would be identified to reduce any potentially significant environmental impacts, as necessary.

#### Section 4.14 – Transportation

**Page 4.14-1, first paragraph under the heading “Environmental Setting” has been revised as follows:**

Travel characteristics in the plan area, as obtained from U.S. Census data, show that in the year 2000, approximately 87 percent of the City’s residents commuted to work by automobile. Of these, approximately 74 percent used single-occupant cars and 13 percent were in carpools. Other modes of commuter transportation for the same time period were: five percent by public transit, two percent by bicycle, three percent by walking, and the remainder using other means or working at home. U.S. Census data show that the ~~number~~ **percentage** of people traveling to work in single-occupant cars has stayed about the same between 1980 and 2000.

Over the same period, **the percentage of** carpool use has decreased and **the percentages of** bicycle and transit use have increased.<sup>9</sup> The average commute time has increased from 20 minutes in 1980 to about 27 minutes by the year 2000.

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<sup>9</sup> U.S. Census, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

## Section 4.16 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Page 4.16-16, end of page, has been revised to incorporate the following text:

### Executive Order S-13-08

Signed into law in November 2008, Executive Order S-13-08 seeks to enhance the state’s management of climate change impacts from sea level rise, increased temperature, shifting precipitation, and extreme weather conditions. The four key actions of Executive Order S-13-08 include initiating California’s first statewide climate change adaptation strategy, requesting the National Academy of Science to establish a report on sea level rise impacts in California to inform state planning and development efforts, issuing interim guidance to state agencies for how to plan for sea level rise in designated coastal and floodplain areas, and initiating a report on critical existing and planned infrastructure projects vulnerable to sea level rise. In response to this Executive Order, the California Natural Resources Agency published the California Climate Adaptation Strategy in December 2009, as discussed below.

### California Climate Adaptation Strategy

The California Natural Resources Agency published the 2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy in December 2009, which provides adaptation strategies that can be implemented within and across state agencies to promote resiliency against climate change impacts, including impacts related to GHG emissions and sea level rise. The California Climate Adaptation Strategy was developed in response to Executive Order S-13-08. The adaptation strategies relate to efforts that respond to the impacts of climate change, such as adjustments in natural or human systems to climate changes to minimize harm or take advantage of beneficial opportunities. The intent of the California Climate Adaptation Strategy is to promote comprehensive state agency adaptation planning, integrate land use planning and climate adaptation planning, improve emergency preparedness and response capacity for climate change impacts, and to expand California’s climate change research and science programs. The California Climate Adaptation Strategy incorporates long-term and near-term adaptation strategies related to public health, biodiversity and habitat, oceans and coastal resources, water supply, agriculture, forestry, and transportation and energy infrastructure.

**Adaptation strategies related to public health are intended to minimize the negative health impacts of climate changes. These strategies include promoting an increased awareness of potential climate change-related public health impacts; improving surveillance and monitoring of climate risks and related outcomes; maintaining public health infrastructure; expanding research; and creating communities able to respond to climate change and protect vulnerable populations.**

**Adaptation strategies related to biodiversity and habitat are intended to provide a roadmap of actions that help maintain and restore processes that enhance ecosystem function and protect California's rich biodiversity. These adaptation strategies provide a range of goals and objectives to help conserve biodiversity, such as maintaining healthy, connected, diverse populations; improving and enhancing ecosystem function; reducing non-climate stressors on ecosystems; developing adaptive management models for game and commercial species management; and adopting strategies that reduce risks to species and habitats while providing adequate time for species evolution and development.**

**Adaptation to sea level rise drives most of the strategies related to oceans and coastal resources. The priority strategy is to avoid establishing or permitting new development inside future hazard zones if new protective structures would be necessary. Adaptation strategies also include promoting innovative approaches to redesigning coastal structures and creating statewide guidance and regional planning forums to help local governments adopt and update local plans in light of sea level rise.**

