

# Port of San Diego

# **PORT MASTER PLAN**

# **FINAL DRAFT PMPU**

## *DECEMBER 2023*

This “tracked changes” version is for informational purposes only and has been provided to aid reviewers of the Final Draft PMPU. This version only shows text changes between the Draft PMPU (published November 2021) and the Final Draft PMPU (published December 2023). This “tracked changes” version does not include figures, maps, or appendices.

Text to be deleted is shown ~~stricken~~ and text to be added is show in underline.

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# Chapter 1: Introduction

## 1.1 About the Port Master Plan

This Port Master Plan (Plan) sets a comprehensive vision for the San Diego Unified Port District (District). As trustee for these public lands, the Board of Port Commissioners (BPC) and District staff manage a diverse array of activities within a dynamic ~~city and~~ region. District maritime and water-dependent uses stretch along the entire water's edge, highlighting San Diego's cherished waterfront character. This Plan governs the use, design, and improvement of these public trust lands. Since its original adoption in 1964, the Plan has demonstrated continued progress towards the District's legislative responsibilities to protect and promote coastal-dependent uses, protect the environment, and provide and ensure coastal access around San Diego Bay (Bay). The Plan establishes specific goals, objectives, policies, and standards to direct future development, facilitate a diverse range of uses and activities, and provide a broad range of proposed public improvements. The development of the Plan has reinforced existing partnerships and fostered new partnerships with adjacent jurisdictions and regional, State, and federal agencies through a cooperative planning approach.

### 1.1.1 Plan Organization

This Plan is organized in the following chapters:

- Chapter 1, Introduction, provides a discussion regarding the history of the District, legislative framework, and the Integrated Planning Process.
- Chapter 2, User Guide, provides a reader-friendly roadmap to help District staff, developers, tenants, stakeholders, and the public follow and better understand implementation.
- Chapter 3, Elements, addresses six key topic areas—Water and Land Use, Mobility, Ecology, Safety and Resiliency, Environmental Justice, and Economics—and sets the policy direction for future development, protection of the environment, and a broad range of proposed public improvements.
- Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards, establishes requirements for the physical development of property.
- Chapter 5, Planning Districts, directs the pattern of development through specific policies and standards for geographically delineated districts.
- Chapter 6, Plan Implementation and Development Conformance, provides guidance for the District to prioritize policies and programs in the Plan and informs review of development and uses that may not be in conformance with the Plan.

A standardized format is used throughout the ~~e~~Elements chapter. Each element contains introductory text describing the purpose of and need for the element and the background regarding the element topic. The elements chapter identifies Baywide goals, along with related objectives and policies. A goal is a broad

statement that guides action, an objective is a statement of a desired end, and a policy is a rule or course of action that indicates how an objective will be achieved.

*Chapter 5, Planning Districts* includes a description of the existing setting of the area, as well as maps to illustrate water and land use designations, mobility modes, coastal access linkages, view corridors, and walkways. It also includes a description of subdistricts and location-specific special allowances, planned improvements, and development standards and identifies developments that are appealable to the California Coastal Commission (CCC).

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Section 30711 of the California Coastal Act (Coastal Act) establishes the required contents of a Port Master Plan as follows:

- Description of the proposed uses of land and water areas, where known;
- Description of the projected design and location of port land areas, water areas, berthing, and navigation ways and systems intended to serve commercial traffic in the area of jurisdiction of the port governing body;
- An estimate of the effect of development on habitat areas and the marine environment a review of existing water quality, habitat areas, and quantitative and qualitative biological inventories; and proposals to minimize and mitigate any substantial adverse impact;
- Discussion of proposed projects listed as appealable in Section 30715 and described in detail sufficient to allow a determination of their consistency with the policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act (commencing with Section 30200); and
- Description of provisions for adequate public hearings and public participation in port planning and development decisions.

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## 1.2 Background

The District was created in 1962 by the California State Legislature to manage and hold in trust certain tidelands and submerged lands within and around the Bay. When this statutory grant took effect, State lands within the Bay that had been previously granted to the Cities of Chula Vista, Coronado, National City, and San Diego were transferred to the District. By subsequent action in 1990, tidelands and submerged lands along the Pacific Ocean previously granted to the City of Imperial Beach were also transferred to the District. The lands granted to the District are commonly referred to as Tidelands because they are located below the historic mean high tide line. Over time, the District has also acquired additional upland parcels and has been granted other land through exchanges. These properties are also part of the District's jurisdiction. ~~and considered to be a part of Tidelands.~~

The District is governed by the seven-member BPC, which comprises appointees by the city councils of the District's adjacent jurisdictions. These are the cities that conveyed the San Diego Bay granted lands to the District, and each city appoints one commissioner, except for the City of San Diego, which appoints three commissioners.

The District oversees a unique mix of water and land uses, including industrial uses and public safety, commercial recreation and visitor-serving uses, and recreational and natural resource areas. The District is also responsible for issuing leases for tenant businesses and for managing a diverse portfolio to generate revenues that support its various public amenities and coastal access around San Diego Bay.

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San Diego Unified Port District Member Cities:

- City of Chula Vista
- City of Coronado
- City of Imperial Beach
- City of National City
- City of San Diego

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### 1.2.1 History of the District's Port Master Plan

The District's first Port Master Plan was adopted by the BPC in January 1964. An extensive master plan revision program was completed in 1972. Additional updates of the Port Master Plan occurred in 1975 and 1976. When the California Legislature passed and Governor Edmund (Jerry) Brown signed the Coastal Act, further opportunity was provided to amend the Port Master Plan to bring it into conformance with the appropriate provisions of the Coastal Act.

In 1981, the CCC certified the District's Port Master Plan and found that the Plan conformed to the policies of Chapters 3 and 8 of the Coastal Act. Since then, multiple Port Master Plan Amendments (PMPA) have also been approved and certified to modify or amend written policies, maps, and acreage tables to update the Plan for those specific areas. This document represents the first comprehensive update to the originally adopted Port Master Plan. ~~It incorporates previously approved amendments and presents a new vision for the future.~~

## 1.3 Legislative Framework

This Plan's goals, objectives, policies, and standards were developed in accordance with the Coastal Act, Public Trust Doctrine, and San Diego Unified Port District Act (Port Act), which are the foundation of the Plan's legislative framework (refer to *Figure 1.1, Legislative Framework*). These three important laws provide the authority for the goals, objectives, and policies contained in the elements, as well as the specific standards and proposed improvements contained in the planning districts.

### 1.3.1 California Coastal Act (California Public Resources Code Section 30000 et seq.)

In 1976, the California Legislature passed, and Governor Brown signed, the Coastal Act, establishing the California coastal zone, which generally encompasses the land and water area of the State of California

extending seaward to the State's outer limit of jurisdiction and extending inland generally 1,000 yards from the mean high tide line (Coastal Act, Section 30103, paraphrased), and establishing policies for its access, protection, and development. Chapter 8 (titled "Ports") of the Coastal Act specifically applies to certain California ports, including the District, and was codified in recognition of the fact that activities and development related to ports may have adverse effects on coastal resources or coastal access but are necessary for the continued economic prosperity of the State.

Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act specifies that applicable California ports, including the District, must prepare and adopt a port master plan and, subsequently, submit it to CCC for review and certification as to conformance with the Coastal Act. After such certification by CCC, either in its entirety or in part, coastal development permit (CDP) or Coastal Act exclusion authority for development occurring within the District's jurisdiction resides with the District. Furthermore, for portions of the District's jurisdiction delineated in this Plan, BPC is authorized to grant CDPs consistent with Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act, and the District staff is authorized to issue Coastal Act exclusions consistent with the District's CDP Regulations (adopted July 1, 1980, by Resolution No. 80-193 and subsequent amendments). The granting of a Coastal Act Approval (i.e., CDP or Coastal Act exclusion) ensures that the development is consistent with the adopted and certified Plan, as required by the Coastal Act and detailed in the District's CDP Regulations.

There are four categories of development on Tidelands in the coastal zone: appealable, non-appealable, excluded, and emergency. The types of development listed in Section 30715 of Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act are considered appealable development and are subject to Chapter 3 (titled "Coastal Resources Planning and Management Policies") of the Coastal Act. For appealable development, a port master plan must include policies that ensure consistency with both Chapters 3 and 8 of the Coastal Act. In addition, development located on wetlands, estuaries, or "existing recreation areas," as delineated in the original 1975 Coastal Plan (Coastal Plan–delineated development), must also comply with Chapter 3 even if the proposed development is not the type listed in Section 30715 (see *Section 1.3.1(A), Coastal Initiative - Proposition 20*). All other types of development that do not qualify for an exclusion from a CDP or an emergency CDP are non-appealable, and a port master plan must include policies that ensure that such developments are consistent with Chapter 8.

For appealable development, BPC issues an appealable CDP, which may be appealed to CCC by the applicant, an interested party, or two CCC commissioners. All development and associated Coastal Act approvals, whether appealable or non-appealable, must be consistent with the certified port master plan. Adjacent jurisdictions must, for informational purposes, incorporate the certified port master plan into their own local coastal program.

### [Figure 1.1 Legislative Framework](#)

#### *1.3.1(A) Coastal Initiative (Proposition 20) and the 1975 Coastal Plan*

In 1972, the State of California adopted a Coastal Initiative (Proposition 20) that established temporary regional coastal commissions and one statewide commission. These commissions were tasked with preparing a coastal plan with coastal policy and planning recommendations for the State. The Coastal Plan was certified in 1975, and many of these recommendations were brought forward into the Coastal Act, including the establishment of CCC. Part IV of the 1975 Coastal Plan provided specific policy recommendations to each region, with accompanying maps (refer to *Figure 1.2, San Diego Region Map*

from 1975 Coastal Plan) that identify various landmarks and coastal resources. Chapter 8 (titled “Ports”) of the Coastal Act describes these maps as a resource for identifying wetland, estuary, and recreation areas in the coastal zone. The San Diego region map is still used in coastal development permitting today for the District because all development proposed in the identified wetlands, estuary, and recreation areas on *Figure 1.2* must comply with policies in Chapters 3 and 8 of the Coastal Act.

### [Figure 1.2 San Diego Region Map from 1975 Coastal Plan](#)

#### *1.3.2 Public Trust Doctrine*

The Public Trust Doctrine dates to Roman law and has evolved into a common-law principle whereby a sovereign entity owns all its navigable waterways and the lands lying beneath them as trustee for the benefit of the people. Traditionally, the Public Trust Doctrine specified that Public Trust lands were to be used for commerce, fisheries, and navigation. However, the Public Trust Doctrine is not static and evolves as public perceptions and needs evolve. Consequently, Public Trust uses have expanded to include natural habitat protection and recreation. When the Public Trust Doctrine is administered, all categories of modern Public Trust uses—commerce, environmental stewardship, fisheries, navigation, and recreation—have equal footing. One use is not favored over another.

The State of California acquired title as trustee to Public Trust lands and waterways upon its admission into the Union by the U.S. Congress on September 9, 1850. Since then, the State of California has, through legislative grants and other legislative means, delegated administration of certain Public Trust lands and waterways to special districts and municipalities. The terms, conditions, and allowable uses of Public Trust land grants vary and are governed by the specific grants and statutes, as well as the Public Trust Doctrine. In addition, the Legislature delegated the State’s residual and review authority for granted lands to the California State Lands Commission (CSLC). Ultimately, the State Legislature and courts, ~~however,~~ are the final arbitrator over Public Trust lands and waterways.

The District is a grantee of certain tidelands and submerged lands (Tidelands) of San Diego Bay. This Plan balances consideration of the Public Trust Doctrine categories through a framework that will help guide future protection and development on Tidelands.

#### *1.3.3 San Diego Unified Port District Act (Appendix I of the California Harbors and Navigation Code)*

Before the District was formed, the Cities of Chula Vista, Coronado, Imperial Beach, National City, and San Diego each managed segments of San Diego Bay. In 1962, the California Legislature, finding that only a specially created unified district could effectively develop and operate the harbors and ports of the Bay, codified the Port Act. The Port Act created the District to develop and manage the waters and tidelands of San Diego Bay, in public trust, “for multiple purpose use for the benefit of the people” (Port Act, Section 2). Specifically, the District was established by the Legislature for the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, development and regulation of harbor works and improvements, including rail and water, for the development, operation, maintenance, control, regulation, and management of the harbor of San Diego upon the tidelands and lands lying under the inland navigable waters of San Diego Bay, and for the promotion of commerce, navigation, fisheries, and recreation (Port Act, Section 4). In



accordance with Section 4 of the Port Act, the District may also use its authority to protect, preserve, and enhance:

- Physical access to the Bay;
- Natural resources of the Bay; and
- Water quality in the Bay.

Section 19 of the Port Act requires the District to adopt a Port Master Plan for harbor and port improvement and for the use of all Tidelands. Section 87 of the Port Act enumerates the Public Trust uses allowed within the District's jurisdiction, such as harbors, commercial and industrial uses, airport and aviation facilities, transportation and utility facilities, public facilities, restaurants, visitor-serving retail, lodging, open space, habitat restoration, and ecological preservation. Section 19 of the Port Act requires that the District adopt a port master plan for improvements and the use of the Public Trust lands. Accordingly, under the Port Act, the port master plan is the mechanism that dictates where such allowable uses are to be located and how they shall be improved.

## 1.4 Port Master Plan Update

Beginning in 2013, the District embarked on a multifaceted and integrated approach to begin the first comprehensive update to its Port Master Plan. This approach is known as the "Integrated Planning Process." This updated Plan is based on a set of long-range planning principles that form a framework for future planning on Tidelands. The principles and framework were all identified and developed as a part of the Integrated Planning Process, which also included robust and extensive public outreach and stakeholder engagement.

### 1.4.1 Integrated Planning

Through the Integrated Planning Process, the District aimed to modernize methods for water and land planning and provide a guide for future users and development on Tidelands. The District identified objectives for the Integrated Planning Process that included streamlining the permit process, balancing demands for development with protection of natural resources, maintaining and enhancing coastal access, and promoting fiscal sustainability.

The Integrated Planning Process was built on the importance of transparency and inclusivity. With these key principles in mind, the process resulted in comprehensive and balanced engagement by BPC, stakeholders, and the public. Each phase of the five-stage process to update this Plan included public workshops, presentations, and physical documents that served as milestones:

- **Vision Process – Vision Statement, Guiding Principles, and Assessment Report:** A high-level assessment of Baywide assets and extensive public engagement resulted in a foundational
- Vision Statement and Guiding Principles for the Integrated Planning Process.
- **Vision Process – Framework Report:** The Guiding Principles informed the development of a core set of comprehensive ideas and concepts, memorialized in a Framework Report, that provided structure for the development of this Plan.



- **Update to Port Master Plan:** BPC directed staff to draft this Plan document. As a part of this phase, a Discussion Draft of this updated Plan and a Revised Draft Port Master Plan Update were circulated for public review.
- **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Environmental Review:** A Program Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this updated Plan. [Details to be included when BPC considers the Program EIR.]
- **California Coastal Commission Certification:** [Details to be included when CCC considers and certifies the updated Port Master Plan.]

### 1.4.2 Visioning Process

On August 14, 2014<sup>45</sup>, the District celebrated an important milestone in the District’s visioning process when BPC accepted the Integrated Planning Vision Statement, Guiding Principles, and Assessment Report.

On November 17, 2015, BPC accepted the Framework Report, which represented the culmination and completion of an extensive outreach and visioning effort. The Framework Report includes guidance for the following key areas: land use, water use, mobility, public access and recreation, natural resources, safety and resilience, environmental justice, and economic development. The Framework Report served as a guiding document for the comprehensive update to this Plan.

Collectively, the Vision Statement, Guiding Principles, Assessment Report, and Framework Report are referred to as the Integrated Planning Vision.

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#### August 2014: Beginning of the Integrated Planning - Initial Vision Statement

Promote the Bay as a central environmental, economic, and recreational resource for all people of California. At the same time reinforce the differences in character and culture between each of the constituent cities and equitably balance available resources between maritime and commerce, job growth, recreation, the military and the need to protect and restore natural resources and the protection of public health along with man-made investments. The Port of San Diego strives to be regarded as a 21st Century, state-of-the-art facility and institution.

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### 1.4.3 Public Engagement

Consistent with the Integrated Planning Process and as a part of this update, the District undertook a multiyear, award-winning comprehensive public outreach and stakeholder engagement process to keep BPC, stakeholders, and interested members of the public informed of the process. The Integrated Planning Process’s five phases (outlined above) included a variety of engagement opportunities and methods that helped reach a wider audience and promoted increased participation.

The importance of public outreach and stakeholder engagement has consistently been emphasized as an essential component of the Integrated Planning effort to ensure that this Plan reflects the needs and desires of tenants across Tidelands, visitors to the waterfront, the surrounding communities, and other stakeholders. This engagement approach provided multiple opportunities, including focused stakeholder

meetings, public meetings and workshops, open house events, public and interagency tours of Tidelands, online surveys, and announcements through news and media outlets, for the public to provide input and remain informed on the process.

#### 1.4.4 Transformative and Holistic Planning

The District's Port Master Plan was last comprehensively updated in 1981. Since then, growth both across Tidelands and in the region has placed new demands on coastal access, water and land uses, the ecosystem of the Bay, and District infrastructure on Tidelands. This Plan was prepared to address these concerns and balance the desires of the District, stakeholders, and tenants both now and in the future.

The Integrated Planning Process built on existing District past planning efforts and resulted in a new shared vision for the future with holistic planning principles and standards to guide the implementation of that vision. This Plan represents a shared vision for Tidelands and promotes transformational planning principles for the benefit of future generations.

As part of the District's visioning process, new and creative ideas were developed using the Integrated Planning Assessment, public input, and direction provided by BPC. The result of this effort included a series of preliminary development concepts that explored how to best use the water, streets, pathways, parks, open space areas, and view corridors in a holistic and comprehensive manner. Many of these preliminary planning concepts addressed more than one topical category and supported multiple goals and objectives. These concepts incorporated one or more cross-connecting themes:

- **Healthy Bay and Healthy Communities** (e.g., natural resource protection strategy, environmental justice directives, climate change resiliency, pollution reduction strategies);
- **Improved Mobility and Coastal Access** (e.g., specific mobility strategies with a strong focus on multimodal systems and land use integration; ways that regional infrastructure needs can be planned, funded, and built in partnership with other public agencies to ensure efficient development and operation of District lands; optimization of coastal access to the Bay); and
- **Regional Economic Engine** (e.g., public-private partnerships, regional public-public agency initiatives, capital improvements, innovative funding mechanisms).

The discovery and application of these cross-connecting themes helped create a bridge between the District's overall vision and the specific strategies and actions that are identified here in this Plan. The goals, objectives, and policies in this Plan integrate these cross-connecting themes, as well as a holistic approach to guide future planning decisions and collaboration with our agency, business, and public partners.

# Chapter 2: User Guide

*This User Guide provides an overview of the types of content within this Plan, how to navigate the document, and provides guidance for use of supporting technical data.*

Section 2.1 describes this Plan’s organization with brief descriptions of content.

Section 2.2 discusses Planning Districts excluded from this Plan.

Section 2.3 discusses considerations for Plan interpretation.

## 2.1 Plan Organization

This document is organized into six chapters, a glossary, and appendices, as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: User Guide

Chapter 3: Elements

Chapter 4: Baywide Development Standards

Chapter 5: Planning Districts

Chapter 6: Plan Implementation and Development Conformance

Glossary

Appendices

The sections are described in more detail below.

### *Chapter 1: Introduction*

The Introduction provides an overview of the District’s mission, the legislative background on the formation and governance of the District, the characteristics and boundaries of Tidelands, and the legislative framework of the Coastal Act, the Public Trust Doctrine, and the Port Act. The chapter includes the Vision and Guiding Principles for this Plan, as well as background related to the Integrated Planning Process and public engagement. Finally, Chapter 1 summarizes the transformational ideas, resulting from the Integrated Planning Process that guided formation of the goals, objectives, policies, and standards in this Plan.

## *Chapter 2: User Guide*

This User Guide provides an overview of the content within this Plan, how to navigate the document, and provides guidance for use of supporting technical data.

## *Chapter 3: Elements*

The elements in this Plan contain goals, objectives, and policies that apply throughout Tidelands.

The elements also provide the policy foundation and direction for the future development and planned improvements that are contemplated in each planning district. Each element includes a set of goals that are broad statements guiding action, and subsequent objectives and policies to support each goal in achieving that vision into the future. The Plan includes six elements and the order of the elements in this document does not reflect a prioritization of one element, goal, objective, or policy over another. All elements have equal standing. The six elements are listed below:

- Chapter 3.1: Water and Land Use
- Chapter 3.2: Mobility
- Chapter 3.3: Ecology
- Chapter 3.4: Safety and Resiliency
- Chapter 3.5: Environmental Justice
- Chapter 3.6: Economics

A standardized format and hierarchy are used throughout this Plan, where each element contains overall goal(s), followed by objective(s), and policies:

- A goal is a broad statement that guides action, in accordance with the District's vision for the Tidelands;
- An objective is a statement of a desired end; and
- A policy is ~~a rule or~~ guidance for a course of action that indicates how an objective will be achieved. The element policies are intended to help achieve the District's objectives of this Plan, by prescribing guidance for development that aligns with the District's mission and obligations under the Public Trust Doctrine, Port Act, and the Coastal Act. There are a range of policy types included in each of the six elements, with varying levels of specificity.

## *Chapter 4: Baywide Development Standards*

The Baywide Development Standards establish requirements for the physical development of a site. They address details of how development may occur on individual development sites and provide standards for quality design that enliven and enrich the Tidelands experience for businesses, workers, and visitors.

## *Chapter 5: Planning Districts*

The District's jurisdiction is divided into ten planning districts that group Tidelands into identifiable and functional units. Planning district boundaries conform closely to established municipal boundaries, following logically grouped geographic areas.

The Planning Districts provide the basis for the specific improvements identified for each of the planning districts. Each planning district section includes the following:

- An overview of the planning district's setting and subdistricts, if applicable. Each subdistrict section includes the District's vision for that area. The profile and vision are included for the overall planning district when that planning district does not have any subdistricts;
- Special allowances for unique topical or site-specific situations;
- Improvements to enhance mobility, land-based public access, and coastal access, including the identification of projects falling under the appealable category pursuant to Coastal Act Section 30715;
- Standards that provide subdistrict-specific requirements for uses, activation, management, and development to supplement the Baywide element policies;
- A table summarizing water and land use acreages;
- A water and land use map, or maps, that identify designated water uses and land uses;
- Mobility and coastal access maps identifying the general location of mobility hubs and water access points; and
- Views and walkways maps identifying the general location of Scenic Vista Areas, View Corridor Extensions, and walkways.

## *Chapter 6: Plan Implementation and Development Conformance*

Chapter 6 provides guidance for plan implementation and interpretation, including requirements related to development consistency with this Plan, nonconforming uses and developments, ~~variances from Baywide and Planning District Development Standards,~~ and initiation of a Port Master Plan Amendment (PMPA). As required by the Coastal Act, this Plan also includes a description of the District's public hearing process, which may be applicable to various stages of the development process.

## *Glossary*

The Glossary included provides a list of terms with associated definitions specific to this Plan.

## *Appendices*

The Appendices include:

**Appendix A:** Embarcadero Planning District (PD3) Water and Land Use Map Options Embarcadero Planning District (PD3) Water and Land Use map options prepared pursuant to past commitments the District has with the CCC, the San Diego Navy Broadway Complex Coalition, and Lane Field San Diego Developers. These commitments obligate the District to study specific land use configurations as part of this Plan's Program EIR.

**Appendix B:** Excerpts from the Previously Certified Port Master Plan for the National City Bayfront and Chula Vista Bayfront Planning Districts Excerpts from the previously certified Port Master Plan for Planning District 5: National City Bayfront, Planning District 6: Chula Vista Bayfront, and the corresponding section on Plan Interpretation.

## 2.2 Planning Districts not included in this Plan

Two planning districts, the National City Bayfront Planning District (PD5) and the Chula Vista Bayfront Planning District (PD6), and associated use designations have not been included and are not a part of this master plan update. PD5 and PD6 are contained in *Appendix B*. These existing planning districts and associated use designations were not revised or readopted as part of the Port Master Plan Update.

At the time of publication of this Final Draft Plan, the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and associated Port Master Plan Amendment for the National City Bayfront Planning District, the project often referred to as the "National City Balanced Plan," has been certified and adopted, respectively, by the BPC and the Port Master Plan Amendment has been submitted to CCC for its consideration is in the environmental review process. Notice of Preparation for an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) that covers an area near the southern end of this planning district has been issued. That EIR's timeline assumes a certified EIR prior to the completion of the Port Master Plan Update Program EIR. As such, the National City Bayfront Planning District will be addressed in a separate Port Master Plan Amendment. The previously certified Port Master Plan National City Bayfront Planning District (formerly PD5) text and Precise Plan is included as Appendix B, for reference, and will be updated when the pending amendment is certified by the CCC.

The Chula Vista Bayfront Planning District (currently PD7 but proposed to be PD6 in the updated

Port Master Plan) has already undergone an extensive update and planning process, known as the Chula Vista Bayfront Master Plan (CVBMP). The EIR and PMPA for CVBMP were approved by the District in 2010 and certified by the CCC in 2012. The previously certified Port Master Plan Chula Vista Bayfront Planning District (formerly PD7) text and Precise Plan are included as Appendix B for reference.

## 2.3 Considerations for Plan interpretation

For purposes of the Port Master Plan, the plan may provide guidance for adjacent cities, but the development standard and land use plan policies only pertain to properties within the District, and exclude those within the adjacent cities or federal lands. For roadway, mobility and utility improvements on Tidelands, the District will attempt to coordinate with the adjacent jurisdictions.

### 2.3.1 Planning Districts and Subdistricts



For planning districts not containing subdistricts, reference to subdistrict visions, policies, and standards shall apply to the entire planning district.

## **2.3.2 Data Accuracy**

### ***2.3.2(A) Baywide and Planning District Maps***

Baywide and planning district maps are based on the best available Geographic Information Systems mapping at the time of this Plan's adoption and certification. The maps are not based on site-specific surveys and therefore should not be relied upon for survey purposes or civil engineering level analysis for proposed or existing development and activities.

Maps shall only apply within the District's jurisdiction. While geographic data may be represented outside of District boundaries, the District takes no responsibility for the accuracy or management of the data.

### ***2.3.2(B) Planning District Acres and Acreage Tables***

Acreages for individual designations identified in each planning district's water and land use acreage table are rounded to one-hundredth of an acre. Planning district and Baywide acreage totals are sums of the rounded individual designation acreages.

## **2.3.3 Defining the Line Between Land and Water**

For mapping purposes in this Plan, the District defines the line between land and water areas using either "Top of Bank" or the "Tidal Zone", as further described below:

### ***2.3.3(A) Top of Bank***

The District uses Top of Bank to define the water and land area division for developed and hardened areas (e.g. rip-rap, promenades, etc.). There is an established Top of Bank boundary for all District property, for purposes of planning and delineating between water and land use designations in this Plan.

### ***2.3.3(B) Tidal Zone***

The District uses Tidal Zone to define the water and land area division for undeveloped/natural areas (e.g. beaches and mudflats). This area is bounded by the Mean Higher High Water (MHHW) line and the Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) line. The MHHW line is the 19-year average height of higher high tides, and the MLLW line is the 19-year average height of lower low tides. These averages are calculated using the National Tidal Datum Epoch from 1983-2001 (or the most current National Tidal Datum Epoch that the District incorporates into their mapping efforts) and measured by the geographically closest tide station.

The Tidal Zone represents the area that is intermittently submerged and exposed due to tidal flows. Tide levels change daily and seasonally due to the gravitational pull of the moon and to a lesser extent the sun. High tide and higher high tides represent the tidal elevations where the Tidal Zone would be most submerged, and low tide or lower low tides represent the tidal elevations where the Tidal Zone would be least submerged. The boundary points for the Tidal Zone are the MLLW and MHHW; however, it is



important to note that with changes to mean sea level or increased storm surge intensity, it is possible that an observed high tide elevation or low tide elevation may occur beyond the tidal zone boundaries. There will likely be multiple National Tidal Datum Epoch updates during the life of this Plan.

### 2.3.4 Figures, Illustrations, Diagrams, Photos

Figures, illustrations, diagrams, and photos in this Plan are intended for illustrative purposes only. They should be consulted in conjunction with the applicable text. Proposing a similar design to what is depicted in an illustration, diagram, or photo will not guarantee development acceptance or approval.

## 2.4 Equity and the Port Master Plan

During the Integrated Planning process, environmental justice was identified as a cross-connecting theme as it addresses historic and systemic issues that transcend one singular topic. While this Plan includes an Environmental Justice Element with Baywide policies that specifically address environmental justice issues and the disproportionate environmental burdens that adjacent portside communities experience, environmental justice and broader equity issues span beyond a single element. Throughout this Plan, there are goals, policies, narratives, and planned improvements that address environmental justice issues and how the District envisions advancing equity across Tidelands.

The table below demonstrates the different environmental justice and equity-related policy topics included in this Plan and where those policies are located in the document.

Table 2.1 Equity Topics Throughout the PMPU

# Chapter 3: Elements

*The elements set Baywide goals, objectives, and policies that provide the foundation and direction for the development and improvements contemplated in each planning district.*

The element policies are intended to help achieve the goals and the objectives of this Plan by prescribing guidance for development that aligns with the District's mission and obligations under the Coastal Act, Public Trust Doctrine, and Port Act. A standardized format is used throughout this Plan, as follows.

- Each element contains an overall goal(s), followed by an objective and policies, where:
- The goal is a broad statement that guides action, in accordance with the District's vision for Tidelands.
- The objective is a statement of a desired end.
- A policy is ~~a rule or~~ guidance for a course of action that indicates how the District's objective will be achieved. A range of policies are included in each of the six elements, with varying levels of specificity.

## Plan Elements

The following list is a general summary of the focus for each of the six elements:

### Water and Land Use Element

Guides growth and development throughout Tidelands by establishing water and land use designations and a diverse range of corresponding allowable uses, emphasizing the importance of coastal access.

### Mobility Element

Enhances the network of waterside and landside mobility connections for the movement of goods and the movement of people across Tidelands.

### Ecology Element

Establishes policies to enhance, protect, conserve, and restore natural resources and healthy environments on Tidelands.

### Safety and Resiliency Element

Guides the protection and sustainability on Tidelands through public safety and security, emergency preparedness, and resilience to climate change.

### Environmental Justice Element

Establishes policies to provide disadvantaged communities with equitable opportunities to access and enjoy Tidelands and to participate in the District's planning and public involvement processes. ~~outreach and decision-making.~~

### Economics Element

Supports the economic vitality of the region through financial sustainability, thriving businesses, and a growing and diverse economic portfolio.

### Relationship with Other Port Master Plan Elements

The objectives and policies in each element are related to the objectives and policies in other elements throughout this Plan. No one element stands alone, and various topics, such as improved public access and improved environmental quality, may be referenced in multiple elements. Text boxes are also included in each element to identify policies that are cross-referenced with others to provide context to the reader. In general, several principal topics can be referenced across multiple elements, as depicted in the following table:

#### Table 3.1 Relationship of Port Master Plan Elements

Furthermore, the policies in all the elements are intended to be balanced with each other and with the District's management responsibilities under the Coastal Act, Public Trust Doctrine, and Port Act. As an example, many of the policies contained in this document support and promote coastal-dependent uses while also integrating public coastal access.

Together the elements promote the District's long-term vision, provide direction for physical development and the protection of resources, and guide decisions regarding the District's future.

# Chapter 3.1: Water and Land Use Element

## 3.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Water and Land Use Element is to guide future water and land uses and development on Tidelands. Specifically, this element establishes a balanced range of complementary uses that are intended to support the District's role as a steward of Tidelands. The Water and Land Use Element has been developed in conformance with the Coastal Act, ~~the Public Trust Doctrine,~~ and the Port Act (which is rooted in the Public Trust Doctrine) and was created to meet the District's goal of protecting priority uses, which have been established in part based on their functional dependency to the water. The Water and Land Use Element establishes water and land use designations and corresponding allowable uses in each designation. The goals, objectives, and policies included in this element support:

- Honoring the unique relationship between the diverse character of Tidelands and the water;
- Balancing the requirements of the Port Act and Coastal Act; and
- Improving the public's access to, and experience on, Tidelands and the water.

The goals, objectives, and policies contained in this element provide a framework for the District to:

- Provide a diversity of water and land uses;
- Enhance coastal access throughout Tidelands;
- Retain and expand priority coastal uses;
- Provide coastal and landside improvements; and
- Encourage coordination with agency stakeholders.

These concepts are reflected in the Water and Land Use Element's eight goals, with objectives and policies to support each goal.

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The Water and Land Use Element plays a critical role in implementing the Plan's vision of "*One Bay, Rich Diversity*." This vision is reinforced through Baywide and planning district goals, objectives, and policies.

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### 3.1.2 Background

The District's authority extends over Tideland areas within five adjacent jurisdictions: Chula Vista, Coronado, Imperial Beach, National City, and San Diego. The District's property includes a wide range of land uses, including maritime, visitor-serving commercial, industrial, and public recreation. The District's jurisdiction is predominately urban in character with the remaining areas generally consisting of open space and/or conservation areas. The urbanized areas include a range of development from high-density commercial uses to undeveloped recreation open space areas. Additionally, much of the urbanized area is leased to developers and operators and was developed through the issuance of CDPs.

#### 3.1.2(A) Legislative Framework

The Coastal Act, the Public Trust Doctrine, and the Port Act guide the District in carrying out its core mission. Section 4, Establishment of the Port District, of the Port Act states that the District was formed "for the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, development, and regulation of harbor works and improvement...and the promotion of commerce, navigation, fisheries and recreation." In addition, Section 4 (b) of the Port Act states that the District "may use the powers and authority granted pursuant to this section to protect, preserve, and enhance all of the following: (1) The physical access to the bay. (2) The natural resources of the bay, including plant and animal life. (3) The quality of water in the bay."

Section 87 of the Port Act identifies uses that are allowed within the District's jurisdiction and that were promulgated specifically for a Statewide purpose. Those uses, include, but are not limited to, the establishment and improvements of harbors, marinas, wharves, docks, piers, slips, quays, hotels, restaurants, parking, commercial and industrial uses, recreational opportunities, and all other works for the promotion of commerce, ~~and~~ navigation, and environmental stewardship. Under the Port Act and the Public Trust Doctrine, it is the District's mission to develop a balance of such uses.

Under the Coastal Act, coastal-dependent uses are prioritized above coastal-related uses on or near the shoreline. Further, the Coastal Act prioritizes coastal-dependent and coastal-related uses over other uses, such as coastal-enhancing uses. Coastal-enhancing uses, while not a formal Coastal Act category, are a use type that has been carried forward in the Plan since it was originally certified by CCC in 1981.

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Refer to *Section 1.3, Legislative Framework (Chapter 1, Introduction)* for more information regarding the District's mandates and the foundational relationship of the Coastal Act, the Public Trust Doctrine, and the Port Act to the Water and Land Use Element. The use of District funds is often subject to the BPC's or the District's Executive Director's discretion. Policies in this element

that require the use of funds to allow, support, or promote development, projects, partnerships, or programs are subject to this discretion.

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### 3.1.3 Goals, Objectives, and Policies

#### WLU Goal 1

*Balance the District's responsibilities under the Port Act with Coastal Act responsibilities and priorities*

#### WLU Objective 1.1

Provide a diversity of water and land uses that are consistent with the Port Act

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The type and range of water and land uses in this Plan are primarily derived and must be consistent with the authority granted to the District through the Port Act and its origins with the Public Trust Doctrine. Refer to *Section 1.3, Legislative Framework (Chapter 1, Introduction)* for more detail.

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**WLU Policy 1.1.1** The District shall provide water and land use maps that illustrate the general pattern and relationship of various water and land use designations consistent with the Port Act. Refer to:

- Figure 3.1.1, Baywide Water and Land Use Designations;
- Table 3.1.2, Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations; and
- Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations.

**WLU Policy 1.1.2** Water and land uses shall be developed in accordance with:

- Figure 3.1.1, Baywide Water and Land Use Designations;
- Table 3.1.2, Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations; and
- Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations.

Uses not specified in *Table 3.1.2, Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations* and *Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations*, shall not be permitted unless otherwise allowed pursuant to *Section 6.3, Development Conformance (Chapter 6, Plan Implementation and Development Conformance)*.

**WLU Policy 1.1.3** Secondary uses shall be allowed only limited development potential to provide protection for primary uses under the following conditions:

- a. Secondary uses are permitted in water and on land only as identified in Table 3.1.2, Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations and Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations.
- b. Development of specific secondary uses shall comply with applicable regulations (refer to *Section 3.1.8, Secondary Use Calculations*).
- c. Secondary uses must be consistent with the standards included in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**WLU Policy 1.1.4** All development shall be in accordance with the applicable standards included in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards* and *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**WLU Policy 1.1.5** Unique conditions within a planning district or subdistrict, are specified within the applicable “Special Allowances” subsection for that planning district (refer special allowances sections included in *Chapters 5.1 through 5.10*).

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Special allowances provide specific detail on allowable uses, conditions, or operations in specific locations on Tidelands. They are intended to address unique situations in either a planning district or a subdistrict.

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**WLU Policy 1.1.6** Allowable water and land uses within the District shall be in accordance with one of ~~the five~~ Public Trust–related categories or ancillary uses that support and accommodate Public Trust uses (refer to *Table 3.1.2, Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations* and *Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations*):

- a. Commerce
- b. Environmental Stewardship
- c. Fisheries
- d. Navigation
- e. Recreation
- ~~f. Government Facilities~~

## WLU Objective 1.2

Identify each water and land use’s functional dependency to the water

**WLU Policy 1.2.1** Allowable water and land uses listed in *Table 3.1.2, Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations* and *Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations*, shall



be categorized based on their locational and functional dependency to the water, consistent with the Coastal Act priorities, as follows:

- a. **Coastal-dependent**: Any development or use that requires a site on or adjacent to marine or coastal waters to be able to function.
- b. **Coastal-related**: Any development or use that is dependent on a coastal-dependent development or use.
- c. **Coastal-enhancing**: Any development or use that does not require a location directly near marine or coastal waters to be able to function but that provides visitor-serving functions and contributions that enhance the Public Trust responsibilities of the District.

Any additional water and land uses added to the *Table 3.1.2, Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations* and *Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations*, under a future amendment to the Plan shall be categorized accordingly.

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These categories have origins and historical application on Tidelands dating back to 1981, when the first Coastal Act-compliant Port Master Plan was certified by CCC. For more detailed information, refer to *Section 1.3, Legislative Framework (Chapter 1, Background)*.

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### WLU Objective 1.3

Prioritize coastal-dependent and coastal-related uses

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Pursuant to Section 30255 of the Coastal Act, coastal-dependent uses are prioritized over coastal-related uses on or near the shoreline. Further, Section 30001.5 of the Coastal Act prioritizes coastal-dependent and coastal-related uses over other uses, such as coastal enhancing uses. Coastal-enhancing uses are a coastal use category that has been carried forward in the Port Master Plan since it was originally certified by CCC in 1981.

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**WLU Policy 1.3.1** The District shall prioritize allowable uses based on their location and functional dependency to the coast. The priority is as follows:

- a. Coastal-dependent
- b. Coastal-related
- c. Coastal-enhancing

These categories will be used to identify the type and extent of planned improvements or contributions that will be required of development, based on a

development's mix of coastal dependent, coastal-related, and coastal-enhancing uses (refer to *WLU Goal 7*). These planned improvements facilitate public health and safety and the public welfare and provide public coastal access.

## WLU Goal 2

### *Celebrate the diverse character of the Tidelands*

#### WLU Objective 2.1

Delineate planning district areas organized around their unique character and physical, recognizable location

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This Plan divides the District's jurisdiction into ~~10~~ten delineated planning districts that have been defined in a manner that aggregates areas into physically recognizable units that conform closely to established municipal boundaries. The planning districts reflect the unique character and diversity of different areas and provide location-specific requirements for improvements and standards. The vision, special allowances, planned improvements, and development standards for each planning district are described in *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*. Water and land use acreage tables have been provided for each planning district, along with maps identifying land use designations, mobility options, and requirements for views and pathways.

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**WLU Policy 2.1.1** The planning districts shall be established based on their physical, recognizable location and consideration of established municipal boundaries and shall be organized in the following manner (refer to *Figure 3.1.1, Baywide Water and Land Use Designations*):

- Planning District 1: Shelter Island
- Planning District 2: Harbor Island
- Planning District 3: Embarcadero
- Planning District 4: Working Waterfront
- Planning District 5: National City Bayfront – not a part of this Plan
- Planning District 6: Chula Vista Bayfront – not a part of this Plan
- Planning District 7: South Bay – Pond 20 portion not a part of this Plan
- Planning District 8: Imperial Beach Oceanfront
- Planning District 9: Silver Strand
- Planning District 10: Coronado Bayfront

**WLU Policy 2.1.2** Planning districts shall be organized by subdistricts, as necessary, to differentiate their distinct character. For planning districts not containing subdistricts, reference to subdistrict visions, policies, and standards shall apply to the entire planning district.

## **WLU Objective 2.2**

Implement new development in a manner that blends with and enhances the surrounding character and qualities

**WLU Policy 2.2.1** The District and its permittees shall implement planned improvements and special allowances to facilitate public health, safety, and welfare and provide public coastal access and enjoyment of the waterfront (refer to *Chapter 5, Planning Districts, Planned Improvements*).

**WLU Policy 2.2.2** To maintain a planning district's distinct character, all development shall be in accordance with the associated subdistrict vision (refer to *Chapter 5, Planning Districts, Subdistrict Vision*) or planning district vision (refer to *Chapter 5, Planning Districts, Vision*), where applicable.

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Planning districts have specific development standards that address building standards (e.g., height, orientation, stepbacks, and setbacks) and public realm standards (e.g., promenade width and walkway dimensions). These standards are intended to implement the unique vision of each individual planning district.

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**WLU Policy 2.2.3** Phased development shall be coordinated in a manner to ensure that landside and water access improvements are integrated in a cohesive and complementary fashion (refer to *Chapter 5, Planning Districts, Planned Improvements*).

## **WLU Objective 2.3**

Honor the maritime and cultural history of Tidelands

**WLU Policy 2.3.1** The District and its permittees shall support opportunities for strategic placement of interpretive informational signage and commemorative artifacts that convey Tideland's maritime and cultural history.

**WLU Policy 2.3.2** The District and its permittees shall share the history of Tidelands by engaging in strategic engagement activities with the public.

## WLU Objective 2.4

Honor the natural environment's contributions to San Diego Bay's ecological systems

**WLU Policy 2.4.1** There shall be no net loss of Conservation/Intertidal and Conservation Open Space acreage throughout Tidelands.

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For more policies related to protection of natural resources on Tidelands, see the Ecology Element.

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## WLU Goal 3

*Enhance access to the water (or to the coast) and to the public realm*

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As established in Section 30001.5 of the Coastal Act, the goals of the State are to enhance the coastal zone environment, increase public access to and along the coast, and maximize public recreational opportunities, in addition to encouraging coordinated planning and development with regional and State initiatives. Consistent with the Coastal Act, this element, together with *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, establishes public realm standards that are intended to be applied Baywide, whereas more site-specific standards are established in *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*.

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## WLU Objective 3.1

Protect and provide physical access to the water and -the public realm

**WLU Policy 3.1.1** A network of pathways and water-based transfer points shall connect the comprehensive waterfront open space network and public realm areas on Tidelands.

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During visioning, "green necklace" was identified as a goal/principle. Since then, it has been further developed into the open space network. Refer to Chapter 1 for background on the visioning process.

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**WLU Policy 3.1.2** The District—independently, assigned through partnerships with the District, or through CDPs issued by the District—shall plan, design, and implement a comprehensive waterfront open space network that provides access to and throughout the

public realm on Tidelands and enhances proximate connections to the water for the public and priority coastal uses. These improvements shall be developed in accordance with:

- a. Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards; and
- b. *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**WLU Policy 3.1.3** The District and its permittees shall maintain, protect, and enhance existing public coastal-dependent recreational facilities, such as, but not limited to, boat ramps and piers that provide coastal access.

**WLU Policy 3.1.4** Permittees of coastal-enhancing development shall provide direct access to the water's edge and increase physical accessibility to the water by providing overlooks, step-down areas, or similar opportunities for the public to access the water, especially in areas where those opportunities do not exist.

**WLU Policy 3.1.5** Protect and, where feasible, expand waterside amenities, such as water-based transfer points, overnight transient docking, free or lower cost short-term public docking, anchorages, launch areas for nonmotorized watercraft, and boat launch facilities.

**WLU Policy 3.1.6** A waterside promenade shall be provided as part of development that abuts the waterfront, in accordance with:

- a. Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards; and
- b. *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**WLU Policy 3.1.7** Non-waterside development with obstructed public access shall provide physical connections (e.g., walkways) to the water, in accordance with:

- a. Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards; and
- b. *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**WLU Policy 3.1.8** Development adjacent to Recreation Open Space shall comply with, height limit, setback, and stepback requirements in accordance with:

- a. Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards; and
- b. *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

## WLU Objective 3.2

Protect and provide visual access to the water

**WLU Policy 3.2.1** Visual access locations (scenic vista areas, view corridor extensions, Window to the Bay, and walkways) shall be maintained and protected, as shown on the *Chapter 5, Planning Districts: Coastal Access Views and Pathways Maps*.

**WLU Policy 3.2.2** Permittees of development shall preserve visual access through scenic vista areas, view corridor extensions, and walkways, in accordance with:

- a. Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards;
- b. *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict; and
- c. *Chapter 5, Planning Districts* applicable Coastal Access Views and Pathways Maps.

**WLU Policy 3.2.3** Coastal-enhancing development should provide opportunities for the public to view maritime operations when located nearby from vantage points that are physically accessible.

**WLU Policy 3.2.4** Development, when located adjacent to commercial fishing operations, shall provide opportunities for public viewing of commercial fishing activities, such as fresh fish offloading, net mending, and fresh fish markets, to reinforce the working waterfront identity.

**WLU Policy 3.2.5** Development shall be set back from the water's edge and recreation open space to avoid creating a walling-off effect.

## WLU Goal 4

*Preserve and enliven the public realm*

### WLU Objective 4.1

Preserve the public realm

**WLU Policy 4.1.1** There shall be no net loss of acreage designated as Recreation Open Space in a subdistrict or in a planning district if no subdistrict exists.

**WLU Policy 4.1.2** Recreation Open Space should be designated along the water's edge.

**WLU Policy 4.1.3** Recreation Open Space areas shall be publicly accessible to a diverse user group with the intent of providing a variety of water-oriented experiences.

**WLU Policy 4.1.4** Public accessways and recreation facilities provided as part of development shall be maintained for public use over the anticipated life of the development with which they are associated.

**WLU Policy 4.1.5** The design and location of Recreation Open Space shall be in accordance with Section 4.2, Recreation Open Space and Activating Features Standards (*Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*).

**WLU Policy 4.1.6** The District shall require, where feasible, the integration of non-privatized, physically accessible public realm areas and amenities into development such as parks, courtyards, water features, gardens, passageways, paseos, and plazas.

**WLU Policy 4.1.7** The District shall require permittees of coastal-enhancing development to allow, maintain, and promote free, public access to the public realm on their development site.

**WLU Policy 4.1.8** No new private or quasi-private piers, gangways, or docks associated or connected to residential uses shall be permitted on Tidelands.

## **WLU Objective 4.2**

Provide opportunities for the public to explore and participate in a diverse mix of activities on Tidelands

**WLU Policy 4.2.1** The District shall require permittees of coastal-enhancing development to provide a wide array of uses for the public that:

- a. Offer a variety of recreational uses;
- b. Complement adjacent waterfront uses and activities; ~~and~~ or
- c. Maximize attributes of each location to offer a range of experiences to the user and appeal to a variety of visitors.

**WLU Policy 4.2.2** The District shall encourage establishment of activating features that support existing amenities and introduce new activities in recreation areas. Permittees, of development containing Recreation Open Space within the leasehold, shall plan, design, and implement activating features, which are:

- a. Commensurate with the intensity of land uses within the permittee's development site;
- b. Consistent with an Activation Plan developed by the permittee and approved by the District;
- c. In accordance with Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards; and
- d. In accordance with *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.



**WLU Policy 4.2.3** Attractions are encouraged within the Commercial Recreation land use designation and shall be:

- a. Sited to increase the use of, and be integrated with, the waterfront experience;
- b. Located in areas supported by mobility hubs, curbside management, and pedestrian amenities to support multimodal access throughout Tidelands; and
- c. Complementary to other visitor-serving attractions.

**WLU Policy 4.2.4** Development-related signage shall not impede or detract from public views of the coast. Signage shall be consistent with *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and other District signage guidelines.

**WLU Policy 4.2.5** Development shall include wayfinding signage to inform the public of nearby waterside promenades, scenic vista areas, and key public areas and amenities such as docks, piers, and beaches.

**WLU Policy 4.2.6** All parks, including those within leaseholds, shall be open to the general public during park hours for at least 85 percent of the year. No more than 15 percent of the year shall permitted temporary large special events (in accordance with the District's procedures and guidelines, once established) limit public access (i.e., exclude the public or require admission for entry) in parks. The 15 percent shall be distributed throughout the year and not occur only in the summer months.

### **WLU Objective 4.3**

Expand and enhance waterside recreational facilities

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The District shall preserve the public's right to fish on and from public lands of the State and in the water consistent with the Port Act and State of California Constitution, Article 1, Section 25.

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**WLU Policy 4.3.1** The District shall encourage boating and pier access for recreational and subsistence fishing throughout Tidelands, where feasible, by requiring permittees of applicable development to provide public fishing or viewing piers and boating access. Maintenance may be provided by third parties.

**WLU Policy 4.3.2** The District shall retain, where feasible, temporary anchorages for transient recreational vessels.

**WLU Policy 4.3.3** Designated anchorage areas shall be located:

- a. To minimize interference with navigation; and
- b. Where support facilities are available.

**WLU Policy 4.3.4** Permittees of recreational marina development shall incorporate low-cost transient docking slips in their recreational marina.

**WLU Policy 4.3.5** Proposed recreational boating facilities in Tidelands shall, to the extent feasible, be designed and located in such a fashion so as not to interfere with the needs of the commercial fishing industry.

## **WLU Goal 5**

*Honor the water through a well-planned District*

### **WLU Objective 5.1**

Maximize benefits to and minimize conflicts with coastal-dependent uses

**WLU Policy 5.1.1** The District shall continue to maintain, expand, and enhance District facilities consistent with the Port Act and in support of the District's mission. For more detail, refer to *Chapter 1, Introduction*.

**WLU Policy 5.1.2** Conservation/Intertidal and Conservation Open Space use designations shall be enhanced, restored, and protected as further described in *ECO Goal 1 (Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element)*.

**WLU Policy 5.1.3** All development shall be located, designed, and constructed to:

- a. Give highest priority to the use of existing land space in harbors for coastal-dependent port purposes, including, but not limited to, navigational facilities, shipping industries, commercial fishing, sportfishing, maritime commerce, and necessary support and access facilities.
- b. Provide for other benefits consistent with the Public Trust, including, but not limited to: improved recreational opportunities in the public realm, including Recreation Open Space that is adjacent to the water's edge, or the conservation of adjacent wildlife habitat areas, to the extent feasible.

## **Commerce and Navigation Uses**

### **WLU Objective 5.2**

Maximize opportunities to retain and expand maritime operations

**WLU Policy 5.2.1** The District shall encourage new development or rehabilitation of District maritime assets, including improvements to maritime berthing facilities.

**WLU Policy 5.2.2** Areas for deep-water berthing shall be preserved for uses and activities that depend on deep water, ~~such as~~including but not limited to commercial fishing facilities, research vessels, cruise ships, cargo ships, ~~and~~-visiting military vessels, historic vessels, barges, and ferries. Deep-water berthing areas may be maintained by third parties through partnerships or leases with the District.

**WLU Policy 5.2.3** Conversion of land use designations directly adjacent to deep-water berthing to an alternative designation that may be in conflict with or that may restrict access to the deep-water berthing operations or activities is discouraged.

**WLU Policy 5.2.4** The District shall support maintenance and development of maritime berthing and related facilities to sustain the continued operations of maritime facilities.

**WLU Policy 5.2.5** Maritime operations are inherently coastal-dependent or coastal-related uses and are important to the District and the region. Therefore, maritime operations may be allowed to limit waterside access opportunities in and around active operations, but alternative access shall be provided to promote coastal access to the maximum extent feasible.

#### Fisheries Uses

#### **WLU Objective 5.3**

Retain and enhance facilities for fisheries operations

**WLU Policy 5.3.1** The District shall protect commercial fishing water and land use areas.

**WLU Policy 5.3.2** Permittees of development shall prioritize and ensure the functionality of commercial fishing operations by locating landside support uses, such as parking, loading and offloading, and processing, immediately adjacent to associated berthing areas.

**WLU Policy 5.3.3** The District shall support commercial fishing operations by facilitating improvements to piers and to storage, loading and offloading, and processing areas at existing commercial fishing facilities.

**WLU Policy 5.3.4** The District shall promote the redevelopment of existing commercial fishing facilities.

**WLU Policy 5.3.5** The District shall allow the redevelopment of sportfishing operations that do not interfere with commercial fishing operations.

## WLU Goal 6

### *Expand the collection of lower cost visitor and recreational facilities*

Lower cost visitor and recreational facilities offer valuable opportunities for coastal access to the public. These recreational places are located throughout Tidelands and include facilities such as parks and waterside amenities such as public fishing piers, launch areas for motorized and nonmotorized watercraft, and overnight accommodations.

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Coastal Act Section 30213, states:

Lower cost visitor and recreational facilities shall be protected, encouraged, and, where feasible, provided. Developments providing public recreational opportunities are preferred. The commission shall not: (1) require that overnight room rentals be fixed at an amount certain for any privately owned and operated hotel, motel, or other similar visitor-serving facility located on either public or private lands; or (2) establish or approve any method for the identification of low or moderate income persons for the purpose of determining eligibility for overnight room rentals in any such facilities.

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Consistent with the Coastal Act, the District supports the provision of lower cost visitor-serving and recreational facilities by encouraging the expansion of existing facilities, as well as protecting the current inventory on Tidelands. (As of the certification date of this Plan, Month ##, ####).

### WLU Objective 6.1

Encourage the development of opportunities for a variety of visitors to access, recreate, and stay overnight on Tidelands

**WLU Policy 6.1.1** Permittees of development are encouraged to provide a variety of lower cost visitor and recreational facilities to improve coastal access.

**WLU Policy 6.1.2** Recreation Open Space areas shall support programming and a variety of passive and active recreational activities, with a wide range of affordability and price points to ensure all visitors are able and encouraged to experience the waterfront.

**WLU Policy 6.1.3** To offer flexibility to permittees, the District may offer a range of geographic options or a District-established in-lieu fee program for the development of new, or replacement, lower cost visitor and recreational facilities.

