

DOCKETED

Docket Number:	15-AFC-01
Project Title:	Puente Power Project
TN #:	211762
Document Title:	Oxnard General Plan Amendment - Coastal Hazards
Description:	Email from City of Oxnard and General Plan Amendment Exhibit Adopted by the Oxnard City Council on June 7, 2016, Updating Sea Level Rise Background Information and Map and Clarification of Policies Regarding Development of Large Electrical Generation Facilities.
Filer:	Jon Hilliard
Organization:	California Energy Commission
Submitter Role:	Commission Staff
Submission Date:	6/9/2016 9:29:04 AM
Docketed Date:	6/9/2016

From: Williamson, Chris <chris.williamson@oxnard.org>
Sent: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 3:26 PM
To: Hilliard, Jon@Energy; Pittard, Shawn@Energy
Subject: Fwd: GP Amendment - CEC
Attachments: ADOPTED Oxnard GPA Amendment May 5 2016 FINAL.PDF

Hi again Jon.

Please read below, from our outside Counsel, requesting that the General Plan Amendment just adopted be docketed.

It was adopted June 7. The attachment is the correct version.

Thanks..

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Edward T. Schexnayder <schexnayder@smwlaw.com>
Date: Wed, Jun 8, 2016 at 3:22 PM
Subject: GP Amendment - CEC
To: "Chris Williamson (Chris.Williamson@ci.oxnard.ca.us)" <Chris.Williamson@ci.oxnard.ca.us>
Cc: Ellison Folk <Folk@smwlaw.com>

Hi Chris,

We think it would be best if you can email this attachment to Jon Hilliard, with a note that the City has adopted a General Plan Amendment that is relevant to CEC staff's preparation of the PSA.

CEC staff will then docket that email conversation and attachment.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,

Edward

Edward T. Schexnayder

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underlined for inserted text on the following pages.
strikethrough for deleted text

2030 General Plan

Chapter 2: Sustainable Community

PZ 16-620-01 [Part 1]
Text change to sea level rise
background information on page 2-6.

Original page shown to right →

Text changes shown below

the State standards (AB 1493). Similarly, the State imposes a GHG emission standard on private electric utilities (SB 1368). The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is required to adopt regulations for the reporting and verification of statewide GHG emissions and to enforce compliance

Sea Level Rise. According to tide gauge data, the sea level has been rising at an average global rate of approximately 1.8 mm per year for the past century. Satellite images starting in the early 1990's indicate an annual rate of approximately 2.8 mm per year. The rate of sea level rise may be increasing due to global warming. The actual amount of land lost to a rising sea level varies based on geography, since the land mass itself may be changing its relative elevation. The effects of rising sea level and warmer water include loss of beachfront, larger and more powerful coastal waves, relocation and/or migration of wildlife, and possible loss and/or damage of waterfront properties, including docks and piers. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that the global average sea level will rise by 7.2 to 23.6 inches (18-59 cm or 0.18-0.59m) by 2100 relative to 1980-1999 under a range of scenarios (IPCC, 2007). Figure 2-1 is a map of the Oxnard shoreline from the March 2009 Pacific Institute's report, *The Impacts of Sea-Level Rise on the California Coast*. The map depicts the extent of a coastal storm flood event after sea level has increased by 1.4 meters (55 inches) by the year 2100. This information is included for informational purposes only. The map is not intended to assess actual coastal hazards, insurance requirements, or property values and specifically shall not be used in lieu of Flood Insurance Studies and Flood Insurance Rate Maps issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Pacific Institute study was the first of what will be many subsequent studies of sea level rise that will guide the State, County, and City of Oxnard in developing responses.

EXPLANATION

The California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 24, also known as the California Building Standards Code, is a compilation of three types of building standards from three different origins:

- Building standards that have been adopted by State agencies without change from building standards contained in national codes.
- Building standards that have been adopted and adapted from the national model code standards to meet California conditions.
- Building standards, authorized by the California Legislature, that constitute extensive additions not covered by the model codes that have been adopted to address particular California concerns.