**The water adaptation strategies are primarily driven by the possibility of reduced future water supplies and increased flood threat brought about by climate change. Adaptation strategies include increasing water use efficiency through urban best management practices and other measures; improving water and flood management systems and enhancing and sustaining ecosystems; providing funding for statewide and integrated regional water management; expanding water storage and the management of groundwater resources; and planning for and adapting to sea level rise.**

**With regard to agriculture, adaptation strategies to preserve and protect agricultural resources include supporting water supply and conservation; preventing, preparing for, and responding to agricultural invaders, pests and disease; providing guidance for cities and counties to help develop and adopt sustainable agriculture policies; promoting working landscapes with ecosystem services to improve agrobiodiversity; and establishing farm and land management initiatives.**

**Adaptation strategies related to forestry resources include resistance, resilience, and response strategies. Resistance strategies refer to protecting key areas from harm; resilience strategies emphasize reducing the vulnerability of forest resources to sea level rise and climate change; and response strategies refer to pushing system effects in a beneficial way.**

**Adaptation strategies related to energy infrastructure include increasing energy efficiency efforts in climate vulnerable areas; assessing environmental impacts from climate change in siting and re-licensing of new energy facilities; developing hydropower decision-support tools to better assess and manage climate change vulnerability; and to identify how state renewable energy goals could be impacted from future climate impacts. Adaptation strategies related to transportation infrastructure include developing a detailed climate vulnerability and adaptation plan for California's transportation infrastructure; incorporating climate change vulnerability assessment planning tools into existing transportation and investment decisions; developing design and engineering standards to minimize climate change risks; and incorporating climate change impact considerations into disaster preparedness for all transportation modes.**

**These adaptation strategies and an evaluation of the project's consistency with these strategies are identified in Table 4.16-3.**

Page 4.16-19, Table 4.16-3 has been revised to include the following rows under the State Regulation section as follows:

Table 4.16-3 GHG Emissions Reduction Strategy Consistency

GHG Emissions Reduction Regulations, Standards, and Strategies	New General Plan Consistency
<u>Executive Order S-13-08 and California Climate Adaptation Strategy</u>	<u>The New General Plan includes several policies and implementation programs intended to reduce GHG emissions and sea level rise effects within the plan area. Refer to the specific New General Plan policies and programs identified as maintaining consistency with the state regulations, standards, and strategies identified below.</u>
<u>Public Health Adaptation Strategies</u>	<p><u>Adaptation strategies related to public health such as promoting public awareness of climate-change-related health impacts and monitoring climate risks and related outcomes are incorporated into the New General Plan. Several policies and implementation programs which are consistent with this strategy area are:</u></p> <p><u>Programs NR-34 and NR-45 promote tree planting programs and education programs</u></p> <p><u>Policies BE-24.7, PS-19, and BE-30 promote green building education programs</u></p> <p><u>Program H-4 encourage energy and water efficiency educational outreach for City residents.</u></p> <p><u>The City has also prepared a Community Climate Action Plan and the New General Plan includes several policies and programs aimed to provide education and outreach about GHG reduction.</u></p> <p><u>Policy PS-5.1 requires the City to consult with state agencies and ABAG to implement AB 32 and SB 375 and to utilize incentives to facilitate infill and transit-oriented development.</u></p> <p><u>Policy PS-5.2 strives to reduce per capita GHG emissions and total municipal GHG emissions to 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020, which would assist in meeting the reduction of GHG emissions per state regulations.</u></p> <p><u>Program PS-13 includes the adoption of GHG emission reduction targets through a City Council resolution or other action. The targets would support the state's efforts to achieve emission reductions mandated under AB 32, SB 375, and Executive Order S-3-05. These targets would guide the City's future Climate Action Plan.</u></p> <p><u>Program PS-15 requires the City to complete municipal and community GHG inventories at least every five years, which would allow the City to track its progress towards GHG emission reductions per state law</u></p>