**WLU Policy 6.1.4** The District may elect to establish an in-lieu fee program that permittees may participate in to satisfy the requirement for provision of lower cost visitor and recreational facilities, with the following conditions:

- a. The in-lieu fee program shall apply only where the provision of lower cost visitor and recreational facilities is not feasible either on the existing development site or elsewhere on Tidelands.
- b. Any collected in-lieu fees shall be used on Tidelands for the provision of lower cost visitor and recreational facilities.
- c. For lower cost overnight accommodations only, the following exceptions apply:
  1. In assessing the feasibility for on-Tidelands lower cost accommodations, the District may consider whether the required amount of new or replaced lower cost overnight accommodations can be accomplished in one development.
  2. Collected in-lieu fees shall be used to develop only lower cost overnight accommodations (in order of priority):
    - i. On Tidelands, or
    - ii. In the San Diego County Coastal Zone, if on Tidelands is not feasible.

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For purposes of this Port Master Plan, ~~visitor overnight accommodations~~ hotels and motels shall be ~~defined~~ determined as lower, moderate, or higher cost as follows:

1. Lower cost: ~~For hotels or motels, the average daily room rate of all economy hotels and motels in the San Diego County Coastal Zone that have room rates that are 25 percent below the Statewide Coastal Zone average daily room rate or lower. Economy hotels and motels are AAA-rated one- or two-diamond hotels, or equivalent. Lower cost overnight accommodations shall also include campgrounds, hostels, and recreational vehicle parks because these overnight accommodations are inherently lower cost. For hotels or motels, the average daily room rate of all economy hotels and motels in the San Diego County Coastal Zone that have room rates that are 25 percent below the Statewide Coastal Zone average daily room rate or lower. Economy hotels and motels are AAA-rated one- or two-diamond hotels, or equivalent.~~
2. Moderate cost: The average daily hotel or motel room rate in the San Diego County Coastal Zone that is between the lower cost and the higher cost.
3. Higher cost: The average daily hotel or motel room rate in the San Diego County Coastal Zone that is 25 percent higher than the Statewide Coastal Zone average daily room rate or greater.

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For purposes of this Port Master Plan, examples of lower cost overnight accommodations that are inherently lower cost may include but are not limited to hostels, campgrounds, yurts, recreational vehicle parks, or tent campsites; or may include features which lower the cost of stay, such as but not limited to kitchenettes, free wi-fi, free or reduced cost breakfast, and free parking.

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## WLU Objective 6.2

Protect the Tidelands' portfolio of lower cost visitor and recreational facilities

**WLU Policy 6.2.1** Lower cost visitor and recreational facilities, including lower cost overnight accommodations, shall be protected in the aggregate on Tidelands. The number of existing overnight accommodations should be maintained and any future loss of lower cost overnight accommodations should be mitigated. Protection of existing facilities allows for preventive maintenance, major maintenance, or facility upgrades even if temporary closure or limited public access to the facility occurs during these activities and times.

**WLU Policy 6.2.2** Replacement of lower cost overnight accommodations shall be provided (in order of priority) based on feasibility:

- a. On the existing development site;
- b. Elsewhere on Tidelands; or
- c. Through contribution to a District-established in-lieu fee program, if created, and the in-lieu fees are contributed before commencement of construction of new higher cost overnight accommodations and displacement of any lower cost overnight accommodations.

**WLU Policy 6.2.3** Replacement of lower cost overnight accommodations occurring elsewhere on Tidelands or on an existing development site (refer to *WLU Policy 6.2.2[a-b]*) shall apply one of the following conditions:

- a. Must be in place before the removal of the displaced lower cost overnight accommodations; or
- b. Must compensate for the temporary loss (i.e., a lower cost overnight accommodation[s] is removed before replacement lower cost overnight accommodations are approved for use or occupancy). This may be addressed through a District-established in-lieu fee program (refer to *WLU Policy 6.1.3*).

**WLU Policy 6.2.4** Lower cost overnight accommodations displaced through new development, redevelopment, demolition, or closure shall be replaced with lower cost overnight

accommodations at a ratio to be determined by a lower cost overnight accommodation offset program.

**WLU Policy 6.2.5** Displaced lower cost visitor and recreational facilities, excluding overnight accommodations, shall be replaced with comparable facilities that may be of a similar or different type if specific conditions are demonstrated through a comparative demand study (refer to *WLU Policy 6.2.6* and *WLU Policy 6.2.7*). The comparative demand study must be submitted and approved by the District before the project application is submitted to the District.

**WLU Policy 6.2.6** For replacement of displaced lower cost visitor and recreational facilities, excluding overnight accommodations, with a facility (or facilities) of a similar type(s) (refer to *WLU Policy 6.2.5*), the comparative demand study must demonstrate:

- a. The new facility will likely result in an equal or increased amount of public use when compared to the facility being replaced; and
- b. When implemented, the new facility will be of a scale and size comparable to those of other, similar facilities in a coastal setting.

**WLU Policy 6.2.7** For replacement of displaced lower cost visitor and recreational facilities with a facility (or facilities) of different type(s) (refer to *WLU Policy 6.2.5*), the comparative demand study must demonstrate:

- a. The new lower cost visitor and recreational facility will likely provide greater opportunities for a variety of visitors to access and recreate on Tidelands than the facility being replaced; and
- b. There is an increase in demand for the replacement lower cost visitor and recreational facility compared with the existing facility.

### **WLU Objective 6.3**

Increase the District's inventory of lower cost overnight accommodations

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Refer to Chapter 5, Planning Districts for locations identified for lower cost overnight accommodations.

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**WLU Policy 6.3.1** Development containing higher cost overnight accommodations is required to provide lower cost overnight accommodations. The provision of lower cost overnight accommodations may be provided through:

- a. Construction of new facilities,
- b. Conversion of existing overnight accommodations to lower cost overnight accommodations, or



- c. Contribution to a District-established in-lieu fee program (refer to *WLU Policy 6.1.3*).

**WLU Policy 6.3.2** Development that includes new higher cost overnight accommodations shall provide lower cost overnight accommodations units at an amount equivalent to 25 percent of the total number of the proposed higher cost overnight accommodation units.

**WLU Policy 6.3.3** Lower cost overnight accommodations required because of development of higher cost overnight accommodations shall be provided on the existing development site. If it is proven that development of lower cost overnight accommodations is infeasible on-site, at the discretion of the District, the requirement for lower cost overnight accommodations may then be satisfied elsewhere on Tidelands, or lastly through a contribution to a District-established in-lieu fee program.

## **WLU Goal 7**

*Provide coastal and public improvements through reinvestment and partnerships*

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With a few exceptions, all development on Tidelands occurs on Public Trust lands. Based on fiduciary responsibilities outlined in the Port Act, revenues generated from development on Tidelands, typically accomplished through public-private or public-public partnerships between the District and third parties and with limited exceptions, are reinvested on Tidelands. Furthermore, there is an expectation that open space and public realm improvements will be coordinated, planned, and provided through these partnerships. As a result, value can be added to Tidelands through partnerships with a shared purpose.

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## **WLU Objective 7.1**

Identify and require implementation of a variety of planned improvements to enhance each planning district and further the Public Trust

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Planned improvements provide enhanced coastal access to Tidelands, on land and between the water-land interface, or define the thresholds for development for appealable projects consistent with the Coastal Act.

Planned improvements are essential for public health and safety and for the public welfare and therefore must provide safe and efficient mobility, parking, and access to, from, and through

developments and must provide a benefit to developments by unlocking value in development sites and providing coastal access and recreation, as required by the Coastal Act.

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**WLU Policy 7.1.1** Permittees of development derives benefits from its location on Tidelands and, accordingly, shall provide or contribute to planned improvements that facilitate public health and safety and the public welfare and provide public coastal access and enjoyment of the waterfront.

**WLU Policy 7.1.2** Except as set forth under *WLU Policy 7.3.3*, permittees of all major development shall be required to provide or contribute toward planned improvements identified for a planning district in *Chapter 5, Planning Districts, Planned Improvements*. The three primary categories of planned improvements are defined below:

- a. **Landside access**: Improvements to transportation and mobility infrastructure that enhance the public's ability to access and explore the public realm and perform commerce on Tidelands. Landside access may include mobility hubs, improvements to a variety of accessways, and implementation of the bayfront circulator.
- b. **Coastal access**: Physical features designed to provide new or enhance existing water access. Examples include pier improvements, overnight transient docking and mooring, public water access, and short-term public docking.
- c. **Visitor-serving commercial uses**: Visitor-serving commercial uses provide opportunities for the public to access and enjoy Tidelands, including the use of non-water-oriented retail and overnight accommodations.

Permittees of minor development may be required to provide or contribute toward planned improvements as identified for a planning district in *Chapter 5, Planning Districts, Planned Improvements* and as supported by a subsequent program created by the District.

## **WLU Objective 7.2**

Determine development contributions relative to their location and functional dependency from the water

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Coastal Act Section 30255 sets forth the priority of coastal-dependent developments, stating "coastal-dependent developments shall have priority over other developments on or near the shoreline. Except as provided elsewhere in this division, coastal-dependent developments shall not be sited in a wetland. When appropriate, coastal-related developments should be accommodated within reasonable proximity to the coastal-dependent uses they support."

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The following policies are based on the coastal use categories specified in *WLU Goal 1*, including coastal-dependent, coastal-related, and coastal-enhancing uses.

**WLU Policy 7.2.1** The level of required contribution to planned improvements for permittees of major development shall be based on their assigned category, as described below and as identified in each corresponding planning district or subdistrict:

- a. **Coastal-dependent:** Development of coastal-dependent uses shall provide or contribute to mobility hub planned improvements to ensure the efficient movement of goods and people to, from, and around Tidelands and for public health and safety and for the public welfare.
- b. **Coastal-related:** Development of coastal-related uses shall provide or contribute to enhancement of transportation and mobility infrastructure and shall enhance the public's ability to access and explore the public realm and perform commerce on Tidelands. In addition, development of coastal-related uses shall provide or contribute to landside public access planned improvements. These features further public health and safety and the public welfare by providing safe and efficient access to the Bay.
- c. **Coastal-enhancing:** Development of coastal-enhancing uses shall be required to provide or contribute to landside public access and coastal access features as a part of such development. These features further public health and safety and the public welfare by providing safe and efficient access to the Bay.

Permittees of development may be required to provide similar contributions or less of a contribution toward planned improvements subject to the discretion of the District.

A list of planned improvements for development is set forth for each subdistrict (or planning district, where applicable). All requirements shall be provided concurrent with the proposed development consistent with the applicable *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and *Chapter 5, Planning Districts* (including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict), to further public health and safety and the public welfare, the Coastal Act, the Port Act, and Port Master Plan goals.

### **WLU Objective 7.3**

Ensure development contributes appropriately to the building or funding of planned improvements

**WLU Policy 7.3.1** The District shall establish a program for the implementation of planned improvements, including how contributions may be made by development. In this program, the District may establish a financing mechanism as an alternative measure to satisfy the planned improvement requirements.

**WLU Policy 7.3.2** Two or more new permittees of development may partner to contribute to the implementation and funding of one or more planned improvements.

**WLU Policy 7.3.3** All major developments shall provide or contribute to planned improvements in a planning district or subdistrict. However, certain types of developments are excluded from this requirement. The following developments are excluded from providing or contributing to planned improvements:

- a. District-administered projects;
- b. Government agency facilities responsible for safety, security, and customs;
- c. Commercial fishing facilities;
- d. Lower cost visitor-serving overnight accommodations; and
- e. Any planned improvement (as listed in the subdistrict) developed independently or as part of a major development.

**WLU Policy 7.3.4** Development implemented in phases shall submit to the District a project phasing plan that addresses how the development of proposed improvements will align with the phasing, financing, and construction of the proposed development. This phasing plan shall be submitted to the District for its approval before issuance of the first Coastal Act Approval for the development other than those needed for due diligence efforts.

**WLU Policy 7.3.5** Locations of planned improvements shall be prioritized as follows:

- a. On-site;
- b. In the same subdistrict as the proposed development;
- c. In the same planning district as the proposed development activity; or
- d. Elsewhere on Tidelands in the Coastal Zone.

Further detail regarding planned improvements is specified in *Chapter 5, Planning Districts, Planned Improvements*.

## **WLU Goal 8**

### *Collaborative Baywide planning*

#### **WLU Objective 8.1**

Coordinate on Baywide planning efforts

**WLU Policy 8.1.1** The District shall build on existing agency partnerships to strengthen communications, develop new methods to share information, and coordinate initiatives to improve the District’s waterfront.

**WLU Policy 8.1.2** The District shall provide opportunities for the public to learn about the District’s mission and projects through community engagement, participation, and communication.

**WLU Policy 8.1.3** The District shall continue to provide opportunities for interested and affected parties (including but not limited to tenants, agencies, stakeholders, and the general public) to engage in early, active, and ongoing participation in public decision-making processes.

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Pursuant to Section 30255 of the Coastal Act, coastal-dependent uses are prioritized over coastal-related uses on or near the shoreline. Further, Section 30001.5 of the Coastal Act prioritizes coastal-dependent and coastal-related uses over other uses, such as coastal-enhancing uses. Coastal-enhancing uses are a coastal use category that has been carried forward in the Port Master Plan since it was originally certified by CCC in 1981.

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**WLU Policy 8.1.4** The District may coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions to align development standards for consistency between a subdistrict’s development standards and those of the adjacent area, where feasible.

### **3.1.4 Water and Land Use Designations**

#### **3.1.4(A) Water and Land Use Designations: Map and Acreages**

This Plan establishes 19 water and land use designations to ensure that a wide variety of uses are properly located throughout Tidelands and that appropriate space is provided for each use. The Plan also ensures that each use is appropriately sited based on character and compatibility with other adjacent uses. Each water and land use designation includes a number of allowable use types which are permitted within each designation. The Plan also provides a greater level of detail about these uses in *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, particularly relating to more specific development requirements at the planning district level of review.

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Baywide and Planning District maps are based on the best available Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping at the time of this Plan’s adoption and certification. They are not based on site-specific surveys and therefore should not be relied upon for survey purposes or civil engineering level analysis for proposed or existing development and activities. Maps shall only apply within the District’s jurisdiction. While geographic data may be represented outside of

District boundaries, the District takes no responsibility for the accuracy or management of the data.

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### 3.1.4(B) Piers and Platforms

Across Tidelands, there are structures in the water that connect to land, such as piers, platforms, docks, and slips. These structures have been classified with either a water or a land use designation based on the size of the structure, as follows:

- Piers that are more than one-quarter acre in size are assigned a land use designation on the water and land use maps. Piers that have historically been assigned land use designations in the previously certified Port Master Plan (Month ##, ####) shall also be assigned a land use designation in the current Plan (as certified Month ##, ####);
- Platforms are assigned a land use designation on the water and land use maps; and
- Docks and slips are included in their surrounding water use designation on the water and land use maps.

### 3.1.5 Allowable Use Regulations

Table 3.1.2, *Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations* and Table 3.1.3, *Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations* identify the use types allowed across Tidelands according to the water or land use designations. The allowable use types (both water and land) are organized into Public Trust categories (i.e., commerce, environmental stewardship fisheries, navigation, and recreation, ~~and government facilities~~) in accordance with WLU Policy 1.1.6.

Refer to Table 3.1.4, *Description of Water and Land Use Designations* for a description of the designation's character. Table 3.1.5, *Description of Allowable Use Types* provide further detail about specific uses (e.g., facilities, structures, or operations) that are allowed within the corresponding water and land use designations. The glossary contains additional definitions for specific terms referenced in Table 3.1.5, *Description of Allowable Use Types*, and should be consulted for further interpretation.

To allow flexibility for development, and concurrently provide greater certainty to the prioritization and protection of certain uses, the Allowable Use Types (both water and land) are identified as primary uses, secondary uses, or not permitted uses (Table 3.1.2, *Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations* and Table 3.1.3, *Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations*). The intent is that primary uses take precedent over secondary uses consistent with WLU Policy 1.1.3, as further described below:

1. **Primary Use:** The preferred and dominant use in a water or land use designation. The primary use(s) ("P") for which land or a building is or may be intended, occupied, maintained, arranged, or designed.



2. **Secondary Use:** Secondary uses (“S”) complement primary uses identified in a water and land use designation but are not the preferred use and should not dominate any development site or impede, interfere, or create conflicts with the functionality of the priority primary use. The following conditions apply to secondary uses:
  - a. Secondary uses are limited to 25 percent of the total development area on a development site;
  - b. A secondary use may be developed only after, or concurrently with, development of a primary use unless a plan for different phasing of all the primary and secondary uses in a cohesive development is approved by the District; and
  - c. Secondary uses shall be sited in a manner that reserves 75 percent of functional ground floor water/shoreline frontage for primary uses.
3. Refer also to *Section 3.1.8, Secondary Use Calculations* for standards and protocols for assessing secondary uses.
4. Not Permitted Use: Uses (“-”) that are not allowed in a water or land use designation.
5. Additional use types that are currently not listed as a primary use or secondary use in any water or land use designation ~~and may be a permitted, if compatible with the associated use but must be compatible with the~~ water or land use designation, ~~its allowable uses and treated in the same manner.~~ They must also be an allowed Public Trust use.

### 3.1.6 Description of Water and Land Use Designations

Descriptions of water and land use designations that define the character of the designations but are not intended to identify all the allowed uses. Refer to *Table 3.1.4, Description of Water and Land Use Designations* for a description of the designation’s character.

#### [Figure 3.1.1 Baywide Water and Land Use Designation](#)



[Table 3.1.1 Baywide Water and Land Use Acreages](#)

<b>WATER USES</b>	<b>ACRES</b>
Anchorage	150.56
Commercial Fishing Berthing	29.79
Conservation / Inter-tidal	268.70
Industrial and Deep Water Berthing	150.54
Marine Services Berthing	15.46
Navigation Corridor	223.47
Open Bay / Water	<del>749.12</del> <b>748.65</b>
Recreational Berthing	332.17
Sportfishing Berthing	11.11
Subtotal - Water Uses	1930. <del>4390</del>
<b>LAND USES</b>	<b>ACRES</b>
Commercial Fishing	7.24
Commercial Recreation	312.88
Institutional / Roadway	133.46
Marine Sales and Services	8.67
Marine Terminal	105.62
Maritime Services and Industrial	155.89
Recreation Open Space <sup>1</sup>	<del>2807.42</del> <b>2951.27</b>
Sportfishing	4.57
Visitor-Serving Marine Terminal	12.11
Subtotal - Land Uses	<del>1,020.37</del> <b>1,020.84</b>
Subtotal – Water and Land Uses	<del>2,951.27</del> <b>2,951.27</b>
Areas not Included	Acres
Planning District 5: National City Bayfront	477.74
Planning District 6: Chula Vista Bayfront	1,905.29
Pond 20 (Portion of Planning District 7: South Bay)	95.16
Subtotal – Areas Not Included	2,478.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<del>5,429.46</del> <b>5,429.46</b>

<sup>1</sup>Listed acreage ~~does not~~ include 5 6.3 acres of above-grade Recreation Open Space

[Table 3.1.2 Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations](#)

[Table 3.1.3 Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations](#)

### 3.1.7 Additional Requirements

In addition to the policies in the Water and Land Use Element and the allowances stipulated in *Table 3.1.2, Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations* and *Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations*, the water and land use designations and allowable use types have the following additional requirements: The following correspond to the reference numbers in *Table 3.1.2 Allowable Use Types of Water Use Designations* and *Table 3.1.3 Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations*:

1. **Commercial Fishing Berthing Water Use Designation:** Allowed secondary uses in the Commercial Fishing Berthing designation are limited to the following (listed in order of priority ranking): spill response services; marine towing services; aquaculture; and other coastal-dependent commercial uses that do not interfere, conflict, or are not incompatible with commercial fishing operations. Allowed secondary uses are subject to the defined limitations for secondary uses, and the following provisions:
  - a. In addition, a termination provision shall be specified in all applicable Coastal Development Permits, California Coastal Act exclusions and/or Commercial Berthing Permits issued pursuant to the Port of San Diego Tariff. The termination provision shall state: “In the event berthing, off-loading or turn-around is required for a bona fide commercial fishing vessel, documentation of the request for termination shall be submitted to Maritime Operations, or the successor department, so that Commercial Fishing berthing and associated activities shall be accommodated on an interim and long-term basis.”
  - b. An administrative process consistent with these requirements, and established in consultation with commercial fishing-focused stakeholders, such as the San Diego Fishermen’s Working Group, its successor, or functional equivalent in order to ensure the maximum benefit to the Commercial Fishing industry, will be created and administered by District Maritime Operations, or the successor department, in order to set forth the details of managing and monitoring the aforementioned requests and terminations. The management process will abide by a prioritized “first-in/first-out” ranking of secondary uses that has been established based on compatibility with Commercial Fishing operations (secondary uses listed above in this ranked order). The process will also establish a conflict resolution process for addressing unanticipated issues with incompatible operations or conflicts, as well as a formal monitoring system to track the number of commercial fishing vessels seeking berthing and/or the frequency of occurrences that termination provisions for use of non-commercial fishing berthing are exercised in order to manage the issuance of Commercial Berthing Permits for secondary use berthing space; this tracking will be presented in an annual reporting of berthing activities and will be made available for public review.

2. **Commercially Operated Passenger Vessels:** All Commercially Operated Passenger Vessels, except for sportfishing vessels that can accommodate more than six passengers, may use available water-based transfer point for passenger loading and unloading. Sportfishing vessels that can accommodate more than six passengers are restricted to operation in only the Sportfishing Water and Land Use Designations.
3. **~~District and Non-District Government~~ Agency Water and Land Facilities Use Types (District and Non-District):** Government facilities are allowed in all water and land use designations if they are necessary for public safety, national security, or contribute to the District's missions under the Port Act.
4. **Performance Venue:** Performance Venue allowed as a primary use in Recreation Open Space if open to the general public 85 percent of the year.
5. **Supportive and Accessory Uses:** Additional uses (including, but not limited to: utilities, parking, etc.) that are accessory to and/or support the operation and function of allowed uses, may be permitted.
6. **Habitat Management and Wildlife Conservation:** Uses consistent with this use type may be permitted in additional water and land use designations ~~as necessary~~.

Table 3.1.4 Description of Water and Land Use Designations

WATER USE DESIGNATIONS	DESCRIPTION
<b>Anchorage</b>	Water areas primarily used to moor small and large private recreational and commercial watercraft. This designation includes the management and regulation of short- to long-term anchorages subject to permit requirements. Anchorage areas include access areas, surrounding navigable waters, and areas appropriate for the natural movement of moored vessels.
<b>Commercial Fishing Berthing</b>	Water areas primarily used for commercial fishing berthing. This designation allows collocation with other supporting primary and secondary water uses or facilities and usually is located adjacent to shoreside facilities designated for the promotion and protection of commercial fishing - a coastal priority use. This designation is supportive of the Commercial Fishing land use designation.

<b>Conservation / Intertidal</b>	Water areas primarily reserved for the management of habitat, wildlife conservation, and environmental protection. This designation allows scientific research, education and other uses that support environmental protection and restoration. This designation is complementary to land use designations of Conservation Open Space, Open Bay/Water, and Recreational Open Space, which may involve public access points or piers where appropriate. Marine Technology permitted as a secondary use in this designation must be consistent with California Coastal Act Section 30233.
<b>Industrial and Deep-Water Berthing</b>	Water areas primarily dedicated to ship berthing directly adjacent to berths. This designation supports the Marine Terminal, Visitor-Serving Marine Terminal, and Maritime Services and Industrial land use designations, with functional dependencies on direct access to, or association with, deep-water berthing and allows other supporting primary and secondary water uses or facilities.
<b>Marine Services Berthing</b>	Water areas primarily reserved for boat sales, vessel building and repair facilities, and marine services berthing. This designation allows other supporting primary and secondary water uses or facilities.
<b>Navigation Corridor</b>	Water areas primarily devoted to the maneuvering of vessels.
<b>Open Bay / Water</b>	Water areas adjoining shoreline recreation areas, boat and nonmotorized launch facilities, transient docking, water-based transfer points, public access points, public fishing piers, public vista areas, and other public recreational facilities. Multiple uses of Open Bay/Water areas for recreation and for natural habitat purposes are possible under this designation.
<b>Recreational Berthing</b>	Water areas primarily associated with the mooring, docking, and operations of recreational vessels. This designation allows numerous, other primary water uses or facilities.
<b>Sportfishing Berthing</b>	Water areas primarily serving sportfishing vessels and associated waterside facilities. This designation allows collocation with other supporting primary and secondary water

	uses or facilities and usually is located adjacent to shoreside facilities designated to support sportfishing.
LAND USE DESIGNATIONS	DESCRIPTION
<b>Commercial Fishing</b>	Commercial fishing land and water use areas are designated for the promotion and protection of these priority coastal-dependent uses. Facilities and operations, including 24-hour, 365-day truck access and parking, related and complementary to commercial fishing. This designation allows collocation with other supporting primary and secondary land uses or shoreside facilities designated for the promotion and protection of commercial fishing - a coastal priority use. Cannery facilities and operations are prohibited in this use type.
<b>Commercial Recreation</b>	Land areas primarily for visitor-serving facilities and accommodations providing shoreside public access to coastal areas. This designation supports the Recreational Berthing and Open Bay/Water use designations. This designation includes a wide range of allowable uses, and all uses in the Commercial Recreation land use designation are considered activating.
<b>Conservation Open Space</b>	Land and open space primarily reserved for the management of habitat and wildlife conservation and environmental protection. This designation supports the Conservation/Intertidal and Open Bay/Water use designations. This designation allows scientific research, education, and other uses that support environmental protection and restoration.
<b>Institutional / Roadways</b>	Land areas primarily reserved for uses and facilities operated by nonmunicipal government agencies, including land areas and roads devoted to public safety and District regulatory activities.
<b>Marine Sales and Services</b>	Land areas primarily reserved for coastal-dependent marine industry, including boat sales and vessel building and repair services. This designation supports the Marine Services

	Berthing water use designation. This designation allows other supporting primary and secondary land uses or facilities.
<b>Marine Terminal</b>	Land areas primarily for coastal-dependent marine terminal facilities and uses necessary to operate, support, or maintain terminal operations, goods movement, goods- and cargo-handling, and other coastal-, marine-, and shipping-dependent activities. This designation has functional dependencies on direct access to, or association with, deep-water berthing.
<b>Maritime Services and Industrial</b>	Land areas primarily reserved for heavy industrial activities and facilities with functional dependencies on direct access to, or association with, deep-water berthing or other waterfront berthing, large-scale energy generation, or industrial and manufacturing-related activities. This designation allows other supporting primary and secondary land uses or facilities.
<b>Recreation Open Space</b>	Land areas primarily for visitor-serving, public open spaces that provide public access, public views, activating features, or access to coastal areas. Active and passive uses are allowed in the Recreation Open Space designation, unless otherwise location-specific requirements are stated in <i>Chapter 5, Planning Districts</i> . This designation includes golf courses and associated facilities. This designation is complementary to the Recreational Berthing, Conservation/Intertidal, and Open Bay/Water use designations.
<b>Sportfishing</b>	Areas dedicated to the operations necessary to accommodate sportfishing and containing the facilities necessary to support this use. This designation allows colocation with other supporting primary and secondary land uses or shoreside facilities.
<b>Visitor-Serving Marine Terminal</b>	Land areas primarily for facilities and uses to accommodate cruise ships, including operation, support, and maintenance of terminal operations; cargo handling; and other coastal-dependent activities. This designation has functional dependencies on direct access to, or association with, deep water berthing. Cruise terminal uses are the priority allowable

	use type in this designation; other listed uses are allowed only if they do not interfere with cruise terminal operations.
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**Table 3.1.5 Description of Allowable Use Types**

<b>WATER USE TYPES</b>	Uses considered a water use type occur above, on, or under the surface of the marine water on Tidelands or require use of the water to function.
<b>COMMERCE</b>	
<b>Boat / Watercraft Brokerage and Sales Berthing</b>	Uses and facilities for boat / watercraft brokerage and sales operations, such as berthing and mooring for yachts and boats and other watercraft (motorized and nonmotorized); storage and sale of boat/watercraft, boat parts and/or boat equipment; and landing areas for loading and unloading of passengers or equipment.
<b>Fueling Facilities</b>	Uses and facilities including stationary fueling docks and facilities that provide fueling services to vessels while in water.
<b>Industrial and Deep-Water Vessel Berthing and Mooring</b>	Uses and facilities for the berthing and mooring for large vessels that require deep water to berth, such as cruise ships and maritime cargo ships; waterside operations for dry dock service; and fueling docks.
<b>Marine Services Vessel Berthing and Mooring</b>	Uses and facilities for the berthing and mooring for operations that service the maritime industry, such as berthing and mooring of mobile pumpout vessels, patent slips, marine railways and roadways, waterside operations for dry dock services, and fueling docks.
<b>Marine Technology</b>	Uses and facilities that include the research and deployment of any marine technology, system, or platform or research dedicated to the study and understanding of marine environments, resources, and ecosystems as they pertain to the research, testing, and deployment of innovative marine-related technology, such as monitoring, environmental quality sampling, and installation of temporary structures.



	Marine Technology permitted as a secondary use in the Conservation/Intertidal designation must be consistent with California Coastal Act Section 30233.
<b>Marine Towing Services Berthing and Mooring</b>	Uses and facilities for berthing and mooring for marine towing service operations, including berthing and mooring of marine towing vessels, pumpout and disposal facilities (including mobile pumpout), loading and unloading of equipment, and fueling docks.
<b>Navigational Hazard and Marine Debris Storage</b>	Uses and facilities for temporary storage of navigational hazards and marine debris storage that complies with California Division of Boating and Waterways regulations.
<b>Pumpout and Disposal Facility</b>	Uses and facilities including plumbing, pumps, storage tanks, and piping that facilitate the proper disposal of sewage from a vessel.
<b>Restaurant (full service)</b>	Uses and facilities that provide food service uses, such as restaurants. Full- service establishments are primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e., waiter/waitress service) and who pay after eating.
<b>Restaurant (limited service)</b>	Uses and facilities that provide food service uses. Limited-service establishments are primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who generally order or select items and pay before eating.
<b>Spill Response Services Berthing and Mooring</b>	Uses and facilities for spill response service operations, including vessel berthing and mooring for spill response service operations, pumpout and disposal facilities (including mobile pumpout), loading and unloading of equipment, and fueling docks.
<b>FISHERIES</b>	
<b>Aquaculture Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for the propagation, cultivation, maintenance, handling, harvest, offloading, and transshipment of marine species.

<b>Commercial Fishing Berthing and Mooring</b>	Uses and facilities for commercial fishing operations, including berthing and mooring of commercial fishing vessels, fish offloading and transshipment areas, fueling docks, pumpout disposal and facilities (including mobile pumpout), and landing areas to load/unload equipment.
<b>Six-Pack Sportfishing Berthing and Mooring</b>	Uses and facilities for sportfishing charter operations and vessels that service no more than six passengers at one time, such as for berthing and mooring of sportfishing vessels, fish offloading and transshipment pumpout disposal and facilities (including mobile pumpout), and landing areas to load/unload passengers and equipment. Licenses for six-pack sportfishing charters are regulated by the U.S. Coast Guard Operator of Uninspected Passenger Vessels License.
<b>Sportfishing Berthing and Mooring</b>	Uses and facilities for sportfishing operations and vessels that can service more than six passengers at one time, including berthing and mooring of sportfishing vessels, fish offloading and transshipment, pumpout disposal and facilities (including mobile pumpout), and landing areas to load/unload passengers and equipment.
<b>RECREATION</b>	
<b>Anchorage Areas</b>	Uses and facilities for the temporary anchoring of recreational vessels. Anchorage regulations, such as those related to the days of the week available for anchoring and the amount of time allowed per vessel, are established at each anchorage area and may differ between anchorage areas.
<b>Boat and Watercraft Launch Ramp</b>	Uses and facilities for the launching of boats and watercraft (motorized or nonmotorized) into the water or landing of boats and watercraft (motorized and nonmotorized) from the waters.
<b>Boat and Watercraft Rental Berthing and Mooring</b>	Uses and facilities for boat or watercraft rental services- motorized and nonmotorized- and watercraft and/or boating equipment, including the berthing and mooring of rental boats and watercraft, and landing areas to load/unload passengers.

<b>Commercially Operated Passenger Vessels Berthing and Mooring</b>	Uses and facilities for commercially operated passenger operations, such as berthing and mooring of commercially operated passenger vessels (includes ocean/bay tour vessels, ferry crafts, and sportfishing charter vessels), landing areas to load/unload passengers and equipment, pumpout and disposal facilities (including mobile pumpout), and fueling docks. For the purposes of this Plan, cruise ships are not considered commercially operated passenger vessels.
<b>Museums (water-dependent)</b>	Uses and facilities for museum exhibitions and operations. Museums considered “water-dependent” require siting on the water to function at all due to the nature of the museum’s design and the focus of the museum and exhibits.
<b>Public Art</b>	Uses and facilities for permanent and temporary public art installations on the water.
<b>Recreational Berthing and Mooring</b>	Uses and facilities for recreational boating services, such as berthing and mooring of recreational vessels; landing areas to load/unload passengers and equipment; and fueling docks.
<b>Short-Term Public Docking</b>	Uses and facilities for short-term (not overnight) public docking at mobility hubs, water-based transfer points, or stand-alone short-term public docking facilities, such as docking vessels, water access to dock-and-dine establishment, and landing areas to load/unload passengers. Short-term public docking areas are available to the public. Leaseholders have nonexclusive use of the docking areas.
<b>Transient Docking and Mooring</b>	Uses and facilities for temporary overnight docking and mooring of recreational vessels and landing areas to load/unload passengers and equipment from the vessels that are temporarily docked or moored, such as private vessels or other facilities that provide overnight accommodations or lower cost overnight accommodations for rent. Transient docking and mooring regulations, such as those related to the days of the week available for docking and mooring and the amount of time allowed per vessel, are established at each transient docking and mooring area and may differ between areas.

## ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

<u>Coastal Flooding Adaptation Strategies</u>	<p><u>Structures or activities intended to address evolving coastal hazard risks over time. Adaptation strategies are used to reduce risks of projected SLR inundation and coastal flooding from storm events. These strategies are intended to help water or land uses, assets, development, coastal habitat areas, and other sites adapt as coastal conditions change. These may be nature-based, hardened, or a hybrid.</u></p> <p><u>Examples of nature-based adaptation strategies include but are not limited to living shorelines; beneficial reuse of sediment and sand replenishment; and habitat restoration.</u></p> <p><u>Examples of hardened adaptation strategies include but are not limited to bulkheads and revetment.</u></p>
<b>Environmental Education</b>	Uses and facilities for environmental education programs that teach small and large groups of people about the terrestrial and marine environment on Tidelands, such as ecotours.
<b>Environmental Remediation</b>	Uses and facilities for monitoring, sampling, and the use of remediation equipment.
<b>Habitat Management and Wildlife Conservation</b>	Uses and facilities for habitat replacement, creation, enhancement, and restoration.
<b>Marine-Related Industry Training</b>	Uses and facilities for marine-related industry training programs focused on marine-related industries. The uses in this category are not associated with municipal schools or districts or other municipalities.
<b>Mitigation Bank</b>	Uses and facilities for wetland, stream, or other aquatic resource area that has been or will be created, restored, enhanced, or (in certain circumstances) preserved for providing compensation for unavoidable impacts on marine and coastal resources permitted under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or similar State or local wetland regulation.
<b>Salt Pond</b>	Uses and facilities for salt pond operations, such as salt mining or conservation for naturalized habitat.

<b>Scientific and Environmental Research</b>	Uses and facilities for scientific analysis and research of the marine and coastal environments, resources, and ecosystems around Tidelands, such as monitoring and sampling.
<b>NAVIGATION</b>	
<b>Water-Based Transfer Point</b>	Uses and facilities that operate as part of a mobility hub or on their own, including landing areas to load/unload passengers from commercially operated passenger vessels and sportfishing vessels that can hold no more than six passengers. Sportfishing vessels that can hold more than six passengers must load and unload passengers in areas with the sportfishing water and land use designations. Water-based transfer points are available to the public. Leaseholders have nonexclusive use of these areas.
<b>GOVERNMENT FACILITIES</b>	
<b>Government Agency Berthing and Mooring (District)</b>	Uses and facilities for District water operations, such as berthing and support equipment storage.
<b>Government Agency Berthing and Mooring (Non-District)</b>	Uses and facilities for government agency operations and services, such as the berthing and mooring of government agency vessels and the loading and unloading of passengers, equipment, and cargo.
<b>LAND USE TYPES</b>	
	Uses that are considered under a land use type occur on the land, and may or may not need to be located adjacent to the water to function.
<b>COMMERCE</b>	
<b>Activating Features, Commercial</b>	Uses and facilities for the activation of an area with small-scale commercial enterprises or amenities that serve visitors and the community. These uses or facilities may be permanent or temporary, such as carts, kiosks, stands, and pavilions for food service.

<b>Boat / Watercraft Brokerage and Sales Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for boat / watercraft brokerage and sales operations (including the sale of boat parts and/or boat equipment) for both motorized and nonmotorized boats and watercraft, such as office space and storage.
<b>Commercially Caught Fish Market Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for fish market operations that sell commercially caught fish (fresh or frozen), such as wholesale trade between fishermen and fish merchants, sale of seafood to individual consumers, limited-service food services for commercial caught fish, loading and offloading of equipment and product, and storage.
<b>Convention Center</b>	Uses and facilities for convention center operations that can host large, regional conventions and conferences, such as multiple conference halls, associated retail and restaurant facilities, lobby areas, and exhibition space.
<b>Cruise Terminal Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for cruise industry operations, such as passenger boarding and handling, logistics and supply chain services, and shore-powering infrastructure to accommodate cruise ships.
<b>Derelict Vessel Storage</b>	Uses and facilities for the temporary storage of derelict vessel storage on land.
<b>Dry Boat Storage</b>	Uses and facilities for the long-term storage of vessels on land. This does not include repair services for vessels.
<b>Dry Dock Service Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for dry service operations that occur out of the water, such as such as vessel building, inspection, and repair services and maintenance of dockside facilities.
<b>Fishing Tackle Rental and Sales</b>	Uses and facilities that sell or rent gear and other equipment used for fishing.
<b>Fueling Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for the sale of fuel and engine lubricant for motorized vehicles on land.
<b>Manufacturing and Turbine Sales</b>	Uses and facilities for the design, manufacturing, testing, and sale of engines, parts, motors, machines, turbines, and metal articles.

<b>Marine-Related Professional Services</b>	<del>Uses and facilities for marine-related operations that service the maritime industry, such as administrative offices and law offices.</del>
<b>Marine Technology</b>	Uses and facilities for research and deployment of any marine technology, system, or platform or research dedicated to the study and understanding of marine environments, resources, and ecosystems as they pertain to the research, testing, and deployment of innovative marine-related technology, such as monitoring, environmental quality sampling, and installation of temporary structures. Coastal-related marine technology facilities are facilities that do not necessarily have to occur on or adjacent to the water for the research and deployment of any marine technology, system, or platform, or research dedicated to the study and understanding of marine environmental, resources, and ecosystems as they pertain to the research, testing, and deployment of innovative marine-related technology, such as laboratory facilities and office space.
<b>Marine Terminal Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for industrial marine terminal operations, such as loading and unloading of cargo and equipment, logistics and supply chain services, maritime cargo storage and maintenance of marine machinery and equipment, railroad tracks and switch, and marine terminal office space.
<b>Marine-Related Professional Services</b>	<del>Uses and facilities for marine-related operations that service the maritime industry, such as administrative offices. and law offices. Uses and facilities for marine services and operations, such as construction and maintenance of the harbor, dry dock service, loading and unloading of cargo equipment, marine cargo storage and equipment storage, canneries, vessel building and repair operations, office space for the maritime services provided on Tidelands (such as marine towing and spill response), and logistics and supply chain services.</del>
<b>Maritime Services and Industrial Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for maritime services and industrial operations, such as construction and maintenance of the harbor, dry dock service, loading and unloading of cargo equipment, maritime cargo storage and equipment storage, canneries, vessel building and repair operations, office space



	for the maritime services provided on Tidelands (such as marine towing and spill response), and logistics and supply chain services.
<b>Overnight Accommodations</b>	Uses and facilities for overnight accommodation operations, such as hotels, hostels, and lower cost visitor facilities.
<b>Restaurant (full service)</b>	Uses and facilities that provide food services, such as restaurants. Full-service establishments are primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e., waiter/waitress service) and who pay after eating.
<b>Restaurant (limited service)</b>	Uses and facilities that provide food services, such as restaurants. Limited- service establishments are primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who generally order or select items and pay before eating.
<b>Retail</b>	Uses and facilities for retail businesses that sell products or rent equipment <u>(examples include but are not limited to, bicycles, rental cars, kayaks, paddleboards).</u>
<b>Ship Chandlery</b>	Uses and facilities for retail businesses specializing in supplies and/or equipment for ships.
<b>Vessel Building and Repair Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and landside facilities for vessel building and repair operations, such as loading and unloading of cargo and equipment and the storage and maintenance of marine machinery and equipment.
<b>FISHERIES</b>	
<b>Aquaculture Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for the propagation, cultivation, maintenance, and harvest of aquatic plants and animals, such as species offloading and transshipment. Coastal-related aquaculture facilities and operations are facilities for aquaculture operations that do not necessarily have to be adjacent to the water, such as closed-system recirculating water systems (seawater or freshwater) and office space for aquaculture operations.

<b>Commercial Fishing Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for, and that are related and complementary to, commercial fishing activities involving landside support, such as 24-hour and 365-day truck access and parking that is located adjacent to commercial fishing berthing areas, fish offloading and transshipment areas, commercial fishing processing facilities and operations, fish-related cold storage, ice production and storage, commercial fishing direct-to-consumer fresh fish sales and storage, pumpout and disposal facilities, and office space for commercial fishing associations and organizations.
<b>Six-Pack Sportfishing Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for sportfishing charter operations and vessels that can service no more than six passengers at one time, such as fish offloading and transshipment, landing areas to load/unload equipment and passengers, pumpout and disposal facilities, fishing tackle rental and sales, and storage.
<b>Sportfishing Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for sportfishing operations and vessels that can service more than six passengers at one time, such as fish offloading and transshipment, loading and unloading of equipment, landing areas for passenger loading/offloading, sportfishing processing facilities and operations, pumpout and disposal facilities, fishing tackle rental and sales, and storage.
<b>RECREATION</b>	
<b>Activating Features, Noncommercial</b>	Uses and facilities that do not require monetary transactions for the public to participate in or enjoy. These features may be permanent or temporary, such as shade structures, interactive activities, performances or other entertainment, education, games or play, exercise, or art.
<b>Aquatic Center</b>	Uses and facilities for aquatic center operations, such as environmental education, community events, and aquatic sports equipment rental.
<b>Attractions</b>	Uses and facilities for permanent free or admission-based events that celebrate culture, arts, or history and/or provide educational opportunities and amusement or entertainment. Activating features and major attractions are both considered a type of attraction.

<b>Boat and Watercraft Launch Ramp</b>	Uses and facilities for the launching of vessels into the water or landing of vessels on Tidelands from the water.
<b>Boat and Watercraft Rental Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for rental services for boat and watercraft-motorized or nonmotorized- and/or equipment rental, including office space and storage.
<b>Boating and Sailing School</b>	Uses and facilities for boating education or sailing school operations, such as office and classroom space, equipment storage, boat and watercraft rental, and loading and unloading of passengers.
<b>Commercially Operated Passenger Vessels Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for commercially operated passenger operations, such as landing areas to load/unload passengers and equipment, areas for line queuing, and ticket sales.
<b>Golf Course</b>	Uses and facilities such as golf course and administrative golf course office space.
<b>Museum</b>	Uses and facilities for museum exhibitions and operations.
<b>Park or Plaza</b>	Uses and facilities for the enjoyment of the park and/or plaza, such as equipment storage and shade structure installation.
<b>Performance Venue</b>	Uses and facilities, including special events, equipment storage, loading and unloading, and office space.
<b>Public Art</b>	Uses and facilities for the permanent or temporary public art installation.
<b>Public Beach</b>	Sandy beach areas that are available to the public.
<b>Recreational Marina Facilities and Operations</b>	Uses and facilities for recreational boating support services, landing areas to load/unload passengers, pumpout and disposal facilities, and marina office space. This does not include vessel repair services.
<b>Recreational Vehicle and Camping Area</b>	Uses and facilities for temporary overnight accommodations, such as the parking of recreational vehicles and the placement of tents.

<b>Yacht Club</b>	Uses and facilities for yacht club operations, such as office space and equipment storage.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP</b>	
<u>Coastal Flooding Adaptation Strategies</u>	<p><u>Structures or activities intended to address evolving coastal hazard risks over time. Adaptation strategies are used to reduce risks of projected SLR inundation and coastal flooding from storm events. These strategies are intended to help water or land uses, assets, development, coastal habitat areas, and other sites adapt as coastal conditions change. These may be nature-based, hardened, or a hybrid.</u></p> <p><u>Examples of nature-based adaptation strategies include but are not limited to living shorelines; beneficial reuse of sediment and sand replenishment; and habitat restoration.</u></p> <p><u>Examples of hardened adaptation strategies include but are not limited to bulkheads and revetment.</u></p>
<b>Environmental Education</b>	Uses, activities, and facilities supporting environmental education programs that teach small and large groups of people about the terrestrial and marine environment on Tidelands, such as indoor and outdoor classroom space and educational structures.
<b>Environmental Remediation</b>	Uses and activities such as monitoring, sampling, and the use of remediation equipment.
<b>Habitat Management and Wildlife Conservation</b>	Uses and activities such as habitat replacement, creation, enhancement, and restoration.
<b>Marine-Related Industry Training</b>	Uses and facilities that support marine-related industry training programs focused on marine-related industries. The uses in this category are not associated with municipal schools or districts or other municipalities.
<b>Mitigation Bank</b>	Uses including wetland, stream, or other aquatic resource area that has been or will be created, restored, enhanced, or (in certain circumstances) preserved for providing compensation for unavoidable impacts on marine and coastal resources permitted under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or similar State or local wetland regulation.

<b>Scientific and Environmental Research</b>	Scientific analysis and research uses and activities of the marine and coastal environments, resources, and ecosystems around Tidelands, such as monitoring and sampling.
<b>NAVIGATION</b>	
<b>Ferry Craft Landing</b>	Ferry craft landings that operate as part of a mobility hub or on their own, such as landing areas for passenger loading/offloading, areas for line queuing, and ticket sales. Ferry craft landings are dedicated to the exclusive use of ferry crafts, not other commercially operated passenger vessels.
<b>Public Parking Area and Mobility Hub</b>	Uses or facilities where visitors and workers are provided the opportunity to change from one mode of travel to another to reach their destination. Mobility hubs link landside modes, such as personal auto, transit, rideshare, biking, walking, and micromobility options, such as bicycles, scooters, and e-bicycles, as well as waterside infrastructure features, such as transient docking and water-based transfer points that are designed to support a water-based transit network, such as water taxis and ferries. Parking areas may be included in mobility hubs or are standalone facilities.
<b>Water-Based Transfer Point</b>	Uses or facilities that operate as part of a mobility hub or on their own, including landing areas to load/unload passengers from commercially operated passenger vessels and sportfishing vessels that can hold no more than six passengers. Sportfishing vessels that can hold more than six passengers must load and unload passengers in areas with the sportfishing water and land use designations. Water-based transfer points are available to the public. Leaseholders have nonexclusive use of these areas.
<b>GOVERNMENT FACILITIES</b>	
<b>Administration Facilities (District)</b>	Uses and facilities supporting District operations, such as office space and storage.
<b>Government Agency Facilities and Operations (non-District)</b>	Uses and facilities supporting non-District government agency operations, such as office space and storage.

### 3.1.8 Secondary Use Calculations

The following requirements apply to secondary use developments, identified as allowable in a specified water or land use designation in *Table 3.1.2, Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations* and *Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations*.

#### 3.1.8(A) Development: Landside and Waterside

1. For a development that has a landside component and a waterside component, whether it is located on one or more parcels, the percentage of allowable secondary use shall be calculated separately for the landside and then for the waterside.
2. Secondary uses shall not impede, interfere, or create conflicts with the functionality of an existing or proposed primary use.
3. Secondary uses shall comply with all other applicable development requirements (refer to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict).
4. A secondary use may be developed only after, or concurrently with, development of a primary use unless a plan for different phasing of all the primary and secondary uses in a cohesive development is approved by the District. Any landside or waterside development plan shall:
  - a. Include a conceptual site plan indicating the location of all proposed development, including buildings, streets, driveways, parking, landscaping, landform alteration, physical alterations or modifications, existing and proposed public facilities, and public realm features, such as promenades and walkways;
  - b. Indicate the proposed location of all primary and secondary uses;
  - c. Indicate where specific sites or buildings may be developed as part of subsequent phases of development; and
  - d. Require that any subsequent development be evaluated for accordance with the *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict, before CDP approval by the District.

#### 3.1.8(B) Development: Landside

1. Up to 25 percent of the area, measured as either the total surface area or total gross building area in a development, whichever is greater, may include secondary uses.
  - a. The total surface area includes the entirety of the land area of a development, including any existing or proposed buildings or development within the same parcel boundary, as defined by the District.

- b. The total gross building area includes the sum of all existing and proposed buildings within the same parcel boundary, as defined by the District. The total gross building area includes all existing and proposed floors, within the horizontal area, delineated by the exterior surface of the surrounding walls of the building.
2. At least 75 percent of the linear waterfront frontage within a development shall be composed of primary uses.
3. For multilevel structures, secondary uses are not allowed at ground floor.

### **3.1.8(C) Development: Waterside**

#### **Piers, Gangways, and Docks**

1. Up to 25 percent of the area, measured as either the total surface area or total gross building area in a development, whichever is greater, may include secondary uses.
  - a. The total surface area includes the entirety of the physically constructed area of a development, including any existing or proposed piers, docks, or gangways within the same development site, as defined by the District. Existing or proposed development occurring underneath or hanging from a physical structure in or on the water (e.g., a pier, dock, or gangway) shall be included in the total surface area.
  - b. The total gross building area includes the sum of all existing and proposed building(s) within the same development site, as defined by the District. The total gross building area includes all existing and proposed floors, within the horizontal area, delineated by the exterior surface of the surrounding walls of the building.

#### **Slips and Berthings**

1. Up to 25 percent of the total number of available slips and berthings in a water area (e.g., marina) may be allocated for secondary uses.
2. For the Commercial Fishing Berthing water use designation, secondary uses must be in accordance with the WLU provision on Commercial Fishing land use designation regarding allowance of secondary uses. Refer to *Table 3.1.2, Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations* and *Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations*.



# Chapter 3.2: Mobility Element

## 3.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Mobility Element is to provide direction for the maintenance, enhancement, accessibility, and integration of the travel options to, from, and throughout Tidelands. This element reinforces the District's vision of providing an interconnected mobility network that supports a range of travel modes while also being flexible and adaptable to the future demands of pedestrians, transportation, transit, parking, cargo, freight, and the U.S. military. Specifically, the focus of this element is to:

- Encourage the implementation of new, and the improvement and expansion of existing mobility networks to provide users with diverse travel options, including transit, on both water and land;
- Provide efficient marine terminals as cargo connection points to maintain a sustainable freight network; and
- Continue coordination with the Department of Defense to support and maintain the Strategic Port designation that facilitates U.S. military operations on Tidelands.

These three concepts are reflected in the Mobility Element's goals, objectives, and policies. The policies complement those in other elements of this Plan, particularly those relating to protecting and providing physical access throughout Tidelands. *Section 3.2.2, Background*, provides additional information and context regarding the District's commitment to enhanced circulation and mobility throughout Tidelands.

## 3.2.2 Background

### 3.2.2(A) Legislative Framework

Under the Coastal Act, the District is entrusted with the responsibility to ensure coastal access to, along, and on the water. Specifically, Section 30001.5 of the Coastal Act states that one of the basic goals of the State for the Coastal Zone is to "maximize public access to and along the coast, and maximize public recreational opportunities in the coastal zone consistent with sound resource conservation principles and constitutionally protected rights of private property owners."

In addition, Chapter 3, Article 2 of the Coastal Act supports the provision of access in development and protects the public's access to the water. Coastal Act Section 30252 also describes a permittee's responsibility for maintenance and enhancement of public access on Tidelands, specifically related to the extension of transit service, non-automobile circulation, and

the provision of adequate parking. These responsibilities are reinforced through several sections of the Port Act that allow the District to protect, preserve, and enhance physical access to the water, as well as manage and maintain water and transportation facilities. The Port Act specifically describes the District's authority to manage and maintain water and land transportation facilities through Section 57 of the Port Act, which states:

*The [BPC] may acquire, construct, erect, maintain or operate within the district, all improvements, utilities, appliances or facilities which are necessary or convenient for the promotion and accommodation of commerce, navigation, fisheries and recreation, or their use in connection therewith upon the lands and water under the control and management of the board, and it may acquire, maintain and operate facilities of all kinds within the district.*

Section 87 of the Port Act allows Tidelands to be used for the purpose of "construction, reconstruction, repair, and maintenance of highways, streets, roadways, bridges, belt line railroads, parking facilities, power, telephone, telegraph or cable lines or landings, water and gas pipelines, and all other transportation and utility facilities," and the "establishment, improvement, and conduct of small boat harbors, marinas, aquatic playgrounds, and similar recreational facilities...."

### 3.2.3 Mobility Modes

Mobility modes throughout Tidelands facilitate three key types of movement: the movement of people, goods, and U.S. military forces. These types of movement use both water and land. The District collaborates with adjacent jurisdictions, the airport, and the regional, State, and federal planning agencies for the planning of accessways that provide access to and from Tidelands. The District also serves an important role as a Strategic Port and, when needed, ~~is responsible for~~ movement of military assets occurs at the District's terminals.

#### 3.2.3(A) Regional Accessways and Connection Points

Tideland areas are integrated into a broader transportation network connecting to national and international markets and destinations (refer to *Figure 3.2.1, Regional Mobility*). Waterways, roadways, and railways are three separate but integrated transportation networks that are part of the larger transportation network. The waterways network includes shipping for trade, passengers, and military actions both within the region and abroad. The roadways provide the primary access between Tidelands, adjacent jurisdictions, and the regional and the interstate highway system. The major connecting roadways to Tidelands are Harbor Drive, Pacific Highway, and State Route 75, which is a California Department of Transportation facility. Interstate 5 also provides regional access and connectivity to Tidelands. The BNSF Railway line and the light rail system also provide rail movement for both goods and people to and from Tidelands.

Water-to-land facilities on Tidelands also connect national and international water and land networks to key transport areas. These connection points include the cruise ship terminal, which offers berthing for recreation-focused visitors to embark. The District also provides and maintains two marine terminals, the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal and National City Marine Terminal, that are connection points for the import and export of domestic and international maritime cargo to the western United States and that serve as Strategic Port locations for the movement and access of military assets.

### 3.2.3(B) Tidelands Accessways and Connection Points

The Tideland’s circulation system is composed of a network of water and land accessways and connection points (refer to *Figure 3.2.2, Accessways Hierarchy* and *Figure 3.2.3, Accessways Typology*). Water connection points throughout the Bay allow for visitors to recreate and for coastal-dependent industries to function. Connection points, such as water-based transfer points, can facilitate the transition from one mobility mode to another, and between water and land mobility modes. The water accessway network encourages visitors to travel by boat or ferry to various Tidelands destination points, and it supports the movement of ocean-going vessels. The land accessway network is shared by automobiles, transit, bicycles, and pedestrians for the movement of people and by trucks and rail for the movement of goods. These accessways may be dedicated solely for the movement of people or the movement of goods, or they may serve the dual purpose of providing for both movement of people and movement of goods.