~~Sea Level Rise. According to tide gauge data, the sea level has been rising at an average global rate of approximately 1.8 mm per year for the past century. Satellite images starting in the early 1990's indicate an annual rate of approximately 2.8 mm per year. The rate of sea level rise may be increasing due to global warming. The National Research Council (NRC, 2012) projects that by 2100, sea level in California may rise 17 to 66 inches (42 to 167 cm) for areas south of Cape Mendocino. The actual amount of land lost to a rising sea level varies based on geography, since the land mass itself may be changing its relative elevation. The effects of rising sea level and warmer water include loss of beachfront, larger and more powerful coastal waves, relocation and/or migration of wildlife, and possible loss and/or damage of waterfront properties, including docks and piers. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that the global average sea level will rise by 7.2 to 23.6 inches (18-59 cm or 0.18-0.59m) by 2100 relative to 1980-1999 under a range of scenarios (IPCC, 2007). Figure 2-1 is a map of the 2030 Combined Hazards for the Oxnard shoreline derived from the March 2009 Pacific Institute's report, The Impacts of Sea-Level Rise on the California Coast. The Nature Conservancy's Coastal Resilience Ventura project. The map depicts the extent of a coastal storm flood event after sea level has increased by 5.2 inches 1.4 meters (55 inches) by the year 2100 2030. This information is included for informational purposes only. The map is not intended to assess actual coastal hazards, insurance requirements, or property values and specifically shall not be used in lieu of Flood Insurance Studies and Flood Insurance Rate Maps issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Pacific Institute study was the first of what will be many subsequent studies of sea level rise that will guide the State, County, and City of Oxnard in developing responses.~~

2030 General Plan

Chapter 2: Sustainable Community

PZ 16-620-01 [Part 2]
Replace and retitle Figure 2-1 to
“2030 Moderate SLR Combined
Hazards Map” on page 2-8.

Original Figure 2-1 shown to right →

Replacement Figure 2-1 shown on
following page

[Table of Contents, page iii, “List of Figures”
would also be updated with retitle]



Figure 2-1. California Flood Risk: Sea Level Rise (Oxnard area)

Please see next page.



Figure 2-1: 2030 Moderate SLR Combined Hazards Map

- Coastal Zone Boundary
- - - City Boundary
- ▭ City of Oxnard LCP Planning Area
- ▭ Adjacent Jurisdictions
- ▭ 2030 Moderate SLR Combined Hazards

Modeling results from
Coastal Resilience Ventura (ESA PWA, 2013)



2030 General Plan

Chapter 4: Infrastructure & Community Services

PZ 16-620-01 [Part 3]
Text change to Policy ICS-17.1
“Electric Facilities” on page 4-20.

Original page shown to right →

Text changes shown below

ICS-17.1 *Electric Facilities*

Ensure that electric facilities (such as the Southern California Edison generating facilities located within the City) are built in accordance with the California Public Utilities Commission regulations and incorporate feasible solar, wind, and other renewable sources of energy.

ICS-17.2 *Easements*

Ensure that gas and electric service mains not installed in the public right-of-way have established easements.

ICS-17.3 *Promoting Renewable Energy Production*



Encourage the use of renewable solar, wind, and other electric generation technologies instead of new or expansion of fossil fuel-based generation facilities.

ICS-17.4 *Service Extension*

Coordinate with gas and electricity providers for the extension of gas and electrical facilities.

ICS-17.5 *Undergrounding of Utility Lines*

Require undergrounding of utility lines in new development, except where it is not feasible due to electrical transmission load or other operational issues.

Communications

Goal ICS-18

Expanded communication system services to improve personal convenience for residents of the City.