GHG Emissions Reduction Regulations, Standards, and Strategies	New General Plan Consistency
<u>Biodiversity and Habitat Adaptation Strategies</u>	<p><u>The New General Plan incorporates several adaptation strategies focusing on maintaining and restoring processes that enhance the ecosystem and protect biodiversity:</u></p> <p><u>Policies NR-5.2, NR-5.3, NR-5.5, and NR-6.5 reduce potential pollution from construction activities by restricting development near creeks and other waterways, and taking steps to reduce urban runoff.</u></p> <p><u>Policies NR-5.7 and NR-8.1 – NR-8.5 focused on preserving, enhancing and restoring habitats for native plants and wildlife through a variety of mechanisms such as protection of sensitive habitats, as well as working to enhance and restore native habitats.</u></p> <p><u>Program NR-22 requires proponents of new development in any area where sensitive biological resources exist to identify all such sensitive biological resources on project site(s) in accordance with the methods and protocols of the USFWS, CDFG, and CNPS.</u></p> <p><u>Program NR-23 would require proponents of any development in the plan area to mitigate any potential adverse impacts to biological resources in accordance with the CEQA and other applicable environmental regulations.</u></p> <p><u>Policies NR-99.1 – NR-9.94 and Programs NR-34, NR-39, NR-40 preserve, maintain, and expand the number of trees within the plan area that would be protected under the current Redwood City Tree Preservation Ordinance.</u></p>
<u>Oceans and Coastal Resources Adaptation Strategies</u>	<p><u>Although the New General Plan would allow for some new development in areas subject to sea level rise, these areas are already nearly fully developed. The New General Plan incorporates policies and programs to address sea level rise and development of coastal structures.</u></p> <p><u>Policy BE 10.3: Ensure that development in Waterfront Neighborhoods considers and plans for potential impacts associated with climate change and sea level rise.</u></p> <p><u>Policy BE-22.2 Limit new development within the flood plain or ensure new development incorporates extra precautions into the site and building design to account for flood plain location.</u></p> <p><u>Policy BE 24.2: Focus infill growth in the City's Centers and along the Corridors with the twin objectives of addressing global warming issues and maximizing use of limited resources.</u></p> <p><u>Policy BE 24.11: Consider the impacts of global warming, such as rising sea levels and floodplain areas, when reviewing plans for new development.</u></p> <p><u>Goals PS-5 (and associated Policy PS-5.1 through PS-5.7) includes a host of</u></p>

<b>GHG Emissions Reduction Regulations, Standards, and Strategies</b>	<p><b>New General Plan Consistency</b></p> <p><u>policies and related programs aimed at preparing for and responding to potential changes in sea level and global warming in general.</u></p> <p><u>Program PS-16 requires the preparation of a sea level rise response strategy, including a review of the potential for sea level rise to affect the City's existing levees.</u></p>
<b><u>Water Supply Adaptation Strategies</u></b>	<p><u>The New General Plan would implement several policies and programs to increase water use efficiency and improve water management systems.</u></p> <p><u>Program BE-22 would track the number of new residential units and non-residential development and link the new development to available water resources.</u></p> <p><u>Specifically, Policy BE-22.2 would ensure that adequate long-term water supplies would be available to serve the new development without impinging upon service to established and approved uses and developments.</u></p> <p><u>Goal NR-2 and its related policies and programs encourage the reduction of water consumption through the aggressive implementation of conservation programs, including demand reduction through wider use of recycled water. Specifically, policies NR-2.1 through NR-2.4 encourage the use of water conserving appliances, drought-tolerant landscaping, and water conservation programs for new and existing development.</u></p> <p><u>Program BE-135 explicitly calls for the expansion of recycled water use. Program NR-11 also encourages coordination with the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency to identify water transfers of recycled water for potable water.</u></p> <p><u>With regard to the City's potable water and recycled water storage and distribution regulations, the New General Plan includes several policies (specifically, Policies BE-40.1 through BE-40.6) that could improve and expand the potable water and recycled water distribution systems, as well as maintain the existing system infrastructures.</u></p> <p><u>Policy PS-5.3 also urges developers to consider strategies to encourage energy and water conservation retrofits in existing buildings. Policy H-1.6 promotes the installation of energy- and water-saving features in existing and new housing.</u></p>
<b><u>Agriculture Adaptation Strategies</u></b>	<p><u>The vast majority of lands within the plan area are designated as Urban &amp; Built Up per the California's Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. There are no protected classes of farmland in the plan area, nor are there are lands zoned for agriculture. New development</u></p>