[Figure 3.2.1 Regional Mobility](#)

[Figure 3.2.2 Accessways Hierarchy](#)

[Figure 3.2.3 Accessways Typology](#)

<b>Navigation Corridor</b>	Water areas primarily devoted for the maneuvering of vessels.
<b>Open Bay</b>	Water areas adjoining shoreline recreation areas, boat launching ramps, water-based transfer points, public fishing piers, public vista areas, and other public recreational facilities.
<b>Water-Based Transit</b>	Transportation services available to the public (operated publicly or privately) picking up and offloading passengers at water-based transfer points.
<b>General Travel Lanes</b>	General traffic lanes available for use by vehicular traffic without any restrictions or tolls.
<b>Dedicated Lane</b>	Travel lanes <del>or right-of-way</del> within the roadway that are solely dedicated for a specific mode. For example, a dedicated transit lane would be solely dedicated for the use of public transit vehicles, including, but not limited to, buses, street cars and trolleys.
<b>Passenger</b>	Rail available for the transport of people along a fixed route with stops at designated stations. Passenger trains serve as the backbone of the

**Freight  
Cycle Track**

public transportation system and include regional, commuter, and local service.

Rail available for the transport of cargo of various types.

A cycle track is a bikeway for the exclusive use of bicycles, along a roadway that provides vertical and horizontal separation from vehicular traffic. Cycle tracks have different forms, but all share common elements—they provide space that is intended to be exclusively or primarily used for bicycles, and are separated from vehicular travel lanes. In situations where on-street parking is allowed cycle tracks are located to the curbside of the parking (in contrast to bike lanes).

**Multi-Use Path**

An accessway intended or suitable for more than one mode (e.g., pedestrians and bicycles), such as walking, jogging, cycling, and wheelchair use.

**Bike Lane**

A type of dedicated bike facility, bike lanes are one-way facilities located on either side of a roadway. They provide a striped lane designated for the exclusive or semi-exclusive use of bicycles. These are commonly referred to as Class II Bike Lanes.

**Waterside Promenade or  
Promenade**

A pathway along the waterfront designed to enhance access and enjoyment of District Tidelands. Waterside ~~P~~promenades are primarily for pedestrians (nonexclusive use) and may also function as a multi-use pathway and/or include a designated multi-use pathway.

**Walkway (Non-waterside)**

A non-waterside pathway that provides access from the waterfront to the nearest public road perpendicular to the waterfront, also known as vertical access or a vertical connection. Walkways are primarily for pedestrians (non-exclusive use) and may also function as a multi-use pathway and/or include a designated multiuse pathway and may include a view corridor extension.

**Sidewalk (Non-waterside)**

A non-waterside pathway that provides a dedicated area for pedestrians adjacent and parallel to a roadway.

**Nature Trail ~~Walkway~~  
(Non-waterside)**

~~An non-waterside unpaved pathway (could be waterside or non-waterside) that provides a dedicated area for pedestrians adjacent and parallel to a roadway.~~

### 3.2.3 (C) Powering the Transportation of the Future

During the development of this Plan, a dominant and emerging theme for mobility planning was the development of efficient and sustainable transportation systems. The goals, objectives, and policies in this Plan are intended to support the implementation of new mobility-related technology (e.g., electrification and zero/near-zero emission vehicles) and associated infrastructure improvements (e.g., charging infrastructure). Consistent with State and District goals, a shift from higher fossil fuel-emitting power to lower-emitting or zero-emitting sources will occur as this Plan is implemented. In addition to this Plan, the District is preparing for this shift through the development of other sustainability and maritime clean air strategies.

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For more information about these strategies, refer to *Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element* and *Chapter 3.4, Safety and Resiliency Element*.

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### **3.2.3(D) Movement of People**

To facilitate mobility on water, the District offers a broad range of opportunities to access the water throughout Tidelands. Water-based accessways include navigation corridors, open bay areas, and water-based transit. Boat launch ramps, piers, docks, water-based transfer points, short-term public docking, and beaches provide connection points for the public to access the water. Tidelands contain numerous recreational boat slips for the use and storage of personal watercraft, while marinas and harbors offer facilities for commercial fishing and sportfishing. Personal watercraft storage and access areas in the form of recreational marinas, boat storage facilities, boat launch facilities, and dock and pier locations are located throughout Tidelands to provide key waterside connection points.

Landside mobility occurs on Tidelands through a series of accessways that include roadways, rail, pathways, and bikeways (refer to Figure 3.2.2, Accessways Hierarchy and Figure 3.2.3, Accessways Typology). The roadways on Tidelands are connected to the larger regional network and allow for the free movement of visitors to access Tidelands through general use travel lanes or dedicated lanes. Rail accessways take the form of passenger or freight lines. The District and its tenants, along with other agencies, maintain a series of pathways and bikeways that provide enhanced pedestrian and bicycle movement throughout Tidelands. Pathways take the form of nature trails, sidewalks, walkways, and larger waterside promenades with supporting amenities. Bikeways take the form of dedicated cycle tracks and bike lanes along with multi-use paths that are shared with pedestrians.

### **3.2.3(C)-I Transit Services**

A range of waterside connection points for people to access the water for mobility purposes are provided throughout Tidelands. Ferry and water taxi services are available for accessing multiple destinations around the Bay, including Fifth Avenue Landing, the B Street Pier, Broadway Pier, Point Loma, and Coronado Ferry Landing.

With participation from its tenants, the District operates the Big Bay Shuttle, an on-Tidelands-only shuttle service, along Harbor Drive during the summer months. The District does not operate a year-round, land-based public transit service; rather, it collaborates with the regional transit authority to provide transit service throughout Tidelands. In the future, it is anticipated that the shuttle will be upgraded to provide year-round service (aka bayfront circulator) and operate along Harbor Drive, establishing connections between Shelter Island and the Convention Center. The route for the bayfront circulator may involve the use of dedicated transit lanes where

feasible, and stops are intended to be coordinated with the placement of future mobility hubs (refer to Figure 3.2.4, Bayfront Circulator). This Plan is agnostic to specific technology, so that it can include multiple forms of transportation technology (e.g., bus, automated people mover, fixed guideways, etc.).

Transit services that serve Tidelands include local and express buses, as well as light rail in the form of a trolley. Heavy passenger rail and commuter rail are also accessible via Santa Fe Depot, located near Tidelands, and provide additional coastal access for the public up and down the California coastline. The District also collaborates with key agencies and entities on planning for transit and mobility options in the region with the goal of providing increased transit to Tidelands coastline. The District also collaborates with key agencies and entities on planning for transit and mobility options in the region with the goal of providing increased transit to Tidelands.

[Figure 3.2.4 Bayfront Circulator](#)

[Figure 3.2.5 Multimodal Corridor](#)

The District is also advancing a concept to create a better truck route that will also enhance pedestrian, bicycle and transit connections while making maritime cargo hauling more efficient and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This concept, called Harbor Drive 2.0 – A Greener, Safer, Healthier Harbor Drive, includes a “haul road,” also referred to as a multimodal corridor, and intelligent transportation systems to separate trucks from passenger and neighborhood traffic. By implementing this concept, the District will reduce truck traffic impacts by redesigning the industrial section of Harbor Drive using intelligent transportation systems, while adding other elements such as geofencing, protected bike lanes, and urban greening. (refer to Figure 3.2.5, Multimodal Corridor)

### **3.2.3(E) Movement of Goods**

Tidelands are a critical entry point and connector for the movement of goods for the western region of the United States. In addition to ensuring coastal access to and on the water, protecting coastal-dependent uses, such as the transport of maritime cargo and cruise ship operations, is a key responsibility entrusted to the District through the Port Act. For more information, refer to Sections 30 and 87 of the Port Act, related to the movement of goods.

The Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal and the National City Marine Terminal serve as the major and strategic cargo hubs for the District, in which maritime cargo is transferred to or from maritime vessels at the marine terminals and between land-based freight facilities.

Like the network for the movement of people, a diverse mobility network for goods movement exists on Tidelands. This network includes roadways that provide connections to the interstate system and border crossings for regional, interregional, and international trucking access, rail



facilities in association with the BNSF Railway (which ultimately connects to the regional and national rail corridor), and pipelines for the delivery of liquid commodities in the region.

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Port Act Regulations

Section 30 Part (b)(2)(a) establishes that the powers and services of the District include:

*acquire, purchase, take over, construct, maintain, operate, develop, and regulate grain elevators, bunkering facilities, belt or other railroads, floating plants, lighterage, stowage facilities, and any and all other facilities, aids, equipment, or property necessary for or incident to the development and operation of a harbor or for the accommodation and promotion of commerce, navigation, fisheries, or recreation in the district.*

Section 87 Part (a)(1) states that use of Tidelands may include:

*establishment, improvement, and conduct of a harbor, and...the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance, and operation of wharves, docks, piers, slips, quays, and all other works, buildings, facilities, utilities, structures, and appliances incidental, necessary, or convenient, for the promotion and accommodation of commerce and navigation.*

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### **3.2.3(F) Movement of U.S. Military Forces**

In addition to the responsibilities assigned through the Coastal Act and Port Act for the movement of people and goods, the District is designated as a Strategic Port which applies to the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal and the National City Marine Terminal (*refer to M Goal 3 and ECON Goal 2 [Chapter 3.6, Economics Element]*).

This designation comes with additional responsibilities to ensure that the key strategic facilities in Tidelands are connected to the Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET), a network of highways that are important to the United States' strategic defense policy and that provide defense access, continuity, and emergency capabilities for defense purposes. In addition to connecting to STRAHNET, Tidelands also connect to the LOSSAN rail corridor, which is on the Strategic Rail Corridor Network (STRACNET).

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 and the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 provided for inclusion of STRAHNET and important STRAHNET Connectors in the 160,955-mile National Highway System (NHS). The primary connector routes for priority installations and ports are included in the NHS. With the Department of Defense's emphasis on continental U.S.-based military units, the NHS plays an increasingly important role in new deployment scenarios.



### 3.2.4 Goals, Objectives, and Policies

#### M Goal 1

*An integrated, accessible, inclusive, and diverse network that facilitates the movement of people*

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Access to a wide spectrum of mobility options for a variety of visitors is foundational to building an inclusive mobility network that has sufficient capacity, is proximate to destinations and users, and improves connectivity. Through this Mobility Element, the District will advance a mobility network that is more readily accessed and available throughout Tidelands for all visitors from near and far. This mobility network will include a range of transportation options to enable visitors to transition more widely from one mode to another to move between access points on Tidelands and to connect with the larger regional network off-Tidelands.

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#### M Objective 1.1

Maintain, enhance, and expand the modes of travel available to people on the water and land

##### Water Movement

**M Policy 1.1.1** The District shall coordinate with agencies that have transportation authority and adjacent jurisdictions to develop comprehensive Baywide water-based transit services, including the development of new water-based transfer points and routes to connect key destination points. The District may also coordinate with the U.S. Navy to establish new water-based transfer points and routes in support of the Strategic Port designation.

**M Policy 1.1.2** Permittees of development with waterside access shall create where feasible and appropriate, new, or improve access to, publicly accessible piers, docks, slips, moorings, anchorages, floats, and platforms.

**M Policy 1.1.3** Through CDPs issued by the District, permittees shall increase the number of boat slips and berthing opportunities in the Bay, where feasible, in accordance with Chapter 5, Planning Districts, including any planned improvements within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**M Policy 1.1.4** The District shall require lower cost or free public transient docking as part of coastal-enhancing development.

**M Policy 1.1.5** The District shall maintain cruise ship access to the federal navigation channel and deep-water berthing.

**M Policy 1.1.6** The District shall continue to maintain cruise ship access and operations as a means for supporting coastal access and use of Tidelands.

**M Policy 1.1.7** Through CDPs issued by the District, permittees shall advance as part of development the implementation of zero-emission, when feasible, and near-zero emission technologies and supportive infrastructure improvements for passenger-related oceangoing vessels and harbor craft that facilitate the movement of people in alignment with District sustainability and maritime clean air strategies.

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For more information about the District's MCAS, refer to *Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element*. The MCAS is not part of this Plan but this Plan supports the MCAS and aligns with it.

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#### Land Movement

**M Policy 1.1.8** The District shall coordinate with agencies that have transportation authority, and with adjacent jurisdictions and permittees, to plan shared mobility infrastructure in support of the safe movement of people and/or goods. Specific transit improvements included in this Plan are outlined in *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any planned improvements within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**M Policy 1.1.9** The District shall coordinate with agencies that have transportation authority to explore opportunities to expand accessible transit service to Tidelands. Specific transit improvements included in this Plan are outlined in *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any planned improvements within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**M Policy 1.1.10** The District shall provide areas for transit stops and transit lanes for expanded transit opportunities on Tidelands and explore a means for financing expanded transit opportunities with agencies that have transportation authority. Specific transit improvements included in this Plan are outlined in *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any planned improvements within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**M Policy 1.1.11** The District shall require certain development, as applicable, to develop and comply with project-specific Transportation Demand Management (TDM) guidelines ~~and require development to comply with such guidelines~~, with the intent to reduce dependence on single-occupancy vehicles and reduce vehicle miles traveled to, and from, ~~and within Tidelands the proposed development site~~. ~~All proposed development shall also be required to provide a project-specific TDM program in accordance with the District's guidelines.~~

**M Policy 1.1.12** Through CDPs issued by the District, permittees shall plan, design, and implement improvements to the mobility network that provide opportunities for a variety of users to access the public realm. These improvements shall be developed in accordance with:

- a. Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards; and
- b. *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**M Policy 1.1.13** Shared or personal motorized mobility devices, except for those required for Americans with Disabilities Act purposes, shall not be permitted on facilities on which pedestrians are intended to travel, such as sidewalks, promenades, multi-use pathways (without a dedicated bicycle area), nature trails, and walkways.

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For policies related to enhanced multimodal connections and transit improvements adjacent to disadvantaged communities, refer to *EJ Goal 1 (Chapter 3.5, Environmental Justice Element)*.

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**M Policy 1.1.14** The District shall coordinate with agencies that have transportation authority to enhance coastal connectivity and access throughout Tidelands, particularly at mobility hub locations.

**M Policy 1.1.15** Through CDPs issued by the District, permittees shall provide public access points along the Bay and may collaborate and coordinate with agency partners and adjacent jurisdictions to plan for, design, and reinforce linkages between those public access points and off-Tidelands areas.

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In addition to improving and enhancing a mobility network on Tidelands, the District encourages multiple mobility options for east-to-west connections throughout the region to provide accessible and diverse routes and mobility modes to access the Bay. For example, coordinating with adjacent jurisdictions to provide Bay to Park linkages, as envisioned in *Chapter 5.4, Planning District 4: Working Waterfront, 5.4.3(C)-I Landside Access Planned Improvements, PD4.11*.

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**M Policy 1.1.16** Through CDPs issued by the District, permittees shall advance as part of development the implementation of zero-emission mobility options, when feasible, and near-zero-emission passenger-related mobility options and supportive infrastructure improvements for the movement of people in alignment with District sustainability and maritime clean air strategies.

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For more information about the District's MCAS, refer to *Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element*. The MCAS is not part of this Plan but this Plan supports the MCAS and aligns with it.

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**M Policy 1.1.17** The District may expand the summer shuttle service (Big Bay Shuttle) that operates along Harbor Drive, establishing year-round connections between Shelter Island and the Convention Center, as a mobility priority (refer to *Figure 3.2.4, Bayfront Circulator*).

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While the District's summer shuttle service only operates along public access points between Shelter Island and the Convention Center, the intent of the Mobility Element is to plan for new or enhance existing mobility connections throughout all planning districts on Tidelands. This includes coordinating with adjacent jurisdictions and regional agencies with transportation authority to connect public access points and mobility networks on Tidelands with other regional networks.

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**M Policy 1.1.18** Development, adjacent to the bayfront circulator route as shown in *Figure 3.2.4, Bayfront Circulator*, shall provide hubs or stops to support operation of the bayfront circulator.

**M Policy 1.1.19** The District shall prepare a curbside management program that will provide strategies and guidelines for the use of curb space along corridors fronted by predominantly commercial uses.

**M Policy 1.1.20** Development shall implement curbside management strategies in accordance with the District's curbside management program, once established.

**M Policy 1.1.21** The District – independently or in collaboration with other agencies with transportation authority and adjacent jurisdictions and permittees – may identify additional waterside or landside access opportunities in the future to enhance the mobility network for the movement of people.

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Transportation Demand Management (TDM) refers to programs and strategies that manage and reduce traffic congestion and parking by encouraging the use of transportation alternatives and discouraging single-occupancy-vehicle trips. TDM strategies may include programs that incentivize commuters or other patrons to carpool, vanpool, take transit, bike, walk, and telework. Such incentives could include the use of preferred parking, high- occupancy-vehicle lanes, transit subsidies, parking cash-out programs, enhanced facilities, and employee recognition.

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Curbside management programs and strategies are intended to reduce conflicts and better organize the use of curb space in highly active areas, such as the waterfront, for the purpose of utilizing space more efficiently or dedicating space to other uses other than single-occupancy vehicle parking. A curbside management program evaluates the various users and needs of the identified curb space and optimizes the space by using signage and pavement markings to allow flexibility with prioritizing certain users of the space at different peak-use times throughout the day or on different days of the week. Curbside uses outlined in the program may include:

- Public transit;
- Passenger loading pickup and drop-off (rideshare, taxi, or valet);
- Short-term parking;
- Commercial loading;
- Tour bus staging; and
- Event space (e.g., farmers markets, food trucks, event staging).

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## M Objective 1.2

Implement a series of interconnecting mobility hubs throughout Tideland

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The mobility hub network is intended to widely connect water and land areas on Tideland, which includes mobility hubs for landside access and water-based transfer points to improve water access. (refer to *Figure 3.2.6, Planned Connection Points*)

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**M Policy 1.2.1** The District shall require the planning, designing, and implementation of a network of mobility hubs (Regional, Local Gateway, and Connector) that provide the opportunity for users to change from one mode of travel to another (refer to *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, Coastal Access Mobility maps, for mobility hub locations and specifications and *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, for the associated criteria of the development for each type of mobility hub). This requirement shall apply to all subdistricts and commensurate with development intensity in accordance with *WLU Goal 7 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)* and *M Policy 1.2.2*.

**M Policy 1.2.2** Permittees of development shall contribute to the creation of mobility hubs through funding or construction, as shown in *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, coastal access mobility maps.

**M Policy 1.2.3** Mobility hubs shall connect to water-based access points throughout the Bay, where feasible.

**M Policy 1.2.4** The District shall encourage the development of mobility hubs rather than surface parking to provide proximate connections to the water and Tidelands, where feasible.

**M Policy 1.2.5** The District shall coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions to add wayfinding signage that identifies coastal access opportunities on Tidelands, including public walkways, docks and piers, beaches, and other public areas and amenities.

**M Policy 1.2.6** Development shall provide and maintain legible wayfinding signage located in easily viewable areas in accordance with *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**M Policy 1.2.7** The District shall require, in coordination with permittees of development, the planning, designing, and implementation of a comprehensive, nondigital wayfinding signage system to guide visitors to and throughout Tidelands.

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#### **Mobility Hubs (Connection Points for Movement of People)**

Further descriptions of each type of mobility hub, including the associated criteria for their development, are provided in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*. Refer to *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, Coastal Access Mobility maps for specific maps and standards related to planned mobility hubs, including the specific location, size, and service area for each planned mobility hub.

To enhance circulation and promote coastal access throughout Tidelands, consistent with the Coastal Act, a network of mobility hubs is planned, as shown in *Figure 3.2.6, Planned Connection Points*. Mobility hubs will serve as connection points where visitors and workers accessing Tidelands are provided the opportunity to change from one mode of travel to another to reach their destination. Mobility hubs will link landside modes, such as personal auto, transit, rideshare, biking, walking, and micromobility options, such as bicycles, scooters, and e-bicycles, as well as waterside infrastructure features, such as transient docking and water-based transfer points that are designed to support a water-based transit network, such as water taxis and ferries. Mobility hubs will also connect to safe, convenient, and well-delineated pedestrian and bicycle paths to nearby uses and activities on Tidelands.

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#### **Wayfinding Signage**

Wayfinding signage should provide direction and guidance between destinations throughout Tidelands, including information regarding how a traveler can connect to the different destinations through the various modes of transportation that are available. It should be



provided via branded signs located at three different types of locations along the path of travel between the mobility hub and the surrounding destinations:

- **Decision points:** Locations where travelers will need to make a turn or change directions en route to their destination;
- **Confirmation points:** Locations after the decision points where follow-up signs confirm to travelers that they made the correct decision; and
- **Intersections:** Major intersections, where signs will let travelers know what destinations can be reached when heading in each direction.

Wayfinding signs should be used only for informational purposes and shall not be used for marketing or advertising in any way.

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### Figure 3.2.6 Planned Connection Points

#### **M Objective 1.3**

Provide public parking to meet evolving demands

##### **Water Areas**

**M Policy 1.3.1** Permittees of waterside development shall provide transient docking with short-term (hourly) free or paid vessel docking, where feasible.

**M Policy 1.3.2** The District —independently, assigned through partnerships with the District, or through CDPs issued by the District— shall require the planning, designing, and implementation of transient docking locations to accommodate and allow for access of on-water transit services.

**M Policy 1.3.3** The District shall allow for slip modifications and in-kind replacements of existing recreational marina facilities to support waterside facilities and boating needs, provided there are no increases in unmitigated shading or fill.

##### **Land Areas**

**M Policy 1.3.4** Permittees of development that generates parking demand shall identify and secure, as appropriate, vehicular parking sufficient to serve that development's specific use without relying upon or reducing existing vehicular spaces dedicated to public uses and when alternative mobility modes that offset the need for parking are not feasible or sufficient to meet total parking demand. Parking shall be provided through one or more of the following means:

- a. On-site parking.
- b. Shared agreements with adjoining development.



- c. Agreements with off-site parking facilities, which may be located on or off Tidelands, within a quarter-mile walking distance from the uses they serve. A greater distance may be acceptable if a mobility plan, showing how patrons would connect to and from the parking, is provided and accepted by the District.
- d. Participation in the establishment of planned mobility improvements, such as mobility hubs or shared parking facilities as specified in the associated subdistrict and supported by *WLU Goal 3* and *WLU Goal 7* (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element) and *ECON Goal 1* (Chapter 3.6, Economics Element).

**M Policy 1.3.5** The District shall periodically monitor the public parking demand on Tidelands to ensure that public spaces are being efficiently managed and used and to review and update the District's parking guidelines, as necessary.

**M Policy 1.3.6** The District's parking guidelines shall provide standards and direction for the requirements and process related to providing and accounting for established parking (supportive of associated specific uses), short-term parking (such as for construction vehicles), curbside management strategies, and event parking.

**M Policy 1.3.7** The District shall reallocate or combine parking, where feasible, into mobility hubs or other consolidated parking facilities to allow for additional public open space, development, transit opportunities, and bicycle facilities. This policy applies both to parking allocated for specific developments and public parking. If parking is displaced as part of development, the following steps shall be taken:

- a. Conduct a study to determine the parking demand for the spaces that will be displaced;
- b. Identify a location to accommodate parking demand if the results of the study confirm the need for parking. Spaces should ideally be situated within a quarter-mile walking distance from the uses they serve, on or off Tidelands. A greater distance may be acceptable if a mobility plan showing how patrons would connect to and from the parking is provided and accepted by the District;
- c. Provide evidence that the new parking location has the capacity to accommodate the demand for the displaced parking spaces and that needed parking spaces have been secured.

**M Policy 1.3.8** New structured parking should be designed for vehicle use in the short term and then for repurpose to a nonvehicle use if parking demand decreases.

**M Policy 1.3.9** The District may consider adjacent parking rates when setting or updating parking rates for parking areas on Tidelands.

## M Goal 2

*An integrated, efficient, diverse, and sustainable network that facilitates the movement of goods*

### M Objective 2.1

Provide clean, modern, and efficient transfer points at the District's marine terminals for goods movement between water and land

**M Policy 2.1.1** The District shall prioritize the use of existing land on terminals for maritime uses and operations, including but not limited to navigational facilities and shipping industries.

**M Policy 2.1.2** The District shall encourage the development of versatile infrastructure that can adapt to future needs and support multiple modes of travel for the transfer of freight between waterside and landside uses.

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Infrastructure and transportation engineering improvements identified in the Multimodal Corridor concept can facilitate more efficient, adaptive, and expedient movement of goods to and from Tidelands both from water and land. Examples of improvements include, but are not limited to:

- Truck queueing management to improve efficiency;
- Off-peak dedicated lanes that segregate trucks from other vehicles to increase safety;
- Separated dedicated truck lanes that can also be used for transit and military vehicles;
- Freight Signal Priority to prioritize movement of freight vehicles;
- Gate Operating System to manage the flow through the terminals' gates; and
- Geofencing that tracks the location and path of freight vehicles and can incentivize trucks to follow designated or alternative freight routes.

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**M Policy 2.1.3** The District shall strive to maintain a diverse cargo mix, such as containers, dry bulk, liquid bulk, refrigerated cargo, multipurpose cargo, roll-on/rolloff cargo, and ocean-towed cargo.

**M Policy 2.1.4** The District shall require, where feasible, efficient and sustainable dockside operations for oceangoing vessels and freight-related harbor craft.

**M Policy 2.1.5** The District shall seek investment and grant opportunities for infrastructure, equipment, and technologies that enable the District's marine terminals to efficiently and sustainably transfer goods between waterside and landside.

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For policies related to greenhouse gas emission reduction measures for stationary sources, refer to *SR Goal 3 (Chapter 3.4, Safety and Resiliency Element, and EJ Goal 3 (Chapter 3.5, Environmental Justice Element)*.

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**M Policy 2.1.6** The District shall collaborate with public and private entities to invest in terminal infrastructure that supports the optimization of cargo movement, cargo laydown areas, cargo handling equipment, and gate operations directly related to maritime cargo.

**M Policy 2.1.7** The District, in coordination with permittees of development, tenants, and adjacent jurisdictions, shall maintain and develop improvements to linkages between the marine terminals and landside networks, including but not limited to roadways, rail, pipelines, and the electrical grid, to enable efficient movement of goods along those networks and to support the working waterfront.

## **M Objective 2.2**

Provide a sustainable cargo network

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Providing a sustainable cargo network requires balancing economic, social and environmental priorities. Key components include maintaining a safe, secure, efficient, and reliable network that reduces air quality pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and minimizes impacts. An example of an enhancement proposed in this Plan to the sustainable cargo network is the electrification of maritime equipment and mobility modes on Tidelands. Implementation of electrification includes the planning, monitoring, logistical updates, and infrastructure improvements that could facilitate electrification along the cargo network.

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**M Policy 2.2.1** Through CDPs issued by the District, permittees shall plan, design, and implement improvements to the mobility network that provide opportunities for efficient and sustainable goods movement. These improvements shall be developed in accordance with *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**M Policy 2.2.2** Through CDPs issued by the District, permittees shall advance as part of development the implementation of zero-emission, when feasible, and near-zero-emission

goods movement mobility options and maritime equipment, and supportive infrastructure improvements, in alignment with District sustainability and maritime clean air strategies.

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For more information about the District's MCAS, refer to *Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element*. The MCAS is not part of this Plan but this Plan supports the MCAS and aligns with it.

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**M Policy 2.2.3** The District shall engage with stakeholders, such as railway companies, trucking companies, cargo and freight shipping lines, and service providers, to identify and implement feasible sustainable freight strategies in accordance with the District's environmental and operational strategies, plans, and regulations, as well as the State's sustainability objectives.

**M Policy 2.2.4** The District shall engage with railroad operators and agencies that have transportation authority to maintain, enhance, and expand access between the cargo terminals and the regional freight infrastructure.

**M Policy 2.2.5** The District, in coordination with permittees of development, tenants, and adjacent jurisdictions, and regional transportation agencies, shall maintain and develop improvements to linkages between the marine terminals and landside networks, including but not limited to roadways, rail, and pipelines, to enable efficient movement of goods along those networks and to support the working waterfront.

**M Policy 2.2.6** The District and permittees shall optimize off-terminal land-based freight networks to maintain, enhance, and expand the vitality of the working waterfront.

**M Policy 2.2.7** In coordination with operators and stakeholders, the District shall plan for improvements to railroad corridors, such as spurs, rail storage facilities, switching facilities, and suitable rail trackage within the working waterfront, both on dock and near dock, to better interface the movement of cargo between ship and land carriers.

**M Policy 2.2.8** Through CDPs issued by the District, permittees shall advance as part of development the implementation of zero-emission, when feasible, and near-zero emission technologies and supportive infrastructure improvements for freight-related oceangoing vessels and harbor craft in alignment with District sustainability and maritime clean air strategies.

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For more information about the District's MCAS, refer to *Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element*. The MCAS is not part of this Plan but this Plan supports the MCAS and aligns with it.

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**M Policy 2.2.9** The District shall coordinate with its tenants and the cities of National City or San Diego to enhance access and connectivity between the Tenth Avenue and National City marine terminals, on both the waterside and landside, to allow for the convenient transfer of goods. Specific improvements to enhance the connectivity between terminals are outlined in *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any planned improvements within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

**M Policy 2.2.10** The District shall engage with regional, State, and federal agencies with transportation authority to preserve and enhance deep-water channels, waterways, berths, and navigation corridors within the Bay to maintain deep-water ship access.

**M Policy 2.2.11** The District shall engage with adjacent jurisdictions and regional, State, and federal agencies to create a connected and flexible multimodal corridor that provides efficient freeway access by leveraging technology to support dedicated lanes, signal prioritization, and/or geofencing. Refer to *Chapter 5.4, Planning District 4: Working Waterfront* for applicable planned improvements related to this policy.

### **M Goal 3**

*A circulation system that maintains and enables the Strategic Highway Network and other military needs*

#### **M Objective 3.1**

Support and maintain transportation facilities that enable the operation of the Strategic Highway Network

**M Policy 3.1.1** The District shall engage with the U.S. military, local, regional, and State agencies with transportation authority to:

- a. Identify and document the transportation facilities located on Tidelands that either are part of the STRAHNET or provide a critical connection to strategic facilities located on or adjacent to Tidelands;
- b. Ensure that the critical components of the District's transportation network are available and maintained to meet the goals and standards of the STRAHNET; and
- c. Ensure that the identified critical transportation facilities located on Tidelands are clear of permanent obstructions that would prohibit or slow the movement of military use when needed for Department of Defense activities.

**M Policy 3.1.2** The District shall engage with the U.S. military, local, regional, and State agencies with transportation authority to coordinate the maintenance of facilities that connect to the region's STRACNET rail corridor.

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The STRAHNET, created under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 and the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995, is critical to military readiness and operations. This system of roads is necessary for emergency mobilization and the peacetime movement of goods to support the military. The STRAHNET is a designation given to roads that provide “defense access, continuity, and emergency capabilities for movements of personnel and equipment in both peace and war.” It includes routes (for long-distance travel) and connectors (to connect individual installations to the routes).

The District is one of 17 ports throughout the country that have the Strategic Port designation, which permits U.S. military operations to use port assets (such as the two marine terminals) in the event of a mobilization during a national emergency. For policies related to providing safety and security features to strategic District assets for military needs, refer to *SR Goal 1 (Chapter 3.4, Safety and Resiliency Element)* and *ECON Goal 2 (Chapter 3.6, Economics Element)*.

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## M Objective 3.2

Support and maintain access to strategic assets located on Tidelands

**M Policy 3.2.1** The District shall engage with the U.S. military to identify and ensure the effectiveness of critical assets for military use, such as marine terminals, rail facilities, and docks and piers, that may be needed in times of emergency while allowing day-to-day access to strategic assets.

**M Policy 3.2.2** The District shall plan and maintain its transportation network so that it has the capacity to evacuate operations located on terminals in a manner and timeframe consistent with the U.S. military’s needs consistent with requirements under the Strategic Port designation.

# Chapter 3.3: Ecology Element

## 3.3.1 Purpose

As a trustee of public lands, the District is responsible for safeguarding its natural resources and the public's access to nature. The purpose of this element is to identify goals, objectives, and policies that serve to enhance, conserve, and restore natural resources and foster a healthy environment. The balance between the natural environment and the built environment is a key consideration in protecting the ecological health and natural resources of the Bay and on Tidelands. This element furthers the District's commitment in the protection of natural resources and ecological health of Tidelands by building on applicable environmental laws and existing District policies and programs to guide future planning and development. This focuses on:

- Healthy and diverse ecosystems;
- A clean environment; and,
- Collaborative stewardship.

The goals, objectives, and policies presented in this element demonstrate the District's commitment as a steward-champion of the environment and its role in supporting a healthy and sustainable ecosystem through:

- Requirements for future development adjacent to or otherwise near environmentally sensitive areas;
- Protection, enhancement, and conservation of biologically diverse resources;
- Pollution prevention and improving the quality of the land, water, and air; and
- Enhanced collaboration with local partners on shared priorities.

These important concepts are reflected in this element, as well as throughout the past efforts of the District, as described further below.

## 3.3.2 Background

Together, the Bay and the Tidelands compose an interconnected marine, estuarine, and coastal ecosystem that includes important natural open space areas and sensitive coastal habitat areas. As an environmental steward, the District is responsible for successfully managing Tidelands' ecological resources for the benefit of present and future generations. Successful management of these resources will result in sustainable and resilient Tidelands with enhanced air, water, and natural resources and increased opportunities for recreation and education.

Numerous environmental laws and regulations were in effect before the Port Master Plan was certified in 1981, and since then, several additional laws have been enacted to further protect



natural resource areas. The Coastal Act and the Port Act provide key legislative guidance for the District in carrying out its core mission. The Coastal Act is also a critical reference in guiding development within the District and the protection of sensitive areas. Under the Port Act, the District is specifically entrusted with the authority to protect, preserve, and enhance physical access to, natural resources in, and water quality of the Bay. These laws serve as the foundation for many of the District's environmental programs, and for the goals, objectives, and policies presented in this element.

The District maintains strong working relationships and partnerships with the agencies that share the goal of protecting Tidelands and the Bay environment. The District collaborates and coordinates with many local, State, and federal agencies, as well as environmental organizations, on specific projects, policies, and initiatives. Through collective efforts and collaborative stewardship, the District is well-positioned to protect natural resources on Tidelands. Collaborative stewardship is the concept that recognizes that although all agencies have varied interests and responsibilities, the coast and ocean are dynamic and interrelated environments that require a coordinated approach to management.

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#### [Coastal Regulations](#)

Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act is the standard that governs many District-related developments. It specifies that port-related developments shall be located, designed, and constructed to minimize substantial adverse environmental impacts pursuant to Section 30708(a) of the Coastal Act. Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act, in addition to Chapter 8, is the standard of review for appealable developments and projects located in an estuary, wetland, or recreation area, as identified in the 1975 Coastal Plan. Refer to *Section 1.3.1(A) (Chapter 1, Introduction)* for more information on the 1975 Coastal Plan. Refer to *Section 6.2.1 (Chapter 6, Plan Implementation and Development Conformance)* for more information on appealable projects.

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#### [Notable District Environmental Initiatives](#)

The District has been involved in several notable environmental initiatives. The following list identifies select representative programs, policies, or pertinent initiatives:

- Climate Action Plan
- Copper Reduction Program
- Environmental Fund (BPC Policy 730)
- Environmental Mitigation Land (BPC Policy 735)
- Green Business Network
- Green Port Policy (BPC Policy 736)
- Green Marine Certification to Advance Environmental Excellence
- Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan

- Integrated Pest Management Policy (BPC Policy 737)
- Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program
- Maritime Clean Air Strategy
- Regional Harbor Monitoring Program
- Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Coastal Resiliency Report
- Transboundary Pollution Resolution 2019-0461
- Transition Zone Policy (BPC Policy 725)
- Water Conservation Policy (BPC Policy 715)

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### **3.3.2(A) Current District Environmental Programs and Initiatives**

During its history, the District has taken the lead on a variety of initiatives to enhance the environmental quality of Tidelands. These initiatives include wildlife and natural resources management, stormwater runoff programs, integrated pest management, environmental education programs, and environmental partnerships with public and private entities. While not part of this Plan, for informational purposes, a brief discussion of key notable District environmental initiatives is provided below.

#### **3.3.2(A)(i) San Diego Bay Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan**

The Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) is a long-term, collaborative strategy for managing the Bay's natural resources, and the primary means by which the U.S. Navy and District jointly plan natural resources management in the Bay. This document demonstrates the District's and U.S. Navy's commitment to the protection of resources and is notable because it is the only joint INRMP in the United States. In addition to the U.S. Navy and the District, wildlife and resource agencies including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife are also signatories to the INRMP.

The Bay is viewed as a dynamic ecosystem that requires management to maintain sustainable native populations and natural biodiversity. The INRMP is intended to provide a framework for natural resources stewardship and a foundation for strong interagency partnership with the U.S. Navy. It identifies a progression toward a Bay that supports shorelines and waters that are rich and abundant in native life. The INRMP also describes a future Bay that, although used for thriving urban, commercial, and military needs, has greater opportunities for coastal access, recreation, education, and a thriving and healthy ecosystem.

#### **3.3.2(A)(ii) Climate Action Plan**

In 2013, following State guidance and targets established by Assembly Bill 32, the District adopted the first Climate Action Plan (CAP) adopted by a California port. The CAP, which set greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals through 2035, contains a palette of potential GHG reduction policies and measures for Tidelands. The reduction measures identified in the CAP

include a range of actions related to transportation and land use, energy conservation and efficiency, alternative energy generation, clean transportation, water conservation, and waste reduction.

### **3.3.2(A)(iii) Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plan**

The District's Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plan (JRMP) is a comprehensive and proactive program to help the District address stormwater regulations in a manner that supports the environment and commercial, industrial, maritime, and recreational uses of tidelands. The JRMP's objectives are to improve water quality in the Bay and adjacent receiving waters, minimize the urban runoff discharges from the Tidelands, and improve program management efforts related to urban runoff. Within this program, the District conducts several activities to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater runoff to comply with the requirements of the municipal stormwater permit and to meet the District's objectives. These activities, separately or in combination include, employee training, tenant and public education/outreach, source identification, water quality monitoring, development and implementation of best management practices, inspections, code enforcement, and coordination with adjacent cities.

### **3.3.2(A)(iv) Regional Harbor Monitoring Program**

The Regional Harbor Monitoring Program (RHMP) is a comprehensive effort to survey water and sediment quality and the condition of marine life in order to determine whether beneficial uses are being protected. It is coordinated with the cities of Oceanside and San Diego and the County of Orange. The RHMP evaluates the long-term trends of chemical, biological, and toxicological conditions of the waters, sediments, and marine life to assess contributions and distributions of pollutants and whether the bays and harbors continue to support a healthy biota, as well as recreation and fishing uses.

### **3.3.2(A)(v) Copper Reduction Program**

The District has developed a comprehensive copper reduction program that strategically looks at reducing copper levels in the Bay. The program focuses on the largest source contributions and identifies a strategic approach for implementing projects in a manner that achieves regulatory compliance while also balancing economic and public interests. The District's Copper Reduction Program addresses several topic areas: (1) testing and research, (2) hull paint transition, (3) policy development/legislation, (4) education and outreach, and (5) monitoring and data assessment

Although these initiatives represent only a limited selection of the District's environmental efforts, they provide valuable information and recommendations that will help inform and support implementation of this Plan. Many of these plans have been adopted by the District and contain several actions, strategies, and monitoring activities that are being implemented. Implementation of specific measures contained in each document will vary based on the types of programs and implementation measures. The District is committed to its role as an

environmental steward and will work to protect the natural resources of Tidelands and implement these important initiatives in concert with the goals, objectives, and policies of this element.

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First introduced in the INRMP (see ECO Section 3.3.2(A)i), there are four ecoregions in San Diego Bay: North, North Central, South Central, and South. Within the ecoregions, the District has identified areas for ecological opportunities, such as restoration or shoreline stabilization, particularly for intertidal and subtidal habitats. (refer to *Figure 3.3.1, Ecological Opportunity Areas*).

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### [Figure 3.3.1 Ecological Opportunity Areas](#)

## **3.3.3 Goals, Objectives, and Policies**

### **ECO Goal 1**

*Tidelands that support vibrant and healthy ecosystems*

#### **ECO Objective 1.1**

Enhance, conserve, restore, and maintain the biodiversity in Tideland areas

**ECO Policy 1.1.1** The District shall maintain marine resources in alignment with Section 30230 of the California Coastal Act.

**ECO Policy 1.1.2** The District shall prioritize and pursue opportunities for the protection, conservation, creation, restoration, and enhancement of sensitive habitats and State or federally listed coastal species.

**ECO Policy 1.1.3** Future development adjacent to conservation areas and other sensitive habitats shall:

- a. Be coordinated, sited, and designed to avoid impacts where feasible or where legally required; if avoiding impacts is not feasible, or avoidance is not legally required, mitigate impacts in the following order of preference:
  1. On-site;
  2. In a mitigation bank;
  3. In the same ecoregion with the Bay;
  4. Elsewhere in the Bay; or
  5. In the same watershed of the Coastal Zone;
- b. Require biological monitoring as determined by the District and the wildlife agencies; and

- c. When affecting disturbed sensitive habitat areas, restoration or enhancement must occur to the greatest extent feasible.

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#### Environmentally sensitive areas – Coastal Act Sections 30233 and 30240

Although development may be allowed adjacent to natural open space areas or sensitive coastal habitats with sufficient ecological buffers, only resource-dependent uses are allowed within environmentally sensitive habitat areas pursuant to Section 30240. In addition, the diking, filling, or dredging of open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes shall be permitted in accordance with other applicable provisions of the Coastal Act (refer to Section 30233) and limited to certain uses where there is no feasible less environmentally damaging alternative and where feasible mitigation measures have been provided to minimize adverse environmental effects.

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**ECO Policy 1.1.4** Development in coastal waters shall be conducted pursuant to California Coastal Act Section 30233.

**ECO Policy 1.1.5** Landside development shall establish and maintain ecological buffers of 100 feet between the landside development and a saltmarsh wetland to preserve and protect the wetland habitat for the anticipated life of the development. The precise width of the buffer is to be based on the location, type of habitat, and quality of habitat. Exceptions to the width of ecological buffers are as follows:

- a. A reduced buffer to a minimum of 50 feet may be allowed pursuant to a site-specific analysis in coordination with the wildlife agencies. The site-specific analysis may include evaluation of current habitat that is degraded, nonfunctioning, of poor quality; or located immediately adjacent to existing development; or
- b. An ecological buffer shall not be required for wetland areas in an urbanized area if such buffer would cause displacement or removal of existing development.

**ECO Policy 1.1.6** Development within wetland buffers is limited to minor passive recreational uses, such as outlooks, and/or spur-trails, with fencing, or other improvements deemed necessary to protect the habitat, and should be located in portions of the buffer area farthest from the habitat (e.g., upper (upland) half of the buffer area). Minor encroachments of ecological buffers are also allowed if located next to an existing development.

**ECO Policy 1.1.7** Development adjacent to habitat areas occupied by threatened or endangered species shall be in compliance with the federal and California Endangered Species Acts and shall be implemented to protect the health and survival of the species.

**ECO Policy 1.1.8** Development shall integrate drought-tolerant species native to the San Diego County coastal zone as a part of landscaped areas.

**ECO Policy 1.1.9** Planting of invasive plant species shall be prohibited in landscaped areas. Development that contains landscaped areas with existing invasive species shall not continue to maintain these invasive species and shall prepare a plan to remove the invasive species.

**ECO Policy 1.1.10** Development above the water or adjacent to sensitive habitat areas should use ecologically sensitive lighting that is shielded and directed away from the water or sensitive habitat areas, sensor activated, and of the lowest possible color temperature that also meets public safety requirements.

**ECO Policy 1.1.11** The District shall encourage the use of biologically engineered stormwater solutions to prevent degradation of coastal wetlands and marine ecosystems, and to reduce stormwater pollution to the Bay.

**ECO Policy 1.1.12** Science-based management practices shall be used on Tidelands to guide water, sediment, and natural resource decisions.

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#### **Science-based management**

Science-based management includes a suite of programs, conditions, or criteria to protect and enhance ecosystems. Examples include:

- Researching opportunities to enhance and expand the extent of eelgrass and wetlands;
- Restoring and creating wetlands;
- Establishing new mitigation banks for eelgrass, wetlands, or other sensitive habitat types;
- Conducting biological surveys;
- Evaluating the health of marine ecosystems and marine life;
- Guiding water and sediment studies;
- Implementing restorative shellfish and seaweed aquaculture; and
- Enhancing fisheries.

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**ECO Policy 1.1.13** The District shall identify locations throughout the Bay that could support habitat enhancement, restoration, and protection to benefit sensitive habitats and State and federally listed species. After specific locations are identified, the District shall:

- a. Explore opportunities for specific restoration, enhancement, and mitigation banking projects in these areas;



- b. Coordinate with resource agencies and regulatory agencies to permit projects that provide multiple benefits to Tideland areas.

**ECO Policy 1.1.14** Strive to achieve a net increase of wetland habitat acreage throughout the Bay from certification of this Plan. ~~from baseline conditions throughout the Bay.~~

**ECO Policy 1.1.15** The District shall identify various ecological opportunity areas within water use designations that have shallow subtidal or intertidal habitat that may benefit from additional restoration or enhancement, or additional nature-based shoreline ~~stabilization~~solutions including shoreline stabilization. (refer to *Figure 3.3.2 Ecological Opportunity Areas* for an identification of approximate locations for initial ecological opportunity areas).

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The ecological opportunity areas identify approximate locations for potential shallow subtidal and intertidal habitat restoration, creation, or enhancement. An example of shallow subtidal habitat restoration, creation, or enhancement includes sediment augmentation to support eelgrass, and an example of intertidal habitat restoration, creation, or enhancement includes living shorelines, such as a native oyster reef. The ecological opportunity areas may also support other nature-inspired solutions that would improve the adaptive capacity and ecological benefit of the adjacent shoreline with a co-benefit of protecting coastal uses, particularly along shorelines that are armored under baseline conditions. The ecological opportunity areas identified in Figure 3.3.2 are approximate locations and sizes, and through the lifetime of this Plan, more areas may be identified. *Figure 3.3.2 Ecological Opportunity Areas* illustrates a “snapshot in time” as of certification of this Plan for an initial identification of these ecological opportunity areas.

Future ecological opportunity areas may include, but are not limited to, locations that: may presently or are projected to be suitable for habitat restoration, creation, or enhancement; may be suitable for nature-based shoreline solutions that can provide climate resiliency for adjacent uses while also providing environmental benefits; or may be suitable for innovative, habitat-friendly pilot projects. Future ecological opportunity areas may be identified based on available relevant information or data, including but not limited to, natural resource surveys or monitoring reports, climate vulnerability assessments, and stakeholder engagement.

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Conservation Intertidal and Conservation Open Space water and land use designations are described in the Water and Land Use Element.

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### Wetland Enhancement Opportunities

Identified wetland and subtidal areas may to be used for future opportunities for enhancement, restoration projects, mitigation banking, and nature-based solutions to address sea level rise impacts or compatible restorative shellfish and seaweed aquaculture uses.

- Example priority areas for wetland enhancement include:
- Disturbed and vacant areas;
- Former industrial areas (e.g., salt ponds); and
- Areas that provide opportunities to restore ecological function back to Tideland areas
- And create vibrant and healthy ecosystems

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**ECO Policy 1.1.16** The District shall provide information to the public about the water quality risks associated with invasive species and about measures to avoid and reduce the spread of invasive species.

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### Invasive Species

Marine invasive species disrupt the balance of natural ecosystems by consuming or competing with native plants and animals, altering biogeochemical cycles, and reducing native biodiversity. They also threaten commercial, industrial, recreational, and agricultural activities. The following invasive species may appear in the Bay:

#### Plants

- Cajeput tree, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*
- Oriental cattail, *Typhus orientalis*
- Cordgrass, *Spartina densiflora*, *S. anglica*, and *S. alterniflora*
- Japanese eelgrass, *Zostera japonica*
- Caulerpa, *Caulerpa taxifolia* and *Caulerpa taxifolia*

#### Animals

- African clawed frog, *Xenopus laevis*
- Green crab, *Carcinus maenus*
- Chinese mitten crab, *Eriocheir sinensis*
- Asian clam, *Potamocorbula amurensis*
- Copepod, *Pseudodiaptomus marinus*
- Calanoid copepod, *Tortanus dextrolibotus*
- Mysid shrimp, *Acanthomysis* sp.

Source: INRMP September 2013

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**ECO Policy 1.1.17** The District shall prioritize the use of nature-based solutions composed of natural or sustainable materials that increase shoreline biodiversity and coastal resiliency, including but not limited to living shorelines and wetland and coastal habitat restoration, where feasible and applicable.

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Refer to *SR Goal 3 (Chapter 3.4, Safety and Resiliency Element)* for additional policies related to coastal hazards, including sea level rise and adaptation strategies.

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**ECO Policy 1.1.18** Coastal flooding. Adaptation strategies or other natural resource management practices shall be implemented to protect coastal habitats and ecosystem function under a range of future sea level rise and climate change scenarios.

**ECO Policy 1.1.19** Support creative and innovative solutions to improve the resiliency of the Bay's marine ecosystems and the biodiversity within Tidelands.

**ECO Policy 1.1.20** Restoration of historic losses of natural habitat acreages may be, to the extent feasible, part of the sea level rise adaptation and mitigation strategies.

**ECO Policy 1.1.21** The District shall maximize habitat connectivity and continuity for intertidal and subtidal habitats within the Bay particularly for those areas that provide habitat and nursery areas for estuarine and marine species.

**ECO Policy 1.1.22** The District shall strive to conserve and enhance intertidal and subtidal habitat in an effort to reduce fragmentation, improve habitat functionality and create a connected network of intertidal and subtidal habitat throughout Tidelands.

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#### **Coastal Habitat Adaptation Strategies**

The District recognizes the importance of new conservation adaptation strategies that conserve unique coastal habitats and the high biodiversity they support. The following adaptation strategies may be implemented:

- Living shorelines;
- Beneficial reuse of sediment and sand replenishment;
- Use eco-friendly building materials such as bio-enhancing concrete or other nature-based solutions;
- Wetland and other coastal habitat restoration; and
- ~~Removal of hardened shoreline structures to allow for inland migration of habitat; and~~
- Maintenance and expansion of coastal habitats with resilient habitat types, including transitions to more naturalized shorelines when compatible with adjacent uses.

Use of these strategies can also be informed by science-based management practices as described earlier in this element.

Refer to *Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, Goal 4* for policies about adaptive management on Tidelands.

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**ECO Policy 1.1.23** The District shall pursue opportunities to preserve, enhance or restore intertidal and subtidal habitats in areas that have historically been impacted by development.

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Eelgrass resources in the Bay comprise approximately ~~50 percent of all~~ 2600 acres of eelgrass found in Southern California (U.S. Navy 202009). Eelgrass habitat provides important physical and biological functions, including enhanced water clarity, increased sediment stabilization, and important nursery habitat for juvenile fish

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## **ECO Objective 1.2**

Create biodiverse ecosystems

**ECO Policy 1.2.1** In cooperation with regional, State, and federal resource agencies, the District shall develop a mitigation credit program, subject to agency approval, to improve habitat quality and compensate for unavoidable wetland losses through the protection, restoration, and creation, ~~and enhancement~~ of wetland habitats as follows:

- a. The mitigation credit program may consist of the creation of, or use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, eelgrass mitigation areas or other mitigation offset measures on Tidelands. With respect to future and existing mitigation credits, use of credits shall be given priority in the order listed below for the following types of development:
  1. District led and initiated development on Tidelands;
  2. Coastal-dependent development on Tidelands by a third-party applicant;
  3. Coastal development on Tidelands that provides a public benefit; or
  4. Other development.

Credits derived from restoring ~~or enhancing~~ tidally influenced habitat shall first be used to mitigate impacts on tidally influenced waters or wetlands, when ~~ever~~ feasible.

- b. As part of the application process to use such credits, third-party applicants must demonstrate that they have used good-faith efforts to minimize development impacts, and, to the extent feasible, mitigate within the same development site. After

demonstration of a mitigation need, applicants shall pay a fee for use of credits as established by the District. District approval is required for the right to use any of the credits.

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#### Mitigation ratios and approach

The determination of what constitutes appropriate mitigation is determined on a case-by-case basis depending on the values and functions of the resource that will be affected. Mitigation ratios for impacts on sensitive coastal habitats and species generally are determined based on the type of habitat, location, and quality of habitat being affected. Required mitigation ratios are also based on site-specific survey data and the best available science at that the time the impact is assessed and evaluated.

As an example, mitigation ratios may be based on factors related to (1) the time necessary for a mitigation site to reach functional value and (2) the need to offset any productivity losses during the establishment period. Exceptions to standard ratios may be allowed when the impact is temporary. Historically, mitigation ratios for loss of Waters of the U.S. and Waters of the State are typically mitigated at a minimum one-to-one ratio. Mitigation ratios may also fluctuate based on seasonal influences and the abundance and diversity of habitat at the time of the impact. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) will evaluate the adequacy of ratios at the time the project applicant formally submits a streambed notification package to the Lake and Streambed Alteration Program. The ratios will be based on biological values found on site and current best available science. CDFW recommends that higher ratios also be used for habitats that are occupied by sensitive species.

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#### Mitigation banks

A mitigation bank can be used to protect, restore, ~~and create, and enhance~~ wetland, intertidal, and shallow subtidal habitats and eelgrass. Credits would be established to compensate for unavoidable wetland losses, with a long-term goal of increasing the quality and abundance of wetland, intertidal, and shallow subtidal habitats and eelgrass. Purchase of mitigation bank credits must occur in advance of development, when the compensation cannot be achieved at the development site or would not be as ecologically beneficial. Mitigation banking assists in the consolidation of small, fragmented wetland mitigation projects into large, contiguous habitat with much higher wildlife habitat values. Mitigation banks are generally approved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ~~and~~ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Marine Fisheries Service, California Coastal Commission, and Regional Water Quality Control Board and should be coordinated with State Water Resources Control Board wetlands permitting procedures adopted in 2019.

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## ECO Goal 2

*Clean, healthy waters and landside areas*

### ECO Objective 2.1

Protect and enhance water quality to support swimmable, fishable, and biologically productive waters

**ECO Policy 2.1.1** The District shall prioritize and pursue opportunities for the protection and enhancement of water quality.

**ECO Policy 2.1.2** The District shall maintain water quality in alignment with California Coastal Act Section 30231.

**ECO Policy 2.1.3** Waste management strategies shall be implemented throughout Tidelands, including as part of development, with a focus on reducing trash entering waterways.

**ECO Policy 2.1.4** Aquaculture, as interpreted by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, is encouraged in Tidelands areas using species and sustainable practices ~~that are approved by the~~ accordance with California Department of Fish and Wildlife processes and that do not degrade surrounding natural resources and minimize substantial environmental impacts. Future aquaculture operations may be subject to additional regulatory requirements, such as project- or site-specific monitoring and reporting.

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For the definition of “aquaculture,” please refer to the Glossary. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife plays an important role in wildlife and fishery management programs, study of wetlands, and aquaculture, as identified in Section 30411 of the CCA.

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For more information about aquaculture and marine technology, refer to *ECON Goal 3 (Chapter 3.6, Economics Element)*.