ICS-18.1 *Telecommunications Services*

Work with telecommunications providers to ensure that residents and businesses have access to telecommunications services, including broad band service. To maximize access to inexpensive telecommunications services, the City shall encourage marketplace competition from multiple service providers.

ICS-18.2 *Communication Technologies for Improved Citizen Participation*

Expand the use of communication technologies including cable television systems, City website, cable channel bulletin boards, e-mails, text messaging, and public service/educational programming as a communications tools in providing governmental information, public access and cultural programming.

ICS-18.3 *Wireless Telecommunications*

Encourage wireless providers to meet the following conditions, to the maximum extent feasible:

ICS-17.1 *Electric Facilities*

Ensure that **public and private, replacement and/or refurbished, electric generation and/or transmission** electric facilities (such as the Southern California Edison generating facilities located within the City) are built in accordance with **the California Coastal Commission Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance**, California Public Utilities Commission **and/or California Energy Commission policies and** regulations and incorporate feasible solar, wind, and other renewable sources of energy.

2030 General Plan

Chapter 6: Safety & Hazards

PZ 16-620-01 [Part 4]

Add new Policy SH-3.5 “Development of Electricity Generating Facilities of over 50 Megawatts in Areas Subject to Coastal and Other Environmental Hazards” on page 6-5.

Original page shown to right →

insert new Policy SH-3.5
after Policy SH-3.4

6. Safety & Hazards

SH-2.2 Dredging for Beach Sand Replenishment
Support and encourage the regular dredging of Inland waterways, subject to applicable review by relevant agencies, and evaluate the usefulness and need of using the dredged sand for beach replenishment.

SH-2.3 Monitoring Projects That May Impact the Beach
Closely monitor public works and private development proposals outside of Oxnard that may impact beach quality.

New Development Mitigations

Goal SH-3 New development required to take necessary precautions prior to any construction to mitigate hazards and protect the health and safety of the inhabitants.

SH-3.1 Location of New Development
Encourage new development to avoid areas with high geologic, tsunami, flood, beach erosion, and fire or airport hazard potential.

SH-3.2 New Development Flood Mitigation
As a condition of approval, continue to require new development to mitigate flooding problems identified by the National Flood Insurance Program and/or other expert information.

SH-3.3 Updating Flood Insurance Rate Maps
Continue to provide information to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to ensure that Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) are updated periodically.

SH-3.4 Avoiding Blockage of Natural Drainage
Continue to review development proposals to ensure that the capacity or ability of natural drainage is not impacted.

Emergency Preparedness

Goal SH-4 Emergency preparedness through the provision of adequate fire and police protection, infrastructure, emergency supply stockpiling, public education, EOC planning and procedures, and outreach programs.

SH-4.1 Coordination of Disaster Services
Coordinate with the County Office of Emergency Services, other cities, US Navy, State Office of Emergency Services, State Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and FEMA to coordinate emergency preparedness planning.

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SH-3.5 Development of Electricity Generating Facilities of 50 Megawatts or More in Areas Subject to Coastal and Other Environmental Hazards.

The City recognizes that authority for new electricity generation facilities of 50 MW or more rests with the California Energy Commission. The City also recognizes that electricity generation facilities are especially susceptible to coastal and other hazards, particularly considering existing and expected sea-level-rise, and the resultant increased risks of tidal inundation, storm wave run-up, beach and dune erosion and retreat, and tsunami inundation. Therefore, in areas where the City has documented that the location of such facilities is threatened by seismic hazards, wildfire, flooding, or coastal hazards including tidal inundation, storm wave run-up, beach and dune erosion or retreat, and/or tsunami inundation, the following uses are prohibited: (1) the construction of new electricity generation facilities of 50 megawatts or more, (2) modifications, including alteration, replacement, or improvement of equipment that result in a 50 megawatt or more increase in the electric generation capacity of an existing generating facility, and (3) construction of any facility subject to the California Energy Commission’s jurisdiction under Public Resource Code 25500.