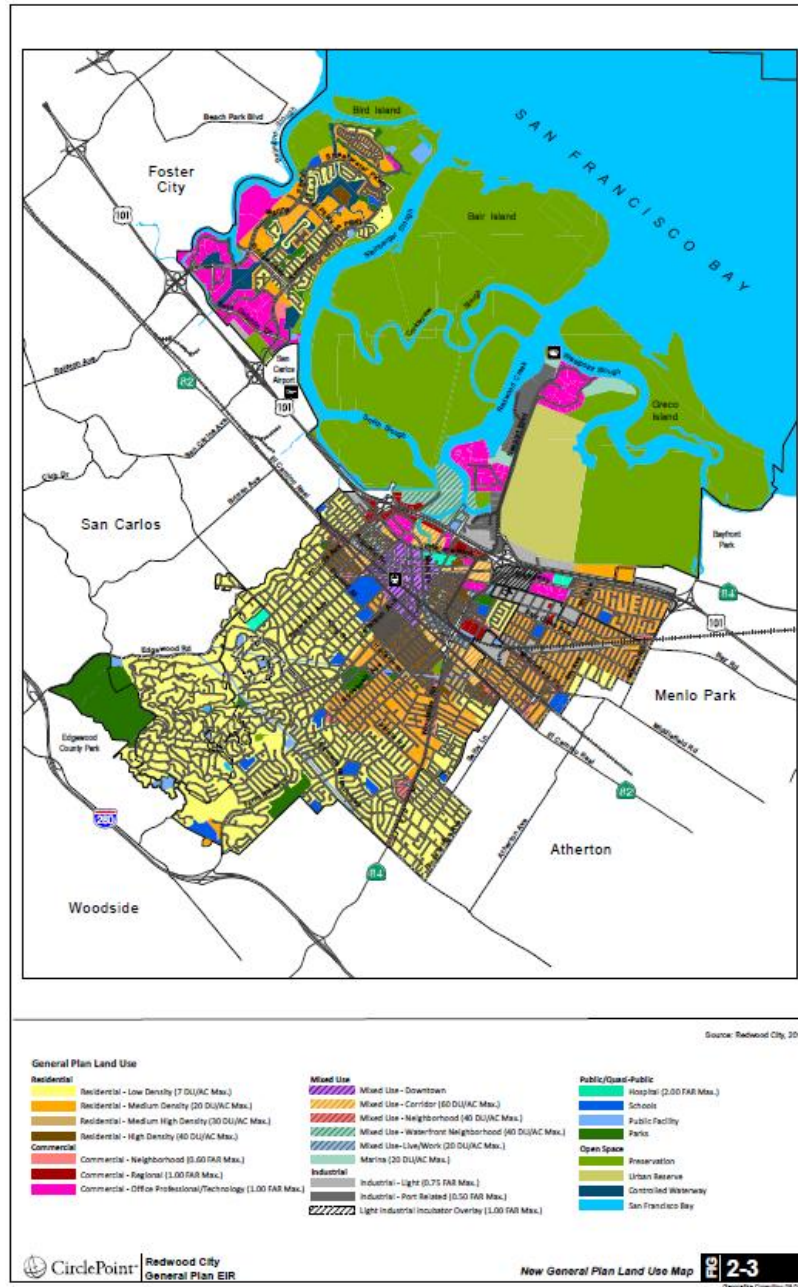
<b>GHG Emissions Reduction Regulations, Standards, and Strategies</b>	<b>New General Plan Consistency</b> <u>allowed under the New General Plan would not impact any agriculture resources and no adaptation strategies relative to agriculture resources would be needed within the plan area.</u>
<b><u>Forestry Adaptation Strategies</u></b>	<u>There is no forest land within the plan area and, thus, no forest land would be affected by sea level rise or climate change in the plan area. New development allowed under the New General Plan would not impact any forestry resources and no adaptation strategies relative to forestry resources would be needed within the plan area.</u>
<b><u>Transportation and Energy Infrastructure Adaptation Strategies</u></b>	<p><u>The project does not include any energy infrastructures, and therefore adaptation strategies relevant to energy infrastructure are not applicable.</u></p> <p><u>In regards to transportation infrastructure, the New General Plan acknowledges the potential vulnerability of transportation infrastructures due to a rising bay. Several programs and policies are included in the New General Plan to adapt to sea-level rise and its effects on transportation infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>Goals PS-5 includes a host of policies and related programs that include preparing for and responding to potential changes in sea level and global warming in general.</u></p> <p><u>Specifically, Policy PS-5.3 discourages development on land vulnerable to flooding from sea level rise where potential impacts cannot be adequately addressed. Policy PS-5.4 requires the incorporation of measures to mitigate sea-level rise within the planning process. Policy PS-5.6 includes the preparation of response plans for the City to adapt and respond to climate change.</u></p> <p><u>Policy BE-22.2 limits new development (including transportation infrastructure) within floodplains.</u></p> <p><u>Program PS-41 requires new development to provide adequate access for emergency vehicles as well as secure evacuation routes for inhabitants.</u></p>