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**ECO Policy 2.1.5** The District shall continue to conduct, or require permittees to conduct, long-term monitoring of water, sediment, eelgrass, birds, and marine life in the Bay.

**ECO Policy 2.1.6** The District shall implement initiatives to reduce copper loads from recreational vessels to protect marine life in and around the Bay.

**ECO Policy 2.1.7** The District shall encourage the use of alternative, non-copper-based antifouling paints.

**ECO Policy 2.1.8** In-water hull cleaning of copper-based antifouling paints shall be conducted in a manner that does not cause or contribute to a condition of nuisance or water quality impairment.

**ECO Policy 2.1.9** Sewerage pump out facilities shall be accessible and available for use by the public either in fixed locations or through a mobile pump out service.

**ECO Policy 2.1.10** Sewerage pump out facilities shall be required in new recreational marina developments.

## **ECO Objective 2.2**

Improve fill, soil, and sediment quality

**ECO Policy 2.2.1** The District shall prioritize and pursue opportunities for the protection and enhancement of sediment quality.

**ECO Policy 2.2.2** Remediation and restoration efforts shall be implemented in a manner that maximizes ecological benefits, including water quality, ecosystems, and the public use of Tidelands in a manner consistent with the Port Act.

**ECO Policy 2.2.3** Development shall not result in degradation beyond regulatory or legal limits for fill, soil, and sediment quality and shall minimize exposure of adjacent communities to fill, soil, and sediment-based environmental contamination. Also, refer to *ECO Policy 2.3.3*.

**ECO Policy 2.2.4** Through CDPs issued by the District, permittees shall, to the extent feasible and as allowed by regulations, promote beneficial reuse of safe and clean dredged sediments or other potential sediment sources to be used to restore, enhance, and create wetlands and eelgrass habitat, consistent with California Coastal Act Section 30233(b).

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Clean sediment ~~extracted~~ from dredging operations may be applied to Tideland beaches or wetland areas, where needed and with required regulatory agency approval, as a sea level rise adaptation strategy or natural resource management practice.

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California Coastal Act Section 30233 Diking, filling or dredging; continued movement of sediment and nutrients

(b) Dredging and spoils disposal shall be planned and carried out to avoid significant disruption to marine and wildlife habitats and water circulation. Dredge spoils suitable for beach replenishment should be transported for these purposes to appropriate beaches or into suitable longshore current systems.

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### ECO Objective 2.3

Prevent pollution from entering the Bay

**ECO Policy 2.3.1** Owners and operators of stormwater conveyances on Tidelands shall comply with the municipal stormwater permit (MS4) and other legal requirements to minimize pollution impacts in the Bay.

**ECO Policy 2.3.2** Educational information shall be provided to the public and tenants regarding natural resources protection, runoff or increased runoff flows, and pollution prevention measures to minimize or reduce impacts on water and sediment quality.

**ECO Policy 2.3.3** In the event proposed~~Where~~ development disrupts shoreline fill or Bay sediment, ~~the development project~~ shall remove ~~the~~ contaminated fill or appropriately contain and remediate the fill in a manner consistent with applicable requirements.

**ECO Policy 2.3.4** Permittees shall implement measures to prevent pollution impacts and adverse impacts from runoff flows from all development and maintenance activities.

**ECO Policy 2.3.5** Development projects located in areas identified as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act shall implement measures to protect and improve water quality.

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#### Clean Water Act: Impaired Waters

The EPA provides regulatory direction regarding impaired waters as follows:

*The goal of the Clean Water Act (CWA) is “to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters” (33 U.S. Code Section §1251[a]). Under Section 303(d) of the CWA, states, territories and authorized tribes, collectively referred to in the act as ‘states,’ are required to develop lists of impaired waters. These are waters for which technology-based regulations and other required controls are not stringent enough to meet the water quality*



*standards set by states. The law requires that states establish priority rankings for waters on the lists and develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for these waters. A TMDL includes a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that can be present in a waterbody and still meet water quality standards.*

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## ECO Goal 3

*Clean air for a healthy environment and healthy communities*

### ECO Objective 3.1

Reduce levels of toxic air contaminants and criteria pollutants

**ECO Policy 3.1.1** Permittees shall implement programs and activities that reduce exposure to toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in and adjacent to Tidelands.

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Refer to EJ Goal 3 (Chapter 3.5, Environmental Justice Element) for additional policies related to clean air programs with respect to disadvantaged communities.

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**ECO Policy 3.1.2** Permittees shall implement clean air action measures, which may include:

- a. Efficient buildings design features;
- b. Vehicles, vessels, and advanced technologies powered by alternative fuels or electric powered;
- c. Parking management programs;
- d. Alternative transportation programs;
- e. Energy efficient lighting; and
- f. Native tree planting and landscaping.

**ECO Policy 3.1.3** In cooperation with regional, state, and federal agencies, the District shall advance maritime clean air strategies to help improve local air quality.

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In addition to the air quality policies in this Plan, the District is involved in State, regional, and local collaborative efforts to address air pollution issues in the San Diego region. For example, the District participates in the AB 617 Community Emission Reduction Program (CERP) for the Portside Community (refer to the Environmental Justice Element for background on AB617). The District is a member of the local AB617 Steering Committee as well as its four subcommittees (CERP, Port, Land Use, and Trucks). The San Diego Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) is

responsible for implementing the Portside Community's AB 617 Program and relies on the AB 617 Steering Committee to help guide its efforts. The AB 617 Steering Committee includes 28 members, half of which are local community residents. The remaining members include representatives from public agencies, industry, non-governmental organizations, public health experts, and other pertinent stakeholders.

On October 12, 2021 the District adopted the Maritime Clean Air Strategy, which sets specific emissions reduction goals and objectives for seven maritime source on Tidelands: cargo handling equipment, commercial harbor craft, District fleet, ocean going vessels, shipyards, trucks, and rail. The goals and objectives focus on the feasibility of different strategies based on various regulatory, technical, and economic considerations. In addition to the focus on reducing emissions from seven maritime sources, the MCAS also addresses public health, environmental justice, and equity. The MCAS is a living document that will be updated in accordance with new regulations and future advances in emerging technologies.

This Plan establishes specific goals, objectives, policies, and standards to direct future development, facilitate a diverse range of uses and activities, and provide a broad range of proposed public improvements. While the MCAS is not part of this Plan, within *Chapter 3, Elements*, this Plan establishes Baywide goals, objectives, and policies intended to be implemented throughout the lifetime of the Plan, on topics such as air quality, public access, and environmental justice. While many of these Baywide goals, objectives, and policies are in alignment with the goals and objectives identified in the MCAS, the MCAS is a more agile document that is easier to adapt to changing State requirements and new technology, and to address the urgency and specificity of these topics.

In addition, the goals, objectives, and policies in this Plan are complementary to and supportive of the air pollution reduction goals and objectives established in other local and regional plans, such as the CERP and the MCAS.

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**ECO Policy 3.1.4** Permittees shall implement infrastructure and clean vessel technologies, for both in-transit and while at-berth, such as advancing alternative fuels and expansion of marine terminal electrification, when applicable.

**ECO Policy 3.1.5** The District shall explore financing programs in coordination with regional, State, and Federal partners to implement recommended clean air measures.

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For Baywide policies related to GHG reductions, refer to *SR Goal 3 (Chapter 3.4, Safety and Resiliency Element)*.

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## ECO Goal 4

### *Collaborative stewardship for the ecological health of San Diego Bay*

#### ECO Objective 4.1

Partner with regional agencies on shared priorities

**ECO Policy 4.1.1** The District shall establish and continue partnerships and collaboration with key agencies and stakeholders, including the U.S. Navy and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service refuges, adjacent disadvantaged communities, relevant indigenous communities and tribes, and other stakeholders to enhance conservation, protection, and restoration of natural resources in and around the Bay and Tidelands. These partnerships may include combining resources and identifying complementary programming and policies to be implemented to improve the ecology of the Bay.

**ECO Policy 4.1.2** The District shall coordinate watershed planning, pollution prevention, and stormwater program implementation with other partner agencies and jurisdictions.

**ECO Policy 4.1.3** The District shall establish and continue~~pursue~~ partnerships with regulatory agencies, research institutions, private parties, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to improve water quality in the Bay and promote public awareness and understanding of water quality issues.

**ECO Policy 4.1.4** The District shall engage with regulatory agencies on coastal resiliency measures to address potential future environmental stressors, such as seawater intrusion, habitat conversion, and ocean acidification.

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For other Baywide policies related to climate and coastal resiliency, refer to *SR Goal 3 (Chapter 3.4, Safety and Resiliency Element)*.

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**ECO Policy 4.1.5** The District shall engage with regional and State partners to advance the development of statewide clean air goals and regulations to improve air quality.

## ECO Objective 4.2

Increase awareness about the ecology of Tidelands

**ECO Policy 4.2.1** The District shall establish and continue environmental education programs to increase public understanding and appreciation of Tidelands' and the Bay's natural resources and how to protect them.

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For additional policies in support of environmental education, refer to *EJ Goal 2 (Chapter 3.5, Environmental Justice Element)*.

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# Chapter 3.4: Safety and Resiliency Element

## 3.4.1 Purpose

The Safety and Resiliency Element establishes goals, objectives, and policies to ensure that the District is prepared to respond to natural and human-caused hazards and fulfill its responsibilities to protect and maintain critical infrastructure, public assets, and coastal access. The focus of this element is public safety and security, emergency preparedness and recovery, and climate resiliency. This element highlights the District's commitment to safety and resiliency throughout Tidelands by:

- Creating and maintaining safe access to and within Tidelands and the Bay;
- Enhancing safety and security features through design and use of the public realm and development;
- Collaborating with adjacent jurisdictions and other partners within the region to effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies; and
- Applying an adaptive management approach to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from human-caused and natural hazards through an iterative cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and adapting.

These concepts are reflected in the Safety and Resiliency Element's three goals and the objectives and the policies. This element also supports key actions contained in the District's and regional emergency management plans and the State of California disaster plans.

## 3.4.2 Background

Tidelands are potentially exposed to a range of hazards that may affect safety, damage or destroy public and private property, harm ecosystems, or disrupt operations. These potential hazards can be categorized into two broad categories: natural hazards and human-caused hazards. Both hazards can cause impacts on people, infrastructure, and the environment. The goals and objectives in this element draw from regulations contained in the Coastal Act and the Port Act and the District's role as a steward of public lands.

The Coastal Act (Section 30001.5) includes policies to “protect, maintain, and where feasible, enhance and restore the overall quality of the coastal zone environment and its natural and artificial resources,” as well as “maximize public access to and along the coast and maximize public recreational opportunities in the coastal zone consistent with sound resources

conservation principles and constitutionally protected rights of private property owners.” The Coastal Act also states that “to promote the public safety, health, and welfare, and to protect public and private property, wildlife, marine fisheries, and other ocean resources, and the natural environment, it is necessary to protect the ecological balance of the coastal zone and prevent its deterioration and destruction” (Section 30001). Section 4 of the Port Act also states that the District may use the powers and authority granted through the statute to “protect, preserve, and enhance physical access to the water and the natural resources of the [San Diego] Bay, including plant and animal life.”

### 3.4.2(A) Public Safety and Security

The policies in this element support the goal of “Safe and Secure Tidelands” to bolster safe access and use of Tidelands, enhance security, and promote a “whole-port” community approach. Public safety and security are a key focus of this element given the importance of keeping the people who visit and work within Tidelands safe and protected from potentially hazardous conditions.

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#### The Whole Port Approach

Promoting partnerships and regional collaboration through a “whole-port approach” is essential to advancing safe and resilient Tidelands. To better prepare the region for an emergency, the District coordinates with adjacent jurisdictions, regional, State, federal agencies and private industry partners on emergency preparedness and response, public safety, and hazard resiliency. The District advances and supports this “whole-port” approach which establishes a unified method for communication, planning, and responding to emergency situations.

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#### 3.4.2(A)-I Public Safety and Security Services on Tidelands

The District’s Harbor Police Department (HPD) provides public safety services throughout Tidelands. The District is also subject to State and federal agencies and statutes that regulate the safety of the maritime industry and navigable waters. Through its Strategic Port designation, the District coordinates with the U.S. Department of Defense to ensure that critical port infrastructure can service military vessels if they are mobilized during a national emergency.

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For more information on the District’s Strategic Port designation, refer to *ECON Goal 2 (Chapter 3.6, Economics Element)*.

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#### Harbor Police Department

The District implements public safety measures through HPD and ~~HPD’s~~its vision and mission. Its vision is to be the global leader in maritime and aviation public safety, and its mission is to provide

the highest quality public service through crime prevention, homeland security, and quality of life for its communities.

Section 55 of the Port Act authorizes the District to establish and maintain a harbor police and harbor fire protection system throughout Tidelands. It specifies the authority of the District with respect to the harbor police system, including making and enforcing rules and regulations for the use of navigable waters and all Tidelands throughout the District's jurisdiction; regulating the anchoring, mooring, towing, and docking of all vessels; and employing necessary peace officers. HPD's services include maritime firefighting, both on and over water, and patrol operations on the Tidelands. HPD is also the contracted public safety agency at the San Diego International Airport.

HPD preserves the safety of the community and resources by collaborating with adjacent jurisdictions (Chula Vista, Coronado, Imperial Beach, National City, and San Diego). Pursuant to Section 55 and Section 60 of the Port Act, the District may contract with adjacent jurisdictions to provide harbor police and fire protection services and may adopt any police, fire, and sanitary regulations of these jurisdictions in the absence of its own equivalent regulations. Moreover, the District has a practice of participating in standing Mutual Service Agreements with the five adjacent jurisdictions. These agreements memorialize commitments for the District and HPD to provide law enforcement, fire services, emergency medical services, and other emergency services on Tidelands and within the boundaries of each adjacent jurisdiction if an emergency occurs.

### Homeland Security

The District's jurisdiction includes significant critical infrastructure that is paramount to the region's economy. The District works in close collaboration with regional, State, and federal government partners, in addition to private sector stakeholders, to protect Tidelands from potential human-based threats. It has developed, as well as coordinates, directs, implements, and leads, an integrated Homeland Security Program, in partnership with organizational and regional stakeholders. The District's Homeland Security Program emphasizes prevention, readiness, response, recovery, and business continuity. Through this program and these efforts, the District enhances the overall safety and security of Tidelands and critical infrastructure.

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### Port/Security Regional Security Strategy

On July 15, 2003, the BPC adopted the Port/Security Regional Security Strategy whereby agencies within San Diego County would take the lead within their respective jurisdictions and spheres of influence to secure their infrastructure. The Port/Security Regional Security Strategy states that all regional security efforts are to be implemented in a coordinated manner. To accomplish this, agencies work together to identify security threats, risks, and preparedness shortfalls and jointly develop potential solutions to mitigate them. This coordinated approach places strategic



leadership at both the District and regional levels and allows for the leveraging of critical regional assets, resources, and partnerships in integrated response and recovery efforts.

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### **3.4.2(B) Emergency Preparedness and Recovery**

Tidelands are subject to natural and human-caused hazards and disasters; therefore, planning and preparing for these hazards is a priority for the District. The natural disasters and hazards the District may face, such as an earthquake or sizable fire, will most likely occur without notice. Human-caused hazards and disasters can be the result of human action or inaction, such as an accident, error, or intentional event, and may also occur with or without notice.

The District already has prepared plans, in coordination with regional partners, to assure adequate emergency response and recovery in the event of a natural or human-caused disaster, as described below:

*The District has implemented an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that addresses the District's responsibility during a sizable emergency to include key decision makers, an emergency organizational structure, and the Emergency Operations Center activation. The EOP also outlines regional collaboration expectations and responsibilities throughout the District. The EOP also provides an overview of hazards and risks that may occur on Tidelands.*

*The 2016 Port of San Diego Maritime Emergency Restoration Plan lays out the process to coordinate with government and commercial entities to efficiently re-open the District following its official closure or partial closure by the U.S. Coast Guard Port Captain due to an imminent or credible threat, sustained threat, or disaster.*

The policies that support this objective are focused on establishing, maintaining, and updating emergency response and recovery plans to assure that the District is adequately prepared to respond to and recover from a disaster.

#### **3.4.2(B)-I Potential Hazards**

Natural hazards that can impact Tidelands include fire, sea level rise (SLR) and flooding, and seismic hazards. Flooding is a significant threat and can result from onshore precipitation and offshore events from high tides, storm surge, wave run-up and overtopping, tsunamis, or projected increases in sea level. The District may also be susceptible to seismic events, such as earthquake fault ruptures, seismic shaking, liquefaction, and subsidence. Although increased fire risk and SLR have been attributed to increased GHG emissions and climate change, this element classifies them as natural hazards.

Human-caused hazards are events that directly occur as the result of human action or inaction. Some of these hazards occur as a result of incidental human activity, error, or accident, whereas others may result from planned events.

### Fire Hazards

California is at high risk for wildland fires due to higher temperatures, seasonal dry winds, and ecological changes; however, because of their waterfront location and the urban character throughout the District, Tidelands are not at a particularly high fire risk. Although wildfires are not likely to occur directly on Tidelands, significant ash and smoke accumulation has occurred from historical and sizable fires in San Diego County, notably in 2003 and 2007.

### ~~Sea Level Rise and Flooding~~Coastal Hazards

Coastal access, Tideland facilities, critical infrastructure, and natural resources throughout Tidelands are potentially vulnerable to damage due to flooding and inundation, which can result from or be exacerbated by SLR and other SLR impacts. A flood occurs when excess precipitation or storm surge accumulates on and/or overflows onto the shoreline. Several factors determine the severity of floods, including precipitation levels, tides, wave run-up, and the intensity and duration of storm events, especially during peak high tides and seasonal storms (including tropical storms). Locally, storm-related flooding can be intensified when coupled with dynamic atmospheric rivers that can transport water vapor vast distances across the Pacific Ocean and then release it as precipitation on Tidelands. Projected increases in SLR may also increase the intensity, frequency, and duration of coastal flooding events. Other coastal impacts resulting from SLR may include shoreline erosion, groundwater rise, and saltwater intrusion.

### Seismic and Geological Hazards

The Rose Canyon Fault Zone, designated by the California State Geologist, passes through Tidelands in a general north to south manner on the eastern edge of Planning District 2 and in a northeast to southwest manner through Planning Districts 3, 4, and 10. Although this fault has been relatively inactive in the recent past, it is predicted to be capable of generating a magnitude 6.5 or greater earthquake. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures built for human occupancy by regulating most development projects within earthquake fault zones. Additionally, the California Building Standards Code identifies restrictions for new buildings (including placement) and improvements that may be impacted by seismic or geologic hazards. All development is required to meet related State of California seismic and geologic requirements.

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Updated every three years since 1989, the California Building Standards Code outlines the rules related to construction for new and existing properties in the State of California. All occupancies in California are subject to codes adopted into Title 24, in addition to amendments adopted by other State agencies and ordinances implemented by local jurisdictions' governing bodies.

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The District is also included in the Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan and the 2019 Update to the San Diego-Tijuana Earthquake Planning Study. The study is a collaborative effort by the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute; Structural Engineers Association of San Diego; University of California, San Diego; and Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada. It assessed potential regional socioeconomic consequences of an earthquake scenario originating from the Rose Canyon Fault.

#### **Technological Incidents and Other Human-Caused Disasters**

A technological incident or disaster is an event caused by a malfunction of a technological structure and/or human error in controlling or handling technology. Examples may include a disabling incident (purposeful or unintentional) on the District's information technology systems. In addition to technological incidents, other hazards or disasters that could be caused by human action or inaction include, but are not limited to, maritime hazards, such as boating accidents vessel fires, or release of hazardous materials; transportation hazards, such as vehicular or train accidents; or civil disturbances.

### **3.4.2(C) Climate Resiliency**

Climate resiliency is a key focus of this element as the District must continue to address changing climate conditions and protect assets such as critical infrastructure, coastal-dependent development, coastal access, and natural resources. Avoiding or reducing the impacts of climate change and adapting to evolving conditions are necessary to protect existing operations and future development on Tidelands.

#### **3.4.2(C)-I Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Increased GHG emissions and energy consumption are known contributors to the accelerating rate of climate change. Thus, to mitigate or lessen the overall impacts of climate change throughout Tidelands, the District has advanced GHG reduction programs and policies, as well as implemented sustainable development, renewable energy deployment, energy conservation, water conservation, waste management, and other responsible business practices.

In 2013, following State guidance and targets established by Assembly Bill 32, the District became the first port in California to adopt a Climate Action Plan (CAP). The CAP identifies initial GHG reduction goals through 2035 and a palette of potential GHG reduction policies and measures, which were selected to reduce GHG emissions generated from Tidelands' activities. The GHG reduction measures identified in the CAP include a range of actions related to transportation and land use, energy conservation and efficiency, alternative energy generation, clean transportation, water conservation, and waste reduction.

### *3.4.2(C)-II Adapting to Sea Level Rise*

Much of Tidelands is within the coastal zone, and the impacts from SLR, including, but not limited to flooding, storm surge, and shoreline erosion may affect the District and its tenant's operations. At the State level, various resource management agencies have made coastal resiliency and SLR adaptation a priority across California. The [California](#) Office of Emergency Services and the Ocean Protection Council have released science and guidance documents that describe best available science for modeling projected impacts from SLR and how to respond and adapt to these impacts. The CCC has also published SLR guidance, based on the State's best available science, for coastal jurisdictions to consider when addressing SLR in coastal zone planning and regulatory actions, such as Local Coastal Programs, port master plans, and coastal development permits. The CCC guidance is not a regulatory code; however, it is used to assist agencies with jurisdiction in the coastal zone, including the District, when updating their coastal plans.

In 2013, the California Legislature passed Assembly Bill 691 (codified as California Public Resources Code, Section 6311.5), which required local trustees of Public Trust lands to prepare and submit to the State Lands Commission an assessment of how the local trustee proposed to address projected SLR. The legislation also states that addressing the impacts of SLR for legislatively granted Public Trust lands shall be among the management priorities of a local trustee. The District's assessment, submitted on June 26, 2019, includes an analysis of projected SLR on Tidelands, maps showing areas affected under various SLR scenarios, and strategies the District could use to protect and preserve existing and proposed natural resources and the built environment. Importantly, the District's assessment also established an adaptive management framework whereby the District will address SLR and other climate change impacts through an iterative cycle of informing, monitoring, evaluating, and implementing.

### *3.4.2(C)-III Adaptive Management Framework*

The District proposes an adaptive management approach to address projected SLR, defined as "a process of iteratively planning, implementing, and modifying strategies for managing resources in the face of uncertainty and change" (Fifth Assessment Report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2014). Adaptive management is not a new scientific concept and the District already utilizes it for many of its environmental management programs. Extending the adaptive management approach to coastal resiliency will allow the District to form strategies that help to reduce the risks associated with projected coastal hazards that may occur due to SLR, temporary coastal flooding, and increased frequency of storm events, as new information regarding climate science and/or techniques emerge. The District's Adaptive Management Framework (refer to *Figure 3.4.1, Adaptive Management Framework*) is composed of three stages: (1) A Vulnerability Assessment; (2) Adaptation Planning; and (3) Strategy Implementation. This framework promotes an iterative, cyclical process whereby each stage can be continually improved as new information is collected and integrated.

In line with the District’s commitment to support a healthy and resilient environment for disadvantaged communities, equity and environmental justice are important considerations when applying the adaptive management framework.

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Refer to SR Policy 3.2.3 for more information on how environmental justice is incorporated into the District’s adaptation planning.

Refer to Chapter 3.5, Environmental Justice Element for more information on environmental justice and associated goals, objectives, and policies.

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### **3.4.2(C)-IV Adaptation Strategies**

The term “adaptation” is commonly used when planning for projected SLR because of the inherent uncertainty of predicting future sea level changes. Adaptation strategies are used to reduce risks of projected SLR inundation and coastal flooding from storm events and need to be proactively planned and require flexibility in their implementation to adjust to changing conditions. These strategies are used for various water or land uses, assets, development, coastal habitat areas, and other sites to help those areas adapt, and adaptation strategies can be planned for and applied over time as coastal conditions change.

### **Figure 3.4.1 Adaptive Management Framework**

## **3.4.3 Goals, Objectives, and Policies**

### **SR Goal 1**

*Safe and secure Tidelands*

### **SR Objective 1.1**

Establish and maintain safe access to, from, and throughout Tidelands

**SR Policy 1.1.1** The District shall require the planning, designing, and implementation of physical access to development sites. In the event that a site is not considered fully safe, a portion of the site (e.g., a viewpoint) shall provide public access.

**SR Policy 1.1.2** The District and tenants within industrial facilities, including but not limited to, marine terminals and shipbuilding and repair facilities shall continue to plan, design, and implement suitable public safety measures for military movements and homeland security operations, which may limit public access.

**SR Policy 1.1.3** The District shall coordinate with regional transportation agencies to design shared infrastructure that meets emergency needs, including evacuation, such as evacuation for post-seismic events and tsunamis.

**SR Policy 1.1.4** ~~The District shall provide for navigation throughout waterways on Tidelands. Waterways on Tidelands may be maintained in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or by other third parties, subject to the discretion of the BPC. Third parties may be required to maintain navigation corridors, in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, subject to the discretion of the BPC.~~

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For sediment management and water quality policies, refer to *ECO Goal 2 (Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element)*.

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**SR Policy 1.1.5** The District shall coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions and State agencies to identify and address safety improvements at rail crossings.

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For more information and policies related to the District's mobility system on water and land, refer to *M Goal 1 and M Goal 2 (Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element)*.

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**SR Policy 1.1.6** Permittees of development that lies within, or partially within, a designated Earthquake Fault Zone shall:

- a. Comply with the seismic safety standards of all applicable seismic provisions and criteria in the most recent version of California State and applicable municipal codes; and
- b. Incorporate siting and design techniques to address any such geologic hazards.

**SR Policy 1.1.7** Development within an Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) defined safety compatibility zone shall be sited and designed to minimize the risk of personal injury to people and damage to property in the air and on the ground, consistent with ALUCP requirements.

**SR Policy 1.1.8** The District shall:

- a. Restrict development of any project that would cause hazards to air navigation located within airport approach and departure areas or known flight patterns within the applicable Airport Influence Area (AIA), and
- b. Restrict future uses that may impact airport operations or not meet State or federal aviation standards, including the introduction of new incompatible uses within Runway Protection Zones (RPZs).



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For more information on the applicability of an Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) and the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC), refer to *Section 6.3 (Chapter 6, Plan Implementation and Development Conformance)*.

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**SR Policy 1.1.9** Permittees shall coordinate as appropriate, with the Federal Aviation Administration on proposed developments (structures and temporary equipment) that meet the notification criteria as defined by Code of Federal Regulations Title 14, Part 77.

### **SR Objective 1.2**

Enhance physical security capabilities

**SR Policy 1.2.1** To remain compliant with the Strategic Port designation, the District shall require permittees on the marine terminals to coordinate with the appropriate federal agencies, having security oversight, to incorporate the required advance security features.

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For more information and policies related to the District's Strategic Port Designation, refer to *M Goal 3 (Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element)* and *ECON Goal 1 and ECON Goal 2 (Chapter 3.6, Economics Element)*.

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**SR Policy 1.2.2** Development shall incorporate project design features, including, but not limited to crime prevention through enhanced security measures that create a safe environment on the development site without limiting public access.

### **SR Objective 1.3**

Maintain ~~adequate~~ public safety through law enforcement, fire safety, and emergency medical services

**SR Policy 1.3.1** The District shall provide public safety facilities on water and on land for the HPD to maintain public safety capabilities in alignment with the Port Act.

### **SR Objective 1.4**

Enhance District Homeland Security capabilities

**SR Policy 1.4.1** The District shall maintain and expand Homeland Security initiatives and resources through strategic partnerships with regional, State, and federal agencies, and the private sector.



**SR Policy 1.4.2** The District shall participate in information sharing and coordinate interagency operations to secure Tidelands against identified risks, threats, and vulnerabilities, subject to applicable regulations.

## **SR Goal 2**

*Prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies*

### **SR Objective 2.1**

Provide for the preparation and carrying out of plans for the protection of persons and property on Tidelands in the event of an emergency

**SR Policy 2.1.1** The District shall maintain and direct its permittees to maintain emergency disaster mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery capabilities.

**SR Policy 2.1.2** The District shall maintain emergency response and recovery processes and plans and periodically update these processes and plans, as appropriate, in preparation for future hazard conditions.

**SR Policy 2.1.3** The District shall coordinate with regional, State, and federal partners to create, maintain, and update the District's emergency operations plan, as needed.

**SR Policy 2.1.4** The District shall maintain a hazard mitigation plan to help identify and respond to risks associated with natural and human-caused hazards. Such a plan may be a District-wide plan, a series of site-specific plans, or part of a regional plan.

**SR Policy 2.1.5** The District shall periodically update the Tidelands' hazard mitigation plan with best available science-guided information.

**SR Policy 2.1.6** The District shall engage with adjacent jurisdictions, regional, State, federal partners, and private businesses during emergencies and catastrophic events for effective response and recovery.

**SR Policy 2.1.7** The District shall coordinate with federal agencies and marine terminal tenants and operators to establish readiness for terminal facility sharing to support strategic Department of Defense needs and requirements.

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For more information and policies related to the District's coordination with the Department of Defense to support strategic assets, refer to *M Goal 3 (Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element)* and *ECON Goal 1 and ECON Goal 2 (Chapter 3.6, Economics Element)*.

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The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires all local governments to create a disaster plan to qualify for hazard mitigation funding and grants. Although the District does not have a Hazard Mitigation Plan approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the County of San Diego's Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan does identify priority hazards in the adjacent jurisdictions. The 2023 Update of the County of San Diego's Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan will include specific identified hazards within Tidelands.

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## SR Goal 3

### *Climate and coastal resilient Tidelands*

#### SR Objective 3.1

Reduce GHG emissions and support pathways toward carbon neutrality throughout Tidelands

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The District recognizes that efforts to reduce GHG emissions have the co-benefit of also reducing localized air pollutants and global sea level rise. As new opportunities and technologies become available in the areas of renewable energy, battery storage, and electrification of mobile sources, the District actively seeks to advance programs and projects that reduce emissions in partnership with its tenants and other stakeholder agencies. For policies specific to air quality, please refer to *ECO Goal 3 (Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element)*.

There are various pathways toward achieving carbon neutrality and reducing GHG emissions, such as plans and strategies, carbon offsets, sustainable business, and emission reductions at stationary sources. Each of these pathways is discussed below.

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#### Plans and Strategies

**SR Policy 3.1.1** The District shall periodically update ~~the District's CAP's climate action goals and targets~~ to ensure alignment with this Plan and with the District and State goals and targets for greenhouse gas emissions and shall start ~~the CAP's to~~ update these goals and targets no later than

two years of the effectiveness of the certification of this Plan, and may periodically update ~~the District's CAP~~them thereafter.

**SR Policy 3.1.2** The District shall encourage, support, and plan to deploy net zero carbon emission projects and technologies on Tidelands.

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For policies supporting sustainable freight strategies and clean vessel technologies, refer to *M Goal 2 (Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element)*.

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### Carbon Offsets

**SR Policy 3.1.3** Permittees of development shall deploy renewable energy technology to improve energy reliability and economic resilience, where feasible.

**SR Policy 3.1.4** The District shall explore innovative carbon sequestration potential with partner agencies within the region to offset GHG emissions.

### Sustainable Business

**SR Policy 3.1.5** The District shall continue to coordinate with Tidelands' tenants and adjacent local businesses to reduce resource consumption and promote sustainable operations.

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~~The District has managed t~~The Green Business Network, a voluntary sustainability program available to all District tenants and subtenants, ~~that~~ provides free education and resources to waterfront businesses committed to reducing the collective Tidelands carbon footprint. The District collaborates with ~~Green Business Network member~~tenants on training opportunities and supplies resources to improve operational efficiency and implement sustainable business practices. For policies specific to energy efficiency for industrial working waterfront operations, refer to *EJ Goal 3 (Chapter 3.5, Environmental Justice Element)*.

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### Emission Reductions at Stationary Sources

**SR Policy 3.1.6** The District shall promote the innovative use of "green" design for new or retrofitted Tidelands' buildings, structures, and facilities.

**SR Policy 3.1.7** Development shall include water conservation strategies to save water and energy on-site, where feasible.

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For policies related to reducing GHG emissions from mobile sources, such as passenger vehicles and ocean-going vessels, refer to *M Goal 1 and M Goal 2 (Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element)*.

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## SR Objective 3.2

Effective planning, monitoring, research, and adaptation to improve coastal resiliency

**SR Policy 3.2.1** The District shall participate in research and continue to conduct monitoring that supplements its knowledge of projected coastal climate impacts and potential strategies to adapt to these impacts.

**SR Policy 3.2.2** The District shall encourage pilot and demonstration projects that provide effective and innovative SLR adaptation and coastal resiliency approaches.

**SR Policy 3.2.3** The District shall create and periodically update an SLR adaptation plan that:

- a. Considers best available science and applicable regional, State, and federal adaptation planning guidance;
- b. Builds upon previous analyses of coastal hazards that are caused or exacerbated by projected SLR;
- c. Provides recommendations for adapting existing structures and facilities, coastal access, recreational areas, coastal-dependent development, contaminated sites, and other infrastructure and coastal resources to projected SLR conditions,
- d. Explores the potential for nature-based SLR adaptation strategies and identify areas that could integrate natural resource protection, enhancement, and restoration solutions while providing appropriate SLR resilience;
- e. Identifies alternative opportunities or plans for adapting to coastal hazards such as but not limited to: balance or realignment of natural habitat and the built environment, softening hardened shoreline structures, restoring or enhancing submerged habitats for coastal resiliency, or replacing in-kind public recreation areas, accessways, and other Public Trust resources that could be lost due to inundation or damage associated with SLR;
- f. Establishes a monitoring protocol and requirements for evaluating SLR impacts on all Tidelands uses over time; ~~and~~
- g. Establishes a schedule for performing future Tidelands' SLR vulnerability assessments and social vulnerability assessments;
- h. Includes an environmental justice component that addresses how development may affect potential flooding and inundation related to sea level rise in adjacent disadvantaged communities; and

- i. Includes an outreach and engagement process that would be focused on collaborative adaptation planning with adjacent disadvantaged communities.

### SR Objective 3.3

Apply adaptive management to reduce the risk of marine and coastal resource climate impacts

#### 3.4.3(C)-I An SLR Policy Framework

The policies under this objective (*SR Objective 3.3*) are organized into four groups that consider the location and appealability of the development as illustrated in *Figure 3.4.2: SLR Policy Framework*. Section 30715 in Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act provides a list of categories of development that may be appealed by the CCC. Refer to *Section 6.2.1 (Chapter 6, Plan Implementation and Development Conformance)* for more information. The following are descriptions of the policy sections as they apply to *Figure 3.4.2, SLR Policy Framework* (note SLR Policy Group 1 applies to SLR Policy Groups 2, 3, and 4):

- **SLR Policy Group 1:** Policies that apply to all types of development (appealable and non-appealable);
- **SLR Policy Group 2:** Policies that apply only to appealable development that is not within a wetland, estuary, or existing recreation area as identified in the 1975 Coastal Plan and that is subject to both Chapter 3 and Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act;
- **SLR Policy Group 3:** Policies that apply to all development that occurs within a wetland, estuary, or existing recreation area (as identified in the 1975 Coastal Plan) and that is subject to Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act; and
- **SLR Policy Group 4:** Policies that apply only to non-appealable development that is not within a wetland, estuary, or existing recreation area and that is subject to Chapter 8 only.

Refer to *Table 3.4.1: SLR Policy Crosswalk* that shows which of the *SR Policies 3.3.1 through 3.3.15* are included in the four SLR Policy Groups according to the aforementioned criteria.

#### Figure 3.4.2 Adaptive Management Framework SLR Policy Framework

#### Table 3.4.1 SLR Policy Crosswalk

#### SLR Policy Group 1:

##### Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategies for All Development on Tidelands

The following policies (*SR Policy 3.3.1 through SR Policy 3.3.8*) apply to all development on Tidelands:

**SR Policy 3.3.1** Permittees shall submit a site-specific hazard report to the District using best available science and considers best practices as provided by federal, State, or regional guidance on coastal resiliency.

At a minimum, the site-specific hazard report shall address anticipated coastal hazards over the anticipated life of the development, including, but not limited to inundation; flooding associated with storms of various return periods, including a 100-year storm; wave runup and overtopping; historic and projected future shoreline erosion; groundwater rise; saltwater intrusion; tsunamis; and changes to these hazards over time due to projected SLR at the site. The following requirements apply to the site-specific hazard analysis for the report:

- a. The analysis shall be conducted by a licensed engineer with experience in coastal processes and shall be submitted to the District for its review and approval.
- b. Using best available science and applicable regional, State, or federal adaptation planning guidance documents, the analysis shall consider multiple SLR scenarios and projections associated with the anticipated life of the development and, when applicable, identify potential future impacts on on-site natural resources.
- c. The analysis shall identify threshold SLR amounts that could lead to impacts (e.g., the amount of SLR that could lead to overtopping of the proposed development).
- d. For development that does not meet the requirements that allow shoreline protective devices subject to *SR Policy 3.3.3*, *SR Policy 3.3.6*, or *SR Policy 3.3.9*, the hazard analysis shall be performed assuming no reliance upon future shoreline protective devices.
- e. If applicable, the report shall identify the coastal hazards that could trigger implementation of SLR adaptation strategies. If the development cannot fully minimize or avoid the impacts of coastal hazards for the anticipated life of the development, the report shall discuss possible adaptation responses to the hazards to reduce risk as feasible and mitigate impacts on coastal resources.
- f. As part of Coastal Act approval, the District shall review the report and require the development to implement the recommendations in the report and/or any other siting and design adaptation measures that the District determines are necessary to find that the development is consistent with the requirements of this Plan.

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The anticipated life of the development:

- Commercial structures = 75 years.
- Industrial structures = 100 years.

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**SR Policy 3.3.2** The District shall require permittees to site and design development to avoid impacts from coastal hazards from projected SLR considering the anticipated life of the development, where feasible.



- a. If coastal hazards cannot be completely avoided, the District shall require planning, designing, and implementation of adaptation strategies, that:
  1. Address the hazards over the anticipated life of the development;
  2. Protect coastal resources, public access, and recreational facilities, and
  3. Minimize risks to life and property to the maximum extent feasible.

**SR Policy 3.3.3** Permittees of coastal-dependent port structures and supportive coastal-related development that are essential to maritime functions, public safety, and security may implement shoreline protective devices or other adaptation strategies for the protection from, or accommodation of, coastal hazards.

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Pursuant to the Coastal Act, Section 30101, a use that is **coastal-dependent** is “any development or use which requires a site on, or adjacent to, the sea to be able to function at all.” Pursuant to Section 30101.3 of the Coastal Act, a use that is **coastal-related** is “any use that is dependent on a coastal-dependent development or use.” For more information about coastal-dependent and coastal-related development, refer to *WLU Goal 1 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)*.

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**SR Policy 3.3.4** The District and permittees shall prioritize implementation of nature-based adaptation strategies for coastal resiliency as an alternative to the placement of shoreline protective devices, where feasible and applicable.

**SR Policy 3.3.5** The District shall require new landside accessways and recreational facilities be sited and designed to avoid impacts from coastal hazards and minimize environmental impacts while maximizing coastal access.

**SR Policy 3.3.6** The District and permittees may implement shoreline protective devices or other adaptation strategies for protection from, or accommodation of, coastal hazards for existing landside accessways and recreational facilities where no adjacent in-kind alternative landside accessway or recreational facility exists on Tidelands.

**SR Policy 3.3.7** If an existing landside accessway or recreational facility is deemed unsafe by the District because it has become permanently degraded by coastal hazards, the landside accessway or recreational facility shall to the extent feasible, be retrofitted or relocated by the District or permittee ~~to the extent feasible~~, such that safe continuous coastal access will be maintained.

**SR Policy 3.3.8** To improve coastal access, the District encourages incorporation of step-down areas into an existing shoreline protective device that abuts a sandy beach.

**SLR Policy Group 2:**



## Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategies for Development on Tidelands That Is Subject to Chapters 3 and 8 of the Coastal Act

In addition to policies *SR Policy 3.3.1 through SR Policy 3.3.8 and SR Policy 3.3.15*, the following policies (*SR Policy 3.3.9 through SR Policy 3.3.13*) apply to appealable development that is located on Tidelands (if appealable or non-appealable development is located within a wetland, estuary, or existing recreation area (as identified in the 1975 Coastal Plan, then *SR Policy 3.3.14* applies too). Refer to *Section 1.3.1.(A) (Chapter 1, Introduction)* for more information on the 1975 Coastal Plan.

**SR Policy 3.3.9** Appealable development that is considered coastal-dependent, an existing structure, or a public beach vulnerable to erosion shall be allowed to construct, reconstruct, expand, repair and maintain, and/or replace a shoreline protective device.

**SR Policy 3.3.10** When constructing, reconstructing, expanding, or replacing a shoreline protective device (per *SR Policy 3.3.3, SR Policy 3.3.6, and SR Policy 3.3.9*), the District shall require it be designed to:

- a. Minimize adverse impacts on local shoreline sand supply;
- b. Minimize impacts on recreation, habitat, scenic views, beach width, and other coastal resources;
- c. Encourage inland expansion of protective devices rather than further fill of coastal waters to minimize resource impacts; and
- d. Not substantially impair coastal access or other Public Trust uses.

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Section 30235 in Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act states, “Revetments, breakwaters, groins, harbor channels, seawalls, cliff retaining walls, and other such construction that alters natural shoreline processes shall be permitted when required to serve coastal dependent uses or to protect existing structures or public beaches in danger from erosion, and when designed to eliminate or mitigate adverse impacts on local shoreline sand supply. Existing marine structures causing water stagnation contributing to pollution problems and fishkills should be phased out or upgraded where feasible.” Upland adaptation strategies and nature-based adaptation strategies, such as living shorelines, do not constitute as shoreline protective devices.

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**SR Policy 3.3.11** Appealable development that does not qualify for protection per *SR Policy 3.3.3, SR Policy 3.3.6, and SR Policy 3.3.9*, shall avoid the need for shoreline protective devices to avoid coastal hazards over the anticipated life of the development that may result from projected SLR.

**SR Policy 3.3.12** The District shall allow the repair and maintenance of existing, legally established shoreline protective devices that are destroyed by a natural disaster or that protect uses that do

not qualify for protection (per policies *SR Policy 3.3.3*, *SR Policy 3.3.6*, and *SR Policy 3.3.9*) provided that:

- ~~a. Unless destroyed by natural disaster, replacement of a shoreline protection device that meets the definition of major development shall not be considered repair and maintenance;~~
- ~~b. a.~~ Repair and maintenance do not lead to an expansion of the shoreline protective device; and
- ~~c. b.~~ Applications for repair and maintenance of an existing, legally established shoreline protective device shall include a reassessment of the need for the device, the need for the repair and maintenance of the device, and the potential for the device's removal based on projected coastal hazards that may result from SLR.

**SR Policy 3.3.13** Appealable development shall be removed and the affected area restored to its previous or natural condition, or that appealable development shall apply additional coastal hazard adaptation strategies (such as those identified through the site-specific hazard report developed for *SR Policy 3.3.1*, if a report was developed for that site), if the development becomes subject to coastal hazards to the point that:

- a. The District has ordered that the structures are no longer allowed to be occupied due to coastal hazards;
- b. The District has identified that critical services to the site (e.g., utilities, roads) can no longer be maintained; or
- c. The development requires new and/or augmented shoreline protective devices that are not in accordance with policies *SR Policy 3.3.4*, *SR Policy 3.3.6*, and *SR Policy 3.3.9*.

#### **SLR Policy Group 3:**

##### **Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategies for Development on Tidelands That Is Subject to Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act**

In addition to the policies above in this subsection (*SR Policy 3.3.9 through SR Policy 3.3.13*) and policies *SR Policy 3.3.1 through SR Policy 3.3.8*, the following policy (*SR Policy 3.3.14*) applies to all development located on Tidelands within a wetland, estuary, or existing recreation area, as identified in the 1975 Coastal Plan. Refer to *Section 1.3.1.(A) (Chapter 1, Introduction)* for more information on the 1975 Coastal Plan.

**SR Policy 3.3.14** The District and permittees may use fill of coastal waters to facilitate SLR adaptation of coastal habitats in San Diego Bay, subject to requirements in Section 30233 of the Coastal Act.

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Coastal Act requirements for fill of coastal waters that are within a wetland, estuary, or existing recreation area are described in Section 30233. Some of the acceptable types of fill development listed in this section include:

- New or expanded port, energy, and coastal-dependent industrial facilities, including commercial fishing facilities;
- Maintaining existing, or restoring previously dredged, depths in existing navigational channels, turning basins, vessel berthing and mooring areas, and boat launching ramps;
- In open coastal waters, other than wetlands, including streams, estuaries, and lakes, new or expanded boating facilities and the placement of structural pilings for public recreational piers that provide coastal access and recreational opportunities;
- Incidental public service purposes, including, but not limited to, burying of cables and pipes, inspection of piers, and maintenance of existing intake and outfall lines;
- Restoration purposes;
- Nature study, aquaculture, or similar resource dependent activities.

Please refer to the Coastal Act, Section 30233 for the full policy and provisions.

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#### SLR Policy Group 4:

#### Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategies for Development on Tidelands That Is Subject to Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act

In addition to policies *SR Policy 3.3.1 through SR Policy 3.3.8*, the following policy (*SR Policy 3.3.15*) applies to non-appealable development that is not within a wetland, estuary, or existing recreation area (as identified in the 1975 Coastal Plan). Refer to *Section 1.3.1(A) (Chapter 1, Introduction)* for more information on the 1975 Coastal Plan.

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Section 30715 in Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act provides a list of categories of development that may be appealed by the CCC. Development that is considered within one of these category types is referred to as “appealable,” and development that is not considered within one of these category types is referred to as “non-appealable.” Refer to *WLU Goal 1 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)* for more information on development types and categories.

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**SR Policy 3.3.15** When considering coastal hazard adaptation strategies, non-appealable development shall be located, designed, and constructed so as to minimize substantial adverse environmental impacts and provide for other uses consistent with the Public Trust.

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Section 30708 in Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act provides a list of criteria for the location, design, and construction of port-related (or non-appealable) development.

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#### SR Objective 3.4

Collaborate with partner agencies and adjacent disadvantaged communities to effectively monitor, assess, plan, and adapt for future hazards, including climate-related impacts in and around San Diego Bay

**SR Policy 3.4.1** The District shall collaborate with utility providers to ensure that Tidelands utility infrastructure is adequately upgraded, and receives ongoing maintenance and safety evaluations, to meet projected climate conditions and hazards, including but not limited to SLR.

**SR Policy 3.4.2** The District shall coordinate with regional and State transportation agencies to protect coastal access to the coast and to minimize adverse impacts of coastal hazards on roadways and rail.

**SR Policy 3.4.3** The District shall coordinate with relevant stakeholders to ensure that linkages between port infrastructure and overland transportation networks will be resilient to future coastal hazard impacts.

**SR Policy 3.4.4** The District shall partner with regional, State, and federal agencies to design new or modify existing infrastructure to be adaptable to future climate conditions.

**SR Policy 3.4.5** The District shall establish partnerships to share coastal flooding adaptation strategies, including potential cost sharing.

**SR Policy 3.4.6** The District shall collaborate and coordinate with local and regional agencies to plan and prepare for hazard events resulting from climate change, including but not limited to coordination on adaptation strategies with adjacent jurisdictions.

**SR Policy 3.4.7** The District shall continue working with the State Lands Commission to address SLR, shoreline change, and implications for the management and long-term protection of Tidelands and Public Trust resources on Tidelands.

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For more information on environmental justice and adjacent disadvantaged communities, and policies on future collaboration to address climate adaptation in these communities, please refer to Chapter 3.5, Environmental Justice Element.

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# Chapter 3.5: Environmental Justice Element

## 3.5.1 Purpose

The Environmental Justice Element is centered on coastal access, outreach and public participation, and a healthy environment. It establishes goals, objectives, and policies to ensure that disadvantaged communities are afforded equitable opportunity to access Tidelands, participate in District planning and public involvement processes, and enjoy a healthy environment through:

- Improved mobility and transit linkages from adjacent disadvantaged communities throughout Tidelands and additional free and lower cost recreational opportunities;
- Greater opportunities to participate in the District's planning and decision-making processes;
- Reduced pollution in disadvantaged communities to improve those communities' quality of life; and
- Enhanced collaboration locally and regionally, as well as deepening relationships with indigenous communities, so that disadvantaged communities near Tidelands and adjacent areas are cleaner and thriving places to work, live, and play.

These concepts are reflected in this element's three goals and the objectives and policies that support them.

## 3.5.2 Background

Many California and federal agencies, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, define "environmental justice" as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Generally, environmental justice issues are viewed through the lens of disadvantaged communities and relate to how environmental impacts, such as pollution- or climate-related stressors, may disproportionately affect these communities.

Further, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency outlines that environmental justice will be achieved when everyone enjoys:

- The same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and

- Equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

Pursuant to California Senate Bill (SB) 1000 (Leyva, 2016), “disadvantaged communities” is defined as:

*[a]n area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code or an area that is a low-income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.*

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This definition is used for the development of General Plan Environmental Justice Elements throughout California. Although SB 1000 is not a law that applies to the District, referring to this definition as guidance for this Plan establishes consistency between the District and other local jurisdictions across the State.

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Historically, areas identified as disadvantaged communities ~~adjacent to near~~ Tidelands have been disproportionately impacted by environmental pollution. The areas of the District or Tidelands that are adjacent to disadvantaged communities are located in an urban setting, where a mix of residential, commercial, industrial, and maritime uses and regional infrastructure exists in the vicinity and many of these uses are off of Tidelands. In this urban setting, not all environmental impacts are created by the District or on Tidelands. For example, in addition to maritime or industrial operations on Tidelands, there are multiple sources of emissions or pollution generated from freeways, rail lines, airport, military installations, and industrial uses in the area. Based on these conditions, examples of relevant environmental impacts that may exist in and around Tidelands include: excessive nighttime noise, light pollution, truck traffic, and air quality pollution in the adjacent ~~portside-disadvantaged~~ communities.

In 2018 and 2019, respectively, the CSLC and the CCC adopted policies to advance environmental justice through their decision-making. In its final environmental justice policy, the CSLC expanded its definition of “disadvantaged communities” so that it encompasses:

*not only the definitions contemplated by SB 1000, but also...other low-income and minority populations that are disproportionately burdened by or less able to prevent, respond, and recover from adverse environmental impacts.*

The CCC included a similar definition in its environmental justice policy. For the purposes of this Plan, the District is applying the CSLC’s and CCC’s expanded definition for areas surrounding Tidelands to identify disadvantaged communities that are negatively impacted by poor air quality



and poor water quality, climate-related impacts, and/or lack of access to recreational or natural resource areas.

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For more information about the Integrated Planning process, refer to *Section 1.4.1 (Chapter 1, Introduction)*.

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#### CalEnviroScreen

The California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen) is a science-based mapping tool created by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) that helps identify California communities that are most affected and vulnerable to different sources of pollution. CalEnviroScreen uses environmental, health, and socioeconomic information to produce a numerical score for each census tract in the state. The resultant numerical score is the relative pollution burden and vulnerabilities in one census tract compared to others but is not a specific measure of health risk. Rather, each tract's score is ranked relative to all areas in the state. Those areas with a high score and percentile have relatively high pollution burdens and population sensitivities; those areas with low score and percentile values have relatively lower. CalEnviroScreen ranks census tracts based on data that are available from state and federal government sources.

Pollution burden scores for each census tract are derived from the average percentiles of the eight exposures indicators - ozone and fine particulate matter (PM2.5) concentrations, diesel particulate matter (DPM) emissions, drinking water contaminants, pesticide use, toxic releases from facilities, traffic density, and lead from housing - and the five environmental effects indicators - cleanup sites, impaired water bodies, groundwater threats, hazardous waste facilities and generators, and solid waste sites and facilities. The mapping tool does not identify emitters of pollution. For example, a census track near or on Tidelands may be identified but that does not mean that the source of pollution is or is solely created on Tidelands.

The currently adopted version of CalEnviroScreen is CalEnviroScreen ~~4.0 3.0, which was mostly recently updated in June 2018. CalEnviroScreen4.0 was released for public review in February 2021 and is currently undergoing edits to address public and stakeholder comments. CalEnviroScreen4.0 is expected to be adopted sometime in 2021, which was most recently updated in October 2021~~ (OEHHA 2021a).

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One of the values and standards that the District embraces through this Plan is: "Promote clean air, healthy communities, and environmental justice." The District is committed to work on reducing the cumulative health burdens on neighboring communities and ensure fair treatment



of people of all races, cultures, sexual and gender orientations, abilities, and incomes in developing, adopting, implementing, and enforcing environmental laws, regulations, and policies. To date, the District’s environmental justice efforts have focused on the following communities:

- Barrio Logan, Logan Heights, and Sherman Heights within the City of San Diego, as well as West National City. These communities, which are located adjacent to or near industrialized areas (both on and off Tidelands) and Interstate 5, have carried a greater environmental burden than other communities. The District collectively refers to these communities as the Portside Environmental Justice Communities or Portside Communities;
- Imperial Beach near the Tijuana River Estuary. Through no fault of the District, these communities suffer from transboundary environmental pollution, which is conveyed through the Tijuana River Valley and then through the National Estuarine Research Reserve before it ultimately impacts the coastline and Imperial Beach. The District refers to these areas as Tidelands Border Communities; and
- Other San Diego regional communities that tend to have limited access to outdoor recreational opportunities.

The disadvantaged communities referenced in the policies in this element include the communities described above. The District will continue to focus its environmental justice efforts on these communities and other communities that may be burdened by environmental impacts in the future, to strive for enhanced coastal access, improved outreach and public participation, and a healthy environment.

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For more information about the disadvantaged communities in the San Diego region, please refer to the Portside Community CERP (approved by the SDAPCD and CARB) and the State’s CalEnviroScreen tool, administered by the OEHHA as the agency responsible for providing information on demographics, socioeconomics, and pollution burden characteristics for these communities.

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### **3.5.2(A) Coastal Access**

Coastal access is a key focus in all the elements of this Plan because it is a cross-connecting theme of the District’s priorities and management responsibilities. Section 30001.5 of the Coastal Act states that one of the basic goals of the CCC for the coastal zone is to “maximize public [coastal] access to and along the coast and maximize public recreational opportunities in the coastal zone consistent with sound resources conservation principles and constitutionally protected rights of private property owners.” Section 4 of the Port Act also stipulates that the District may use the

powers and authority granted through the statute to “protect, preserve, and enhance physical access to the water.” The District expends funds (e.g. Maritime Industrial Impact Fund) to support access to Tidelands for all communities, particularly those that are disadvantaged.

The coastal access component of this element highlights the need and opportunity for those who work or live in disadvantaged communities to equitably access and enjoy the recreational and natural benefits that Tidelands has to offer.

### **3.5.2(B) Outreach and Public Participation**

As a grantee of Tidelands and an entity with Coastal Act approval authority, the District manages its jurisdiction for the benefit of the people of the State of California. Public participation in the District’s planning and development decisions is a requirement for CCC certification of a port master plan, as established in Section 30711 of the Coastal Act.

Both environmental justice policies adopted by the CCC and the CSLC emphasize public engagement and participation as a primary goal to ensure that disadvantaged communities, as well as indigenous communities, can meaningfully participate in environmental and land use decisions. The CCC environmental justice policy also urges local governments to address and consider environmental justice in local coastal programs, port master plans, and other long-range development plans. This element emphasizes outreach and public participation because it identifies opportunities for the District to improve its public participation process regarding planning and development decisions by proactively engaging with disadvantaged communities more inclusively. Open and clear communication with stakeholders and communities is integral to the planning and implementation process for projects or activities located near them.

### **3.5.2(C) Healthy Environment, Healthy Community**

#### **3.5.2(C)I Healthy Environment**

The District serves as an environmental steward of Tidelands and as such, is committed to improving the quality of Tidelands’ and its surrounding environment. The policies contained in this element recognize the importance of improving the environmental health of disadvantaged communities and those that have been disproportionately burdened by air or water quality impacts or other forms of environmental pollution.

Foundational goals of the CCC, as established in Section 30001.5 of the Coastal Act, also include “protect, maintain, and where feasible, enhance and restore the overall quality of the coastal zone environment and its natural and artificial resources.” Section 4 of the Port Act also states that the District may use its powers and authority granted through the State to “protect, preserve, and enhance the natural resources of the bay, which includes plant and animal life.”

In reference to environmental justice issues, the State has prioritized air quality improvement in disadvantaged communities. For example, pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 617 (Garcia, 2017), the State tasked the California Air Resources Board (CARB) with establishing a community focused framework to improve air quality and reduce exposure to criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants in communities most impacted by air pollution. In 2018, as part of AB 617, the CARB selected the Portside Communities for additional air quality monitoring by acknowledging that “communities near ports, railyards, warehouses, and freeways, for example, experience a higher concentration of air pollution than other areas due to emissions from mobile sources such as cars, trucks, locomotives and ships.” In December 2019, the CARB selected the Portside Communities for development and implementation of a community emissions reduction program that would be informed by the results of the additional air quality monitoring.

In 2008, the District established its transition zone policy to balance the needs of the industrial businesses on the waterfront and historical, adjacent residential areas. Through this policy, the District commits to work with the adjacent jurisdictions and community stakeholders to develop long-term planning guidelines and/or community-specific plans that create transition zones between the District’s industrial properties and residential neighborhoods.

Tidelands are also subject to the standards and environmental quality measures established under the California and federal Clean Air Acts, federal Clean Water Act, and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, as well as other pollution prevention and environmental protection programs and statutes, as regulated by State and federal agencies. For more information about these regulations, refer to *Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element*.

### 3.5.2(C)ii Healthy Community

The disadvantaged communities adjacent to Tidelands have endured a long history of disproportionate environmental burdens, largely due in part to the industrial uses and regional infrastructure sited near these residential neighborhoods. Two examples of these communities, Barrio Logan in the City of San Diego and West National City, and a description of the disproportionate environmental impacts these communities experience are included below.

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#### *Barrio Logan*<sup>1</sup>

Barrio Logan, which neighbors the District’s Working Waterfront Planning District that includes the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal, served as a base of homes and businesses for primarily Mexican immigrant workers in the 1910s and 1920s, many of whom worked for and supported the surrounding maritime uses such as the tuna canning and military industries. In the 1960s, Barrio Logan was rezoned by City of San Diego from primarily residential uses to a mixed-use area, allowing for heavy industrial and commercial uses to be located in close proximity to the existing residential properties. Following the rezoning, the construction of Interstate 5 and State

Route 75 (the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge) through the center of Barrio Logan created a physical divide within this community. An influx of heavy industrial uses located in or adjacent to Barrio Logan (including, but not limited to, maritime industrial uses on the adjacent Tidelands), along with the freeway, due to the area's rezoning has contributed to a disproportionate amount of air pollution burdening the community's residents.

*West National City (Westside area or Old Town)<sup>2</sup>*

While PD 5 is not part of this Plan, for informational purposes, the Westside area of National City, often referred to as Old Town, has a history of disproportionate environmental burdens due to proximity to industrial activity. Prior to World War II when National City was early in its development, Old Town consisted of single-family homes. However, to encourage economic development after the war, industrial uses were permitted within this area. As more industrial uses developed within and adjacent to the Westside, residents grew concerned about public health and their exposure to air pollution and hazardous waste. The City of National City has implemented a number of policies and development standards to limit additional industrial uses in the Westside, and was the first city in the State to adopt a Health and Environmental Justice Element as a part of its General Plan after the passage of SB 1000. Today, this residential community is interspersed with industrial uses and is adjacent to the Interstate 5 and the District's National City Marine Terminal, as well as the Navy and accompanying maritime industrial facilities on Tidelands.

These are just two of many examples, not only in the San Diego region, but throughout California and the country, of vulnerable communities experiencing disproportionate environmental burdens resulting from land-use or policy changes that co-locate industrial uses with these residential neighborhoods. Through this Environmental Justice Element, and other environmental justice and equity-related policies in this Plan, the District proposes to address environmental inequities within adjacent disadvantaged communities by establishing goals, objectives, and policies that aim to reduce pollution and other disproportionate environmental burdens that specifically impact these communities, and that focus on collaboration with these communities to address future environmental justice issues together.

<sup>1</sup>Narrative based on information available through the City of San Diego ([www.sandiego.gov](http://www.sandiego.gov))

<sup>2</sup>Narrative based on information available through the City of National City ([www.nationalcityca.gov](http://www.nationalcityca.gov))

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**3.5.2.(C)iii Healthy Environment and Community in the Context of Climate Change**  
**The District recognizes that as climate-related hazards increase in the future, disadvantaged communities may experience a disproportionate impact on environmental and community health.**

In line with the District’s standard to “promote, clean air, healthy community, and environmental justice” through the PMPU, the District recognizes its capacity to further environmental justice and equity in climate adaptation planning. Through *Chapter 3.4, Safety and Resiliency Element* and *3.5, Environmental Justice Element*, the District proposes to collaborate with the Portside Community, indigenous communities, and adjacent disadvantaged communities to address disproportionate environmental issues stemming from climate-related hazards within the District’s jurisdiction through shared goals, objectives, and policies.

### 3.5.3 Goals, Objectives, and Policies

#### EJ Goal 1

*Ensure Tidelands are accessible*

#### EJ Objective 1.1

Promote a diverse range of mobility options for accessing Tidelands

**EJ Policy 1.1.1** The District shall coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions to:

- a. Identify multimodal improvements that would enhance connections between adjacent disadvantaged communities and Tidelands; and
- b. Prioritize the implementation of the identified multimodal improvements to enhance connections between adjacent disadvantaged communities and Tidelands.

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Because of limitations associated with geography and the limited amount of jurisdictional lands, most of these improvements would not occur on Tidelands. For more information on access to transit and diverse transportation options, refer to *M Goal 1 (Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element)*.

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**EJ Policy 1.1.2** The District shall coordinate with regional agencies with transit authority, as well as adjacent jurisdictions, to explore and expand public transit points and provide a range of affordable transit options for people from adjacent disadvantaged communities to access Tidelands.

**EJ Policy 1.1.3** Permittees of development, especially adjacent to disadvantaged communities, shall implement commuter programs and transportation demand management programs to encourage their current or future employees and guests to use alternative transit options.

**EJ Policy 1.1.4** The District shall coordinate with members of the public to explore and expand public transit options that allow and encourage access to Tidelands for all people.

## EJ Objective 1.2

Provide recreational opportunities that are safe and accessible

**EJ Policy 1.2.1** All appealable development shall provide a range of free and lower cost recreational facilities throughout Tidelands that are accessible to disadvantaged communities, where feasible.

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Refer to *WLU Goal 6 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use)* for more information about the lower cost visitor-serving and recreational facility policies.

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## EJ Objective 1.3

Increase coastal access and recreational opportunities near disadvantaged communities

**EJ Policy 1.3.1** Avoid a net loss of recreational open space acreage adjacent to disadvantaged communities, measured in both the size and the quality of the resource, due to development.

**EJ Policy 1.3.2** Through CDPs issued by the District, permittees shall protect and, where feasible, expand free and lower cost recreational facilities, including but not limited to recreational fishing or swimming opportunities, parks, or viewing piers, on Tidelands adjacent to Portside and Tidelands Border Communities, and other disadvantaged communities.

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Refer to *SR Goal 3 (Chapter 3.4, Safety and Resiliency Element)* for Baywide policies on shoreline protection, including adaptation strategies for coastal access and recreational facilities.

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**EJ Policy 1.3.3** Through CDPs issued by the District, permittees shall provide opportunities to restore or enhance ecological value in areas on Tidelands adjacent to disadvantaged communities with a focus on opportunities that also provide coastal access or environmental education benefits.

## EJ Goal 2

*Promote inclusive public participation*

## EJ Objective 2.1

Increase awareness about the District and Tidelands



**EJ Policy 2.1.1** Continue to work with partners promote and expand awareness of recreational opportunities for the people from disadvantaged communities and relevant indigenous communities and tribes to explore Tidelands.

**EJ Policy 2.1.2** Continue to support environmental education opportunities for communities and schools in Portside and Tidelands Border Communities, ~~and~~ other disadvantaged communities, and relevant indigenous communities and tribes in the region.

**EJ Policy 2.1.3** The District may support or participate in urban greening opportunities in adjacent disadvantaged communities, where feasible and consistent with requirements of the Port Act.

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The District's Environmental Education Program (EEP) was developed to educate students, teachers, and the public about pollution prevention, environmental stewardship, healthy ecosystems, and natural resources connected with San Diego Bay. The EEP, which supports local organizations that provide innovative environmental education curriculum to schools and communities within the San Diego Bay watershed, has regularly targeted underserved audiences by reaching students attending Title I schools. Organizations supported under the EEP have provided a diverse range of educational content through field activities, classroom exercises, laboratory experiments, informative field trips, and engaging online curriculum. Through participation in the EEP, students and the public have learned about the value and diversity of natural resources connected to their watersheds and how to be environmental stewards moving forward. For more information about the District's support for environmental education refer to *Eco Goal 4 (Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element)*.

In addition to the EEP, other environmental education opportunities could include, but are not limited to, citizen science programs and experiential learning programs that foster cultural connections with the water.

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## **EJ Objective 2.2**

Provide meaningful engagement opportunities for disadvantaged and indigenous communities to participate in the District's planning and public involvement processes

**EJ Policy 2.2.1** Ensure that the expressed concerns of people from disadvantaged and indigenous communities are acknowledged and considered as part of the District's planning and development decisions.



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Meaningful engagement opportunities are intended to increase inclusion, transparency, and trust in the District's planning and public involvement processes. Examples of providing meaningful engagement opportunities include, but are not limited to: opportunities for participation from people from disadvantaged communities in discussions to identify mitigation options for projects that may impact those communities, collaboration on presentations to communicate environmental justice issues and concerns, and development of public participation plans that address barriers to accessing meetings (e.g., language access, meeting times and locations) to encourage increased participation.

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The District is committed to providing services that enhance public participation and accessibility for everyone to participate in public meetings hosted by the District. As necessary, the District provides translation services during public meetings and for public notices. In addition, the District has an Accessibility Advisory Committee to educate, advise and assist the BPC in ensuring that all public and private services, programs, facilities and employment be fully usable by and accessible to all persons, with or without disabilities, as defined by the ADA.

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**EJ Policy 2.2.2** Engage people from disadvantaged communities and relevant indigenous communities and tribes that may be impacted by upcoming activities or development on Tidelands to encourage meaningful participation in the District's planning and development decisions, including but not limited to participation in discussions to identify mitigation options for projects that may impact them.

### **EJ Objective 2.3**

Increase awareness of disproportionate environmental impacts on adjacent disadvantaged communities and the potential disproportionate environmental impacts on relevant indigenous communities and tribes

**EJ Policy 2.3.1** Through CDPs issued by the District, the District shall consider environmental justice issues, including potential health impacts, associated with decisions involved in implementing this Plan to reduce adverse environmental effects that may impact adjacent disadvantaged communities to Tidelands.

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Coastal Act Section 30604(h) states: When acting on a coastal development permit, the issuing agency, or the commission on appeal, may consider environmental justice, or the equitable distribution of environmental benefits throughout the state.

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## EJ Goal 3

### *Healthy, thriving communities in and around Tidelands*

#### EJ Objective 3.1

Minimize land use conflicts between industrial, working waterfront uses and historical, adjacent residential uses

**EJ Policy 3.1.1** The District shall work to reduce the cumulative health burdens on neighboring communities, especially disadvantaged communities, in developing, adopting, implementing, and enforcing environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

**EJ Policy 3.1.2** The District shall collaborate with adjacent jurisdictions, occupants, tenants, permittees, and community stakeholders to provide transition zone areas adjacent to Tidelands between maritime industrial, commercial, and residential uses as well as other sensitive receptors in Portside Communities adjacent disadvantaged communities.

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A transition zone is a sequence of graduated land uses that serve to insulate and protect the integrity and environmental health of residential areas while preserving nearby maritime industrial jobs.

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**EJ Policy 3.1.3** The District may collaborate with stakeholders from adjacent disadvantaged communities and adjacent jurisdictions to identify improvements that may facilitate improved pedestrian access between Tidelands and adjacent disadvantaged communities.

**EJ Policy 3.1.4** Maritime industrial development that is sited abutting a Portside community shall incorporate industrial site design standards that consider the health and environmental quality of the Portside community, such as, but not limited to, truck route signage, setbacks from property lines, greening buffer, parking requirements, ingress/egress points, noise and light screening, air emission dispersion, and interior air quality for employees.

#### EJ Objective 3.2

Advance clean air and water programs and strategies

**EJ Policy 3.2.1** The District and its tenants shall participate in community air quality monitoring, such as supporting ongoing monitoring efforts that incorporate community involvement, and develop maritime clean air strategies to reduce criteria pollutant emissions from industrial and maritime sources, especially near the Portside communities.

**EJ Policy 3.2.2** Maritime development shall transition to clean, modern, and operationally efficient marine terminal facilities and working waterfront businesses based on feasibility and best available science.

**EJ Policy 3.2.3** Through CDPs issued by the District, permittees shall pursue electrification of marine terminal and working waterfront operations, including drayage trucks, prioritizing the facilities adjacent to Portside Communities, to reduce reliance on fossil fuels from mobile and portable sources, in alignment with related State and District goals.

**EJ Policy 3.2.4** Support actions and measures taken by tenants and occupants on Tidelands that improve environmental conditions and advance long-term sustainability.

**EJ Policy 3.2.5** The District shall collaborate with the Portside Community, indigenous communities, and adjacent disadvantaged communities on District climate-related adaptation and resiliency planning to address existing and future environmental issues stemming from climate-related hazards.

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Collaboration with the Portside Community, indigenous communities, and adjacent disadvantaged communities on District climate-related adaptation and resiliency planning could include, but is not limited to, climate adaptation plans for Tidelands, and incorporating equity frameworks into these planning processes.

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- For more policies related to improving air quality throughout Tidelands, refer to *ECO Goal 2 (Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element)*.
- Refer to *ECO Goal 2 (Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element)* for policies related to water quality.
- For policies related to carbon neutrality, ~~and~~ reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and sea level rise, refer to *SR Goal 3 (Chapter 3.4, Safety and Resiliency Element)*.
- Refer to *Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element* for policies related to reducing emissions from mobile sources.

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# Chapter 3.6: Economics

## Element

### 3.6.1 Purpose

The Economics Element is centered on financial sustainability, thriving businesses, a dedicated work-force, and a growing and diverse economic portfolio. It establishes goals, objectives, and policies to ensure that the District supports the economic vitality of ~~the District~~Tidelands and the region, with an emphasis on promoting equity and the Tidelands economy. The policies in this element emphasize the District's commitment through:

- Continued strengthening of public and private partnerships;
- Exploration of innovative financing mechanisms;
- Provision of infrastructure to support businesses on Tidelands; and
- Encouraging a diverse suite of uses and businesses to operate on Tidelands, which can support local and regional economic prosperity.

These concepts are reflected in the element's three goals and the objectives and policies that support them.

### 3.6.2 Background

The District plays an important strategic role in the regional economy given the economic and environmental diversity of Tidelands and the available recreational opportunities. As described in the Port Act, the District was established “for the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, development, and regulation of harbor works and improvements, including rail and water; for the development, operation, maintenance, control, regulation, and management of the harbor of San Diego upon Tidelands and lands lying under the inland navigable waters of San Diego Bay; and for the promotion of commerce, fisheries, navigation, and recreation thereon-...” Further, the mission of the California Coastal Commission is “protecting and enhancing California’s coast and ocean for present and future generations,” which is reinforced throughout the policies in the Coastal Act related to coastal resource protection and in Section 30320 of the Coastal Act, which states that “the people of California find and declare that the duties, responsibilities, and quasi-judicial actions of the commission are sensitive and extremely important for the well-being of current and future generations.” The goals, objectives, and policies in this Element establish economic and financial priorities and programs to help the

District achieve these responsibilities put forth in the Port Act and Coastal Act at present and for future generations.

Although the Port Act gives the District the authority to levy taxes, the District is primarily self-funded. Instead, it reinvests the revenues from businesses on Tidelands into financing and maintaining public amenities, such as roads, sidewalks, parks, promenades, public piers, and public art and advancing environmental programs. Specifically, the District's ground lease revenues from businesses on Tidelands are used to provide public benefits, like lower cost visitor and recreational facilities. Finally, the District participates in public-public and public-private partnerships to bring funding and potential reinvestment to Tidelands for the benefit of present and future generations.

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The District supports more than ~~44,300~~64,400 jobs, many of which are high paying, and generates close to ~~\$9.25~~6 billion in economic output in the county that continues to grow annually.

Source: Economic Impacts of the San Diego Unified Port District in 2019 report~~2017 Port of San Diego Economic Impact Report~~

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Revenues generated on Tidelands have helped to create and maintain a wide variety of public amenities, such as parks, fishing piers, public viewing piers and platforms, boat launch ramps, free mooring and docking, and numerous public art displays, all of which are free to the public. In addition, the revenues are used to provide public infrastructure, such as streets, sidewalks, public restrooms, and landscaping, as well as to fund environmental projects. For a list of notable environmental projects, refer to *Section 3.3.2 (Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element)*. Finally, revenues generated by Tidelands businesses also help fund the Harbor Police Department, which patrols Tidelands and the San Diego International Airport.

### **3.6.2(A) Financial Sustainability**

Financial sustainability is a key component of ensuring the longevity of the District's operations and its ability to fulfill its legislative responsibilities, including providing public benefits to the people of the State of California. The State Legislature, as outlined in Section 30001(d) of the Coastal Act, finds and declares "that existing developed uses and future developments that are carefully planned are essential to the economic and social well-being of the people of this state." In addition, Section 30001.5 of the Coastal Act states that "basic goals of the state are to assure orderly, balanced utilization and conservation of coastal zone resources considering the social and economic needs of the people of the state." Further, through Section 4 of the Port Act, the District is responsible for the development, operation, maintenance, control, regulation, and management of Tidelands and for the promotion of commerce, environmental stewardship, fisheries, navigation, and recreation. Without financial sustainability, the District would not be able to accomplish these mandates.

### 3.6.2(B) Thriving Businesses and Diverse Businesses

Promoting thriving and diverse businesses throughout Tidelands supports financial sustainability, and the District's dynamic waterfront and the diversity of its visitor-serving uses and businesses are characteristics that make it unique and provide the assurance of a steady revenue stream. As stated in Section 87(b) of the Port Act, although the District may not grant or convey its lands to any individual, firm, or corporation, it may lease its lands for purposes consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine and the requirements of commerce and navigation, and collect and retain rents and other revenues from those leases, franchises, and privileges.

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As a steward of public lands for the State of California and consistent with the California Constitution, the District promotes diversity and inclusion in contracting, hiring, and tenant opportunities. To further demonstrate the District's commitment to diversity and inclusion, a standalone function focusing on diversity, equity, and inclusion was formally established in the District's final budget for FY22.

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### 3.6.2(C) A Growing and Diverse Blue Economy Portfolio

The District has always promoted ocean-related enterprises, now referred to in aggregate as the blue economy. Shipbuilding and repair, commercial and recreational fishing, and environmental stewardship for coastal and marine resources are just a few examples of the District's blue economy sector involvement. The infrastructure at the District, along with the region's burgeoning scientific community and growing technology economy, has contributed to a growing blue economy and unique marine technology cluster.

The strength of the marine technology cluster is rooted in San Diego's history as one of the most technologically advanced military and naval communities, as well as home to one of the top-rated oceanographic institutions in the world, the University of California, San Diego, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, which is also home to the U.S. Coast Guard's Blue Technology Center of Expertise. These institutions have made San Diego a birthplace of multiple maritime technologies and disciplines and a leader in emerging blue economy activities, which has created momentum for further growth and innovation in the blue economy.

As this sector and technology have evolved, so has the role of the District. The District has created programs to assist in the creation, development, and scaling of new business ventures on Tidelands, including ~~sustainable and restorative~~ aquaculture, blue technology, infrastructure, and environmental remediation, ~~technology, and marine spatial planning~~. The District will continue to invest in infrastructure and new enterprises that help to grow and diversify the blue



economy portfolio on Tidelands and implement ~~innovation~~ innovative solutions that drive the blue economy.

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The use of District funds is often subject to the BPC's or the District's Executive Director's discretion. Policies in this element that require the use of funds to allow, support, or promote development, projects, partnerships, or programs, are subject to this discretion.

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### **3.6.2(D) Supporting the Labor Force / Workforce Development**

Workforce development is a key component of a thriving relationship between the District and neighboring communities, as well as the District's dynamic waterfront and its operations. Striving to assist in the creation and development of workforce development and training opportunities in the maritime industry in southern California supports the financial sustainability of our Port tenants through skilled workforce retention as well as the residents in portside communities, especially those adversely impacted by the District's industrial operations. By striving to forge partnerships to advance workforce development opportunities in the region, the District will be safeguarding the economic future and retainment of highly skilled workforce.

### **3.6.3 Goals, Objectives, and Policies**

#### **ECON Goal 1**

*A financially secure and sustainable District*

#### **ECON Objective 1.1**

Support and nurture long-term development partnerships

**ECON Policy 1.1.1** The District shall support and nurture long-term development partnerships that further Public Trust objectives.

**ECON Policy 1.1.2** The District shall leverage public and private partnerships to invest in Tidelands' infrastructure and facilities that support the District's mission and fiduciary responsibilities.

**ECON Policy 1.1.3** The District shall continue to implement existing, and explore new, joint programs with academic institutions, private industry, public agencies, and nongovernmental organizations to advance shared economic, social, and environmental goals ~~that lead to a prosperous planet, people, and portfolio.~~



**ECON Policy 1.1.4** The District shall continue to pursue strategic partnerships with the military and military-focused industry to support U.S. Department of Defense Mission Readiness.

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The United States military prides itself on always being ready to respond. The requirements of what goes into “Mission Readiness” are determined by the senior leaders of each military service based on global commitments and priorities and are validated by U.S. Department of Defense policymakers. These requirements ensure that military personnel receive necessary training, and that equipment is well maintained.

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**ECON Policy 1.1.5** Partner with tenants and adjacent communities to provide education, information, and access to employment opportunities in the Tidelands’ maritime industry.

**ECON Policy 1.1.6** Partner with academic institutions, private industry, public agencies, and nongovernmental organizations to advance workforce development and employment opportunities in maritime industry.

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The District and its partners may promote awareness to employment in the maritime industry through activities and events like a Maritime Job Fair, leveraging the District’s Port Tenants Association and green business networking to organize this career fair.

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## **ECON Objective 1.2**

Explore a diverse suite of self-sustaining revenue sources for reinvestment in the District’s Public Trust obligations

**ECON Policy 1.2.1** The District shall explore revenue sources for adequate funding of capital improvements to develop new, and maintain existing, District-operated infrastructure and facilities.

**ECON Policy 1.2.2** The District shall continue to reinvest lease revenues to support financing and maintenance of public improvements in alignment with Coastal Act obligations, including lower cost visitor serving and recreational facilities such as parks, promenades, public piers, and public art.

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Sections 81 and 83 of the Port Act specify the types of expenses, including those related to the acquisition and maintenance of improvements, works, and facilities, that should be

funded with money from the District's Revenue Fund (as established by Section 80).

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**ECON Policy 1.2.3** The District shall research and pursue appropriate grant funding, and partnerships, from regional, State, and federal sources to advance the District's mission.

**ECON Policy 1.2.4** The District shall explore the creation of, and allow for the use of, different financing mechanisms to help fund the building of new infrastructure or improvement to existing infrastructure, including multimodal transportation facilities, water and stormwater systems, information and communication systems, and public space.

**ECON Policy 1.2.5** The District shall explore the creation of parking districts to help fund and manage the changing parking needs oin Tidelands. (Refer also to *M Goal 1 [Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element]*)

**ECON Policy 1.2.6** The District shall explore createcreation of an infrastructure program impact fee program, as an option to assist funding for future public infrastructure and amenities, including and not limited to, roadways, sidewalks, promenades, parks, recreational facilities, pier improvements and if such a program is created, to help fund needed public infrastructure and public amenities whereby permittees of development shall contribute its-a fair share to the cost of public infrastructure and access improvementse, in accordance with that programments.

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For policies related to planned improvements, refer to *WLU Goal 7, (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use)*, as well as *Chapter 5, Planning Districts* that guide and implement these improvements.

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## **ECON Goal 2**

*A thriving business base and regional economy*

### **ECON Objective 2.1**

Provide infrastructure to support existing and future industry needs, as well as the environment

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Infrastructure is the general term for the basic physical systems of a business, region, or nation—for instance, transportation systems, communication networks, sewage, water, and electric systems are all examples of infrastructure. Projects related to infrastructure improvements may

be funded publicly, privately, or through public-private partnerships. In economic terms infrastructure often involves the production of public goods or production processes.

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**ECON Policy 2.1.1** The District shall maintain a mix of water and land uses that meet the need of established Tidelands industries and provide opportunities for emerging Public Trust–consistent uses. Existing commercial fishing and recreational boating harbor space shall not be reduced unless the demand for those facilities no longer exists or adequate substitute space has been provided.

**ECON Policy 2.1.2** The District shall coordinate with permittees to provide infrastructure that supports a mix of water and land uses, including the needs of established Tidelands industries and emerging Public Trust–consistent businesses, while also providing environmental benefit.

## **ECON Objective 2.2**

Ensure the District maintains its Strategic Port designation

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For policies related to maintenance of transportation facilities for the Strategic Highway Network and for access to strategic assets on Tidelands, refer to *M Goal 3 (Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element)*.

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**ECON Policy 2.2.1** Maintain the District’s marine terminals to the standards of the National Port Readiness Network and the Commercial Strategic Seaports Program, which are administered by the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Maritime Administration. The Strategic Port designation commits the District to providing cargo and vessel operations in support of national defense efforts on short notice.

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For policies related to the Strategic Port designation, refer to *M Goal 3 (Chapter 3.2, Mobility)*.

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**ECON Policy 2.2.2** The District shall coordinate with federal, State, regional, and local agencies, and utilities to develop and implement strategies for public improvements that provide the necessary services to support the District’s Strategic Port responsibilities.

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As of 2021, the District is one of only ~~18~~<sup>7</sup> commercial Strategic Ports designated to support cargo and vessel operations for the U.S. Department of Defense’s Surface Deployment and Distribution Command per the Port Planning Order.

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**ECON Policy 2.2.3** The District shall engage with National Port Readiness Network partners in the Port Readiness Committee, which provides the means to coordinate efficient port operations during peacetime and actual national defense emergencies.

### **ECON Objective 2.3**

Retain and encourage a diverse mix of coastal-dependent and supporting coastal-related industries and businesses

#### **Maritime Uses**

**ECON Policy 2.3.1** The District shall invest in opportunities to protect and preserve the functionality and accessibility of marine and maritime industrial areas and deep-water berthing piers for maritime and marine uses.

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The deep-water channels and berthing in the Bay are a combination of both natural and engineered deepening. These channels and berths have supported national defense needs, including those of the U.S. Navy, since the early twentieth century. Subsequently, the District used those deep-water dredged channels and berths to support a variety of maritime operations, including goods transport, shipbuilding and repair, recreational uses, and cruise ship operations.

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**ECON Policy 2.3.2** The District and permittees shall coordinate the investment in improvements to marine terminal and maritime industrial operations that improve functionality and efficiency through modernization of terminal infrastructure and equipment, including electrification that supports optimization of cargo movement and reduces emissions.

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The District, in coordination with Tidelands tenants, has implemented the following improvements to maritime and marine industrial areas:

- Shore power was integrated at the B Street Cruise Ship Terminal in 2010 (the first cruise shore power installed in California and four years ahead of regulations) and Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal in 2014 to reduce emissions. Starting in 2023, one-hundredSeventy percent of the passenger vessel and refrigerated cargo fleets that visit the Port of San Diego are required to use much cleaner electricity instead of running their diesel engines while at berth ~~-(2020)~~.

- Photovoltaic solar panels and a ground-mounted battery system were installed to provide renewable energy at Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (2018).

For more information and policies on electrification and greenhouse gas emission reduction, refer to *SR Goal 3 (Chapter 3.4, Safety and Resiliency Element)* and *EJ Goal 3 (Chapter 3.5, Environmental Justice Element)*.

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**ECON Policy 2.3.3** The District shall provide maritime and marine infrastructure for operation and maintenance of commercial and recreational vessels. Maritime and marine infrastructure may be provided by third parties, including District tenants through public-private partnerships and leases with the District.

**ECON Policy 2.3.4** The District shall provide coastal-dependent and coastal-related industrial leasing opportunities to support the maritime and marine industry on Tidelands.

#### Marine Terminals

**ECON Policy 2.3.5** The District shall strive to maintain a diverse mix of cargo and marine terminal activities for long-term economic resiliency.

#### Maritime Industrial

**ECON Policy 2.3.6** The District shall promote and designate areas for the shipbuilding, repair, and maintenance industry to support the U.S. military, research organizations, and other important commercial fleets (e.g., tugs or ferries) that are home-ported in Tidelands or other West Coast ports and harbors.

#### Cruise Industry

**ECON Policy 2.3.7** The District shall coordinate with the cruise industry to identify infrastructure and marketing opportunities that improve the industry's economic viability and increase the contribution to the regional economy.

**ECON Policy 2.3.8** The District shall coordinate with the cruise ship industry to implement modifications to relevant Tidelands support facilities to accommodate increases in cruise demand, both in terms of type and volume, such as landside transportation services for passengers, passenger processing, and baggage handling.

#### Recreational Boating

**ECON Policy 2.3.9** The District and applicable permittees shall support existing recreational boating on Tidelands through maintenance of marina-related facilities, including docks, piers, slips, and boat launch ramps.

**ECON Policy 2.3.10** The District and applicable permittees shall promote opportunities for the public to learn, share, and enjoy recreational boating through boating education programs, organizations, and clubs.

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The yacht clubs on Tidelands remain active in their communities by organizing public events and promoting recreational boating, particularly through youth-oriented programs and events that are accessible to people with disabilities. Examples include junior sailing programs that distill nautical knowledge and appreciation for boating and the environment, and events like “Day on the Bay.”

In addition, the yacht clubs host events that are open to nonmembers, make their facilities open for other organizations to host events at low cost or no cost, and organize charitable events that give back to the community through donations.

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#### Fisheries (All Fishing Uses)

**ECON Policy 2.3.11** The District shall coordinate with commercial fishing, recreational fishing, and sportfishing operations to identify and prioritize facility improvements that benefit the fishing business community.

**ECON Policy 2.3.12** The District shall explore innovative financing mechanisms and partnerships to increase the economic prosperity and environmental sustainability of the fishing communities on Tidelands.

**ECON Policy 2.3.13** The District shall support the promotion of fishing-related events and complementary visitor-serving opportunities in fishing areas to provide economic prosperity of fishing in the region.

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The District and its partners promote awareness of fishing through activities and events like the Tuna Harbor “Dockside Market” a weekly open-air seafood market, and the “Day at the Docks” an annual District-funded sportfishing festival.

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#### Commercial Fishing

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##### **Coastal Act Section 30703: Protection of commercial fishing harbor space**

The California commercial fishing industry is important to the State of California; therefore, ports shall not eliminate or reduce existing commercial fishing harbor space, unless the demand for commercial fishing facilities no longer exists or adequate alternative space has been provided.

Proposed recreational boating facilities within port areas shall, to the extent it is feasible to do so, be designed and located in such a fashion as not to interfere with the needs of the commercial fishing industry.

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**ECON Policy 2.3.14** The District shall promote and support the commercial fishing industry and its longevity as a priority coastal-dependent use and economic contributor to Tidelands, the region, and California through such efforts as joint public-private marketing, fishing-related festivals, and other fishing events and activities.

**ECON Policy 2.3.15** The District shall support commercial fishing on Tidelands and its enhancement by maintaining and improving existing commercial fishing-related infrastructure, such as docks, piers, slips, and landside support facilities.

#### Recreational Fishing and Sportfishing

**ECON Policy 2.3.16** The District shall promote and support sportfishing charter industry as a priority coastal-dependent use and valuable economic contributor through such efforts as joint public-private marketing, fishing-related festivals, and other fishing events and activities.

**ECON Policy 2.3.17** The District shall promote and support recreational fishing on Tidelands by providing informational signage about recreational fishing opportunities at public locations, such as fishing piers and boat launches, and promoting recreational fishing through joint public-private marketing, fishing-related festivals, and other fishing events and activities.

#### Workforce Development

**ECON Policy 2.3.18** The District and its tenants are encouraged to hold workforce development events as a means to complement the maritime industry and support economic prosperity of adjacent portside communities.

**ECON Policy 2.3.19** The District shall encourage businesses and operations on Tidelands to create and support port-related workforce jobs.

#### ECON Objective 2.4

Encourage recreational activities and coastal-enhancing industries that help create a vibrant waterfront

**ECON Policy 2.4.1** The District encourages the provision of a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities to attract a diverse mix of visitors to Tidelands.



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For policies related to recreational opportunities, refer to *WLU Goal 4 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)*.

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**ECON Policy 2.4.2** The District shall promote the creation of diverse activating features in areas designated with a Recreation Open Space land use to provide a variety of opportunities for visitors to explore and enjoy Tidelands. Refer to *Chapter 4 Baywide Development Standards* or *Chapter 5 Planning Districts* for requirements and thresholds for proposed activating features.

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Recreation open space and natural resource areas enhance the value and attractiveness of the District's leasable water and land. When viewed as a value-added component, the District may integrate these open spaces with development to increase the overall value from a financial and usability perspective.

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**ECON Policy 2.4.3** The District shall promote and support implementation of visitor-serving development and amenities that celebrate the San Diego region's binational setting, natural resources, history, culture, and arts.

**ECON Policy 2.4.4** The District shall promote and support a diversified hotel portfolio and corresponding elements of the hospitality industry and encourage their expansion.

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For policies related to a well-planned and balanced composition of land uses, refer to *WLU Goal 5 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)*.

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## **ECON Objective 2.5**

Create and maintain programs and services that address the needs of the District's business community

**ECON Policy 2.5.1** The District shall promote established and emerging coastal-dependent commercial and industrial sectors throughout Tidelands and may choose to promote through joint marketing campaigns and participation in conferences or other business development programs.

**ECON Policy 2.5.2** The District shall periodically assess the water and land use needs of the recreational, commercial, and industrial sectors on Tidelands to assist in planning for and

facilitating economic growth through surveys of existing occupants, tenants, and permittees and analysis of economic forecasts.

## ECON Objective 2.6

Encourage participation on Tidelands from a diverse suite of businesses

**ECON Policy 2.6.1** Promote innovation and new technology by encouraging new and existing businesses to propose new services or projects on Tidelands.

**ECON Policy 2.6.2** Promote and support opportunities for new businesses to operate on Tidelands that reflect the diversity of the region.

## ECON Goal 3

*A growing and diverse economic portfolio of coastal-dependent industries and businesses*

## ECON Objective 3.1

Attract and support innovative and emerging coastal-dependent industries

**ECON Policy 3.1.1** The District shall examine the redevelopment of underused commercial and industrial water and land areas for established and emerging coastal-dependent industries.

**ECON Policy 3.1.2** The District shall encourage innovative coastal-dependent endeavors through an assortment of programs and partnerships.

**ECON Policy 3.1.3** The District shall explore and promote the creation of habitat mitigation banks on Tidelands in cooperation with regional, State, and federal resource agencies to offset potential future development impacts and provide compensatory mitigation opportunities.

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For policies related to mitigation banks, refer to *ECO Goal 1 (Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element)*.

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**ECON Policy 3.1.4** The District shall support ecotourism through coordination with other public agencies, academic institutions, nonprofits, or private industry to promote conservation awareness and enjoyment of the Bay.

# Chapter 4: Baywide Development Standards

## Introduction

*The element policies are intended to help achieve the goals and objectives of this Plan by prescribing Baywide guidance for development that aligns with the District’s mission and obligations under the Coastal Act, Public Trust Doctrine, and Port Act.*

The Baywide Development Standards establish requirements for the physical development of property. They provide standards for design that enlivens and enriches the Tidelands experience for visitors, businesses, and workers, and will be used to implement new development in a manner that is consistent with the surrounding pattern and character of development. The Baywide Development Standards specifically address the following topic areas:

- Mobility Hub Standards
- Recreation Open Space and Activating Features Standards
- Pathway Standards
- View Standards
- Structure Height Standards
- Wayfinding Signage Standards

Baywide Development Standards shall be applied consistently Baywide, to development in all planning districts, except where specifically noted in a subdistrict development standard. In addition to compliance with the Baywide Development Standards, all development shall conform to the subdistrict development standards described in *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*.

## 4.1 Mobility Hub Standards

There are three types of mobility hubs planned: Regional Mobility Hubs, Local Gateway Mobility Hubs, and Connector Mobility Hubs. The goal of each mobility hub is to connect to the overall system through land-based transit (the District’s bayfront circulator and other transit options) and water-based transit (ferries and water taxis). Mobility hub requirements, by type of mobility hub, are summarized in *Table 4.1, Mobility Hub: Accessibility Requirements and Amenities*. Amenities associated with each type of mobility hub shall be based on the location the mobility

hub is planned to serve, the distance from other mobility hubs, and the intensity of the development in the area. Amenities should be appropriate for each site and selected in coordination with the District. For additional information, refer to WLU Goal 7 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element), and subdistrict planned improvements.

#### **4.1.1 Standards for Regional Mobility Hubs**

A Regional Mobility Hub is intended to serve visitors and employees as they access and travel throughout Tidelands. They are intended to be used to consolidate public parking in the area, which will allow for existing on-street and/or surface parking to be repurposed as Recreation Open Space, such as esplanades, promenades, and plazas, and to connect to multimodal facilities, dedicated transit lanes, bicycle facilities (Class II Bike Lanes, Class IV Cycle Tracks, or Class I Multi-use Paths), and other waterfront uses. An illustrative example of a Regional Mobility Hub is shown in *Figure 4.1*. Regional Mobility Hubs will help to reduce the amount of vehicle miles traveled throughout Tidelands and potentially in areas adjacent to Tidelands as they may connect to other regional mobility networks. The following standards apply:

##### **4.1.1(A) Land Use and Siting**

1. **Mix of uses.** Regional Mobility Hubs may be combined with, or incorporate, other land uses in either a vertical or a horizontal mix of uses. Additional uses, such as hotel, commercial, or other uses, may be incorporated to activate the area and promote public-private partnerships in implementing mobility improvements.
2. **Parking.** Regional Mobility Hubs shall be used to consolidate parking for public destinations primarily located on-site and within one-quarter mile of the hub or up to one-half mile for public destinations served by transit. Parking may be provided through either above- or below-grade structured parking or a combination thereof.

##### **4.1.1(B) Access**

1. **Transit.** Regional Mobility Hubs shall provide:
  - a. A direct connection to a regional transit stop, such as a trolley stop or bus stop; and
  - b. A bayfront circulator stop.
2. **Roadway.** Regional Mobility Hubs shall be located along, and accessed from, major roadways that provide a direct connection to the regional highway system.
3. **Walking and Biking.** Regional Mobility Hubs shall provide connections to the following bicycle and pedestrian facilities and amenities:
  - a. Pedestrian connections to adjacent visitor attractions and uses that are located within one-quarter mile;
  - b. On-site or adjacent regional bicycle facility, such as a Class I Multi-use Path or a Class IV Cycle Track;
  - c. Bicycle parking; and

- d. Wayfinding signage to key destinations.
- 4. **Waterside.** Regional Mobility Hubs shall provide connections to one or more waterside facilities, such as water-based transfer points, that accommodate access to a water taxi service or other on-water transit services, and/or ~~transient vessel~~ short-term public docking, within 500 feet.

#### Table 4.1 Mobility Hub: Accessibility Requirements and Amenities

#### Figure 4.1 Regional Mobility Hub Example

##### **4.1.1(C) Amenities**

1. Regional Mobility Hubs shall provide the following amenities:
  - a. **Curbside Management.** At least 220 feet (10 car lengths) of dedicated linear curb length for curbside management;
  - b. **Micromobility.** Inclusion of a micromobility center to:
    - i. Provide one or more dedicated areas to stage, park, and charge micromobility vehicles, scooters, carts, and/or bikes; and
    - ii. Provide space to facilitate coordination with micromobility providers to ensure management, consistent service, and supply;
  - c. **Information. Signage** and/or kiosks providing information on the available transportation modes, prices, nearby destinations, multimodal trip mapping, ticket vending, and wait time information; or
  - d. **Commercial Uses.** Small-scale visitor-serving uses, such as restaurants, coffee shops, and/or visitor-serving retail.

##### **4.1.2 Standards for Local Gateway Mobility Hubs**

A Local Gateway Mobility Hub connects visitors to a group of attractions and other uses in a small and specific area. An illustrative example of a Local Gateway Mobility Hub is shown in *Figure 4.2*. Local Gateway Mobility Hubs are intended to both draw visitors to Tidelands and act as a connection point for visitors who are already traversing Tidelands using other modes of transportation. The following standards apply:

##### **4.1.2(A) Land Use and Siting**

1. **Mix of uses/Siting.** Local Gateway Mobility Hubs should be generally developed in high-use areas around public open space and/or plazas to help link various transportation connections and amenities.
2. **Parking.** Local Gateway Mobility Hubs should be within 500 feet of off-street public parking.

##### **4.1.2(B) Access**

1. **Transit.** Local Gateway Mobility Hubs shall provide.

- a. Access to a local transit stop; and
  - b. A bayfront circulator stop if within the bayfront circulator service area.
2. **Roadway.** Local Gateway Mobility Hubs shall be located along, and accessed from, a public roadway.
3. **Walking and Biking.** Local Gateway Mobility Hubs shall provide connections to the following bicycle and pedestrian facilities and amenities:
  - a. Pedestrian connections to adjacent visitor attractions and uses that are located within one-quarter mile;
  - b. A regional bicycle facility, such as a Class I Multi-use Path or a Class IV Cycle-Track;
  - c. Bicycle parking; and
  - d. Wayfinding signage to key destinations.
4. **Waterside.** Local Gateway Mobility Hubs should be sited to provide a connection to waterside facilities, such as water-based transfer points, that accommodate access to a water taxi service or other on-water transit services, and/or ~~transient vessel~~short-term public docking, within 500 feet if available.

#### 4.1.2(C) Amenities

1. Local Gateway Mobility Hubs shall provide at least three amenities from the following list:
  - a. **Curbside Management.** At least 110 feet (five car lengths) of dedicated linear curb length for curbside management;
  - b. **Micromobility:** Inclusion of a micromobility center to:
    - i. Provide one or more dedicated areas to stage, park, and charge micromobility vehicles, scooters, carts, and/or bikes; and
    - ii. Facilitate coordination with micromobility providers to ensure consistent service and supply;
  - c. **Information.** Signage and/or kiosks providing information on the available transportation modes, nearby destinations, and trip mapping; or
  - d. **Commercial Uses.** On-site or adjacent small-scale visitor-serving uses, such as restaurants, coffee shops, and/or visitor-serving retail or kiosks.

#### Figure 4.2 Local Gateway Mobility Hub Example

#### 4.1.3 Standards for Connector Mobility Hubs

A Connector Mobility Hub connects visitors to a specific attraction or use. Connector Mobility Hubs are generally smaller than the other types of hubs and do not typically include vehicular parking or need to be linked to any parking facilities. An illustrative example of a Connector Mobility Hub is shown in *Figure 4.3*. They should generally be designed to organize converging transportation facilities through wayfinding signage, bicycle, and pedestrian improvements and the provision of transportation amenities. The following standards apply:

#### 4.1.3(A) Land Use and Siting

1. **Mix of Uses/Siting.** Connector Mobility Hubs are intended to have a minimal footprint and should be generally developed around public open space and/or plazas to help link various transportation connections and amenities. Connector Mobility Hubs may also be sited to fill in gaps between Regional Mobility Hubs, between Local Gateway Mobility Hubs, or within the general mobility network.
2. **Parking.** Connector Mobility Hubs are not required to incorporate or be adjacent to parking; however, parking may be allowed.

#### 4.1.3(B) Access

1. **Transit.** Connector Mobility Hubs shall provide:
  - a. Access to a local transit stop; and
  - b. A bayfront circulator stop if within the bayfront circulator service area.
2. **Roadway.** Connector Mobility Hubs should be accessed from a public roadway.
3. **Walking and Biking.** Connector Mobility Hubs shall provide the following bicycle and pedestrian facilities and amenities:
  - a. Placement along a public way, multi-use path, promenade, or other connection;
  - b. Bicycle parking;
  - c. Direct and convenient pedestrian connections to adjacent visitor attractions and uses; and
  - d. Wayfinding signage to key destinations.
4. **Waterside.** Connector Mobility Hubs should provide a connection to waterside facilities, such as water-based transfer points, that accommodate access to a water taxi service or other on-water transit services, and/or ~~transient vessel~~short-term public docking, within 500 feet if available.

#### 4.1.3(C) Amenities

1. Connector Mobility Hubs shall provide at least two amenities from the following list:
  - a. **Curbside Management.** At least 66 feet (three car lengths) of dedicated linear curb length for curbside management;
  - b. **Micromobility:** Inclusion of a micromobility center to:
    - i. Provide one or more dedicated areas to stage, park, and charge micromobility vehicles, scooters, carts, and/or bikes; and
    - ii. Facilitate coordination with micromobility providers to ensure consistent service and supply; or
  - c. **Information.** Signage and/or kiosks providing information on the available transportation modes, nearby destinations, and trip mapping.

#### Figure 4.3 Connector Mobility Hub Example



## 4.2 Recreation Open Space and Activating Features Standards

Recreation Open Space, a component of the public realm, supports or facilitates social interaction and is used for active and passive activities. Refer to *WLU Goal 3 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)* for additional guidance related to Recreation Open Space. The following standards apply to all Recreation Open Space in Tidelands.

### 4.2.1 Standards for Recreation Open Space

The following requirements apply to areas designated as Recreation Open Space:

1. Shall be located directly adjacent to the waterfront, i.e. between development and the water's edge. Additional Recreation Open Space areas above the minimum required acreage within a subdistrict may be located landward of development;
2. Should be designed with ~~landscaping or native vegetation~~ an appropriate balance of softscape and hardscape based on a subdistrict's character or as specified in Chapter 5, Planning Districts for that subdistrict to provide users with visual and physical relief from paved surfaces;
  - a. Soft surfaces or softscape may include landscaping, planting ground cover, and other materials, such as mulch and turf.
  - b. Landscaping shall be consistent with ECO Policy 1.1.8 (Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element).
3. Should include activating uses, such as kiosks, retail, or amenities, or passive recreation activities; See *Section 4.2.3 Standards for Activating Features, including Pavilions* for additional requirements; and
4. Should include fixed or movable seating.
5. When calculating areas for purposes of satisfying minimum acreage requirements, the following do not qualify as designated Recreation Open Space:
  - a. Cantilevered areas beyond the Mean Higher High Water line;
  - b. Access roads or parking areas that primarily serve commercial development;
  - c. Outdoor dining areas reserved exclusively for nearby commercial development;
  - d. Required building setbacks;
  - e. Areas that are less than 30 feet in width, that extend between commercial uses and that are surrounded on two or more sides by commercial development—for example, plazas, pathways, and amenity zones; and
  - f. Rooftop park space shall be permitted but shall not be used to satisfy minimum acreage requirements.

### 4.2.2 Standards for Rooftop Recreation Open Space

Rooftop Recreation Open Space, where allowed, shall be visually and physically accessible, with the intent of providing users with a new and unique experience of the Bay, subject to the following requirements.

1. Rooftop open space shall be visually accessible from grade from a variety of vantage points so that the park space is obvious to the public.
2. Multiple access points offering different methods of accessibility sufficient for high visitation volumes to the rooftop space shall be provided.
3. Public access shall be available without charge.
4. Public access, including access that complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act, shall be provided from the public ~~right-of-way~~roadway, as well as within interior spaces of buildings, and access shall be provided consistent with District regulations for park operating hours.
5. To ensure that public access is clear, obvious, and encouraged, directional signage shall be provided at all access points, including the following locations:
  - a. Public ~~rights-of-way~~accessways adjacent or connected to the structure supporting the elevated park space;
  - b. Building entrance, where public access is provided to the building;
  - c. Building lobby;
  - d. At the elevator connecting to the rooftop open space;
  - e. Space directly outside the elevator exit at the level where the open space is located; and
  - f. Any hallways connected to the above locations.
6. Directional signage shall include the following:
  - a. Coastal Access logo;
  - b. The description “Rooftop Recreation Open Space” or similar;
  - c. Text identifying it as “Open to the Public”;
  - d. How to access the open space—for example, “Access via elevators at the end of this hallway”; and
  - e. Directional arrow.

#### **4.2.3 Standards for Activating Features, including Pavilions**

Activating features attract visitors to, and extend users’ stay on, Tidelands. They may be commercial or noncommercial and are intended to offer a range of recreational experiences to the user and appeal to a variety of visitors. Activating features should complement adjacent or nearby waterfront uses and activities.

##### **4.2.3(A) Activating Features**

Activating features may include:

1. A variety of recreational uses, such as fitness activities and play structures;
2. Moveable kiosks or carts;
3. Pavilions, subject to standards in *Section 4.2.3(B), Pavilions*, below; and
4. The following standards apply to all activating features, including Pavilions:

- a. Frequency/Intensity. Location-specific criteria, including the maximum number of activating features and pavilions in a subdistrict, is specified within the applicable subdistrict development standards.
- b. If no guidance is provided for the number of activating features within the subdistrict development standards, the number of activating features shall be commensurate with the intensity of the development in that subdistrict, and the associated Activation Plan. Activating features may be grouped or distributed throughout the subdistrict.
- c. If no guidance is provided for the number of pavilions within the subdistrict development standards, the number of pavilions shall be commensurate with the intensity of the development in that subdistrict, and the associated Activation Plan.

#### 4.2.3(B) Pavilions

Pavilions, a type of activating feature, serve as activating commercial features that host small scale commercial enterprises and serve visitors and the community. They are permanent structures for food service; retail; or other small-scale commercial, leisure, or hospitality activities. The following requirements apply to all pavilions Baywide:

##### 1. Sizing, Area Coverage, and Spacing

- a. **Maximum allowable square footage.** The maximum enclosed space shall be 1,200 square feet per pavilion. Walk-up areas and outdoor seating areas shall not apply toward this square footage calculation.
- b. **Area coverage.** The aggregate of enclosed structures, canopies, or roof structures shall cover no more than 10 percent of the Recreation Open Space area; coverage shall be calculated on a subdistrict basis.
- c. **Frequency/Intensity.** The maximum number of pavilions in a subdistrict is regulated within the applicable subdistrict development standards.
- d. **Space between pavilions.** There shall be a minimum of 60 feet of clear space between individual pavilion structures unless they are temporarily erected for a special event.
- e. **Placement.** Pavilions may be sited as single buildings or in pairs, and should be spread out along the waterfront in accordance with location-specific standards identified in the subdistrict.

##### 2. Location Restrictions and View Obstruction

- a. Pavilions shall not obstruct pedestrian circulation in promenades, and shall be located landside of the circulation path.
- b. Pavilions shall not obstruct designated view corridors.
- c. Pavilions shall not obstruct designated scenic vista areas or related access.
- d. Pavilions shall not be located on the Window to the Bay pier.

### 3. Format of Pavilion Structures

- a. Pavilions shall be walk-up style.
- b. Associated outdoor seating shall be available to the public, including noncustomers, with clearly visible signage indicating that seating is open to the public. Refer to *Chapter 4.5.2 Wayfinding Signage* for wayfinding signage baywide development standards.
- c. For pavilions that function as restaurants, seating shall be primarily outdoors and may include limited indoor seating.
- d. Barriers (e.g., fences, ropes) placed on or around the pavilions shall not obstruct public access.

### 4. Transparency of Pavilions

- a. Pavilions are encouraged to have a high degree of transparency, with transparent glass, operable windows, or other features; a minimum of 65 percent of the perimeter walls shall be transparent glass.

### 5. Parking for Pavilions

- a. Pavilions shall not require new parking or dedicated parking. Users may use existing or proximate parking located in the mobility hub network or travel to the pavilions using the regional mobility network.

## 4.3 Pathway Standards

### 4.3.1 Standards for Waterside Promenades

Waterside promenades ensure coastal access to the waterfront. Promenades are identified in each planning district's coastal access views and pathways map. Additional location-specific requirements are identified in the development standards for each subdistrict. The following requirements apply Baywide:

1. A waterside promenade shall be provided as part of any development that abuts the waterfront and is not a coastal-dependent maritime industrial use, in accordance with *WLU Goal 3 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)* and as defined in *Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations*, and in accordance with the following requirements:
  - a. Waterside promenades shall be provided in the locations specified in each planning district's Coastal Access Views and Pathways Map;
  - b. Minimum widths for waterside promenades are specified in the subdistrict's public realm standards; however, development is encouraged to exceed the minimum dimension;
  - c. Waterside promenades shall connect to other existing or planned adjacent waterside promenades; and
  - d. Waterside promenades shall connect to other pathways to, and through, upland developed areas.

2. Waterside promenades shall be part of a comprehensive design, in accordance with the following standards:
  - a. Where increases in intensity are proposed beyond that described in this Port Master Plan, the associated promenade width shall be increased accordingly to accommodate the increase in use, not congest pedestrian flow, and maintain coastal access;
  - b. Promenade design may vary in consideration of geographic context, topography, and location in Tidelands but generally shall be consistent and contiguous in the same subdistrict, and between adjacent subdistricts;
  - c. Where changes occur between segments, leaseholds, and/or widths, promenades shall be designed to carefully transition and avoid abrupt changes in width; and
  - d. Promenades shall be designed with a consistent and/or complementary approach to paving, material finish, handrail design, and scale.
3. Waterside promenades shall be provided as part of any development that abuts the waterfront; however, waterside promenades are not required, ~~but are encouraged,~~ for coastal-dependent maritime industrial uses, when it is infeasible pursuant to Section 4.3.1 Standards for Waterside Promenades (5), below, as defined in Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations for safety and security concerns.
4. Waterside promenades are not required on existing golf courses for public safety concerns.

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Section 30212(a) from the California Coastal Act

- (a) Public access from the nearest public roadway to the shoreline and along the coast shall be provided in new development projects except where: (1) it is inconsistent with public safety, military security needs, or the protection of fragile coastal resources, (2) adequate access exists nearby, or, (3) agriculture would be adversely affected. Dedicated accessway shall not be required to be opened to public use until a public agency or private association agrees to accept responsibility for maintenance and liability of the accessway.