Source: CirclePoint, 2010.

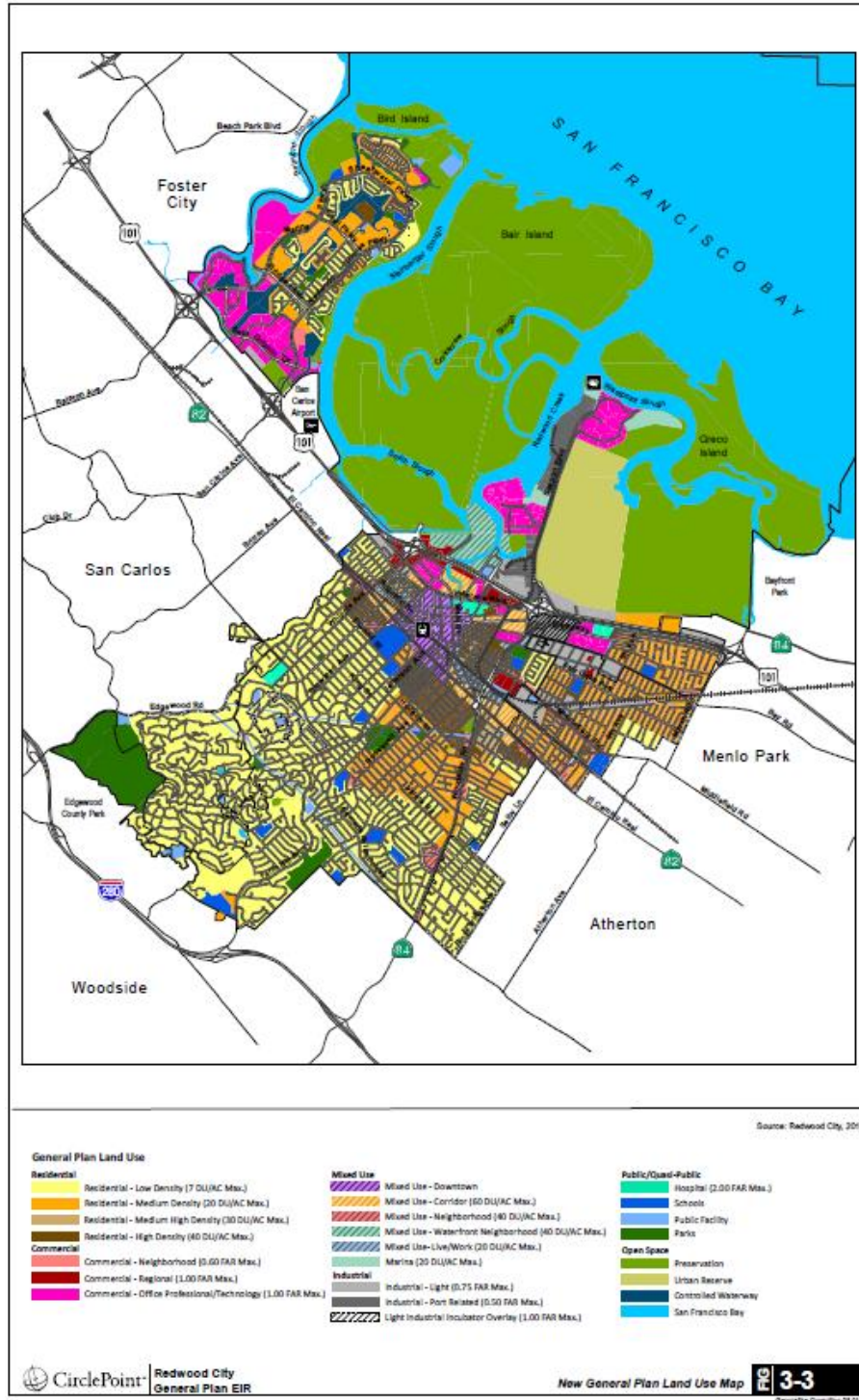
### 3.2 REVISIONS TO FIGURES

The following revised or additional figures are herein incorporated into the EIR. Copies of the figures follow on subsequent pages.

**Figure 2-3, New General Plan Land Use Map**, has been revised to incorporate public comment and reflect Figure BE-6 of the New General Plan. To ensure consistency with the New General Plan, revision to Figure 2.3 removes the dotted purple line that had encompassed the Cargill property for reference purposes only.