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Refer to Chapter 6, Plan Implementation and Conformance, Section 6.3, Development Conformance, as well as the definition of “major development” in the Glossary.

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5. Waterside promenades are required for all uses considering the need to protect public rights to access Tidelands. Exceptions to this requirement may be allowed if ~~except where alternatives to a waterside promenade width and/or alignment may be allowed if~~ BPC makes one of the following findings:

- a. A waterside promenade width and/or alignment is determined to be infeasible based on a site-specific survey, project-specific economic analysis or documentation of public safety or security issues;
  - b. A waterside promenade width and/or alignment would interfere with or prohibit operation in any coastal-dependent water or land use, or the interface thereof; or
  - c. Development of the waterside promenade width and/or alignment would require demolition and setback of an existing building that is currently occupied or fit for occupancy and the applicant is not proposing demolition of any part of said structure.
- 6. If all or a segment of a waterside promenade cannot meet the width prescribed in the subdistrict's public realm standards and has demonstrated infeasibility findings in 4.3.1(5) (*Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards, Standards for Waterside Promenades*), an alternative waterside promenade surface area shall be provided as follows:
  - a. Any alternative waterside promenade shall have a minimum width of 5 feet, unless otherwise specified in the subdistrict standards; and
  - b. The minimum alternative waterside promenade surface area shall be commensurate with the square footage that would have been provided if consistent with the waterside promenade width in the subdistrict's public realm standards (length of leasehold x minimum promenade width = minimum surface area; e.g., 100-foot-wide leasehold x minimum 10-foot-wide promenade = 1,000 square foot surface area).
- 7. If a segment of a waterside promenade cannot be provided consistent with the Planning District's Coastal Access: Views and Pathways Figure and has demonstrated infeasibility findings in 4.3.1(5) (*Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards, Standards for Waterside Promenades*), an alternative alignment shall be provided, subject to the following requirements:
  - a. Any promenade with an alternative alignment shall have a minimum width of 5 feet unless otherwise specified in the subdistrict standards;
  - b. Any promenade with an alternative alignment shall provide pathways to existing or planned adjacent promenades;
  - c. Wayfinding signage shall be provided as part of any promenade with an alternative alignment, to identify the connections to existing or planned adjacent promenades; and
  - d. Alternative alignments shall adhere to the general design provisions shown in *Figure 4.4*.
- 8. If the BPC finds that a promenade with an alternative alignment is infeasible, an alternate public realm improvement may be made, in accordance with the provisions



of *WLU Goal 6 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)* and the following requirements:

- a. The improvement shall provide a physical and/or visual connection to the water.
- b. The improvement shall be made within the same subdistrict, as close as feasible to the location of the required promenade. If the improvement cannot be made in the same subdistrict, it may be made as close as feasible in the same planning district.
- c. The improvement shall be open and accessible to the public, consistent with promenade access requirements, as specified in *WLU Objective 3.1 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)*.
- d. Programming that provides lower cost visitor and recreational opportunities may be provided, in lieu of a public realm improvement, as a form of coastal access.

#### 4.3.2 Standards for Amenity Zones

Requirements for amenity zones are identified in the subdistrict development standards. Where provided, amenity zones enhance public access by providing pedestrian amenities along the waterside promenades. The following requirements apply Baywide:

1. Amenity zones shall be located on the landside of the waterside promenade;
2. Amenity zones may include fixed or movable seating, shade structures, site furnishings, trash receptacles, signage, and other visitor-serving amenities;
3. Amenity zones shall measure at least 6 feet in width; and
4. Amenity zones shall not impede public access or detract from the visual character.

#### Figure 4.4 Example of Waterside Promenade Alternative Alignment

#### 4.3.3 Standards for Walkways

To create a pedestrian sense of scale along the waterfront and avoid a walling-off effect, development shall be designed to integrate public access through the siting of walkways. Walkways are a type of pathway and in some locations may serve as a view corridor extension. Walkways begin at the point of public access farthest from the water and extend through major development, to an intersection with a waterside promenade, or directly to the water's edge if no waterside promenade exists. The following requirements apply Baywide.

##### 4.3.3(A) Location and Access

1. Walkways shall provide safe, unobstructed physical access perpendicular to the waterfront, between the promenade and the ~~public right of way~~ roadway.
2. Mapped walkways are identified in each planning district's Coastal Access Views and Pathways Map.
3. Walkways shall be spaced in a manner that maximizes the frequency of connections from the first public roadway landward of the waterfront. In addition to the mapped locations



described above, walkways are required as part of all major development that meets all the following criteria:

- a. The development site is located in an area with a Commercial Recreation land use designation;
  - b. The development site is located between the waterfront and the first public roadway from the waterfront;
  - c. The development site has a frontage that is greater than one-quarter mile along the first public roadway from the waterfront; and
  - d. An existing walkway is greater than one-quarter mile from the farthest point along the development's frontage.
4. Walkways shall have a minimum width of 30 feet unless otherwise specified in the development standards for each subdistrict.
5. Walkways shall be clearly visible for public use.
6. Walkways shall adhere to the general design requirements shown in *Figure 4.5*.
7. Walkways shall be subject to *Section 4.4, View Standards*.
8. Additional supplementary requirements, for both mapped and unmapped walkways, are identified in the development standards for each subdistrict.
9. Walkways in areas with a Recreation Open Space land use designation shall be subject to *WLU Policy 4.2.6 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)* to ensure accessibility to the general public.

#### Figure 4.5 Cross-Section of a Walkway

## **4.4 View Standards**

### **4.4.1 Standards for Scenic Vista Areas**

Scenic vista areas preserve physical access to the scenic views and visual qualities of the Bay from publicly accessible points on Tidelands. They are identified in each planning district's Coastal Access Views and Pathways Map and are specifically identified in the development standards for each subdistrict. The "Window to the Bay" identified in the Embarcadero Planning District (PD3) is a form of a scenic vista area. The following requirements apply Baywide:

1. A scenic view in a designated scenic vista area may be framed, wide angle, or panoramic, and may include constructed and/or natural features, including maritime operations and other characteristics that are both within and outside Tidelands.
2. Development that includes a scenic vista area(s) shall:
  - a. Not obstruct the designated scenic vista area(s);
  - b. Preserve or enhance physical access to scenic vista area(s); and
  - c. Not directly obscure the physical access to, and views from, a scenic vista area.
3. Scenic vista areas may be associated with physical features or public spaces, such as plazas, promenades, overlooks, or other public spaces.

4. Scenic vista areas may include directional or interpretive signage indicating the presence of a designated scenic vista area.

#### 4.4.2 Standards for View Corridor Extensions

View corridor extensions preserve view corridors that begin at the District's boundary farthest from the waterfront, or the nearest terminus of an existing public ~~right-of-way~~roadway that is on Tidelands, and end at the waterfront or the end of a pier or land mass that extends over the water. View corridor extensions are identified in each planning district's Coastal Access Views and Pathways Map and are specifically described in the development standards for each subdistrict. Walkways are a form of view corridor extension. The following requirements apply Baywide:

1. The width of view corridor extensions shall be equal to the public ~~right-of-way~~roadway from which they extend.
2. View corridor extensions shall be subject to *Section 4.4.3, Standards for View Protection*.

#### 4.4.3 Standards for View Protection

Protection of views and physical access shall be maintained within view corridor extensions ~~and,~~ scenic vista areas, and ~~walkways~~along pathways. The following requirements apply Baywide:

1. The following features may be located within scenic vista areas, view corridor extensions, and walkways:
  - a. Directional and wayfinding signage;
  - b. Business signs serving a waterfront or water use;
  - c. Public art (permanent or temporary);
  - d. Educational and interpretive signage and displays;
  - e. Bicycle and pedestrian facilities, including bike racks and bike sharing;
  - f. Scooter and shared micromobility device return areas and corrals;
  - g. Street lighting, street furniture, and fixed or movable seating;
  - h. Guardrails or bollards for safety or security purposes only;
  - i. Any other improvements, facilities, or uses that enhance and activate the public realm and do not directly or permanently prohibit public access or obstruct views; and
  - j. Docked vessels or vessels associated with marinas.
2. New development adjacent to view corridor extensions and walkways shall be sited and designed to minimize adverse impacts on visual access at view corridor extensions or walkways through specific measures, including but not limited to the following:
  - a. No building, associated architectural features, design component, structure, roof projection (e.g., eave, cornice, and eyebrow projections), openly supported architectural projections (e.g., trellis and awnings), bay windows, projecting signs,

structural cantilevers, or any other associated architectural encroachments or projections shall obstruct bayward pedestrian views, circulation and/or pathways within view corridor extensions or walkways;

- b. No mechanical equipment, such as air conditioner units, gas meters, electrical fuse boxes, trash enclosures or dumpsters, utility boxes, or other similar building systems, shall be permitted within view corridor extensions or walkways;
- c. The placement and design of signs shall be visually compatible and shall not obscure public views; and
- d. Exterior lighting, where required for security, to serve development, or to provide lighting on a public path, shall be designed with low-intensity fixtures that are shielded and concealed so that light sources are not directly visible from public viewing areas and in accordance with *ECO Goal 1 (Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element)*.

3. No elevated connecting structures (e.g., pedestrian bridges) are allowed in view corridor extensions, unless otherwise allowed within a subdistrict.

~~3.~~ 4. Fences or site walls, where located within or along view corridor extensions and ~~walkways~~pathways, should be transparent or permeable:

- a. In locations where solid fences or site walls are used, they shall be no greater than 3 feet in height; and
- b. Walls and fences shall not limit public access to a view corridor extension or ~~walkway~~pathway (i.e., shall not include locked gates).

~~4.~~ 5. The following requirements apply to parking:

- a. On-Street parking may be permitted within view corridor extensions and walkways; and
- b. Underground parking may be located within view corridor extensions and walkways provided it is entirely below grade; no parking ramps shall be permitted in a view corridor extension.

~~5.~~ 6. Landscape improvements and trees may be provided and should be selected, sited, and designed through the following techniques:

- a. Landscaping and trees shall be maintained to minimize view blockage;
- b. Where new trees are planted or existing trees maintained, the mature tree canopy should begin at a minimum of 8 feet above ground; and
- c. New plantings, including any associated planter height, shall be 3 feet or less at full maturity except that landscaping used for screening along a leasehold fence may be allowed to grow to a mature height of 5 feet to screen the adjacent property while enhancing the character of the view corridor and in accordance with *ECO Goal 1 (Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element)*.

~~6.~~ 7. Solar facilities shall not obstruct or impact views from scenic vista areas or view corridor extensions, or obstruct access to, or along, a pathway. These facilities should be prioritized to be integrated into existing structures.

- ~~7~~ **8.** Telecommunication facilities shall be located and designed to not obstruct or adversely impact views from scenic vista areas or view corridor extensions, or obstruct access to, or along, a pathway.

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A variety of design and placement strategies may be used to minimize visual impacts from communication facilities in the Coastal Zone. Some typical examples to minimize impacts may include:

- Siting facilities along non-waterfront inland roadways or on rooftops. When located on rooftops, place facilities back from the structure's edge, so they are not visible from the pedestrian way.
- Encouraging facilities be mounted on streetlight poles.
- Integrate façade-mounted antennas into the architecture in such a manner that no change to the architecture is apparent and no part of the communication facility can be seen from public view.

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## 4.5 Structure Height, Setback, and Stepback Standards

### 4.5.1 Standards for Structure Height

The following height standards are applicable to all development:

1. **Height Measurement.** The following requirements apply to the measurement of height:
  - a. **Structure height.** Structure height shall be measured vertically from the average finished grade plane of the structure to the highest point of the roof, parapet wall, or uppermost part of the structure.
2. **Height Measurement, Communication Facilities.**
  - a. Small cell wireless facilities and other communication facilities, including but not limited to antennas, associated equipment, and supporting structures used for furnishing communication services, shall comply with the maximum height limits of the applicable subdistrict.
3. **Regional Airport Land Use Consistency and Height Restrictions.** See *WLU Goal 8 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)* and *SR Goal 1 (Chapter 3.4, Safety and Resiliency Element)*, regarding requirements related to Regional Airport Land Use Compatibility and Federal Aviation Administration notification.
4. **Height Exceptions.** No structure or part of a structure shall exceed the maximum structure height except as specified below:
  - a. Chimneys and other ornamental architectural features may extend 10 feet above the roof's highest point.
  - b. Roof-mounted mechanical equipment, including but not limited to utility boxes, telecommunication devices, cables, conduits, vents, chillers, and fans, may extend

up to 10 feet above the roof's highest point. In such cases, the roof-mounted equipment is subject to approval. See *Chapter 6, Plan Implementation and Development Conformance* for additional details.

- c. Equipment that is determined necessary to support coastal-dependent uses, including but not limited to lifts, cranes, ramps, conveyors, loading arms, and other similar equipment.

## 4.5.2 Standards for Setbacks and Stepbacks

The following setback and stepback standards are applicable to all development:

### 1. ~~Building s~~Setbacks:

a. Building Setbacks: Buildings adjacent to roadways shall be set back to allow for implementation of a parkway and sidewalk. Building setbacks are measured from the curb, property line, or lease boundary, whichever provides the greater combined width of the parkway and sidewalk. Additionally, where building setbacks are identified in the subdistrict development standards, building setbacks shall be provided and improved with landscaping adjacent to the building, to establish continuity between adjacent open space areas and public realm spaces.

b. Other Setbacks: Other setbacks not covered in Section 4.5.2 Standards for Setbacks and Stepbacks, 1a. Building Setbacks (e.g., landscaping, parking areas) are measured from the landside edge of a waterside promenade to the development site.

- 2. **Building stepbacks:** Where adjacent to roadways, pathways, open spaces, or public realm areas, buildings over 40 feet should incorporate building stepbacks to provide a pedestrian scale. Additionally, where building stepbacks are identified in the subdistrict development standards, stepbacks shall be provided.

## Figure 4.6 Components of Height Measurement

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**Average finished grade plane.** Average finished grade plane is the average level of the highest and lowest points of the finished grade, measured from where the finished grade adjoins the building at its exterior walls.

**Finished grade.** Finished grade is the ground elevation after the completion of any grading or other site preparation related to, or to be incorporated into, a proposed development or alteration of an existing development.

**Existing grade.** Existing grade is the ground elevation before any grading or other site preparation related to, or to be incorporated into, a proposed development or alteration of an existing development.

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## 4.6 Signage Standards

The following signage standards are applicable to all development:

### 4.6.1 Wayfinding Signage

Wayfinding signage provides visual cues to manage public circulation and may include components such as maps, directional signage, and associated graphics and symbols to help guide people to their destination and provide information regarding their surroundings:

1. Sign types may include but are not limited to the following, subject to design approval by the District:
  - a. Operational signs (hours for public access, use limitations);
  - b. Directional signs;
  - c. Interpretive signage;
  - d. Educational signage;
  - e. District Tidelands flags or banners;
  - f. Mileage markers;
  - g. Monument signs; and
  - h. Safety signs.
2. The following requirements apply Baywide:
  - a. Wayfinding signage shall be located in obvious and visible locations;
  - b. Wayfinding signage shall be designed and placed to minimize visual impacts; and
  - c. Wayfinding signs should be used only for informational purposes and shall not be used for marketing or advertising in any way.

### 4.6.2 Other Signage

1. Other than existing billboards, billboards and larger scale dynamic or flashing digital signs shall be prohibited.
2. Large format signage (e.g., building wraps) is only allowed on a temporary, case-by-case basis and shall not face the Bay.



# Chapter 5: Planning Districts

## Introduction

*The District's jurisdiction is divided into 10 planning districts, and the boundaries of these identifiable and functional units conform closely to municipal boundaries. Together, these 10 planning districts represent Tidelands.*

This chapter includes a section devoted to each planning district, and each of the sections includes introductory information on the following items:

1. [Existing Setting](#) provides an overview of the planning district as it existed when the BPC approved the Port Master Plan.
2. [Location and Context Map](#) identifies the planning district, subdistrict boundaries, and the surrounding context.
3. [Water and Land Use Acreages](#) are presented in a table that displays the acreage for each water and land use designation within the planning district.
4. [Water and Land Use Map](#) identifies the approximate location and extent of the water and land uses designations for the planning district.
5. [Coastal Access: Mobility Map](#) identifies the general locations of mobility hubs, bayfront circulator routes, water-based transfer points, short-term public docking, and hand-launched non-motorized watercraft launch areas in the planning district.
6. [Coastal Access: Views and Pathways Map](#) identifies the general locations of views, which include view corridor extensions, scenic vista areas, and the Window to the Bay (*Chapter 5.3 - Planning District 3: Embarcadero only*), as well as pathways, including multi-use paths, waterside promenades, sidewalks, walkways, and nature trails in the planning district.

Most planning districts are further divided into subdistricts to provide descriptions and standards applicable to smaller and distinct geographic areas. Discussions of subdistricts (or planning district if no subdistricts exist) are organized as follows:

1. [Vision](#) describes the long-term vision and character for the subdistrict.
2. [Special Allowances](#) consistent with *WLU Goal 2 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)*, addresses unique situations for the subdistrict.
3. [Planned Improvements](#) appealable and non-appealable development (as defined by Section 30715 of the Coastal Act) or improvements are identified for each subdistrict. Planned improvements are organized under the following subheadings as appropriate: landside access, coastal access, visitor-serving commercial uses, and commercial fishing facilities.



- a. **Landside access and coastal access planned improvements** are intrinsically tied to individual developments that are required to contribute to these specific improvements and are needed for public health and safety and for the public welfare, as well as conformance with the Coastal Act.
  - b. As required by the Coastal Act, each subdistrict identifies **appealable projects**. Appealable projects are grouped under the subheadings described above and are identified by an “AP” icon ( ). Appealable projects should be considered in combination with required element policies and subdistrict standards. The description of each appealable project is sufficiently detailed to allow determination of the appealable project’s consistency with Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act. Refer to *Chapter 2, User Guide*, for more information on non-appealable and appealable development.
- 4. **Development Standards** provide requirements for development, including the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features, buildings, and structures:
  - a. **Public Realm Standards** provide requirements for pathways, including promenades, sidewalks, walkways, and nature trails, and views, including view corridor extensions, scenic vista areas, and the Window to the Bay (in *Chapter 5.3 - Planning District 3: Embarcadero* only).
  - b. **Building Standards** address requirements for structure height, building character, building orientation, building setbacks, and parking.
  - c. **Goods Movement Standards** address requirements specific to truck routes, shipyards, freight movement and shipping, goods conveyance, and parking. Goods movement standards are addressed in *Chapter 5.4 - Planning District 4: Working Waterfront* only.
  - d. All development in each subdistrict shall comply with the subdistrict’s **Development Standards**, as well as the standards identified in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*. The subdistrict development standards may be an extension of, or a supplement to, a specific Baywide element policy, or a standard identified in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*. Accordingly, subdistrict development standards may refer to, and therefore receive guidance from, a specific element policy, or standard in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*. Where an exception to a standard identified in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards* is applicable to a specific location, it is noted in the relevant subdistrict standard.

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Maintenance to existing structures and facilities are allowed unless it constitutes Major Development (see the *Glossary* for the definition of the term) and does not require issuance of a coastal development permit.

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# Planning District 1

## 5.1.1 Existing Setting

The Shelter Island Planning District is located on the southeastern side of the Point Loma Peninsula, at the entrance to the Bay, near vibrant upland communities, military installations, and the Cabrillo National Monument. Defined by the unique shape of the land, this planning district includes over 5 miles of waterfront and has two subdistricts: West Shelter Island and East Shelter Island. *Figure PD1.1* shows the subdistricts that make up the Shelter Island Planning District. Access to the planning district is provided via Shelter Island Drive (Entry Segment), which terminates at the Shelter Island roundabout. Access along Shelter Island is provided via Shelter Island Drive (Island Segment).

The West Shelter Island Subdistrict (West Shelter Island) is a unique waterfront community at the western portion of Shelter Island, with strong ties to boating and fishing communities in the region. This area's identity is drawn from its diversity of water-oriented development and activities, including marinas, transient docking, resort hotels, restaurants, boatyards, and commercial fishing and sportfishing facilities. Its recreational areas include Shelter Island Shoreline Park, the Yokohama Friendship Bell, Shelter Island Pier, Shelter Island Boat Launch, and coastal pathways, including the La Playa Trail and Kellogg Beach—all of which have a strong relationship with the surrounding community. West Shelter Island's yacht clubs and marinas collectively provide berthing and mooring for hundreds of boats and watercraft within the Shelter Island Yacht Basin.

The East Shelter Island Subdistrict (East Shelter Island) wraps around America's Cup Harbor at the eastern portion of Shelter Island. The subdistrict includes coastal-dependent marine services and fishing industries that provide for long-term economic viability and growth in the region. The predominant uses in this area consist of commercial recreation, marine sales and services, commercial fishing, and sportfishing. East Shelter Island also provides an opportunity for visitors to experience and interact with the marine and maritime community, with views of the water and coastal-dependent maritime activities within the marinas.

### 5.1.1(A) Water and Land Use Designations

The water and land use designations for the Shelter Island Planning District are shown in *Figure PD1.2*. The acreage of each water and land use designation is summarized in *Table PD1.1*.

### 5.1.1(B) Coastal Access Maps

Figure PD1.3 and Figure PD1.4 provide additional information to illustrate the planned improvements and public realm standards related to coastal access, including mobility, views, and pathways in the planning district.

### [Figure PD1.1 Shelter Island Planning District Location and Context](#)

### [Table PD1.1 Shelter Island Planning District Water and Land Use Acreages](#)

WATER USES	ACRES
Anchorage	36.45
Commercial Fishing Berthing	11.08
Marine Services Berthing	15.46
Navigation Corridor	108.45
Open Bay / Water	<del>62.25</del> 61.99
Recreational Berthing	103.74
Sportfishing Berthing	11.11
Subtotal - Water Uses	348.27 <del>53</del>
LAND USES	ACRES
Commercial Fishing	2.48
Commercial Recreation	54.04
Institutional / Roadway	17.80
Marine Sales and Services	8.67
Recreation Open Space	<del>29.16</del> 8.90
Sportfishing	4.57
Subtotal - Land Uses	116.71 <del>45</del>
Total – Water and Land Uses	464.98

### [Figure PD1.2 Shelter Island Planning District: Water and Land Uses](#)

### [Figure PD1.3 Shelter Island Planning District - Coastal Access: Mobility](#)

### [Figure PD1.4 Shelter Island Planning District - Coastal Access: Views and Pathways](#)

## 5.1.2 West Shelter Island Subdistrict

### 5.1.2(A) Vision

*Celebrate West Shelter Island’s maritime and coastal character, and honor of its connection with the water.*

The vision for West Shelter Island is to preserve its unique mix of coastal uses, activities, and access, with an emphasis on maintaining thriving maritime and recreational opportunities. The intensity of commercial development is not planned to change over the life of this Plan. Future

development and planned improvements are intended to further enhance and enliven the area, consistent with this subdistrict's character and scale of development.

Planned improvements will enhance coastal access and circulation in this subdistrict, including new or enhanced water-based transfer points and recreational marina facilities. Additional improvements will create more efficient circulation, provide safer public access, and address shoreline erosion for the La Playa Trail, Kellogg Beach, and Shelter Island Shoreline Park. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

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The West Shelter Island Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. This subdistrict also includes standards to address special allowances for unique situations in this area.

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### 5.1.2(B) Special Allowances

The following special allowances, consistent with *WLU Goal 2 (Chapter 4.1, Water and Land Use Element)*, address unique situations in the West Shelter Island Subdistrict.

#### La Playa Piers

**PD1.1** Four existing piers shall be maintained and coverage not expanded, subject to the following requirements:

- a. Piers shall be accessible to the public daily from sunrise to sunset, and may have security gates to control access outside of required time frames for accessibility.
- b. Signs indicating availability for public use shall be clearly posted on the landward portion of the pier for all piers retained.
- c. Gangways and docks on these four piers may remain closed to the public. See *Figure PD1.5, Major Components of a Pier*.

**PD1.2** The pier at the La Playa Yacht Club may remain as its current use, in the location shown in *Figure PD1.1*, and is exempt from the requirements of PD1.1.

**PD1.3** No new quasi-private/quasi-public piers or docks associated with residential properties, or for residential use, shall be allowed.

## Figure PD1.5 Major Components of a Pier

### **5.1.2(C) Planned Improvements**

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access, coastal access, and visitor-serving commercial uses.

#### *5.1.2(C)-I Landside Access*

##### **Mobility Hubs**

**PD1.4** Develop a Connector Mobility Hub on the western portion of Shelter Island Drive, near the Shelter Island Pier, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.3*. The mobility hub shall:

- a. Meet the criteria for Connector Mobility Hub, or larger hub, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*; and
- b. Provide wayfinding and pathway connections to connect to the existing water-based transfer point located on the Shelter Island Pier.

**PD1.5** Develop a Local Gateway Mobility Hub at the Shelter Island Yacht Basin, near the intersection of Anchorage Lane and Shelter Island Drive (Entry Segment), as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.3*. The mobility hub shall:

- a. Meet the criteria for Local Gateway Mobility Hubs, or larger hub, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*; and
- b. Provide wayfinding and pathway connections the potential water-based transfer point in the West Basin, when established.

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See *Section 4.1 (Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards)* for more information about mobility hubs.

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##### **Bayfront Circulator**

**PD1.6** Develop and operate a bayfront circulator, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.3*, to provide connections between the Shelter Island, Harbor Island, and Embarcadero Planning Districts. The bayfront circulator may be phased so that it starts during the summer months and, if demand warrants, is then expanded during other times of the year.

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See *Section 3.2.3(C) (Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element)* for more information about the bayfront circulator.

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## Roadway Improvements

**PD1.7** In conjunction with PD1.11, enhance the public realm along Shelter Island Drive (Entry Segment), between the District's boundary and the Shelter Island roundabout, as the gateway to Shelter Island, linking Shelter Island and the adjacent City of San Diego jurisdiction. This may include the following improvements; however, no improvements to on-street parking or drive lanes are planned:

- a. Updating gateway signage at the entrance to Shelter Island Drive;
- b. Improving wayfinding signage;
- c. Creating wider sidewalks; and
- d. Removing obstacles to improve visibility and create safe pedestrian crossing facilities.

**PD1.8** Reconfigure Shelter Island Drive (Island Segment) between the Shelter Island roundabout and the Yokohama Friendship Bell roundabout, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.6*:

- a. Narrowing to two general travel lanes;
- b. Reconfiguring existing off-street parking into diagonal on-street parking;
- c. Creating a multi-use path between the waterside promenade and the street, along the south side of Shelter Island Drive; and
- d. Upon reconfiguration, expanding and activating Recreation Open Space on the bayside of Shelter Island Drive, as described in PD1.9.

### [Figure PD1.6 Illustrative Diagram of Shelter Island Drive Reconfiguration](#)

## Recreation Open Space

**PD1.9** Upon reconfiguration of Shelter Island Drive, as described in PD1.8 and generally depicted in *Figure PD1.6*, expand and activate the Recreation Open Space with the following improvements:

- a. An expanded waterside promenade, as described in PD1.32;
- b. A series of garden spaces;
- c. An amenity zone, landside of the waterside promenade; and
- d. Up to five activating features, three of which may be pavilions, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

## Anchorage Lane Activation

**PD1.10** Develop an activating feature, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, at the intersection of Anchorage Lane and Shelter Island Drive, which may include public art and/or interpretive signage, designed to celebrate the maritime heritage of Shelter Island and create a welcoming entrance to the planning district.



## Pedestrian Crossings

**PD1.11** In conjunction with PD1.7, develop enhanced pedestrian crossing facilities at intersections and midblock crossings, such as bulb-outs or curb extensions, in conjunction with controlled crossings or high-visibility crosswalks, to facilitate pedestrian access, shorten crossing distance, and slow traffic at pedestrian crossing facilities.

**PD1.12** Modify pedestrian access to and from the Yokohama Friendship Bell, with the following improvements:

- a. Sidewalks, and curbs and gutters, surrounding the roundabout;
- b. Improved pedestrian crossings, with bulb-outs, high-visibility crossings, and/or speed tables with decorative paving;
- c. An additional pedestrian trail, or sidewalk, in the Yokohama Friendship Bell roundabout area, to link it to adjacent sidewalks and/or nearby promenades or walkways; and
- d. Safety improvements, such as flashing stop signs and caution signs (or similar), to slow down traffic.

## La Playa Trail

**PD1.13** Maintain and improve the La Playa Trail for the benefit of public coastal access and natural resources, as a nature trail, subject to all of the following:

- a. The trail shall be used for walking only;
- b. The trail surface shall be unpaved and composed of natural materials;
- c. The usable trail area shall remain as is, including a variable width and shall not be expanded bayward; and
- d. Safety barriers of minimal design, such as post-rope, split-rail, or similar design, may be included where necessary along the edges of the trail, when and where there are hazards, as long as intermittent access to the water is still provided.

**PD1.14** If ongoing erosion makes any segment(s) of the La Playa Trail unsuitable for public use by creating health and safety risks, or if it creates the need to protect natural resources, the following requirements shall apply:

- a. Maintain and restore the trail in place, and then, if necessary, relocate the trail away from the water toward the District's landward jurisdictional boundary;
- b. If shoreline restoration is necessary and it would be feasible to preserve continuous use of the trail, incorporate natural materials or nature-based shoreline adaptation strategies into the restoration and other improvements; and
- c. If the trail is relocated, ensure that it adheres to the standards set forth under PD1.13.

**PD1.15** Preserve the La Playa Trail trailhead cultural marker, located at Talbot Street.



**PD1.16** Enhance the La Playa Trail trailhead at Talbot Street, with minimal activating features, including additional seating, public art, informational and interpretive signage, and wood posts to control access, while still protecting existing public views.

**PD1.17** Prohibit restrooms from the La Playa Trail trailhead.

**PD1.18** Preserve the La Playa Trail trailhead as a Scenic Vista Area, as described in PD1.34.

### 5.1.2(C)-II Coastal Access

#### Water-Based Transfer Points and Short-Term Public Docking

**PD1.19** Modify, or replace in-kind, the existing water-based transfer point at the Shelter Island Pier, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.3*.

**PD1.20** **<AP>** Allow development of up to four water-based transfer points in the following locations, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.3*:

- a. Near the intersection of Anchorage Lane and Shelter Island Drive (Entry Segment);
- b. Northeast of the opening of the Shelter Island Yacht Basin;
- c. At the opening of the Shelter Island Yacht Basin; and
- d. In between the Shelter Island Boat Launch and Shelter Island Pier. This water-based transfer point should be developed for small recreational watercraft, such as dinghies.

**PD1.21** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing short-term public docking in the following locations, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.3*:

- a. Northeast of the opening of the Shelter Island Yacht Basin;
- b. Opening of Shelter Island Yacht Basin; and
- c. Southeast corner of the Shelter Island Yacht Basin.

**PD1.22** **<AP>** Develop up to four additional short-term public docking slips in association with recreational marina-related facilities, provided there is no net increase in slips within the subdistrict.

#### Recreational Marina Facilities

**PD1.23** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing recreational marina-related facilities in the Shelter Island Yacht Basin, provided there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

#### Hand-Launched Nonmotorized Watercraft

**PD1.24** Maintain existing launch areas for hand-launched nonmotorized watercraft in the following locations, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.3*:

- a. Along the Shelter Island Drive (Island Segment), west of the Shelter Island Boat Launch; and

b. Kellogg Beach.

**PD1.25** Develop one launch area for hand-launched nonmotorized watercraft, near the intersection of Anchorage Lane and Shelter Island Drive (Entry Segment), as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.3*.

#### Shelter Island Boat Launch

**PD1.26** Maintain the Shelter Island Boat Launch, to provide a facility for watercraft landing and facilitate public access.

#### Anchorage

**PD1.27** Modify, or replace in-kind, the Shelter Island Anchorages, including the A-1, A-1a, A-1b, and A-1c anchorage areas.

**PD1.28 <AP>** Allow for modifications to moorings to accommodate a cumulative increase of up to 10 moored vessels at existing Shelter Island Anchorages, including the A-1, A-1a, A-1b, and A-1c anchorage areas, provided the boundaries of each of the anchorages does not change, and there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

#### 5.1.2(C)-III Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses

##### Retail and Restaurant

**PD1.29** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing retail and/or restaurant, to the same or lesser size, and in the same general footprint along Shelter Island Drive (Entry Segment and Island Segment).

#### Overnight Accommodations

**PD1.30** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing hotel rooms, including associated retail, restaurant and/or meeting space to the same or lesser size and in the same general footprint along Shelter Island Drive (Island Segment).

**PD1.31** No new hotel rooms are planned ~~or allowed~~.

#### 5.1.2(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the West Shelter Island Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features or buildings and structures.

### 5.1.2(D)-I Public Realm Standards

#### Pathways

**PD1.32** Provide a continuous waterside promenade, to offer public coastal access along the waterfront, in accordance with the requirements in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*:

- a. Waterside promenades shall be required as part of all development that abuts the waterfront, ~~unless otherwise depicted in Figure PD1.4. Waterside promenades are not required for and development that is not a coastal-dependent maritime industrial use, and in any other location where a waterside promenade is generally depicted in Figure PD1.4.~~
- b. Where adjacent to Recreation Open Space in the West Shelter Island Subdistrict, waterside promenades shall have a minimum width of 20 feet, in accordance with the requirements of PD1.9, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.7*.
- c. In all other areas in the West Shelter Island Subdistrict, waterside promenades shall have a minimum width of 12 feet, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.8*.

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The La Playa Trail is classified as a nature trail, not a waterside promenade, and the applicable planned improvements are described in PD1.13 through PD1.18 for the La Playa Trail.

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**PD1.33** Provide walkways to offer physical access perpendicular to the waterfront, in the mapped locations generally depicted in *Figure PD1.4*, and in accordance with the requirements in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

#### Figure PD1.7 Cross-Section of West Shelter Island Waterside Promenade in Recreation Open Space

#### Figure PD1.8 Cross-Section of West Shelter Island Waterside Promenade

**PD1.34** Preserve scenic vista areas in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.4*:

- a. View of the Bay, from Kellogg Beach;
- b. View of the La Playa waterfront from the entrance to the Southwestern Yacht Club leasehold, immediately adjacent to Qualtrough Street;
- c. View of the Shelter Island Yacht Basin from the La Playa trailhead;
- d. View of the Shelter Island Yacht Basin from the water's edge near Shelter Island Drive at Anchorage Lane;
- e. View of the Bay from Shelter Island Shoreline Park, north of Anchorage A-1c;
- f. View of the Bay from Shelter Island Park near Shelter Island Pier; and
- g. View of the Bay and Pacific Ocean from Shelter Island Point.

**PD1.35** Preserve view corridor extensions to protect views from public ~~rights-of-way~~roadways in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.4*:

- a. Bessemer Street;
- b. Nichols Street; and
- c. McCall Street.

### **5.1.2(D)-II Building Standards**

#### **Structure Height**

**PD1.36** New ~~S~~structures shall not exceed 30 feet in height. Structures that exceed 30 feet in height and are existing as of the certification of this Plan, may maintain their structure heights.

#### **Parking**

**PD1.37** Provide parking for the general public as follows:

- a. The location and configuration of existing parking areas may be modified if an equivalent amount of public parking is provided through a mobility hub, on street parking, or a combination, subject to the requirements of the Mobility Element.
- b. There will be no net loss of parking spaces in the parking lot directly adjacent to the Shelter Island Boat Launch, which provides convenient parking for boat trailers and others using the launch as an access point into the Bay.
- c. Diagonal on-street parking is not allowed where its location creates a conflict with ingress to/egress from the Shelter Island Boat Launch.

## **5.1.3 East Shelter Island Subdistrict**

### **5.1.3(A) Vision**

*Continue East Shelter Island's strong support for the area's boating and fishing communities, integrated with visitor-serving uses.*

The vision for East Shelter Island includes improved public access through enhanced mobility and pedestrian connections, to allow workers and visitors to safely work and explore the area. The Plan enables the development of new opportunities that will complement the commercial fishing and sportfishing industries, and promote recreational boating, as well as modernize the commercial fishing, sportfishing, and recreational boating facilities. The intensity of commercial development is not planned to substantially increase. Planned improvements are intended primarily to further enhance and enliven the area, consistent with the subdistrict's character and scale of development.

Planned improvements in East Shelter Island will enhance water and land mobility through new or improved water-based transfer points, recreational marina facilities, public docking, roadway

reconfigurations, a mobility hub, and the integration of a bayfront circulator. Modifications to the existing commercial fishing marina will modernize the facility and increase capacity. Planned improvements associated with visitor-serving commercial amenities, such as hotels, retail, and restaurant uses will improve the amenities and provide safe public access between the water and land. Planned public access improvements focus on the pedestrian experience by enhancing the walkability of existing pathways and creating a continuous waterside promenade that integrates a variety of scenic view areas. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

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The East Shelter Island Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. There are no special allowances identified in this subdistrict.

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### 5.1.3(B) Special Allowances

No special allowances are included for the East Shelter Island Subdistrict.

### 5.1.3(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access, coastal access, and visitor-serving commercial uses.

#### 5.1.3(C)-I Landside Access

##### Mobility Hubs

**PD1.38** Develop a Connector Mobility Hub south of North Harbor Drive, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.3*. The mobility hub shall:

- a. Meet the criteria for Connector Mobility Hub, or larger hub, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*; and
- b. Provide wayfinding and pathway connections to connect to the existing water-based transfer point and existing short-term public docking south of the North Harbor Drive and adjacent to Point Loma Marina Park.

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See Section 4.1 (*Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*) for more information about mobility hubs.

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### Bayfront Circulator

**PD1.39** Develop and operate a bayfront circulator, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.3*, to provide connections between the Shelter Island, Harbor Island, and Embarcadero Planning Districts. The bayfront circulator may be phased so that it starts during the summer months and, if demand warrants, is then expanded during other times of the year.

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See Section 3.2.3(C) (*Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element*) for more information about the bayfront circulator.

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### Roadway Improvements

**PD1.40 <AP>** Modify North Harbor Drive to accommodate vehicular traffic, pathways, and bikeways.

**PD1.41 <AP>** Modify Nimitz Boulevard to accommodate vehicular traffic, pathways, and bikeways.

### Pedestrian Crossings

**PD1.42** Provide enhanced pedestrian crossing facilities at intersections and midblock crossings, such as bulb-outs or curb extensions, in conjunction with controlled crossings or high-visibility crosswalks, to facilitate pedestrian access, shorten walking distance, and slow traffic at the pedestrian crossing facilities.

### Multi-use Path

**PD1.43** Develop a multi-use path to connect Shelter Island to Spanish Landing Park, located in the Harbor Island Planning District, in coordination with the adjacent jurisdictions and appropriate agencies.

## 5.1.3(C)-II Coastal Access

### Water-Based Transfer Points and Short-Term Public Docking

**PD1.44** Modify, or replace in-kind, the existing water-based transfer points and the existing short-term public docking in the following locations, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.3*:

- a. Adjacent to Point Loma Marina Park, including the existing dinghy dock;
- b. Opening of America's Cup Harbor; and
- c. At America's Cup Harbor, near the intersection of Anchorage Lane and Shelter Island Drive.

**PD1.45 <AP>** Develop a water-based transfer point at the southern end of Shelter Island Drive (Entry Segment), in America's Cup Harbor, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.3*. This water-based transfer point should be developed for small recreational watercraft, such as dinghies.

**PD1.46 <AP>** Allow development of up to two additional short-term public docking slips, in association with recreational marina-related facilities.

#### Recreational Marina Facilities

**PD1.47** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing recreational marina-related facilities, including sportfishing facilities, in America's Cup Harbor, provided there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

**PD1.48 <AP>** Allow for development of up to 35 additional recreational boat berthing vessel slips in association with existing recreational marina-related facilities in this subdistrict, to allow for the accommodation of various-sized vessels.

#### Anchorage

**PD1.49** Modify, or replace in-kind, the moorings in America's Cup Harbor Anchorage (A-2).

**PD1.50 <AP>** Allow for modifications to moorings to allow for an increase of up to 20 moored vessels at America's Cup Harbor Anchorage (A-2) provided the boundaries of the anchorage do not change and there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

### 5.1.3(C)-III Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses

#### Retail and Restaurant

**PD1.51** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing retail and/or restaurant space, to the same or lesser size, and in the same general footprint.

#### Overnight Accommodations

**PD1.52** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing hotel rooms, including associated retail, restaurant and/or meeting space, to the same or lesser size, and in the same general footprint along Shelter Island Drive.

**PD1.53** No new hotel rooms are planned ~~or allowed~~.

### 5.1.3(C)-IV Commercial Fishing Facilities

**PD1.54** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing commercial fishing marina facilities in this subdistrict, provided there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.



**PD1.55 <AP>** Allow development of up to 65 additional commercial fishing berthing vessel slips in association with commercial fishing marina-related facilities in this subdistrict, to accommodate various-sized vessels.

### 5.1.3(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the East Shelter Island Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features or buildings and structures.

#### 5.1.3(D)-I Public Realm Standards

##### Pathways

**PD1.56** Provide a continuous waterside promenade, to offer public coastal access along the waterfront in accordance with the requirements in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*:

- a. Waterside promenades shall be required as part of all development that abuts the waterfront, unless otherwise depicted in Figure PD1.4. Waterside promenades are not required for development that is and that is not a coastal-dependent maritime industrial use, and in any other location where a waterside promenade is generally depicted in Figure PD1.4.
- b. Waterside promenades shall have a minimum width of 12 feet in the East Shelter Island Subdistrict, as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.9*.

**PD1.57** Provide walkways to offer physical access perpendicular to the waterfront, in the mapped locations generally depicted in *Figure PD1.4*, and in accordance with the requirements in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

##### Views

**PD1.58** Preserve scenic vista areas in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.4*:

- a. View of America's Cup Harbor and the Bay from Point Loma Marina Park; ~~and~~
- b. View of America's Cup Harbor from the point of East Shelter Island; and
- c. View of America's Cup Harbor from the America's Cup Harbor pier lookout.

**PD1.59** Preserve view corridor extensions to protect views from public ~~rights-of-way~~ roadways in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD1.4*:

- a. Garrison Street; and
- b. Dickens Street.

### Figure PD1.9 Cross-Section of East Shelter Island Waterside Promenade

### 5.1.3(D)-II Building Standards

#### Structure Height

PD1.60 ~~New~~ Structures shall not exceed 30 feet in height. Structures that exceed 30 feet in height and are existing as of the certification of this Plan may maintain their structure heights.

#### Building Orientation

PD1.61 All non-water-oriented uses located along Shelter Island Drive, between Anchorage Lane and the Shelter Island Roundabout, shall orient the building's primary frontage along Shelter Island Drive.

#### Fishing Visibility

PD1.62 Orient buildings in a manner that promotes the public visibility of waterside sportfishing and commercial fishing activities.

# Planning District 2

## 5.2.1 Existing Setting

The Harbor Island Planning District is a gateway to San Diego and the Downtown, welcoming visitors to San Diego as a high-quality destination to explore. With nearly 5 miles of waterfront, the Harbor Island Planning District offers views of the Bay that can be enjoyed from the shoreline parks, shoreline path and play areas, and restaurants located on the water's edge of the western and eastern tips of the island. The Harbor Island Planning District consists of four subdistricts: West Harbor Island, East Harbor Island, Spanish Landing, and Pacific Highway Corridor. *Figure PD2.1* shows the location and context of the subdistricts that make up the Harbor Island Planning District.

The West Harbor Island Subdistrict (West Harbor Island) is primarily a visitor-serving, recreational area with a focus on hospitality and recreation, both on land and in the water. The visitor-serving focus is illustrated by the availability of a variety of recreational spaces and activities, including marinas for recreational boaters and Harbor Island Park, with its walking paths and recreational open spaces. The activities and areas are supported by hotels and restaurants that provide opportunities for visitors to stay, eat, and explore the area. Located adjacent to the San Diego International Airport and with views of Naval Air Station North Island, this subdistrict provides easy physical access for visitors. All visitors have access to expansive views of the water across the Bay to Downtown San Diego.

The East Harbor Island Subdistrict (East Harbor Island) includes a mix of visitor-serving uses. Waterside facilities include an established recreational boating marina, as well as restaurants along the island segment of Harbor Island Drive. The remainder of this subdistrict is composed of surface parking lots, former off-airport rental car facilities, and the San Diego Harbor Police facility. Located adjacent to the San Diego International Airport and with views of Naval Air Station North Island and downtown San Diego, this subdistrict has numerous opportunities for coastal access.

The Spanish Landing Subdistrict (Spanish Landing) includes a linear park formed by Spanish Landing Park West, Spanish Landing Park East, and Cancer Survivor Park, located along Harbor Drive adjacent to West Harbor Island. An existing path through these parks serves as a link connecting these park spaces with pedestrian and bicycle pathways along the District's comprehensive open space network. Amenities include a play structure, public art, and surface parking, as well as a beach area that allows visitors to interact with the water and launch small, nonmotorized watercraft.

The Pacific Highway Corridor Subdistrict (Pacific Highway) includes the District Administration Building and associated surface parking, the former rental car services and off-airport parking, and surface parking lots associated with industrial maritime businesses.

### 5.2.1(A) Water and Land Use Designations

The water and land use designations for the Harbor Island Planning District are shown in *Figure PD2.2*. The acreage of each water and land use designation is summarized in *Table PD2.1*.

### 5.2.1(B) Coastal Access Maps

*Figure PD2.3* and *Figure PD2.4* provide additional information to illustrate the planned improvements and public realm standards related to coastal access, including mobility, views, and pathways in the planning district.

#### [Figure PD2.1 Harbor Island Planning District Location and Context](#)

[Table PD2.1 Harbor Island Planning District Water and Land Use Acreages](#)

WATER USES	ACRES
Anchorage	9.08
Conservation / Intertidal	5.02
Navigation Corridor	48.60
Open Bay / Water	42.50
Recreational Berthing	98.90
Subtotal - Water Uses	204.09
LAND USES	ACRES
Commercial Recreation	105.66
Institutional / Roadway	40.56
Maritime Services and Industrial	4.06
Recreation Open Space	37.47
Subtotal - Land Uses	187.74
Total – Water and Land Uses	391.83

#### [Figure PD2.2 Harbor Island Planning District: Water and Land Uses](#)

#### [Figure PD2.3 Harbor Island Planning District - Coastal Access: Mobility](#)

#### [Figure PD2.4 Harbor Island Planning District - Coastal Access: Views and Pathways](#)

## 5.2.2 West Harbor Island Subdistrict

### 5.2.2(A) Vision

*Create a premier, visitor-serving destination welcoming visitors to San Diego.*

The District envisions increased intensity of commercial development with new hotel rooms, retail and restaurant space, and attractions in West Harbor Island, providing greater opportunities for visitors to explore and enjoy the area. Future mobility improvements will enhance connections to, from, and through the subdistrict with dedicated bikeways, a mobility hub, and integration of the bayfront circulator.

Other planned improvements for West Harbor Island include the reconfiguration of Harbor Island Drive, creating new areas for recreation ~~areas~~. Activation of newly formed recreation areas will add both passive and active amenities to enhance the visitor's experience in this subdistrict. Waterside improvements will add or enhance existing water-based transfer points, public docking areas, and recreational marinas. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3. Finally, the visitor experience will be expanded with a continuous promenade that provides uninterrupted coastal access that preserves scenic views from the shoreline.

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The West Harbor Island Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. There are no special allowances identified in this subdistrict.

<END TEXT BOX>

### 5.2.2(B) Special Allowances

No special allowances are included for the West Harbor Island Subdistrict.

### 5.2.2(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access, coastal access, and visitor-serving commercial uses.

#### 5.2.2(C)-I Landside Access

##### Mobility Hubs

**PD2.1** Develop a Local Gateway Mobility Hub on the western portion of Harbor Island Drive, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.3*. The mobility hub shall:

- a. Meet the criteria for Local Gateway Mobility Hubs, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*; and

- b. Provide wayfinding and pathway connections to connect to the existing water-based transfer point near the western portion of Harbor Island Drive, on the basinside of the subdistrict.

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See Section 4.1 (*Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*) for more information about mobility hubs.

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### Bayfront Circulator

**PD2.2** Develop and operate a bayfront circulator, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.3*, to provide connections between the Shelter Island, Harbor Island, and Embarcadero Planning Districts. The bayfront circulator may be phased so that it starts during the summer months and, if demand warrants, is then expanded during other times of the year.

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See Section 3.2.3(C) (*Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element*) for more information about the bayfront circulator.

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### Roadway Improvements

**PD2.3** In conjunction with PD2.31, develop an entry gateway on or adjacent to Harbor Island Drive (Entry Segment) at the entrance to West Harbor Island, welcoming visitors and highlighting the unique visitor-serving, public access, and recreational opportunities available on Harbor Island.

**PD2.4** In conjunction with PD2.32, modify North Harbor Drive, in coordination with other agencies, by:

- a. **<AP>** Narrowing North Harbor Drive to four general travel lanes to accommodate vehicular traffic;
- b. **<AP>** Providing ~~a~~ potential dedicated transit lane (s) along the south side of North Harbor Drive, east of Harbor Island Drive, to support a bayfront circulator or other transit options. The potential dedicated transit lane (s) ~~are~~is planned to ultimately provide a connection between the San Diego International Airport and the San Diego Convention Center; and
- c. Due to constrained roadway widths, D ~~d~~ developing a multi-use path along the south side of North Harbor Drive, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.4*, adjacent to the potential dedicated transit lane (s), to ultimately connect to the Shelter Island and Embarcadero Planning Districts.

**PD2.5 <AP>** In conjunction with PD2.33, modify Harbor Island Drive (Entry Segment) to accommodate vehicular traffic, pathways, bikeways, and other improvements, including:

- a. New signage welcoming visitors to San Diego and Harbor Island;
- b. An arrival gateway at the intersection of North Harbor Drive and Harbor Island Drive;
- c. Pedestrian connections between North Harbor Drive and Harbor Island Drive (Entry Segment), through improvements such as high-visibility crosswalks, controlled crossings, and curb extensions or safety islands to reduce crossing distances;
- d. Pedestrian and landscape improvements along both the west and east sides of Harbor Island Drive, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.5*, including:
  - 1. Street furniture, seating, and pedestrian lighting;
  - 2. A parkway with landscaping and street trees:
    - i. The parkway shall be located between the street (roadway) and the sidewalk;
    - ii. The parkway shall measure a minimum of 8 feet in width; and
    - iii. The parkway shall include native and drought-tolerant landscaping; and
  - 3. A multi-use path measuring a minimum width of 12 feet along the west side of the street; and
  - 4. A sidewalk measuring 8 feet in width along the east side of the street.
- e. Safety islands integrated into the design of street crossings to shorten pedestrian crossing distances where needed; and
- f. Where they exist, medians improved in coordination with the design of the above improvements, which may include a combination of signage, lighting, landscaping, and/or public art.

#### Figure PD2.5 Cross-Section of Harbor Island Drive (Entry Segment) Sidewalk and Parkway

**PD2.6** Modify the east-west portion of Harbor Island Drive (Island Segment). An illustrative concept of the improvements is shown in *Figure PD2.6*. The improvements may include:

- a. Narrowing Harbor Island Drive to two or three general travel lanes to accommodate vehicular traffic;
- b. Reconfiguring off-street public parking as diagonal parking, to increase on street parking supply and avoid loss of existing public parking unless parking is provided in the Local Gateway Mobility Hub as described in PD2.1;
- c. Incorporating high-visibility crosswalks in alignment with walkways and at intersections, including controlled crossings and curb extensions to reduce crossing distances; and
- d. Upon reconfiguration of Harbor Island Drive, expanding and activating Recreation Open Space as described in PD2.7.

#### Recreation Open Space

**PD2.7** Upon reconfiguration of Harbor Island Drive, as described in PD2.19 and illustrated in *Figure PD2.6*, expand and improve the Recreation Open Space, which may include the following



improvements. The improvements should be planned together but may be implemented in phases:

- a. An expanded waterside promenade, as described in PD2.19;
- b. A series of garden spaces;
- c. An amenity zone landside of the waterside promenade; and
- d. Up to five activating features, three of which may be pavilions, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

### Figure PD2.6 Illustrative of Harbor Island Drive Reconfiguration

#### *5.2.2(C)-II Coastal Access*

##### *Water-Based Transfer Points and Short-Term Public Docking*

**PD2.8** Modify, or replace in-kind, the existing water-based transfer point at the western portion of Harbor Island Drive, on the basinside of the subdistrict, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.3*.

**PD2.9 <AP>** Develop a water-based transfer point on the northeast side of the West Basin of Harbor Island, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.3*.

**PD2.10 <AP>** Develop up to four short-term public docking slips in association with recreational marina-related facilities in the West Basin of Harbor Island.

##### *Recreational Marina Facilities*

**PD2.11** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing recreational marina-related facilities in the West Basin of Harbor Island provided there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

**PD2.12 <AP>** Develop up to 165 additional recreational boat berthing vessel slips in association with existing recreational marina-related facilities in this subdistrict to allow for the accommodation of various-sized vessels.

##### *Step-Down Areas*

**PD2.13** Provide step-down areas to offer direct, physical access to the water, and enable the public to touch the water, as described below:

- a. Upon reconfiguration of Harbor Island Drive (see PD2.6 and PD2.7), step-down areas may be integrated into the area between the Scenic Vista Areas depicted in *Figure PD2.4*.

**PD2.14** Where provided, integrate step-down areas into the design of adjacent Recreation Open Space areas.

#### *5.2.2(C)-III Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses*

##### *Retail and Restaurant*

**PD2.15** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing retail and/or restaurant, to the same or lesser size, and in the same general footprint in the Commercial Recreation-designated area along Harbor Island Drive (Entry Segment and Island Segment).

**PD2.16** In the Commercial Recreation-designated area along Harbor Island Drive (Entry Segment and Island Segment), develop up to 25,000 additional square feet of:

- a. **<AP>** Retail and/or retail with restaurant space; or
- b. Restaurant space.

### Overnight Accommodations

**PD2.17** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing hotel rooms, including associated retail, restaurant and/or meeting space, to the same or lesser size, and in the same general footprint in the Commercial Recreation-designated area along Harbor Island Drive (Entry Segment and Island Segment).

**PD2.18 <AP>** In addition to existing facilities, develop up to 1,700 additional hotel rooms, with up to 32,000 additional square feet of associated retail and restaurant, and/or up to 37,000 additional square feet of meeting space along Harbor Island Drive (Island Segment), for a total of 2,985 hotel rooms plus ancillary facilities in the West Harbor Island Subdistrict.

## 5.2.2(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the West Harbor Island Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features or buildings and structures.

### 5.2.2(D)-I Public Realm Standards

#### Pathways

**PD2.19** Provide a continuous waterside promenade, to offer public coastal access along the waterfront in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*:

- a. Waterside promenades shall be required as part of all development that abuts the waterfront and that is not a coastal-dependent maritime industrial use, and in any other location where a waterside promenade is generally depicted in *Figure PD2.4*.
- b. Waterside promenades shall have a minimum width of 15 feet in the West Harbor Island Subdistrict, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.7*, and aligned with the guidance in PD2.7.