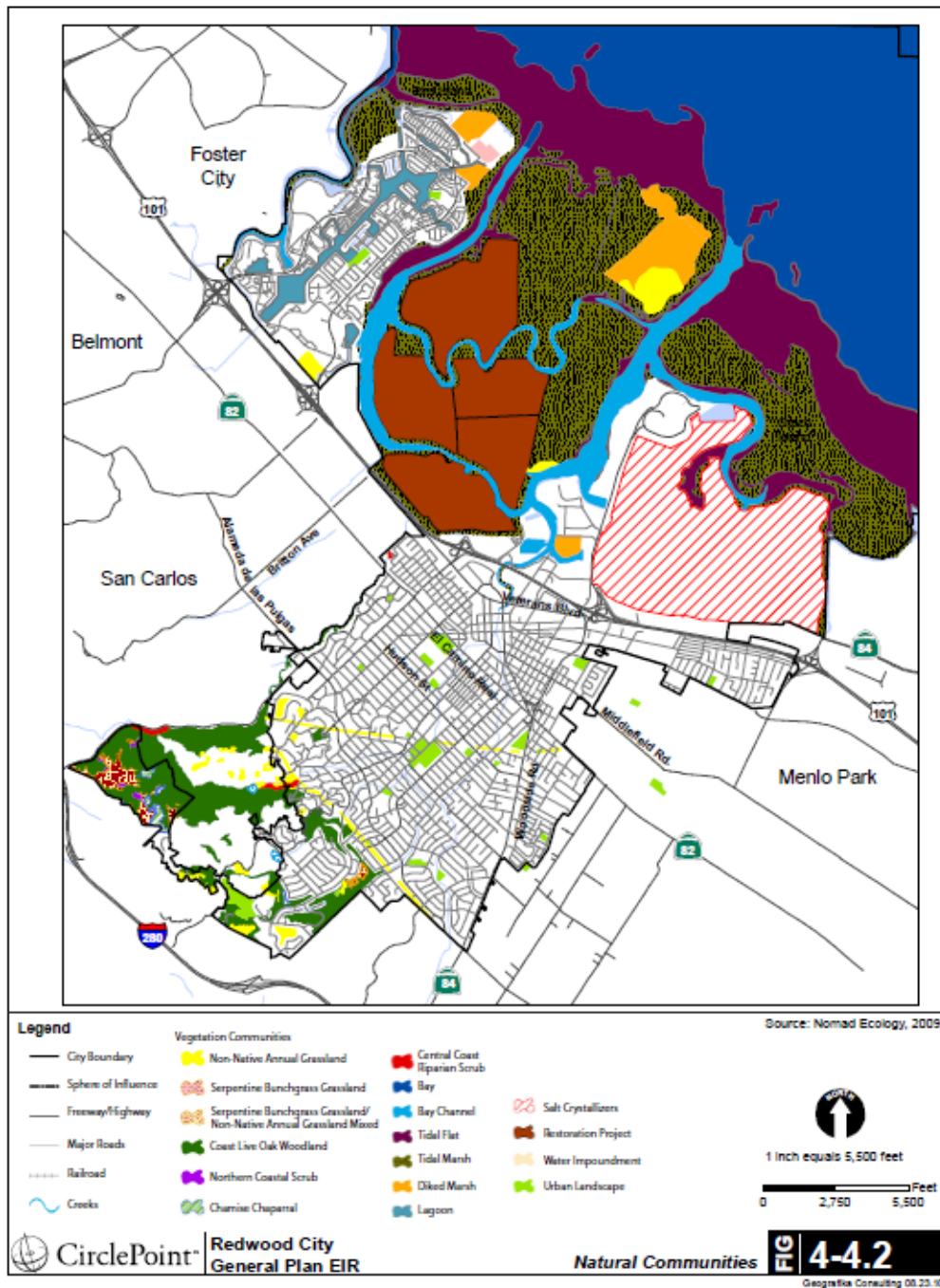


**Figure 3-3, New General Plan Land Use Map**, has been revised to incorporate public comment and reflect Figure BE-6 of the New General Plan. To ensure consistency with the New General Plan, this revision Figure 3.3 removes the dotted purple line that had encompassed the Cargill property for reference purposes only.

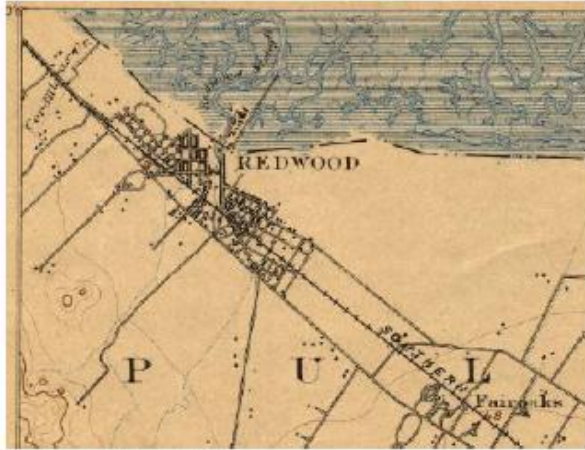


**Figure 4.4-2, Vegetation Communities**, has been revised to incorporate public comment. The figure title for **Figure 4.4-2** has been changed from “Vegetation Communities” to “Natural Communities.” The figure has also been revised ensure consistency with Figure NR-1 of the New General Plan.

It should also be noted that Figure NR-1 of the New General Plan has also been revised to accurately depict the Abernathy Valley as “diked marsh.”



**Figure 4.5-2, Early Redwood City Development**, has been revised to incorporate public comment. The caption for the second photograph of **Figure 4.5-2** has been changed from “Quong Lee Laundry at 726 Main Street (Diller Chamberlain Store) 1995” to “Diller Chamberlain Store at 726 Main Street 1995”.