**PD2.20** Provide walkways to offer physical access perpendicular to the waterfront, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

## Views

**PD2.21** Preserve scenic vista areas in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.4*:

- a. Bayside of Harbor Island Drive near the west point of Harbor Island;
- b. Harbor Island Park on the bayside of Harbor Island Drive; and
- c. Bayside of Harbor Island Drive (Island Segment) near the intersection of the Entry and Island Segments of Harbor Island Drive.

## Figure PD2.7 Cross-Section of West Harbor Island Waterside Promenade and Setback

### 5.2.2(D)-II Building Standards

#### Structure Height and Setback

**PD2.22** Structures shall not exceed 160 feet in height.

**PD2.23** Provide a 10- to 15-foot-wide building setback, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.7*, between all waterside promenades and all landside development. The setback area shall include landscaping and bicycle and pedestrian facilities, such as bike racks, fixed or movable seating, and/or other possible improvements.

#### Building Orientation

**PD2.24** Buildings located on Tidelands at the intersection of Harbor Drive and Harbor Island Drive shall be oriented to the corner to create a welcoming entry:

- a. Roof forms and other architectural features, such as doors, windows, and canopies, shall be oriented toward the corner and Harbor Island Drive.
- b. Open space, patios, plazas, and/or landscaping may be located at this intersection; however, they must be accessible and scaled for pedestrian use.
- c. Surface parking or structured parking is not allowed to front this intersection and shall not be oriented toward Harbor Island Drive. Parking should be located internal to the block, or oriented toward Harbor Drive.

**PD2.25** Buildings located on Tidelands along the Harbor Island Drive (Entry Segment) shall be oriented to front the street and open onto Harbor Island Drive, to create a pedestrian-oriented “main street” environment.

#### Parking

**PD2.26** The location and configuration of existing public parking areas may be modified if an equivalent amount of public parking is provided through a mobility hub, on-street parking, or a combination, subject to the requirements of the Mobility Element.

**PD2.27** When a development site is located between the waterfront (Bay or Basin) and Harbor Island Drive, parking shall be located toward the most interior, roadside portion of the development site. Parking may be located partially underground or in a structure but shall not directly abut the water's edge.

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See Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element, for additional detail related to the provision of shared parking.

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## 5.2.3 East Harbor Island Subdistrict

### 5.2.3(A) Vision

*Create a regional destination that is welcoming to visitors with improved mobility, increased recreation, and enhanced coastal access.*

The intensity of commercial development in East Harbor Island is planned to increase with new hotel rooms, retail and restaurant space, and attractions. Mobility improvements will expand access to and through the area, with the integration of bayfront circulator routes connecting directly to the San Diego International Airport, the Convention Center, and dedicated bikeways. A new mobility hub, together with water-based transfer points, will provide options for workers and visitors to transfer between modes of transportation and reduce reliance on single-occupancy vehicles. The vision includes coordination with agencies that have transportation authority on the location of an airport transit connection, along with supporting transit stations and infrastructure. The reconfiguration of Harbor Island Drive will allow for safer cycling, while providing new areas for recreation open space.

New recreation open space areas, created through road reconfiguration and the reuse of off-airport surface parking and rental car services, will be enhanced with new amenities, such as active and passive spaces, water step-down areas, and activating features. Planned coastal access improvements will enhance visitor activity on land and expand access to the water. Pedestrian connections will be expanded in the subdistrict, with a continuous shoreline promenade that also preserves scenic views. Waterside facility improvements may enable the consolidation of the San Diego Harbor Police facility, while providing greater opportunity for visitors to interact with the water through enhancements to public docking areas, a recreational marina, and a launching area for nonmotorized watercraft. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

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The East Harbor Island Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. This subdistrict also includes standards to address special allowances for unique situations in this area.

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### 5.2.3(B) Special Allowances

The following special allowance, consistent with *WLU Goal 2 (Chapter 4.1, Water and Land Use Element)*, addresses unique situations in the East Harbor Island Subdistrict.

#### Consolidated Harbor Police Facilities

**PD2.28** The future consolidation of all of the District's Harbor Police water and land facilities may potentially be located within the East Harbor Island Subdistrict. Such a facility would include development of up to a 15,000-square-foot dock for mooring of patrol watercraft and include a nearby land area of approximately 3 acres for construction of a new headquarters building and supporting service areas.

### 5.2.3(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access, coastal access, and visitor-serving commercial uses.

#### 5.2.3(C)-I Landside Access

##### Mobility Hubs

**PD2.29** Develop a Regional Mobility Hub near the northwestern portion of the East Basin of Harbor Island, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.3*.

- a. The mobility hub shall:
  1. Meet the criteria of a Regional Mobility Hub, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*; and
  2. Provide wayfinding and pathway connections to connect to the nearby water-based transfer points on the northwestern portion of the East Basin of Harbor Island.
- b. Coordinate with agencies that have transportation authority on the location of transit connections on Tidelands, between Shelter Island and the Convention Center.

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See Section 4.1 (*Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*) for more information about mobility hubs.

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### Bayfront Circulator

**PD2.30** Develop and operate a bayfront circulator, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.3*, to provide connections between the Shelter Island, Harbor Island, and Embarcadero Planning Districts. The bayfront circulator may be phased so that it starts during the summer months and, if demand warrants, is then expanded during other times of the year.

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See Section 3.2.3(C) (*Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element*) for more information about the bayfront circulator.

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### Roadway Improvements

**PD2.31** In conjunction with PD2.3, develop an entry gateway on or adjacent to Harbor Island Drive (Entry Segment) at the entrance to East Harbor Island, welcoming visitors and highlighting the unique visitor-serving, public access, and recreational opportunities available on Harbor Island.

**PD2.32** In conjunction with PD2.4, modify North Harbor Drive, in coordination with other agencies, by:

- a. **<AP>** Narrowing North Harbor Drive to four general travel lanes to accommodate vehicular traffic;
- b. **<AP>** Providing ~~a~~potential dedicated transit lane(s) along the south side of North Harbor Drive, east of Harbor Island Drive, to support a bayfront circulator or other transit options. The potential dedicated transit lane(s) ~~are-is~~ planned to ultimately provide a connection between the San Diego International Airport and the San Diego Convention Center; and
- c. Due to constrained roadway widths, Ddeveloping a multi-use path along the south side of North Harbor Drive, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.4*, adjacent to the potential dedicated transit lane(s), to ultimately connect to the Shelter Island and Embarcadero Planning Districts.

**PD2.33 <AP>** In conjunction with PD2.5, modify Harbor Island Drive (Entry Segment) to accommodate vehicular traffic, pathways, bikeways, and other improvements, including:

- a. New gateway signage welcoming visitors to San Diego and Harbor Island;
- b. An arrival gateway at the intersection of Harbor Drive and Harbor Island Drive;
- c. Pedestrian connections between North Harbor Drive and Harbor Island Drive (Entry Segment), through improvements such as high-visibility crosswalks, controlled crossings, and curb extensions or safety islands to reduce crossing distances; and
- d. Pedestrian and landscape improvements along both the west and east sides of Harbor Island Drive, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.5*, including:
  1. Street furniture, seating, and pedestrian lighting;



2. A parkway with landscaping and street trees:
  - i. The parkway shall be located between the street (roadway) and the sidewalk;
  - ii. The parkway shall measure a minimum of 8 feet in width; and
  - iii. Landscaping shall include native and drought-tolerant landscaping.
3. A multi-use path measuring a minimum width of 12 feet along the west side of the street; and
4. A sidewalk measuring 8 feet in width along the east side of the street.
- e. Where they exist, medians improved in coordination with the design of the above improvements, which may include a combination of signage, lighting, enhanced landscaping, and/or public art.

**PD2.34** Modify the east-west portion of Harbor Island Drive (Island Segment), which may include the following improvements:

- a. Narrowing to two or three general travel lanes, to accommodate vehicular traffic;
- b. Reconfiguring off-street public parking as diagonal parking, to increase on street parking supply and avoid loss of existing public parking unless parking is provided in the Regional Mobility Hub as described in PD2.29;
- c. Incorporate high-visibility crosswalks in alignment with walkways and at intersections, including controlled crossings and curb extensions to reduce crossing distances; and
- d. Upon reconfiguration of Harbor Island Drive, expanding and activating Recreation Open Space as described in PD2.36.

**PD2.35** Modify Liberator Way, which may include the following improvements:

- a. Narrowing to two general travel lanes to accommodate vehicular traffic;
- b. On-street parking;
- c. Crosswalks at Liberator Way and Harbor Island Drive; and
- d. Pedestrian and landscape improvements along both sides of Liberator Way, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.8*, including:
  1. Street furniture, seating, and pedestrian lighting;
  2. A parkway with enhanced landscaping and street trees:
    - i. The parkway shall be located between the street (roadway) and the sidewalk;
    - ii. The parkway shall measure a minimum of 9 feet in width; and
    - iii. The parkway shall include native and drought-tolerant landscaping; and
  3. Sidewalks shall measure a minimum width of 8 feet along each side of the street.

#### [Figure PD2.8 Cross-Section of Liberator Way Pedestrian Realm](#)



### Recreation Open Space

**PD2.36** Upon reconfiguration of Harbor Island Drive, as described in PD2.34, expand and include activating features in the Recreation Open Space, which may provide the following improvements as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.6*:

- a. An expanded waterside promenade, as described in PD2.53;
- b. A series of garden spaces;
- c. An amenity zone landside of the waterside promenade; and
- d. Up to five activating features, three of which may be pavilions, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

**PD2.37** Upon reconfiguration of Liberator Way, as described in PD2.35, create Recreation Open Space in the Recreation Open Space-designated area north of the basin, with the following features:

- a. A waterside promenade, as described in PD2.53;
- b. A step-down area, as described in PD2.46 and PD2.47;
- c. A potential hand-launched, non-motorized watercraft launch area, as described in PD2.43;
- d. A potential water-based transfer point, as described in PD2.38;
- e. A potential skate park; and
- f. Other potential health and wellness features.

### 5.2.3(C)-II Coastal Access

#### Water-Based Transfer Points and Short-Term Public Docking

**PD2.38** **<AP>** Develop water-based transfer points in the following locations, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.3*:

- a. The northwest side of the East Basin of Harbor Island; and
- b. The northeast side of the East Basin of Harbor Island. This water-based transfer point should also be developed to allow for small recreational watercraft, such as dinghies.

**PD2.39** Maintain existing short-term public docking in the East Basin of Harbor Island.

**PD2.40** **<AP>** Develop one short-term public docking slip in the northwest side of the East Basin of Harbor Island.

#### Recreational Marina Facilities

**PD2.41** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing recreational marina-related facilities in the East Basin of Harbor Island provided there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

**PD2.42 <AP>** Develop up to 60 additional recreational boat berthing vessel slips in association with existing recreational marina-related facilities in this subdistrict, to allow for the accommodation of various-sized vessels.

#### Hand-Launched Nonmotorized Watercraft

**PD2.43** Develop a launch area for hand-launched nonmotorized watercraft on the northeast side of the East Basin, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.3*.

#### Anchorage

**PD2.44** Modify, or replace in-kind, the moorings in the Harbor Island Anchorage (A-9).

**PD2.45 <AP>** Allow for modifications to moorings to allow for an increase of up to five moored vessels at existing Harbor Island Anchorage (A-9), provided the boundaries of the anchorage do not change and there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

#### Step-Down Areas

**PD2.46** Provide step-down areas to offer direct, physical access to the water, and enable the public to touch the water, as generally described below:

- a. At the west end of the basin;
- b. At the northeastern edge of the basin, in the vicinity of the Scenic Vista Area; and
- c. Upon reconfiguration of Harbor Island Drive, in Recreation Open Space.

**PD2.47** Where provided, step-down areas should be integrated into the design of adjacent Recreation Open Space areas.

### 5.2.3(C)-III Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses

#### Retail, Restaurant and Overnight Accommodations

**PD2.48** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing retail and/or restaurant, to the same or lesser size, and in the same general footprint in the Commercial Recreation-designated area along Harbor Island Drive, south of the basin.

**PD2.49** In the Commercial Recreation-designated area north of the basin, develop retail, restaurant and/or overnight accommodations, as described below:

- a. **<AP>** Overnight accommodations of up to 1,360 hotel rooms with up to 40,000 square feet of meeting space; and/or
- b. **<AP>** 92,500 square feet of associated retail and/or retail with restaurant; or
- c. 92,500 square feet of restaurant.

**PD2.50 <AP>** In the Commercial Recreation-designated area north of the basin, develop a site that has been reserved for the provision of lower cost overnight accommodations with up to 400

beds or camping/recreational vehicle sites, or equivalent rooms, and may be constructed as a component of the Regional Mobility Hub (as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.3*) in this subdistrict. This may also include associated visitor-serving retail, restaurant, and/or meeting space.

**PD2.51** In the Commercial Recreation-designated area north of the basin, develop a visitor-serving attraction with up to approximately 70,000 square feet of associated retail and/or retail with restaurant.

**PD2.52 <AP>** As approved under the previously certified Port Master Plan (in 1991), develop up to 500 hotel rooms. This may also include associated visitor-serving retail, restaurant, and/or meeting space, including piers, and ancillary uses, along Harbor Island Drive, near the intersection of the Entry Segment and Island Segment of Harbor Island Drive.

### 5.2.3(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the East Harbor Island Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features or buildings and structures.

#### 5.2.3(D)-I Public Realm Standards

##### Pathways

**PD2.53** Provide a continuous waterside promenade, to offer public coastal access along the waterfront in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and *Figure PD2.9*:

- a. Waterside promenades shall be required as part of all development that abuts the waterfront and that is not a coastal-dependent maritime industrial use, and in any other location where a waterside promenade is generally depicted in *Figure PD2.4*.
- b. Where adjacent to Recreation Open Space in the East Harbor Island Subdistrict, waterside promenades shall have a minimum width of 20 feet.
- c. In all other areas in the East Harbor Island Subdistrict, waterside promenades shall have a minimum width of 15 feet.

**PD2.54** Provide walkways to offer physical access perpendicular to the waterfront:

- a. In the mapped locations generally depicted in *Figure PD2.4* and in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*; and
- b. Walkways in the locations depicted in *Figure PD2.4*, which link the basin with North Harbor Drive, shall measure a minimum of 60 feet in width.

## Figure PD2.9 Cross-Section of East Harbor Island Waterside Promenade and Setback

### Views

**PD2.55** Preserve scenic vista areas in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.4*:

- a. View of the Bay from the northeast side of the East Basin of Harbor Island; and
- b. View of the Bay from the eastern point of Harbor Island.

### 5.2.3(D)-II Building Standards

#### Building Setbacks

**PD2.56** Buildings shall be set back a minimum of 26 feet from the Liberator Way ~~roadway~~~~curb~~.

**PD2.57** Buildings shall be set back a minimum of 20 feet from the North Harbor Drive ~~right-of-way~~~~roadway~~.

**PD2.58** For all other areas in this subdistrict, a 10- to 15-foot-wide ~~development~~ setback between all waterside promenades and all landside development shall be provided:

- a. The ~~development~~ setback may include landscaping, public access, and activating features, as well as bicycle and pedestrian facilities, such as bike racks and fixed or movable seating.
- b. Parking is not permitted within the ~~development~~ setback.

### Structure Height

**PD2.59** Structures shall not exceed 225 feet in height, subject to FAA determination.

**PD2.60** Upper story stepbacks shall be provided, limiting structure height to a maximum of two stories and a height of 40 feet in the following locations, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.10*:

- a. Between 26 feet and 51 feet from Liberator Way;
- b. Between 20 feet and 45 feet from North Harbor Drive; and
- c. Within the 25 feet adjacent to any walkways.

### Parking

**PD2.61** The location and configuration of existing public parking areas may be modified if an equivalent amount of public parking is provided through a mobility hub, on-street parking, or a combination, subject to the requirements of the Mobility Element.

**PD2.62** When a parcel is located between the waterfront (Bay or basin) and Harbor Island Drive, parking shall be located toward the most interior, roadside portion of the parcel. Parking may be located partially underground or in a structure but shall not directly abut the water's edge.

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See *Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element*, for additional detail related to the provision of shared parking.

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## Figure PD2.10 Conceptual Diagram of East Harbor Island Structure Height and Setbacks

### 5.2.4 Spanish Landing Subdistrict

#### 5.2.4(A) Vision

*Preserve Spanish Landing's recreation and pedestrian-focused character while enhancing bicycling and transit access and expanding commercial amenities.*

The intensity of commercial development is expected to increase in Spanish Landing, with the addition of new retail and restaurant space. Future waterside development will promote public access throughout the area and activate the shoreline with a continuous waterfront promenade. Planned improvements will enhance mobility opportunities, increase recreation activity, and enhance coastal access. Visitors and workers will have more opportunities to move around Spanish Landing with integration of the bayfront circulator, dedicated bikeways, and enhancements to waterside facilities, such as a new transient dock and water-based transfer point. New commercial, retail, and restaurant space will provide the opportunity to explore and enjoy the landside of Spanish Landing, while maintaining an existing launch area for nonmotorized watercraft will continue to encourage use of the water. Planned coastal access improvements will improve the pedestrian experience, with a continuous promenade that offers scenic views from the shoreline, parks, and water step-down areas.

The Spanish Landing Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this planning district, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. There are no special allowance standards identified in this subdistrict.

#### 5.2.4(B) Special Allowances

No special allowances are included for the Spanish Landing Subdistrict.

## 5.2.4(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access, coastal access, and visitor-serving commercial uses.

### 5.2.4(C)-I Landside Access

#### Bayfront Circulator

**PD2.63** Develop and operate a bayfront circulator, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.3*, to provide connections between the Shelter Island, Harbor Island, and Embarcadero Planning Districts. The bayfront circulator may be phased so that it starts during the summer months and, if demand warrants, is then expanded during other times of the year.

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See Section 3.2.3(C) (Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element) for more information about the bayfront circulator.

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#### Roadway Improvements

**PD2.64** Modify North Harbor Drive in coordination with other agencies by:

- a. **<AP>** Narrowing to four general travel lanes to accommodate all modes of travel; and
- b. Developing a multi-use path along the south side of North Harbor Drive as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.4*, adjacent to the potential dedicated transit lane(s), to ultimately connect the Shelter Island, Harbor Island, and Embarcadero Planning Districts.

#### Spanish Landing Park Access Improvements

**PD2.65** Develop a multi-use path to connect Spanish Landing Park to Shelter Island in coordination with the adjacent jurisdictions and appropriate agencies.

### 5.2.4(C)-II Coastal Access

#### Water-Based Transfer Point

**PD2.66** **<AP>** Develop a water-based transfer point at the northwest side of the West Basin of Harbor Island along Spanish Landing Park, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.3*.

#### Hand-Launched Nonmotorized Watercraft

**PD2.67** Maintain the existing launch area for hand-launched nonmotorized watercraft on the southside of Spanish Landing Park in the West Basin of Harbor Island, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.3*.

### 5.2.4(C)-III Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses

#### Retail and Restaurant

**PD2.68** In the Commercial Recreation-designated area along Spanish Landing, develop up to 90,000 additional square feet of:

- a. <AP> Retail and/or retail with restaurant space; or
- b. Restaurant space.

### 5.2.4(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the Spanish Landing Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features or buildings and structures.

#### 5.2.4(D)-I Public Realm Standards

##### Pathways

**PD2.69** Provide a continuous waterside promenade to offer public coastal access along the waterfront in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and *Figure PD2.11*:

- a. Waterside promenades shall be required as part of all development that abuts the waterfront and that is not a coastal-dependent maritime industrial use, and in any other location where a waterside promenade is generally depicted in *Figure PD2.4*.
- b. Waterside promenades shall have a minimum width of 15 feet in the Spanish Landing Subdistrict.

**PD2.70** Provide walkways to offer physical access perpendicular to the waterfront, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

##### Views

**PD2.71** Preserve scenic vista areas in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.4*:

- a. View of the Bay from the western edge of Spanish Landing Park;
- b. View of the West Basin of Harbor Island and Bay from the middle of Spanish Landing Park; and
- c. View of the West Basin of Harbor Island from the eastern edge of the Spanish Landing Subdistrict.

### Figure PD2.11 Cross-Section of Spanish Landing Waterside Promenade



### 5.2.4(D)-II Building Standards

#### Structure Height

PD2.72 Structures shall not exceed 30 feet in height.

#### Development Setback

PD2.73 Provide a 10-foot-wide development setback between all waterside promenades and all landside development, as generally depicted in *Figure PD2.11*:

- a. The development setback shall include landscaping, public access, and waterfront activation, as well as bicycle and pedestrian facilities, such as bike racks and fixed or movable seating.
- b. Parking is not permitted within the development setback.

#### Parking

PD2.74 Modifications may be made to the location and configuration of existing public parking areas if an equivalent amount of public parking is maintained.

## 5.2.5 Pacific Highway Corridor Subdistrict

### 5.2.5(A) Vision

*Improve multimodal access in the Pacific Highway Corridor while providing opportunities for limited commercial development and lower cost overnight accommodations.*

The District envisions the existing roadway, administrative, and parking uses will be preserved throughout the area, while also providing limited commercial development and lower cost opportunities for visitors to stay on Tidelands. Planned improvements proposed for this subdistrict include enhanced mobility connections that offer enhanced access for vehicular traffic, pedestrians, and bicyclists, as well as supporting regional mobility. The vision includes coordination with agencies that have transportation authority on the location of an airport transit connection, along with supporting mobility hubs, transit stations and infrastructure.

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The Pacific Highway Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. There are no special allowances identified in this subdistrict.

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### 5.2.5(B) Special Allowances

~~No special allowances are included for the Pacific Highway Corridor Subdistrict. The following special allowances, consistent with WLU Goal 2 (Chapter 4.1, Water and Land Use Element), address unique situations in the Pacific Highway Corridor Subdistrict.~~

~~PD2.75 The temporary usage of Commercial Recreation-designated areas in this subdistrict may occur when needed for truck and other staging uses associated with cruise operations.~~

### 5.2.5(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access and visitor-serving commercial uses.

#### 5.2.5(C)-I Landside Access

##### Road Improvements

~~PD2.756~~ **<AP>** Modify Pacific Highway to accommodate vehicular traffic, pathways, and bikeways.

#### 5.2.5(C)-II Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses

##### Overnight Accommodations

~~PD2.776~~ **<AP>** In the Commercial Recreation-designated area along Pacific Highway, develop a site that has been reserved for the provision of lower cost overnight accommodations with up to 1,000 beds (or equivalent in rooms). This may also include associated visitor-serving retail, restaurant, and/or meeting space.

### 5.2.5(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the Pacific Highway Corridor Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for structure height.

##### Structure Height

~~PD2.787~~ Structures shall not exceed 130 feet in height.

# Planning District 3

## 5.3.1 Existing Setting

The Embarcadero Planning District is home to more than 4 miles of waterfront lined with an assortment of commercial, visitor-serving, recreational, and industrial uses. The planning district is conveniently located south of the San Diego International Airport; adjacent to Downtown San Diego and three of its communities, which include residential populations (Little Italy, Columbia District, and Marina District); and close to regional roadways, freeways, and transit providing multiple opportunities for local and distant visitors to access the Bay. The Embarcadero Planning District is vibrant, with broad regional recreation opportunities, bayfront coastal access, tourism, and economic value. This waterfront area combines visitor- and marine-serving uses with waterside maritime activities that showcase and celebrate the history of San Diego's waterfront, including commercial fishing, maritime museums, military history, recreational boating, and recreation areas, all of which contribute to the area's dynamic urban setting and enliven the waterfront user experience. The Embarcadero Planning District consists of three distinct subdistricts: North Embarcadero, Central Embarcadero, and South Embarcadero. *Figure PD3.1* shows the location and context of the subdistricts that compose the Embarcadero Planning District.

The North Embarcadero Subdistrict is considered the “front door” to San Diego for travelers arriving by sea, land, or air because it offers a vibrant mix of visitor-serving commercial and recreational activities and internationally recognized attractions that showcase and celebrate the history of San Diego's waterfront. The subdistrict provides a diverse waterside experience with commercial fishing, water-based transit vessel berthing, recreational vessel berthing, and cultural facilities in the form of historic ship berthing and water-based museums. The cruise ship operations are the core of the subdistrict with facilities on B Street Pier and Broadway Pier connecting visitors to Tidelands and downtown San Diego. A waterside promenade providing continuous waterside access extends the entire subdistrict with public art features and plaza areas for visitors to rest and explore Tidelands.

The Central Embarcadero Subdistrict provides a mix of recreational, visitor-serving commercial, and commercial fishing uses. Waterfront open spaces, such as Tuna Harbor Park, Ruocco Park, and Embarcadero Marina Park North, provide recreational opportunities and expansive views of the water. Tuna Harbor Basin, home to San Diego's well-established historic commercial fishing industry, allows visitors to see activities such as net mending and fish offloading firsthand, as well as visit the commercial fishermen's Dockside Market. This is also the location of the former American Tunaboat Association. In 1998, Old Police Headquarters was added to the National Register of Historic Places, and since then, it has been rehabilitated into a vibrant shopping,

dining, and entertainment destination. Old Police Headquarters, together with Seaport Village's small-scale commercial development located along the waterfront, provides visitors with a mix of restaurants and specialty retail.

The South Embarcadero Subdistrict provides a mix of commercial and recreational uses, including the San Diego Convention Center, hotels, and park space. Waterside experiences include recreational boat berthing and fishing opportunities. Embarcadero Marina Park South includes a permanent performance venue that is publicly accessible. Visitors have views of maritime operations, the Coronado Bridge, and the Coronado Bayfront. An existing ferry service is located west of the convention center, providing service to and from Coronado.

### 5.3.1(A) Water and Land Use Designations

The water and land use designations for the Embarcadero Planning District are shown in *Figure PD3.2*. The acreage of each water and land use designation is summarized in *Table PD3.1*.

### 5.3.1(B) Coastal Access Maps

*Figure PD3.3* and *Figure PD3.4* provide additional information to illustrate the planned improvements and public realm standards related to coastal access, including mobility, views, and pathways in the planning district.

**Table PD3.1 Embarcadero Planning District Water and Land Use Acreages**

WATER USES	ACRES
Anchorage	47.73
Commercial Fishing Berthing	18.71
Conservation / Intertidal	2.51
Industrial and Deep Water Berthing	36.04
Navigation Corridor	44.30
Open Bay / Water	3.06 <del>27</del>
Recreational Berthing	76.52
Subtotal - Water Uses	228.86 <del>9.07</del>
LAND USES	ACRES
Commercial Fishing	4.76
Commercial Recreation	102.67
Institutional / Roadway	48.17
Maritime Services and Industrial	24.43
Recreation Open Space <sup>1</sup>	563.33 <del>6.82</del> <sup>1</sup>
Visitor-Serving Marine Terminal	12.11
Subtotal - Land Uses <sup>1</sup>	255.48 <del>8.97</del>
Total – Water and Land Uses <sup>1</sup>	484.78 <del>6.04</del>

<sup>1</sup>Listed acreage ~~does not~~ include s 6.3 acres of above-grade Recreation Open Space.

[Figure PD3.1 Embarcadero Planning District Location and Context](#)

[Figure PD3.2 Embarcadero Planning District: Water and Land Uses](#)

[Figure PD3.3 Embarcadero Planning District - Coastal Access: Mobility](#)

[Figure PD3.4 Embarcadero Planning District - Coastal Access: Views and Pathways](#)

## 5.3.2 North Embarcadero Subdistrict

### 5.3.2(A) Vision

*Create a premier visitor destination on Tidelands, with recreational and commercial activating uses that encourage interaction with the waterfront.*

The vision for this subdistrict is that of a premier visitor destination on Tidelands, with recreational and commercial activating uses that encourage interaction with the waterfront. In addition to new attractions and enhancements to existing water-based museum attractions in the area, the intensity of commercial development is expected to increase to accommodate new hotel rooms and retail and restaurant space. Future waterside development will contribute to a continuous waterside promenade to promote public access throughout the area. In addition to new development, enhancements to existing uses and activation of new uses should increase coastal access opportunities. New and enhanced recreational space, including the completion of the Lane Field Setback Park, is a primary component of this area's vision, where proposed reconfiguration of roadways and reallocation of parking areas will expand open space to add both passive and active amenities that enhance the visitor experience. Finally, the numerous piers in this subdistrict are a focal point for this area, and the District envisions a subdistrict in which these piers will provide expansive views of the Bay and unique waterfront recreational space with activating features, continue to serve as a welcoming entry point for cruise passengers, and provide additional commercial fishing space ~~and improved cruise ship terminals to enhance the operations of those industries.~~

Planned improvements proposed in the North Embarcadero Subdistrict center on an enhanced mobility network for ease of access throughout the subdistrict for public transit, vehicular traffic, pedestrians, and bicyclists. These enhancements include the addition of mobility hubs to consolidate existing parking, street connections, and accommodation of a bayfront circulator to connect this subdistrict with adjacent planning districts on Tidelands. In addition, planned improvements are proposed to enhance the water mobility system through the addition of water-based transfer points, as well as enhance short-term public docking and anchorage areas. Coastal access improvements will enhance pathways throughout the area with a continuous waterside promenade, while preserving scenic views from the shoreline and water step-down

areas. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

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The North Embarcadero Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. This subdistrict also includes standards to address special allowances for unique situations in this area.

<END TEXT BOX>

### 5.3.2(B) Special Allowances

The following special allowances, consistent with *WLU Goal 2 (Chapter 4.1, Water and Land Use Element)*, address unique situations in the North Embarcadero Subdistrict.

#### B Street Cruise Operations Staging

**PD3.1** The temporary closure of the completed B Street connection as described in PD3.7, between Pacific Highway and North Harbor Drive, may occur when needed for truck and other staging uses associated with cruise operations.

#### Broadway Pier

**PD3.2** The following shall apply to the use of Broadway Pier:

- a. Wayfinding signage shall be provided to communicate that public access is permitted on the pier during days with no cruise ship calls;
- b. During cruise ship calls at Broadway Pier, Broadway Plaza (the area landward of the Broadway Pier) shall facilitate vehicle access to Broadway Pier for cruise operations and allow public access along the promenade consistent with security regulations; and
- c. Up to 12 public meetings and 40 nonprofit events per year may occur, as long as they do not disrupt maritime operations.

#### Navy Pier

**PD3.3** Designate the entire Navy Pier with the Recreation Open Space land use designation on the Embarcadero Planning District Water and Land Use Map (*Figure PD3.2*).<sup>\*</sup>

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~~\*The amount of parking will be determined and included in the draft Port Master Plan at a future date. Development on the Navy Pier will be required to comply with Recreation Open~~



~~Space regulations and subdistrict development standards.~~  
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### 5.3.2(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access, coastal access, visitor-serving commercial uses, and commercial fishing facilities.

#### 5.3.2(C)-I Landside Access

##### Mobility Hubs

**PD3.4** Develop a Regional Mobility Hub on the block bounded by Grape Street, North Harbor Drive, Hawthorn Street, and Pacific Highway, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.3*. The mobility hub shall:

- a. Meet the criteria for Regional Mobility Hubs, in accordance with *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*;
- b. Provide wayfinding and pathway connections to connect to the potential waterbased transfer point and short-term public docking at the Window to the Bay Pier;
- c. Accommodate existing parking, if the mobility hub is located on a parcel(s) with existing public and/or private parking, in addition to any relocated or new parking anticipated to be required by development in the vicinity;
- d. Include a mix of commercial uses that are integrated to help visually screen structured parking; and
- e. Receive vehicular access from Hawthorn Street and Pacific Highway.

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See Section 4.1 (*Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*) for more information about mobility hubs.

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**PD3.5** Develop a Local Gateway Mobility Hub between Ash and B Streets, in the area generally depicted in *Figure PD3.3*. The mobility hub shall:

- a. Meet the criteria of a Local Gateway Mobility Hub, or larger, in accordance with *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*; and
- b. Provide wayfinding and pathway connections to connect to the existing water-based transfer point and short-term public docking at the restaurant at the foot of Ash Street, as well as the potential water-based transfer point at Navy Pier.

##### Bayfront Circulator

**PD3.6** Develop and operate a bayfront circulator to provide connections between the Shelter Island, Harbor Island, and Embarcadero Planning Districts. The District may expand the summer shuttle service that operates along Harbor Drive to establish year-round connections.



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See Section 3.2.3(C) (*Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element*) for more information about the bayfront circulator.

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### Roadway Reconnections

**PD3.7** The following roadway reconnections shall be made in the area bounded by Ash Street, B Street, Pacific Highway, and North Harbor Drive, including portions of the block south of B Street, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.4*:

- a. **<AP>** Extend A Street to North Harbor Drive to provide a link between North Harbor Drive and Pacific Highway for pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicle use. The minimum width of this connection shall be 80 feet, building face to building face, measured at grade.
- b. **<AP>** Reconnect B Street between Pacific Highway and North Harbor Drive for pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicle use, in addition to temporary truck and other staging associated with cruise ship operations, as described in PD3.1. The minimum width of this connection shall be 80 feet, building face to building face, measured at grade.
- c. If a north-south connection is provided linking Ash Street to B Street, the minimum width of that connection shall be 30 feet, building face to building face, measured at grade.

### Roadway Improvements

**PD3.8** Reconfigure North Harbor Drive to more efficiently accommodate all modes of travel while allowing for:

- a. **<AP>** Four general travel lanes, north of Grape Street;
- b. **<AP>** Two general travel lanes, one lane in each direction, between Grape Street and F Street;
- c. **<AP>** Bayfront circulator stops, including a potential dedicated transit lane;
- d. Intermittent curbside management areas, including:
  1. Dedicated short-term parking and longer term Americans with Disabilities Act accessible parking;
  2. Passenger, taxi, and ride-share loading areas; and
  3. Tenant servicing on the west side of North Harbor Drive.
- e. A multi-use path along the west side of the street as part of the Recreation Open Space; and
- f. Upon reconfiguration, expanding and activating Recreation Open Space on the bayside of North Harbor Drive, as described in PD3.10.

**PD3.9** Existing on-street parking shall first be consolidated into mobility hubs, as described in PD3.4 and PD3.5, to then enable the reconfiguration of North Harbor Drive (see PD3.8).

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See M Policies 1.3.4 through 1.3.8 (Chapter 3.4, Mobility Element), which provide additional guidance on parking.

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### Recreation Open Space

**PD3.10** Upon reconfiguration of Harbor Drive as described in PD3.8, expand and activate the Recreation Open Space, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.5*, and as follows:

- a. Create Recreation Open Space along the west side of North Harbor Drive, including a series of garden spaces that are linked through pathways, with the intent of creating a cohesive waterfront experience that also protects maritime operations.
- b. Incorporate a multi-use path on the landside of the Recreation Open Space.
- c. New Recreation Open Space areas (excluding waterside promenades) shall include a minimum of 40 percent of the surface area as soft surfaces to provide users with visual and physical relief from paved surfaces. Soft surfaces may include planting ground cover and other materials, such as mulch and turf.
- d. Design the Recreation Open Space between Grape Street and Ash Street as a waterfront destination park with active uses.

**PD3.11** Introduce up to 16 activating features, nine of which may be pavilions, in Recreation Open Space areas and along the waterside promenade in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development*, and the following standards:

- a. Activating features shall be dispersed throughout the Recreation Open Space.
- b. Pavilions may be sited as single buildings or in pairs.

**PD3.12** As new Recreation Open Space areas are designed and constructed, consideration shall be given for service loading for all existing and future Tideland amenities and tenants.

### Figure PD3.5 Cross-Section of North Embarcadero Recreation Open Space

#### 5.3.2(C)-II Coastal Access

#### Water-Based Transfer Points and Short-Term Public Docking

**PD3.13** Modify, or replace in-kind, the existing water-based transfer point in the following locations, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.3*:

- a. The foot of Ash Street; and
- b. At the crescent near the Embarcadero Anchorage (A-3), including the existing dinghy dock.

**PD3.14** **<AP>** Develop up to three water-based transfer points, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.3* and as described below:

- a. South of the Grape Street Piers in association with the Window to the Bay Pier;
- b. At the foot of Beech Street in association with the Maritime Museum; and

- c. At the west end of Navy Pier.

**PD3.15** Modify, or replace-in-kind, the existing short-term public docking at the restaurant at the foot of Ash Street, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.3*.

**PD3.16** Develop a new 12,000-square-foot transient dock with up to ~~85~~<sup>20</sup> vessel slips associated with the Window to the Bay Pier, as shown in *Figure PD3.3*.

#### Piers

**PD3.17** Modify, or replace-in-kind, the southernmost existing Grape Street Pier, used for commercially operated passenger vessels, to allow for the continuation of this water-dependent, visitor-serving use in the subdistrict.

**PD3.18** Develop a 30,000-square-foot public pier, referred to as the Window to the Bay Pier, south of the existing Grape Street Piers and north of Ash Street, with a designation of Recreation Open Space.

#### Hand-Launched Non-motorized Watercraft

**PD3.19** Develop a launch area for hand-launched non-motorized watercraft at the northwestern corner of the subdistrict, adjacent to Laurel Street and North Harbor Drive, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.3*.

#### Anchorage

**PD3.20** Modify, or replace in-kind, the moorings in the Embarcadero Anchorage (A-3).

**PD3.21** ~~<AP>~~ Allow for modifications to moorings to allow for an increase of up to 20 moored vessels at the Embarcadero Anchorage (A-3), provided the boundaries of the anchorage do not change and there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

#### Step-Down Areas

**PD3.22** Provide step-down areas to offer direct, physical access to the water and enable the public to touch the water in the following locations:

- a. The Window to the Bay Pier; and
- b. The Recreation Open Space areas on the west side of North Harbor Drive.

### 5.3.2(C)-III Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses

#### Retail, Restaurant and Overnight Accommodations

**PD3.23** In the Commercial Recreation-designated area located on the block bounded by Grape Street, North Harbor Drive, Hawthorn Street, and Pacific Highway, develop retail, restaurant and/or lower cost overnight accommodations at the Regional Mobility Hub, as described below:

- a. <AP> Lower cost overnight accommodations with up to 500 beds (or equivalent rooms); and/or
- b. <AP> Up to 25,000 additional square feet of retail and/or retail with restaurant space; or Up to 25,000 additional square feet of restaurant space.

**PD3.24** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing retail and/or restaurant, to the same or lesser size, and in the same general footprint in the Commercial Recreation-designated area between Ash Street and Broadway.

**PD3.25** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing hotel rooms, including associated retail, restaurant and/or meeting space, to the same or lesser size, and in the same general footprint in the Commercial Recreation-designated area between Ash Street and Broadway.

**PD3.26** <AP> In addition to existing facilities, develop up to 750 additional hotel rooms, with 30,000 additional square feet of associated retail and restaurant, and 30,000 additional square feet of meeting space, for a total of up to ~~2,350~~2,150 hotel rooms plus ancillary facilities, in the Commercial Recreation-designated area between Ash Street and Broadway.

#### Attractions

**PD3.27** Modify and/or expand the existing water-based museum attraction, as described below:

- a. Up to 20,000 square feet of museum space, with associated retail and/or retail with restaurant space, to be constructed within two stories on an overwater platform of up to 15,000 square feet that includes coastal access features; and
- b. Up to 110,000 square feet of berthing area for historic vessels and barges, along with a water-based transfer point.

#### Cruise Ship Terminals

**PD3.28** Modify, or replace in-kind, cruise ship terminal facilities, to the same or lesser size, and in the same general footprint in the Visitor-Serving Marine Terminal-designated areas.

### 5.3.2(C)-IV Commercial Fishing Facilities

#### Commercial Fishing

**PD3.29** <AP> Modify and/or expand the two northernmost existing Grape Street Piers, which are used for commercial fishing operations, by up to 0.2 net new acre. Allow for support of on- and off-loading needs, such as a truck loading area at the foot of the piers.

### 5.3.2(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the North Embarcadero Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for

development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features or buildings and structures.

### 5.3.2(D)-I Public Realm Standards

#### Pathways

**PD3.30** Provide a continuous waterside promenade to offer public coastal access along the waterfront in accordance with the requirements in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and as follows:

- a. Waterside promenades shall be required as part of all development that abuts the waterfront and that is not a coastal-dependent maritime industrial use, and in any other location where a waterside promenade is generally depicted in *Figure PD3.4*.
- b. Waterside promenades shall have a minimum width of 30 feet, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.6*.
- c. If minimum width is not physically possible because of existing features, such as roadways, the waterside promenade shall not be less than 16 feet wide in such areas.
- d. Where provided, amenity zones shall be located on the landside of the waterside promenade.

**PD3.31** All development along North Harbor Drive shall provide a sidewalk and parkway, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.7*, and described as follows:

- a. Sidewalks shall be provided along both the east and west sides of North Harbor Drive.
- b. Sidewalks shall extend through the entire subdistrict.
- c. Sidewalks shall be continuous along the length of the street.
- d. Sidewalks should be noncontiguous with the curb, incorporating a parkway between the sidewalk and roadway.

**PD3.32** In the area bounded by Ash Street, B Street, Pacific Highway, and North Harbor Drive, including portions of the block south of B Street, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.8*, a midblock, north-south pedestrian link may be incorporated as an option.

- a. Stepbacks and the minimum width are identified in *Figure PD3.8*.
- b. The location of the north-south pedestrian link should generally occur mid-block, but may vary subject to District lease boundaries, and is subject to verification prior to issuance of a coastal development permit for any development that includes a north-south pedestrian link.
- c. Any building facade located along a future midblock link should conform to the standards of PD3.44

**PD3.33** Maintain east-west pedestrian linkages along Grape Street and Ash Street to connect the San Diego County Administration Building and the waterside promenade along North Harbor Drive.

## Figure PD3.6 Cross-Section of North Embarcadero Waterside Promenade

## Figure PD3.7 Cross-Section of North Embarcadero Sidewalk and Parkway

### Views

**PD3.34** Preserve scenic vista areas in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.4*:

- a. Area near Laurel Street and North Harbor Drive;
- b. The Crescent along North Harbor Drive;
- c. The Window to the Bay Pier;
- d. The waterside promenade around the restaurant at the foot of Ash Street;
- e. The public viewing platform north of Broadway Pier;
- f. West end of Broadway Pier; and
- g. West end of Navy Pier; ~~and~~
- ~~h. The public viewing deck on the Midway Museum.~~

**PD3.35** The Window to the Bay Pier shall preserve physical access to the scenic views from public spaces along the North Embarcadero Subdistrict, between Date Street and Beech Street, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and as depicted in *Figure PD3.4*.

**PD3.36** Preserve view corridor extensions to protect views from public ~~rights-of-way~~roadways in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.4*:

- a. Hawthorn Street;
- b. Grape Street;
- c. Ash Street;
- d. A Street;
- e. B Street;
- f. C Street;
- g. West Broadway;
- h. E Street; and
- i. F Street.

### **5.3.2(D)-II Building Standards**

#### Structure Height and Scale

**PD3.37** On the block bounded by Grape Street, North Harbor Drive, Hawthorn Street, and Pacific Highway, the following standards apply:

- a. Structures shall not exceed 80 feet in height.



- b. ~~Consistent with the City of San Diego's Downtown Community Plan and Centre City Planned District Ordinance, u~~Upper story setbacks shall be provided, limiting the base building height to 30 feet, for a minimum depth of 15 feet, at the following locations:
1. Hawthorn Street; and
  2. Grape Street.

**PD3.38** In the area bounded by Ash Street, North Harbor Drive, B Street, and Pacific Highway, including portions of the block south of B Street, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.8*, the following standards apply:

- a. Base building ~~structures height~~ shall ~~not exceed~~ ~~be limited to a maximum height of 65~~ 55 feet.
- b. ~~Above the base building structure, t~~he following height limits apply, subject to the tower requirements in PD3.39, in the area north of B Street:
  1. ~~Total S~~tructures ~~height~~ shall not exceed 120 feet ~~in height~~, in the area north of A Street, within the western portion of the block, adjacent to North Harbor Drive (identified as Block A on *Figure PD3.8*).
  2. ~~Total S~~tructure ~~heights~~ shall not exceed 175 feet ~~in height~~, in the area north of A Street, within the eastern portion of the block, adjacent to Pacific Highway (identified as Block B on *Figure PD3.8*).
  3. ~~Total S~~tructures ~~height~~ shall not exceed 150 feet ~~in height~~, in the area between A Street and B Street, within the western portion of the block, adjacent to North Harbor Drive (identified as Block C on *Figure PD3.8*).
  4. ~~Total S~~tructures ~~height~~ shall not exceed 200 feet ~~in height~~, in the area between A Street and B Street, within the eastern portion of the block, adjacent to Pacific Highway (identified as Block D on *Figure PD3.8*).
  5. The transition between the western and eastern portion of the block should generally occur mid-block, but may vary subject to lease boundaries. Exact locations of a mid-block transition are subject to verification prior to issuance of a coastal development permit for any development in this area. Also see PD3.32 for guidance related to optional midblock link.
- c. ~~Total S~~tructures ~~height~~ shall not exceed 65 feet ~~in height~~, in the area south of the B Street reconnection.

[Figure PD3.8 Conceptual Diagram of Structure Height and Setbacks](#)



**PD3.39** The following tower requirements (as depicted below) apply to all buildings over ~~65~~55 feet in height:

Tower Component	Numeric Standard	Notes
Maximum Tower Height	See PD3.38 for <del>maximum-total</del> structure height by block.	n/a
Maximum North-South Tower Dimension	<del>120</del> <u>110</u> ft	The maximum tower floor plate dimension of any tower shall be measured from elevation drawings.
Maximum East-West Dimension	none	
Minimum Tower Separation	60 ft between Towers	
Maximum Tower Coverage	30% of Allowable Footprint	Allowable footprint means maximum allowable footprint at ground level ( <u>of base building area</u> ), after building setback or other requirements.
Tower Setback	Towers shall conform to setback, stepback, and streetwall requirements, as identified in PD3.40 through PD3.43.	n/a

### Setbacks and Stepbacks

**PD3.40** The following setbacks shall apply, consistent with *Figure PD3.8*:

- A minimum building setback of 65 feet from the lease boundary shall be maintained along North Harbor Drive north of the B Street reconnection, to allow for the implementation of public realm space that establishes continuity and connections to adjacent open space areas.
- A minimum building setback of 150 feet from the lease boundary shall be maintained along North Harbor Drive south of the B Street reconnection, to allow for the implementation of Recreation Open Space.
- A minimum building setback of 25 feet from the curb shall be maintained along Pacific Highway, to allow for the implementation of a parkway and sidewalk, as well as landscaping adjacent to the building.

**PD3.41** Along Ash Street, Pacific Highway, and A Street,—Aa minimum of 65% of the base building façade shall be placed within 5 feet of the minimum required building setback, as generally depicted on *Figure PD3.9*. The remaining building may be set back further, to allow for articulation of the façade, variation in the design of the streetscape and public realm, and/or the integration of project features such as public plazas, outdoor dining, etc.

### Figure PD3.9 Conceptual Frontage Diagram

**PD3.42** Upper story stepbacks, consistent with *Figure PD3.8*, shall be provided, limiting the base building frontage height to a maximum of ~~50~~55 feet, for a minimum depth of 25 feet, at the following locations:

- a. Along Ash Street;
- b. Along the A Street reconnection;
- c. Along the B Street reconnection;
- d. Adjacent to Harbor Drive setback areas; and
- e. Adjacent to the optional north-south connection.

**PD3.43** Along Pacific Highway, the following standards apply, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.8* and *Figure PD3.9*:

- a. The Pacific Highway base building frontage height shall be a minimum of 45 feet.
- b. The Pacific Highway base building structure may be a maximum height of 65 feet, to comply with the City of San Diego Fire Department requirements. Above 50 feet, the building shall step back 15 feet.

### Building Frontages and Orientation

**PD3.44** Require building frontages to incorporate activating uses and features as follows:

- a. Locate coastal-dependent primary uses and visitor-serving uses on the ground floor facing the promenade, recreation areas, and Recreation Open Space areas, and streets;
- b. For multilevel structures, secondary uses are not allowed at ground floor;
- c. Provide direct access between development and the waterside promenade;
- d. Provide direct access between development and recreation open space; and
- e. Provide a high degree of building transparency along the promenade, recreation areas, Recreation Open Space areas, and ground floor building frontages.

## 5.3.3 Central Embarcadero Subdistrict

### 5.3.3(A) Vision

With the exception of the redevelopment of the existing restaurant of G Street Mole (currently, the Fish Market) and roadway improvements along Harbor Drive, the PMPU does not propose any new uses, development or change in intensity of development in Central Embarcadero. Rather, the continuation of the existing uses, with potential maintenance of and minor improvements to existing development, such as Seaport Village and Tuna Harbor, could be allowed under the PMPU.

Accordingly, the proposed vision in the PMPU reflects the existing state of the Central Embarcadero. The vision for this subdistrict is to continue it as a premier Tidelands destination that provides continuous coastal access and dining and shopping attractions while honoring the

area's long-standing maritime and commercial fishing legacy. The Central Embarcadero will continue to provide a mix of recreational, commercial, and commercial fishing uses along the existing 6-mile-long waterside promenade, which will continue to provide continuous coastal access with connections north to Spanish Landing Park, south toward the Working Waterfront, and a waterside promenade loop around the G Street Mole.

Existing waterfront open spaces, such as Tuna Harbor Park, Ruocco Park, and Embarcadero Marina Park North, provide recreational opportunities and expansive views of the water. The continuation of the visitor-serving commercial uses will serve as an anchor for the Embarcadero, providing dining and shopping attractions. Pedestrian linkages from the upland areas will continue to provide access to the waterfront, making this a lively activity center for residents and visitors alike. The existing commercial fishing uses at Tuna Harbor Basin, including the fish processing facility, the marina, and the piers, will honor the long-standing maritime and commercial fishing legacy of this area and allowing opportunities for visitors to witness the commercial fishing activities firsthand. Commercial fishing uses will continue to use and maintain the existing fish unloading dock, with direct, unrestricted access to joint use of the pier/dockside facilities.

### 5.3.3(B) Special Allowances

No special allowances are included for the Central Embarcadero Subdistrict.

### 5.3.3(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access, coastal access, visitor-serving commercial uses, and commercial fishing facilities. The Subdistrict, which is mostly made up of Seaport Village, shall remain as existing conditions with the exception of maintenance, such as, without limitation, roof replacements, painting, resurfacing of facades, mechanical equipment upgrades, and tenant improvements to the existing structures and the addition of activating uses like live music, outdoor dining, etc. (see PMPU *Chapter 6, Plan Implementation and Development Conformance*). Except the District may allow for the redevelopment of the existing restaurant on the G Street Mole. In addition, modification to or replacement-in-kind of existing commercial fishing facilities is allowed.

#### 5.3.3(C)-I Landside Access

##### Roadway Improvements

**PD3.45** Reconfigure the North Harbor Drive/West Harbor Drive ~~right-of-way~~roadway to accommodate all modes of travel while allowing for:

- a. **<AP>** Two general travel lanes north of Market Street;
- b. **<AP>** Four general travel lanes south of Market Street;
- c. **<AP>** Bayfront circulator stops, including potential dedicated transit lane;
- d. Multi-use path north of Market Street;

- e. Landscaping; and
- f. Curbside management program, including:
  - 1. Dedicated short-term parking, and longer term Americans with Disabilities Act accessible parking;
  - 2. Passenger, taxi, and ride-share loading areas; and
  - 3. Tenant servicing on the west side of Harbor Drive.

**PD3.46** Improve the efficiency and safety of the intersection at G Street and North Harbor Drive by consolidating the two existing crosswalks into a single crossing, with vehicular traffic to be signalized at that intersection.

#### **G Street Mole**

**PD3.47** On the G Street Mole, maintain the existing waterside promenade.

### **5.3.3(C)-II Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses**

#### **Retail and Restaurant**

**PD3.48** The District may allow for the redevelopment of the existing restaurant on the G Street Mole.

### **5.3.3(C)-III Commercial Fishing Facilities**

#### **Commercial Fishing**

**PD3.49** The District shall allow permittees of development to modify, or replace in-kind, existing commercial fishing facilities in this subdistrict provided there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

### **5.3.3(D) Development Standards**

The following standards apply to development in the Central Embarcadero Subdistrict. The standards reflect existing conditions and uses.

#### **5.3.3(D)-I Public Realm Standards**

##### **Pathways**

**PD3.50** The existing waterside promenade of 20 feet, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.10*, is reflective of the existing intensity of adjacent land uses as of the effective date of the Port Master Plan Update.

**Figure PD3.10 Cross-Section of Existing Central Embarcadero Waterside Promenade**

## Views

**PD3.51** Preserve scenic vista areas in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.4*:

- a. Bayside of G Street Mole;
- b. View of Tuna Harbor; and
- c. Along the waterfront south of Ruocco Park and north of Market Pier.

### 5.3.3(D)-II Building Standards

#### Structure Height and Scale

**PD3.52** With the exception of the existing restaurant on G Street Mole that has a maximum height of 45 feet, the PMPU proposes the continuation of existing conditions.

## 5.3.4 South Embarcadero Subdistrict

### 5.3.4(A) Vision

*Provide a mix of convention center support services, coastal recreation areas, activating features, and programmed activities so that visitors have multiple opportunities to access and enjoy the area.*

The vision for this subdistrict is an easily accessible area that provide an expansion of the San Diego Convention Center, as previously approved by the Board of Port Commissioners and California Coastal Commission, a mix of convention center uses and support services, coastal recreation areas, activating features, and programmed activities so that visitors have multiple opportunities to access and enjoy the area. The intensity of commercial development is expected to increase to accommodate new hotel rooms and retail space, and recreational enhancements are planned to offer coastal access and enhance the visitor experience in the subdistrict's recreation open spaces. In addition, the performance venue in Embarcadero Marina Park South is a unique feature of this subdistrict, and low-cost visitor-serving opportunities will continue to be a part of the venue's programming to encourage visitors to stay and enjoy this area.

Additionally, there has been interest in improving mobility for all modes, especially pedestrians, in this subdistrict. While not in the District's jurisdiction, one area of opportunity includes Market Street between West Harbor Drive and Columbia Street and providing a pedestrian scramble or roundabout at the West Harbor Drive/Market Street intersection, in coordination with the City of San Diego.

Planned improvements proposed in the subdistrict focus on water and land mobility connections, such as improved transit through integration of the bayfront circulator route and road improvements and reconfigurations to accommodate vehicular traffic and increase bicycle and pedestrian connectivity. Enhancements to the water mobility system through improvements to

the existing water-based transfer points, a new water-based transfer point, and short-term public docking will improve waterside access to and from the subdistrict. Additional recreational boat berthing will increase capacity for recreational vessels in the marina. Proposed public access improvements include accessibility enhancements at the South Embarcadero public access mole pier, a continuous waterside promenade throughout the subdistrict, and preserving scenic views from the shoreline. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

The South Embarcadero Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. This subdistrict also includes standards to address special allowances for unique situations in this area.

### 5.3.4(B) Special Allowances

The following special allowances, consistent with *WLU Goal 2 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)*, address unique situations in the South Embarcadero Subdistrict.

#### Embarcadero Marina Park South Programming

**PD3.53** The permanent performance venue located in Embarcadero Marina Park South shall remain open to the public 85 percent of the year, except for the performance stage, back-of-house facilities, pavilions, and box office, which will be unavailable to the public at all times. No physical or visual barriers to public access shall be present during the 85 percent of the year when the permanent venue is open to the public. As part of the annual operation of the permanent performance venue, low-cost visitor-serving opportunities shall include some combination of reduced admission pricing, free rehearsals, community events, and public educational programming offered free of charge to the general public.

### 5.3.4(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access, coastal access, and visitor-serving commercial uses.