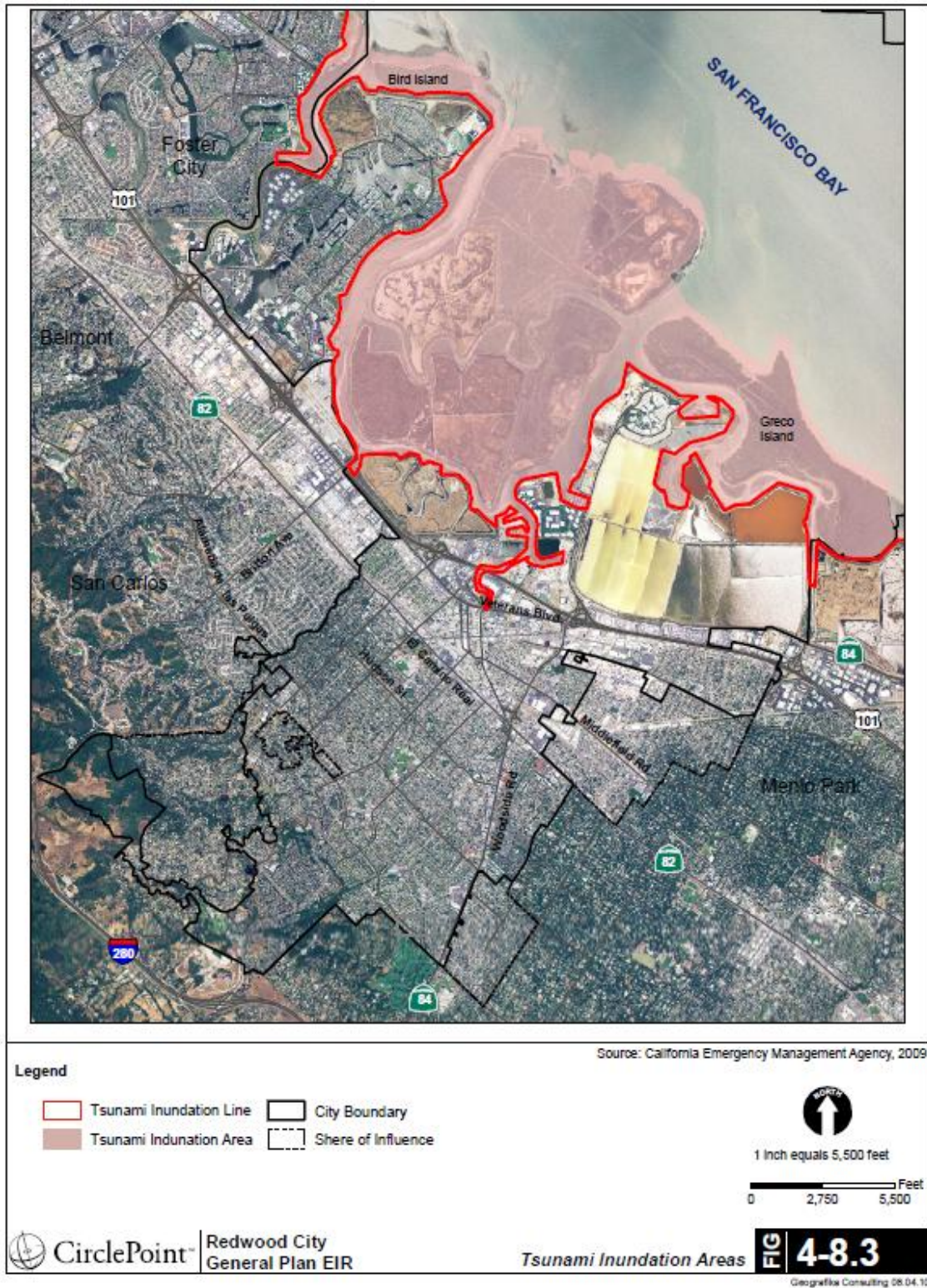
Redwood City in 1899



Diller Chamberlain Store at 726 Main Street 1995

Source: JRP, October 2008

**Figure 4.8-3, Tsunami Inundation Areas**, is a new figure that has been incorporated to depict tsunami inundation risk zones in and near the plan area.



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