#### 5.3.4(C)-I Landside Access

##### Mobility Hubs

**PD3.54** Modify, or replace in-kind, the existing Local Gateway Mobility Hub near the Convention Center, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.3*. The mobility hub shall:



- a. Meet the criteria for a Local Gateway Mobility Hub, in accordance with *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*; and
- b. Connect to nearby water-based transfer points by providing wayfinding and pathway connections.

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See Section 4.1 (*Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*) for more information about mobility hubs.

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### Bayfront Circulator

**PD3.55** Develop and operate a bayfront circulator to provide connections between the Shelter Island, Harbor Island, and Embarcadero Planning Districts. The District may expand the summer shuttle service that operates along Harbor Drive to establish year-round connections.

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See Section 3.2.3(C) (*Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element*) for more information about the bayfront circulator.

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### Roadway Improvements

~~**PD3.56 <AP>** Support Market Street closure between West Harbor Drive and Columbia Street, and provide a pedestrian scramble or roundabout at the West Harbor Drive/Market Street intersection, if determined feasible following coordination with the adjacent jurisdiction.~~

**PD3.567** Reconfigure West Harbor Drive/East Harbor Drive between the Harbor Drive/ Market Street intersection and Park Boulevard to more efficiently accommodate all modes of travel while allowing for:

- a. ~~<AP>~~ Four general travel lanes between Market Street and Park Boulevard;
- b. ~~<AP>~~ APotential dedicated transit lane(s), including bayfront circulator stops; and
- c. A multi-use path connecting to Martin Luther King Jr. Promenade.

**PD3.578** Enhance Park Boulevard bayward of Harbor Drive to facilitate access to the water.

**PD3.589** Reconfigure the Convention Way geometry to enable the consolidation of development parcel(s).

### Recreation Open Space

~~**PD3.5960**~~ Add at least 11.1 acres of Recreation Open Space as part of the expanded Convention Center, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.2*. The Recreation Open Space shall include:

- a. Approximately 4.80 acres at-grade;



- b. Approximately 6.30 acres above-grade, which consists of the following:
  1. An approximately 5-acre park on the rooftop of the expanded convention center that shall be completed before issuance of a final certificate of occupancy for the San Diego Convention Center Expansion, and shall be publicly accessible approximately 85 percent of the year;
  2. At least six access points from the ground level, including access from elevators, as well as an approximately 1.3-acre inclined walkway from the ground-level to the rooftop; and
  3. At least five scenic vista areas, which shall face the Bay.

**PD3.601** Introduce up to six activating features, two of which may be pavilions, in Embarcadero Marina Park South and along the waterside promenade, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*:

- a. At least one activating feature should be sited to face the bayward side of the Convention Center.
- b. Activating features shall be dispersed throughout the Recreation Open Space
- c. Pavilions may be sited as single buildings or in pairs.

#### **5.3.4(C)-II Coastal Access**

##### **Water-Based Transfer Points and Short-Term Public Docking**

**PD3.612** Modify, or replace-in-kind, existing water-based transfer points in the locations generally depicted in *Figure PD3.3* and as described below:

- a. At the northwest end of the basin south of Embarcadero Marina Park South; and
- b. At the northeast end of the basin south of Embarcadero Marina Park South.

**PD 3.62 Relocate the water transit center (used for harbor excursion boats, water taxis, ferries) to the west, onto the former Spinnaker Hotel site. In the relocated water transit center, include a public plaza (minimum 1,900 square feet) east of the relocated water transit building, and a public parking lot with at least 12 short-term public parking spaces adjacent to the water transit center.**

**PD3.63 <AP>** Develop water-based transfer points in the locations generally depicted in *Figure PD3.3* and as described below:

- a. ~~<AP>~~ At the northeast corner of the Marriott Marina; and
- b. At the South Embarcadero public access mole pier.

**PD3.64 <AP>** Develop up to two short-term public docking slips in association with recreational marina-related facilities, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.3*.

### Piers

**PD3.65** Enhance the South Embarcadero public access mole pier by adding perimeter railings and seating and other improvements required to make the pier publicly accessible.

### Recreational Marina Facilities

**PD3.66** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing recreational marina-related facilities in the subdistrict, provided there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

**PD3.67 <AP>** Develop a new marina with up to 30 recreational boat berthing vessel slips and associated recreational marina-related facilities, southeast of the South Embarcadero public access mole pier, to accommodate various-sized vessels.

**PD3.68 <AP>** Develop up to 35 additional recreational boat berthing vessel slips in association with existing recreational marina-related facilities in the subdistrict, to accommodate various sized vessels.

### 5.3.4(C)-III Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses

#### Convention Center

**PD3.69** Develop a third phase of the regional convention center to provide contiguous expansion, including up to 400,000 additional square feet of exhibit area, meeting rooms, and ballrooms; 560,000 additional square feet of support spaces; and approximately 15,000 additional square feet of visitor-serving uses.

#### Retail, Restaurant and Overnight Accommodations

**PD3.70** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing retail and/or restaurant, to the same or lesser size, and in the same general footprint in the Commercial Recreation-designated area in this subdistrict.

**PD3.71** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing hotel rooms, including associated retail, restaurant and/or meeting space, to the same or lesser size, and in the same general footprint in the Commercial Recreation-designated area in this subdistrict.

**PD3.72 <AP>** Develop up to 600 hotel rooms (100 net new rooms above the number of rooms approved under the previously certified Port Master Plan in 2013), with 2,500 additional square feet of associated retail and restaurant, and/or 55,000 additional square feet of meeting space along Harbor Drive.

### 5.3.4(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development within the South Embarcadero Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for

development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features.

#### *5.3.4(D)-I Public Realm Standards*

##### *Pathways*

**PD3.73** Provide a continuous waterside promenade, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.11*, to offer public coastal access along the waterfront in accordance with the requirements in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and the following standards:

- a. Waterside promenades shall have a minimum width of 30 feet.
- b. If minimum width is not physically possible because of existing features, such as roadways, the promenade shall be not less than 24 feet wide in such areas.
- c. The waterside promenade shall incorporate a multi-use path, which should be located on the landside side of the promenade.
- d. Where provided, amenity zones shall be located on the waterside of the waterside promenade.

#### *Figure PD3.11 Cross-Section of South Embarcadero Waterside Promenade*

##### *Views*

**PD3.74** Preserve scenic vista areas in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.4*:

- a. View of the Marriott Marina from the waterside promenade, west of the Convention Center;
- b. View of the Bay, from the fishing pier at Embarcadero Marina Park South;
- c. View of the Bay, from the South Embarcadero public access mole pier; and
- d. Five scenic vista areas on the rooftop of the expanded Convention Center, as specified in PD3.60(b)(3).

**PD3.75** Preserve the Park Boulevard View Corridor Extension, as generally depicted in *Figure PD3.4*, to protect views from public rights-of-way in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

#### *5.3.4(D)-II Building Standards*

There are no building standards specified in the South Embarcadero Subdistrict.

# Planning District 4

## 5.4.1 Existing Setting

Located south of downtown San Diego, the Working Waterfront Planning District largely serves as a strategic regional, State, and federal port of entry. It is a highly productive consolidation of marine terminal and maritime services and industrial land uses, facilitating maritime trade and providing large-scale coastal-dependent industrial activities with direct access to heavy rail service and deep-water berthing. This planning district includes water and land uses supporting a range of coastal-dependent maritime trade operations and water-based commerce with a competitive and sustainable freight movement system. It provides high-quality jobs in goods movement and in shipbuilding and ship repair for maritime and national defense interests. This planning district is divided into three subdistricts: Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal, Cesar Chavez Park, and Harbor Drive Industrial. *Figure PD4.1* shows the subdistricts that make up the Working Waterfront Planning District.

The Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal Subdistrict includes eight deep-water berths that can accommodate four large ships and facilitate a variety of cargo. The Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal is connected to the regional rail and roadway network, which provides critical connections and allows the transportation of cargo. Historically, the terminal has focused on the following cargo types: dry bulk, liquid bulk, refrigerated and nonrefrigerated containers, and multipurpose/break bulk.

The Cesar Chavez Park Subdistrict, nestled between the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal and maritime services and industrial uses, was developed in collaboration with the City of San Diego's adjacent Barrio Logan community. Cesar Chavez Park and the adjacent Cesar Chavez Pedestrian Pier provide valuable public access to the Bay and visitor-serving amenities along the District's comprehensive open space network. The park and pier provide views of the working waterfront maritime activities, the San Diego-Coronado Bridge (also known as State Route 75), and the Bay.

The Harbor Drive Industrial Subdistrict is located along Harbor Drive, south of the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal, and includes maritime services and industrial uses that support regional commerce and the U.S. Navy, such as shipbuilding and ship repair.

### 5.4.1(A) Water and Land Use Designations

The water and land use designations for the Working Waterfront Planning District are shown in *Figure PD4.2*. The acreage of each water and land use designation is summarized in *Table PD4.1*.

### 5.4.1(B) Coastal Access Maps

Figure PD4.3 and Figure PD4.4 provide additional information to illustrate the planned improvements and public realm standards related to coastal access, including mobility, views, and pathways in the planning district.

#### [Figure PD4.1 Working Waterfront Planning District Location and Context](#)

Table PD4.1 Working Waterfront Planning District Water and Land Use Acreages

WATER USES	ACRES
Industrial and Deep Water Berthing	114.50
Subtotal - Water Uses	114.50
LAND USES	ACRES
Institutional / Roadway	16.04
Marine Terminal	105.62
Maritime Services and Industrial	127.40
Recreation Open Space	4.63
Subtotal - Land Uses	253.69
Total – Water and Land Uses	368.19

#### [Figure PD4.2 Working Waterfront Planning District: Water and Land Uses](#)

#### [Figure PD4.3 Working Waterfront Planning District - Coastal Access: Mobility](#)

#### [Figure PD4.4 Working Waterfront Planning District - Coastal Access: Views and Pathways](#)

### 5.4.2 Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal Subdistrict

#### 5.4.2(A) Vision

*A modern marine terminal that serves as a vital, global gateway for imports and exports supported by safe, efficient, and environmentally sensitive operations and technology.*

The vision for this subdistrict is a modern marine terminal that serves as a vital global gateway for imports and exports, with dedicated mobility connections to access the terminal, enhanced infrastructure that provides convenient and safe access to jobs, and safe public access for pedestrians and bicyclists. Modifications to modernize the marine terminal will help to optimize sustainable terminal operations while ensuring that it remains flexible and responsive to future market conditions and the environment. The modifications will include upgraded facilities and a competitive and sustainable freight movement system that handles cargo in an efficient, safe, and environmentally responsible way.

Planned improvements in the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal Subdistrict will add new or enhance existing mobility connections to allow for safe public access for pedestrians and bicyclists, as well as roadway reconfigurations and improvements, often through interagency coordination, for improved efficiency for truck and goods movement. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

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The Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. There are no special allowances identified in this subdistrict.

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#### **5.4.2(B) Special Allowances**

No special allowances are included for the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal Subdistrict.

#### **5.4.2(C) Planned Improvements**

##### **5.4.2(C)-I Landside Access**

##### **Roadway Improvements**

**PD4.1** Modify the entire segment of northbound and southbound Harbor Drive within the District's jurisdiction by:

- a. Providing a multi-use pathway; and
- b. **<AP>** Including one "flexible" lane in each direction that is dedicated for trucks, transit buses, and/or shuttles with an information technology system (or similar technology) and signalization improvements that can be modified or adjusted during peak and nonpeak hours between the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal's back gate and Cesar Chavez Parkway.

**PD4.2** Coordinate with transportation agencies and adjacent jurisdictions to reconfigure portions of Harbor Drive outside the District's jurisdiction to implement roadway improvements consistent with the improvements described in PD4.1 supporting improved efficiency and safety for vehicular traffic, goods movement, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

**PD4.3** Coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions to provide appropriate signage to identify designated truck routes.

**PD4.4** Coordinate with the City of San Diego to ensure that truck route requirements and truck parking prohibitions in adjacent neighborhoods are followed.

### **5.4.2(D) Development Standards**

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development and required public realm features, as well as the movement of goods to, from, and through Tidelands.

#### **5.4.2(D)-I Public Realm Standards**

##### **Views**

**PD4.5** To ensure that the scenic vista areas identified for the Cesar Chavez Park Subdistrict in standards PD4.17 and PD4.18 are preserved, and visual quality is protected, permanent devices and/or dry docks intended to lift vessels from the water for service or repair at the Crosby Street Pier shall be limited in size, bulk, and scale to ensure that there are no adverse impacts on these designated vista areas.

#### **5.4.2(D)-II Goods Movement Standards**

##### **Freight Movement**

**PD4.6** Occupants, tenants, and permittees at the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal shall use designated truck routes for goods movement to, from, and through the planning district.

##### **Sustainable Freight and Shipping Methods**

**PD4.7** Development, including operations, shall implement the emissions reductions goals of the California Sustainable Freight Action Plan or similar, future plans by implementing the measures below. Such improvements may be planned, designed, and implemented by third parties through partnerships or leases with the District, subject to the discretion of BPC:

- a. Continue to implement a vessel speed reduction program for operations, occupants, tenants, and permittees at the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal; and
- b. Require development on the terminal to implement electrification or other improvements to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels, reduce criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions, and demonstrate consistency with State goals and requirements, which may include:
  1. Developing a compilation of improvements, such as installation of electric infrastructure to support on-terminal cargo-handling equipment and shore power;
  2. Developing on-site renewable energy production and battery storage consistent with State goals and requirements and preferably ahead of schedule, where feasible;



3. Developing infrastructure for zero-emission vehicles and trucks consistent with State goals and requirements and preferably ahead of schedule, where feasible;
4. Developing a program that phases in the use of zero-emission vehicles and trucks, including drayage trucks and specialized heavy trucks by District occupants, tenants, and permittees at the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal consistent with State goals and requirements and preferably ahead of schedule, where feasible; and
5. Supporting implementation of pilot programs or demonstration projects that advance deployment of zero-emission equipment, vehicles, and trucks.

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Refer to *ECO Goal 2 and ECO Goal 3 (Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element)* and *EJ Goal 3 (Chapter 3.5, Environmental Justice Element)* for more information about Baywide pollution reduction measures.

For more information about the District's MCAS, please see *Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element*. The MCAS is not part of this Plan but this Plan supports the MCAS and aligns with it.

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**PD4.8** Expand shore power capabilities at the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal as adjacent utility upgrades occur.

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#### **Vessel Speed Reduction Program**

Several District programs focus on decreasing emissions from freight transportation, including by reducing the speed of ocean-going vessels traveling off the coast of San Diego. For policies supporting sustainable freight strategies and clean vessel technologies, refer to *M Goal 2 (Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element)*.

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#### **Dry Bulk Goods Conveyance**

**PD4.9** Implement best available control and retrofit technologies for conveyor systems and bulk discharge unloaders, for future dry bulk operations associated with the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal, in accordance with regional air pollution control district requirements.

#### **Parking**

**PD4.10** District occupants, tenants, and permittees at the Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal shall collectively, or individually, establish an off-site parking strategy to ensure that workers, vendors, and/or visitors at the Terminal do not adversely affect adjacent areas, including public parking at Cesar Chavez Park.

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Refer to Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element for policies related to parking, mobility hubs, and transportation demand management on Tidelands.

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### 5.4.3 Cesar Chavez Park Subdistrict

#### 5.4.3(A) Vision

*Protect and enhance recreation and public access opportunities at Cesar Chavez Park.*

The vision for the Cesar Chavez Park Subdistrict is to preserve the existing recreational character of the area, while providing better accessibility to the public, through enhanced water and land mobility connections and infrastructure improvements that provide physical and visual public access opportunities at Cesar Chavez Park.

Planned improvements in this subdistrict will maintain and expand existing mobility connections to allow for safe public access for pedestrians, bicyclists, and vehicular traffic, including the addition of a water-based transfer point. Public access improvements will also consist of measures to enhance the visitor experience at Cesar Chavez Park and Cesar Chavez Parkway, such as wayfinding and walkability improvements. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

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The Cesar Chavez Park Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. There are no special allowances identified in this subdistrict.

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#### 5.4.3(B) Special Allowances

No special allowances are included for the Cesar Chavez Park Subdistrict.

#### 5.4.3(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access and coastal access.

### 5.4.3(C)-I Landside Access

#### Roadway Improvements

**PD4.11 <AP>** Modify Cesar Chavez Parkway to accommodate vehicular traffic while allowing for pedestrian, bicycle, and mobility enhancements. This includes partnering with adjacent jurisdictions to support urban greening efforts, such as walkability improvements, enhanced tree canopy, and stormwater treatment opportunities, consistent with the City of San Diego's planned Bay to Park link along Cesar Chavez Parkway between 25th Street and Cesar Chavez Park.

#### Public Access

**PD4.12** Modify, or replace in-kind, pathways to Cesar Chavez Park and the Cesar Chavez Pedestrian Pier, and expand public access by providing a connection to the Bayshore Bikeway.

**PD4.13** Collaborate with adjacent jurisdictions to improve rail and road crossings for pedestrians and bicycles, including to and from Barrio Logan Trolley Station and to and from Cesar Chavez Park, to increase safety and prioritize active transportation users through the provision of high-visibility crosswalks and designated controlled crossings.

**PD4.14** Incorporate interpretive signage and wayfinding in the scenic vista area on the Cesar Chavez Pedestrian Pier to guide safe public viewing of the waterfront.

### 5.4.3(C)-II Coastal Access

#### Water-Based Transfer Point

**PD4.15 <AP>** Develop a water-based transfer point at the Cesar Chavez Pedestrian Pier, as generally depicted in *Figure PD4.3*.

#### Step-Down Areas

**PD4.16** Provide direct, physical access from Cesar Chavez Park to the water via step-down areas or support other opportunities that restore or enhance ecological value, and to enable the public to touch the water. As part of the effort, barriers shall be installed to ensure public safety by prohibiting interference with the deep-water berthing and navigation channel.

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Please refer to *Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element* and *Chapter 3.5 Environmental Justice Element*, for supportive policies on ecological opportunity areas and restoring or enhancing ecological value in areas on Tidelands that may also provide coastal access or environmental education benefits.

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### 5.4.3(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the Cesar Chavez Park Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development and required public realm features.

#### 5.4.3(D)-I Public Realm Standards

##### Views

**PD4.17** Preserve scenic vista areas in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD4.4*:

- a. View of the Bay from the promenade along Cesar Chavez Park, north of the Cesar Chavez Pedestrian Pier; and
- b. View of the Bay from the western end of the Cesar Chavez Pedestrian Pier.

**PD4.18** Permanent above water vessel repair shall not affect views from designated scenic vista areas.

**PD4.19** Develop additional urban greening features to Cesar Chavez Park to establish an enhanced buffer between the park and industrial uses, where feasible.

### 5.4.4 Harbor Drive Industrial Subdistrict

#### 5.4.4(A) Vision

*A premier and high-performing center for shipbuilding and ship repair for the defense and maritime industries.*

The vision for this subdistrict is a premier and high-performing center for shipbuilding and ship repair for the defense and maritime industries, with dedicated mobility connections to access this center and enhanced infrastructure that provides convenient and safe access to jobs. This includes upgraded facilities and a competitive and sustainable freight movement system that handles cargo in an efficient, safe, and environmentally responsible way.

Planned improvements in this subdistrict will add new or enhance existing mobility connections to allow for safe public access for pedestrians and bicyclists, as well as roadway improvements for improved efficiency for truck and transit movement. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

The Harbor Drive Industrial Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. There are no special allowances identified in this subdistrict.

#### **5.4.4(B) Special Allowances**

No special allowances are included for the Harbor Drive Industrial Subdistrict.

#### **5.4.4(C) Planned Improvements**

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access.

##### **5.4.4(C)-I Landside Access**

##### **Roadway Improvements**

**PD4.2019** Modify the entire segment of northbound and southbound Harbor Drive within the District's jurisdiction by:

- a. Providing a multi-use pathway;
- b. **<AP>** Modifying northbound and southbound Harbor Drive to include one "flexible" lane in each direction, that is dedicated for trucks, transit buses, and/or shuttles, with an information technology system (or similar technology) and signalization improvements that can be modified and/or adjusted during peak and nonpeak hours between Schley Street and 32nd Street; and
- c. Developing additional bus/truck loading, parking, and queueing areas to facilitate better drop-off movements at Belt Street and Sampson Street.

#### **5.4.4(D) Development Standards**

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the Harbor Drive Industrial Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development, as well as the movement of goods to, from, and through the Tidelands.

##### **5.4.4(D)-I Goods Movement Standards**

##### **Sustainable Shipyards**

**PD4.219** Development shall be required to invest in electrification or other improvements on-site to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels, reduce criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions, and demonstrate consistency with State goals and requirements, which may include investment in a compilation of improvements, such as installation of electric infrastructure to support equipment and operations on-site.

### Truck Routes

**PD4.2~~21~~** District occupants, tenants, and permittees shall use designated truck routes to, from, and through the planning district.

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Refer to *Chapter 3.2 Mobility Element* for more policies related to designated truck routes.

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**PD4.2~~32~~** Coordinate with the City of San Diego to ensure that truck route requirements and truck parking prohibitions in adjacent neighborhoods are followed.

### Parking

**PD4.2~~43~~** Implement parking solutions, which may include a multi-phased approach, including the following:

- a. District occupants, tenants, and permittees at the Harbor Drive Industrial Subdistrict shall collectively or individually establish an off-site parking strategy to ensure that workers do not adversely affect adjacent areas.
- b. Coordinate with the City of San Diego and other regional partners to address workforce parking, including implementing a shared parking facility or other parking solutions, for public off-street parking.

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Refer to *ECO Goal 2* and *ECO Goal 3 (Chapter 3.3, Ecology Element)* and *EJ Goal 3 (Chapter 3.5, Environmental Justice)* for more information about Baywide pollution reduction measures.

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# Planning District 5

## 5.5.1 National City Bayfront

The National City Bayfront Planning District (PD5) and associated use designations have not been included and are not a part of this master plan update. These existing planning districts and associated use designations were not revised or readopted as part of the Port Master Plan Update. Excerpts from the current Port Master Plan pertaining to National City Bayfront are included as part of Appendix B for informational purposes only.

At the time of publication of this Final Draft Plan, the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and associated Port Master Plan Amendment for the National City Bayfront Planning District, the project often referred to as the “National City Balanced Plan,” has been certified and adopted, respectively, by the BPC and Port Master Plan Amendment has been submitted to CCC for its consideration. The previously certified Port Master Plan National City Bayfront Planning District (formerly PD5) text and Precise Plan is included as Appendix B, for reference, and will be updated when the pending amendment is certified by the CCC.~~At the time of publication of this Draft, the National City Bayfront Planning District, the project often referred to as the “National City Balanced Plan”, is in the environmental compliance process. Notice of Preparation for an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) that covers an area near the southern end of this planning district has been issued. That EIR’s timeline assumes a certified EIR prior to the completion of the Port Master Plan Update Program EIR. As such, the National City Bayfront Planning District will be addressed in a PMPA, later.~~



# Planning District 6

## 5.6.1 Chula Vista Bayfront

The Chula Vista Bayfront Planning District (PD6) and associated use designations have not been included and are not a part of this master plan update. These existing planning districts and associated use designations were not revised or readopted as part of the Port Master Plan Update. Excerpts from the current Port Master Plan pertaining to Chula Vista Bayfront are included as part of Appendix B for informational purposes only.

The bayfront area of the Chula Vista Bayfront Planning District (currently PD7 but proposed to be PD6 in the updated Port Master Plan) has already undergone an extensive update and planning process, known as the Chula Vista Bayfront Master Plan (CVBMP). The Environmental Impact Report and the Port Master Plan Amendment for CVBMP were approved by the District in 2010 and certified by the California Coastal Commission in 2012.

# Planning District 7

## 5.7.1 Existing Setting

The South Bay Planning District includes both water and land areas at the southern end of San Diego Bay. Located adjacent to the San Diego Bay National Wildlife Refuge, the planning district offers a diverse range of natural resources and ecosystems. A portion of the Bayshore Bikeway near the planning district offers both physical and visual access to the Bay. The location and context of the South Bay Planning District is shown in *Figure PD7.1*.

### 5.7.1(A) Vision

*Preserve the existing coastal and intertidal habitats and natural resources in the South Bay, through complementary restoration and enhancement activities, while improving public access and view opportunities.*

The vision for the South Bay Planning District is to preserve the existing coastal and intertidal habitats and natural resources in this area, through habitat restoration and creation activities. Maintaining the connection between the Bayshore Bikeway and Tidelands is also a part of the vision, along with improving public access opportunities through views and linkages for the enjoyment of the Bay's natural beauty. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this planning district, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

Given the natural character of this planning district, no special allowances, coastal access requirements, or development standards are identified for the district. See the Water and Land Use Element, as well as the Ecology Element, for specific policies related to conservation, preservation, and mitigation.

### 5.7.1(B) Water and Land Use Designations

The water and land use designations for the South Bay Planning District are shown in *Figure PD7.2*. The acreage of each water and land use designation is summarized in *Table PD7.1*.

[Figure PD7.1 South Bay Planning District Location and Context](#)

[Table PD7.1 South Bay Planning District Water and Land Use Acreages](#)

<b>WATER USES</b>	<b>ACRES</b>
Conservation / Intertidal	210.53
Subtotal - Water Uses	210.53
<b>LAND USES</b>	<b>ACRES</b>
Institutional / Roadway	1.45
Subtotal - Land Uses	1.45
Total – Water and Land Uses	211.98

[Figure PD7.2 South Bay Planning District: Water and Land Uses](#)

# Planning District 8

## 5.8.1 Existing Setting

The Imperial Beach Oceanfront Planning District includes retail, restaurant, and open space uses. Beach- and water-based recreational activities, community beach festivals, and special events are among the public access opportunities available along the shoreline. The sandy ocean beach is a prominent public amenity and natural physical asset, and the Imperial Beach Pier provides visitors with fishing opportunities, expansive views, and commercial recreation facilities. The location and context of the Imperial Beach Oceanfront Planning District are shown in *Figure PD8.1*. There are no subdistricts in this planning district.

### 5.8.1(A) Water and Land Use Designations

The water and land use designations for the Imperial Beach Oceanfront Planning District are shown in *Figure PD8.2*. The acreage of each water and land use designation is summarized in *Table PD8.1*.

### 5.8.1(B) Coastal Access Maps

*Figure PD8.3* and *Figure PD8.4* provide additional information to illustrate the planned improvements and public realm standards related to coastal access, including mobility, views, and pathways in the planning district.

### 5.8.1(C) Vision

*A prominent public destination with safe coastal access and opportunities for visitors to explore the area and enjoy spectacular ocean views.*

Development intensity is proposed to increase in this planning district to accommodate additional visitor-serving uses and potential aquaculture opportunities. Safe public access will continue to be integrated into new development to enhance physical and visual access and recreation opportunities, as well as provide improved pedestrian features for visitors. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this planning district, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

Planned improvements for the Imperial Beach Oceanfront Planning District are intended to add new or enhance existing amenities, such as retail, restaurant, and activating features that serve beach visitors, as well as expand Imperial Beach Pier to provide additional public and shoreside open space. Public access improvements will include additional bicycle parking, recreational opportunities, and installation of pedestrian and overwater lighting at the Imperial Beach Pier and Pier Plaza.

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The Imperial Beach Oceanfront Planning District planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. There are no special allowances identified in this subdistrict.

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#### [Figure PD8.1 Imperial Beach Oceanfront Planning District Location and Context](#)

#### [Table PD8.1 Imperial Beach Oceanfront Planning District Water and Land Use Acreages](#)

WATER USES	ACRES
Open Bay / Water	402.03
Subtotal - Water Uses	402.03
LAND USES	ACRES
Commercial Recreation	1.05
Institutional / Roadway	.13
Recreation Open Space	.95
Subtotal - Land Uses	2.13
Total – Water and Land Uses	404.16

#### [Figure PD8.2 Imperial Beach Oceanfront Planning District: Water and Land Uses](#)

#### [Figure PD8.3 Imperial Beach Oceanfront Planning District - Coastal Access: Mobility](#)

#### [Figure PD8.4 Imperial Beach Oceanfront Planning District - Coastal Access: Views and Pathways](#)

### 5.8.1(D) Special Allowances

No special allowances are included for the Imperial Beach Oceanfront Planning District.

### 5.8.1(E) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access, coastal access, and visitor-serving commercial uses.

### 5.8.1(E)-I Landside Access

#### Mobility Hubs

**PD8.1** Develop a Connector Mobility Hub in the vicinity of Seacoast Drive and Elkwood Avenue, as generally depicted in *Figure PD8.3*.

- a. The mobility hub shall meet the criteria for Connector Mobility Hub, or larger hub, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

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See *Section 4.1 (Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards)* for more information about mobility hubs.

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#### Imperial Beach Pier and Pier Plaza

**PD8.2** Modify public access to the shoreline, oceanfront, and Imperial Beach Pier to include wayfinding signage and pedestrian lighting.

**PD8.3** Develop bicycle parking at the Imperial Beach Pier Plaza.

#### Public Services Building

**PD8.4** Allow the public services facility (Dempsey Holder Safety Center), south of Pier Plaza, to remain.

#### Recreation Open Space

**PD8.5** Maintain existing public amenities at Dunes Park at Daisy Avenue.

**PD8.6** Develop up to ~~three~~ two activating features in Dunes Park, one of which may be a pavilion, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

### 5.8.1(E)-II Coastal Access

#### Imperial Beach Pier and Pier Plaza

**PD8.7** Maintain contiguous coastal access along the perimeter of the pier.

**PD8.8** Provide a 150-foot-wide pier safety zone in the ocean, from both sides of the pier, to separate swimmers, surfers, and watercraft from the potential hazards of submerged obstructions, collisions with pier pilings, and entanglement with fishing hooks and lines.

**PD8.9** Modify the Imperial Beach Pier and Pier Plaza, and associated visitor-serving uses, as a public destination and prominent viewing area. Modifications include, but are not limited to, the following improvements:

- a. Provide development that serves beach visitors, such as seasonal activating features and recreational equipment rental, along the length of the pier;
- b. Install overwater lighting on the pier, which shall be designed to promote environmental sensitivity (e.g., minimum necessary, shielded, directed downward, and on a sensor); and/or
- c. Expand the pier, as needed and as feasible, to provide additional public and shoreside open space in the area.

### 5.8.1(E)-III Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses

#### Retail and Restaurant

**PD8.10** Modify, or replace in-kind, the existing visitor-serving commercial uses in the Pier Plaza building.

**PD8.11** **<AP>** Modify, or replace in-kind, the existing pier building, with a potential increase of up to 3,000 additional square feet of retail and/or retail with restaurant space, to improve visual and physical access at the western end of the pier.

**PD8.12** On the Palm Avenue and Elkwood Avenue sites designated Commercial Recreation, develop up to 15,000 additional square feet of:

- a. **<AP>** Retail and/or retail with restaurant space; or
- b. Restaurant space.

### 5.8.1(F) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the Imperial Beach Oceanfront Planning District. The standards provide requirements for development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features or buildings and structures.

#### 5.8.1(F)-I Public Realm Standards

##### Views

**PD8.13** Preserve scenic vista areas in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations, as generally depicted in *Figure PD8.4*:

- a. View of the ocean to the north, from the north side of the Imperial Beach Pier;
- b. View of the ocean to the south, from the south side of the Imperial Beach Pier; and
- c. View of the ocean to the west, from the west end of the Imperial Beach Pier.



### *5.8.1(F)-II Building Standards*

#### **Structure Height**

**PD8.14** The following standards for structure height apply:

- a. Structures, other than those on the Imperial Beach Pier, shall not exceed 30 feet, and structures shall not have more than three stories; and
- b. On the Imperial Beach Pier, structures shall not exceed 26 feet from the deck of the pier, and structures shall have no more than one story.

#### **Parking**

**PD8.15** Collaborate with the City of Imperial Beach to implement parking solutions related to public off-street parking.

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# Planning District 9

## 5.9.1 Existing Setting

There are three subdistricts in the Silver Strand Planning District: State Park Basin, Crown Isle, and Grand Caribe Isle and South Cays. *Figure PD9.1* shows the location and context of the subdistricts that make up this planning district.

The State Park Basin Subdistrict (State Park Basin) primarily consists of the water areas in Crown Cove, on the bayside of the Silver Strand, directly east of the Pacific Ocean side of Silver Strand State Beach. A variety of recreational activities are provided on the shore of the cove, including walking along nature trails, enjoying expansive views of the Bay, and bird watching. Natural wildlife habitat partially composed of native plants is one of the highlights that visitors can enjoy along the water's edge. The Crown Cove Aquatic Center, which offers recreational activities, such as paddling, sailing, kayaking, surfing, and safe boating education, is located on the shore. Southwestern College operates the aquatic center at Silver Strand State Beach through a collaboration with the California Department of Parks and Recreation and California Division of Boating and Waterways.

The Crown Cove Anchorage (A-7) also provides transient docking and mooring for boaters. The Crown Isle Subdistrict (Crown Isle) includes the small land mass on the east side of the Silver Strand that is connected by Coronado Bay Road. This subdistrict features visitor-serving commercial amenities, including hotels and restaurants, as well as recreational boat berthing marinas. It is surrounded by water and features expansive views of San Diego Bay. Piers and docks extend into the subdistrict from private residences located off Tidelands, connecting directly to the residences with no ability to provide public access due to physical constraints.

The Grand Caribe Isle and South Cays Subdistrict (Grand Caribe Isle and South Cays) includes the small land mass east of the Coronado Cays that is connected to the Silver Strand by Grande Caribe Causeway. Piers and docks with no associated public access extend into the subdistrict from off-Tidelands private residences. A portion of Tidelands in the cove south of the residential community is included in the subdistrict. The northern portion of Grand Caribe Isle includes commercial recreation, marinas, and boat storage. This particular area includes a yacht club with associated docks, a homeowners' association building complex with public serving amenities, such as a cafe and associated parking. This area also includes homeowners association docks, and a public access path that extends along the waterfront on the west side of the Isle from the homeowners association building parking lot all the way to the yacht club on the north end, and along the waterfront on the north end of the yacht club. The southern portion of the subdistrict includes Grand Caribe Shoreline Park, which was created as a native plant garden and natural

habitat restoration area. This area includes land and open space primarily reserved for the management of habitat and wildlife conservation and environmental protection.

### 5.9.1(A) Water and Land Use Designations

The water and land use designations for the Silver Strand Planning District are shown in *Figure PD9.2*. The acreage of each water and land use designation is summarized in *Table PD9.1*.

### 5.9.1(B) Coastal Access Maps

*Figure PD9.3* and *Figure PD9.4* provide additional information to illustrate the planned improvements and public realm standards related to coastal access, including mobility, views, and pathways in the planning district.

#### [Figure PD9.1 Silver Strand Planning District Location and Context](#)

[Table PD9.1 Silver Strand Planning District Water and Land Use Acreages](#)

WATER USES	ACRES
Anchorage	7.54
Conservation/Inter-tidal	50.64
Navigation Corridor	22.12
Open Bay / Water	95.88
Recreational Berthing	26.53
Subtotal - Water Uses	202.72
LAND USES	ACRES
Commercial Recreation	20.76
Institutional / Roadway	2.76
Recreation Open Space	9.02
Subtotal - Land Uses	32.54
Total – Water and Land Uses	235.26

#### [Figure PD9.2 Silver Strand Planning District: Water and Land Uses](#)

#### [Figure PD9.3 Silver Strand Planning District – Coastal Access: Mobility](#)

#### [Figure PD9.4 Silver Strand Planning District - Coastal Access: Views and Pathways](#)

## 5.9.2 State Park Basin Subdistrict

### 5.9.2(A) Vision

*Preserve the existing character of the State Park Basin, and honor the connection to the water.*

The vision for this subdistrict is to preserve the existing character of the area, protect natural resources through environmental restoration and habitat preservation, and honor its connection to the water, by maintaining and enhancing its recreational marinas and scenic views of San Diego Bay and its wildlife. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

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The State Park Basin Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. There are no special allowances identified in this subdistrict.

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### 5.9.2(B) Special Allowances

No special allowances are included for the State Park Basin Subdistrict.

### 5.9.2(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access and coastal access.

#### 5.9.2(C)-I Landside Access

There are no landside access improvements planned for the State Park Basin Subdistrict.

#### 5.9.2(C)-II Coastal Access

##### Recreational Marina Facilities

**PD9.1** Maintain existing recreational marina-related facilities at the Crown Cove Aquatic Center.

##### Anchorage

**PD9.2** Modify, or replace in-kind, the moorings in the Crown Cove Anchorage (A-7).

**PD9.3 <AP>** Allow for modifications to moorings to allow for an increase of five moored vessels at the Crown Cove Anchorage (A-7), provided the boundaries of the anchorage do not change, and there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

### 5.9.2(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the State Park Basin Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features or buildings and structures.

#### 5.9.2(D)-I Public Realm Standards

##### Views

**PD9.4** The designated Crown Cove Scenic Vista Area, looking east from the shore in front of the Crown Cove Aquatic Center, as generally depicted in *Figure PD9.4*, shall be preserved in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

**PD9.5** The District shall coordinate with the adjacent jurisdiction to provide and maintain access to recreational areas and scenic view areas in this subdistrict.

#### 5.9.2(D)-II Building Standards

No building standards are included for the State Park Basin Subdistrict.

### 5.9.3 Crown Isle Subdistrict

#### 5.9.3(A) Vision

*Honor Crown Isle's connection to the water, and protect the subdistrict's natural resources while preserving its unique mix of recreational boat berthing marinas and visitor-serving commercial amenities.*

The intensity of commercial development is to remain generally unchanged in the Crown Isle Subdistrict because modifications to the commercial areas are planned to occur within the existing footprint of the development. Modest modifications or upgrades are planned for the hotel, which includes the associated retail and restaurant areas. Any future development or planned improvements in the Crown Isle Subdistrict are intended to further enhance the area while being consistent with the subdistrict's character.

Planned improvements in the Crown Isle Subdistrict are intended to enhance both water and land access and mobility connections, such as recreational marinas and public docking areas, and include the addition of a mobility hub integrated with the water mobility system. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and

Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3. Environmental restoration and habitat enhancement will continue to protect the subdistrict's natural resources.

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The Crown Isle Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. This subdistrict also includes standards to address special allowances for unique situations in this area.

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### 5.9.3(B) Special Allowances

The following special allowances, consistent with *WLU Goal 2 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element)*, address unique situations in the Crown Isle Subdistrict.

#### Coronado Cays Residential Piers and Docks

**PD9.6** Residential piers and docks adjacent to off-Tidelands residences in the Coronado Cays may be repaired or replaced in-kind provided changes in configuration have no net increase in square footage of ~~occupied~~ surface area coverage of San Diego Bay water and/or fill in the Bay floor.

### 5.9.3(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access, coastal access, and visitor-serving commercial uses.

#### 5.9.3(C)-I Landside Access

##### Mobility Hubs

**PD9.7** Develop a Connector Mobility Hub, or larger hub, south of the existing hotel along Coronado Bay Road, as generally depicted in *Figure PD9.3*. The mobility hub shall:

- a. Meet the criteria for Connector Mobility Hubs, or larger hub, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*; and
- b. Provide wayfinding and pathway connections to connect with the existing water-based transfer point and short-term public docking.

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See *Section 4.1 (Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards)* for more information about mobility hubs.

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### 5.9.3(C)-II Coastal Access

#### Water-Based Transfer Points and Short-Term Public Docking

**PD9.8** Modify, or replace in kind, the existing water-based transfer point south of the existing hotel, as generally depicted in *Figure PD9.3*.

**PD9.9** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing short-term public docking that is located south of the existing hotel, as generally depicted in *Figure PD9.3*.

#### Recreational Marina Facilities

**PD9.10** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing recreational marina-related facilities located south of the existing hotel, as generally depicted in *Figure PD9.3*, provided there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

**PD9.11 <AP>** Develop up to 10 additional recreational boat berthing vessel slips in association with existing recreational marina-related facilities in the subdistrict.

### 5.9.3(C)-III Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses

#### Overnight Accommodations

**PD9.12** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing hotel rooms, including associated retail, restaurant and/or meeting space, to the same or lesser square footage and room count and in the same general footprint along Coronado Bay Road.

**PD 9.13** No new hotel rooms are planned ~~or allowed~~.

### 5.9.3(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the Crown Isle Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features or buildings and structures.

### 5.9.3(D)-I Public Realm Standards

#### Pathways

**PD9.14** Provide a continuous waterside promenade, to offer public coastal access along the waterfront in accordance with the requirements in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*:

- a. Waterside promenades shall be required as part of all development that abuts the waterfront and that is not a coastal-dependent maritime industrial use, and in any other location where a waterside promenade is generally depicted in *Figure PD9.4*.
- b. Waterside promenades shall have a minimum width of 12 feet in the Crown Isle Subdistrict, as generally depicted in *Figure PD9.5*.



## Figure PD9.5 Cross-Section of Crown Isle Waterside Promenade

### *5.9.3(D)-II Building Standards*

#### Structure Height

PD9.15 Structures shall not exceed 35 feet in height.

#### Building Orientation and Character

PD9.16 Modify, or replace in-kind, of existing visitor-serving commercial uses in the Crown Isle Subdistrict, consistent with the following standards:

- a. Building design shall be compatible with the character of the surrounding community; and
- b. A minimum of 15 percent of the total site area shall be landscaped. Required parking spaces shall not be considered as a portion of the required landscaping.

## **5.9.4 Grand Caribe Isle and South Cays Subdistrict**

### **5.9.4(A) Vision**

*Continue to honor Grand Caribe Isle and South Cays' connection to the water with small-scale amenities and access improvements, environmental restoration, and habitat creation.*

The intensity of development is not planned to significantly increase, because modifications are intended to enhance the recreational and public access aspects of the area. Planned improvements in the Grand Caribe Isle and South Cays Subdistrict are intended to add new or enhance existing amenities that support the area's ties to the recreational boating community, such as public docking and marina areas and the addition of a water-based transfer point. Planned public access improvements will enhance physical and visual access through new public pathways and recreational areas that provide opportunities to enjoy views of the Bay and the neighboring natural open space, as well as enhance the area's connection to the region through the Bayshore Bikeway. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3. Environmental restoration and habitat creation in this area will continue to protect the subdistrict's natural resources. See the Water and Land Use Element, as well as the Ecology Element, for specific policies related to conservation, preservation, and mitigation.

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The Grand Caribe Isle and South Cays Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. This subdistrict also includes standards to address special allowances for unique situations in this area.

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### 5.9.4(B) Special Allowances

The following policy addresses special allowances specific to the Grand Caribe Isle and South Cays Subdistrict.

#### Coronado Cays Residential Piers and Docks

**PD9.17** Residential piers and docks adjacent to off-Tidelands residences in the Coronado Cays may be repaired or replaced in-kind provided changes in configuration have no net increase in square footage of ~~occupied~~ surface area coverage of San Diego Bay water and/or fill in the Bay floor.

### 5.9.4(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access and coastal access.

#### 5.9.4(C)-I Landside Access

##### Recreation Open Space

**PD9.18** The passive, ~~nonprogrammed~~ Grand Caribe Shoreline Park will be expanded north of Grand Caribe Causeway, as depicted in *Figure PD9.4*, subject to the following requirements:

- a. The expansion shall be designed and developed in a manner that is complementary to adjacent natural open space and sensitive coastal resource areas and conducted as part of a public process; and
- b. Adjacent development in Commercial Recreation areas shall include amenities, such as restroom facilities, to serve the public visiting Grand Caribe Shoreline Park.

#### Bayshore Bikeway

**PD9.19** Coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions to maintain connections between the Bayshore Bikeway and Tidelands.

#### 5.9.4(C)-II Coastal Access

##### Water-Based Transfer Points and Short-Term Public Docking

**PD9.20** ~~<AP>~~ Develop a water-based transfer point at the northern portion of Grand Caribe, as generally depicted in *Figure PD9.3*.

**PD9.21 <AP>** Develop short-term public docking slips at the northern portion of Grand Caribe in association with recreational marina-related facilities, as generally depicted in *Figure PD9.3*.

#### Recreational Marina Facilities

**PD9.22** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing recreational marina-related facilities on Grand Caribe Isle, provided there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

**PD9.23 <AP>** Develop up to 10 additional recreational boat berthing vessel slips in association with existing recreational marina-related facilities in the subdistrict. Landside facilities shall be small-scale water-oriented or marina-related development that is in character with the scale and size of the surrounding development.

#### Conservation / Intertidal

**PD9.24** Create wetland habitat to be used as a mitigation bank at Grand Caribe Isle South.

#### 5.9.4(D)-IV Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses

##### Overnight Accommodations

**PD 9.25** No new hotel rooms are planned ~~or allowed~~.

#### 5.9.4(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the Grand Caribe Isle and South Cays Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features or buildings and structures.

#### 5.9.4(D)-I Public Realm Standards

##### Pathways

**PD9.26** Provide a continuous waterside promenade or nature trail, or a combination of the two, to offer public coastal access along the waterfront as follows:

- a. Waterside promenades shall be required as part of all development that abuts the waterfront and that is not a coastal-dependent maritime industrial use, as well as in any other location where a waterside promenade is generally depicted in *Figure PD9.4*.
- b. North of Grand Caribe Causeway, extending to the west side of Grand Caribe Isle along the basin, looping around the north side of Grande Caribe Isle, the nature trail or waterside promenade shall have a minimum width of 6 feet, as generally depicted in *Figure PD9.6*.
- c. South of Grand Caribe Causeway, on the east side/bayside of Grand Caribe Isle, in the areas with a Recreation Open Space land use designation and extending to the southern

point of Grand Caribe Isle, the existing, continuous nature trail shall be maintained and shall not exceed 6 feet in width, as generally depicted in *Figure PD9.7*.

#### [Figure PD9.6 Grand Caribe Isle Waterside Promenade/Nature Trail North of Grand Caribe Causeway](#)

#### [Figure PD9.7 Grand Caribe Isle Waterside Promenade/Nature Trail South of Grand Caribe Causeway](#)

##### Views

**PD9.27** Preserve the scenic vista areas in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD9.4*:

- a. View of the Bay from Grand Caribe Shoreline Park; and
- b. View of the Bay from the northeast portion of Grand Caribe.

**PD9.28** Preserve the Grand Caribe Causeway View Corridor Extension, as generally depicted in *Figure PD9.4*, to protect view from the public ~~rights-of-way~~roadways in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

#### [5.9.4\(D\)-II Building Standards](#)

##### Structure Height

**PD9.29** Structures shall not exceed 35 feet in height.

##### Building Orientation and Character

**PD9.30** Development shall be designed consistent with the following standards:

- a. Building design shall be water-oriented and context-sensitive to the Coronado Cays community character, surrounding Commercial Recreation development west of Caribe Cay North Boulevard, and views of the Bay; and
- b. A minimum of 15 percent of the development site shall be landscaped. Required parking spaces shall not be considered as a portion of the required landscaping.

# Planning District 10

## 5.10.1 Existing Setting

The Coronado Bayfront Planning District is characterized by recreation and shopping areas that have a strong relationship with the surrounding residential neighborhoods in the City of Coronado. It is a recreational jewel on the Bay, providing strong public access to the shoreline, coastal-dependent activities, and passive and active open space, as well as other recreational opportunities and diverse opportunities for east-facing views of the Bay and the San Diego skyline and waterfront. There are two subdistricts in the Coronado Bayfront Planning District: North Coronado and South Coronado. The two subdistricts are separated by the San Diego-Coronado Bridge, also known as State Route 75. *Figure PD10.1* shows the location and context of the subdistricts that make up the Coronado Bayfront Planning District.

The North Coronado Subdistrict (North Coronado) is a visitor-focused recreation area with a variety of coastal access opportunities. Waterside promenades and pathways provide easy coastal access and connections to the water throughout this subdistrict, while the Coronado Ferry Landing offers public water-based transit to and from downtown San Diego. Tidelands Park provides a variety of land-based recreational opportunities, including play fields, a public beach, and a skate park.

The South Coronado Subdistrict (South Coronado) includes a marina and a yacht club in Glorietta Bay, as well as the Coronado Municipal Golf Course, which is operated by the City of Coronado and provides expansive views of the water. Waterside promenades and pathways around the various commercial establishments and recreation areas provide public access and connections to the water throughout this subdistrict.

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District Tidelands in the Coronado Bayfront Planning District, with the exception of the Coronado Municipal Golf Course and the Coronado Yacht Club, are within the boundaries of the City of Coronado's Tidelands Overlay Zone (TOZ). The TOZ, which is the result of a 1980 Citizen Initiative that was ultimately codified into the City of Coronado's Municipal Code by the City Council, identifies development criteria for development on District Tidelands in Coronado. Consistent with the TOZ, the District and City of Coronado continue to coordinate on open space and traffic circulation in the Coronado Bayfront.

Although the TOZ does not apply to District Tidelands, District Tidelands in the Coronado Bayfront Planning District have been developed with consideration of development criteria that are similar to those contained in the City of Coronado's TOZ. This Plan carries forward similar criteria as development standards, including, but not limited to: maintaining view corridors down Second

Street, Third Street, Orange Avenue, C Avenue, and B Avenue; maintaining continuous public coastal access to the Coronado Bayfront via the Bayshore Bikeway; requiring development to be context-sensitive in size, scale and design, be in character with the adjacent community, and result in comprehensive, integrated development of commercial and public areas in a cohesive landscaped setting; and limiting building heights to no more than 40 feet.

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### 5.10.1(A) Water and Land Use Designations

The water and land use designations for the Coronado Bayfront Planning District are shown in *Figure PD10.2*. The acreage of each water and land use designation is summarized in Table PD10.1.

### 5.10.1(B) Coastal Access Maps

*Figure PD10.3* and *Figure PD10.4* provide additional information to illustrate the planned improvements and public realm standards related to coastal access, including mobility, views, and pathways in the planning district.

[Figure PD10.1 Coronado Bayfront Planning District Location and Context](#)

[Table PD10.1 Coronado Bayfront Planning District Water and Land Use Acreages](#)

WATER USES	ACRES
Anchorage	49.76
Open Bay / Water	143.19
Recreational Berthing	26.48
Subtotal - Water Uses	219.43
LAND USES	ACRES
Commercial Recreation	28.70
Institutional / Roadway	6.55
Recreation Open Space	135.86
Subtotal - Land Uses	171.10
Total – Water and Land Uses	390.53

[Figure PD10.2 Coronado Bayfront Planning District: Water and Land Uses](#)

[Figure PD10.3 Coronado Bayfront Planning District - Coastal Access: Mobility](#)

[Figure PD10.4 Coronado Bayfront Planning District - Coastal Access: Views and Pathways](#)

## 5.10.2 North Coronado Subdistrict

### 5.10.2(A) Vision

*Maintain North Coronado’s existing character and strong connections to the water through physical and visual coastal access and coastal-focused recreational activities.*

The District’s vision includes preservation of the existing water mobility system and walkways to ensure coastal access. North Coronado will continue to provide visitors with the opportunity to explore Tidelands through low-intensity commercial amenities, open space recreation areas, pathways, and access to the Bayshore Bikeway.

Planned improvements focus on enhancing the area’s water and land mobility, including enhancements to waterside promenades and pathways, new public docking and watercraft launching areas, and a mobility hub with a water-based transfer point. Modifications to existing commercial amenities will further strengthen the area’s public access and connection to the water, as well as the adjacent community character, without increasing development intensity.

Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

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The North Coronado Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. There are no special allowances identified in this subdistrict.

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### 5.10.2(B) Special Allowances

No special allowances are included for the North Coronado Subdistrict.

### 5.10.2(C) Planned Improvements

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access, coastal access, and visitor-serving commercial uses.



### 5.10.2(C)-I Landside Access

#### Mobility Hubs

**PD10.1** Develop a Local Gateway Mobility Hub, or larger hub, to support Tidelands uses near the Ferry Landing, as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.3*. The mobility hub shall:

- a. Meet the criteria for Local Gateway Mobility Hubs, or larger hub, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*;
- b. Provide wayfinding and pathway connections to connect to the water-based transfer points and short-term public docking at the Ferry Landing Pier and the ~~existing pier east of the Ferry Landing~~ Existing Pier east of the Commercial Recreation area at the Ferry Landing; and
- c. Be integrated within a surface-level or below-grade ~~single~~ parking facility that consolidates or reconfigures public parking with parking that serves the commercial uses.

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See *Section 4.1 (Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards)* for more information about mobility hubs.

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#### Bayshore Bikeway

**PD10.2** Maintain continuous public coastal access to the Coronado Bayfront via the Bayshore Bikeway.

#### Roadway Improvements

**PD10.3** Coordinate with the adjacent jurisdiction on streetscape improvements for roadways within this subdistrict.

#### Coronado Free Summer Shuttle

**PD10.4** Coordinate with the City of Coronado to provide marketing support and enhanced links between Tidelands and the adjacent jurisdiction for the operation of the City of Coronado's free summer shuttle.

### 5.10.2(C)-II Coastal Access

#### Water-Based Transfer Points and Short-Term Public Docking

**PD10.5** Modify, or replace in-kind, the existing water-based transfer points and the existing short-term public docking at the following locations, as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.3*:

- a. At the Ferry Landing Pier; and
- b. At the Existing Pier east of the Commercial Recreation area at the Ferry Landing ~~existing pier east of the Ferry Landing~~.

**PD10.6 <AP>** Develop a water-based transfer point at the existing pier facing northeast, as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.3*.

**PD10.7 <AP>** Develop a water-based transfer point at the southern portion of Tidelands Park, near the beach north of the San Diego-Coronado Bridge, as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.4*. This water-based transfer point should be developed for small recreational watercraft, such as dinghies.

**PD10.8 <AP>** Develop one short-term public docking slip on the existing dock facing northeast, as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.3*.

#### **Anchorage**

**PD10.9** Modify, or replace in-kind, the moorings within Coronado Anchorage (A-4).

**PD10.10 <AP>** Allow for modifications to moorings to allow for a cumulative increase of up to 20 moored vessels at existing Coronado Anchorage (A-4), provided the boundaries of the anchorage do not change, and there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

#### **Hand-Launched Nonmotorized Watercraft**

**PD10.11** Maintain existing launch areas for hand-launched nonmotorized watercraft in the following locations, as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.3*:

- a. At the beach south of the Commercial Recreation area at the Ferry Landing; and
- b. At Tidelands Park beach.

#### **Step-Down Areas**

**PD10.12** Provide step-down areas integrated into the design of the adjacent Recreation Open Space areas. Step-down areas should provide direct physical access to the water to enable the public to touch the water in the following locations, as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.3*:

- a. As part of improvements at the beach south of the Ferry Landing Pier; and
- b. North or south of Tidelands Park beach.

### **5.10.2(C)-III Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses**

#### **Retail and Restaurant**

**PD10.13** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing retail and/or restaurant space to the same or lesser size and in the same general footprint.

**PD10.14** As approved under the previously certified Port Master Plan (in 1990), develop a new restaurant with up to 7,500 square feet in the southern portion of the commercial development at Ferry Landing.

### Overnight Accommodations

**PD10.15** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing hotel rooms, including associated retail, restaurant, and/or meeting space to the same or lesser size and in the same general footprint east of Second Street.

**PD10.16** No new hotel rooms are planned ~~or allowed~~.

## 5.10.2(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the North Coronado Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features or buildings and structures.

### 5.10.2(D)-I Public Realm Standards

#### Pathways

**PD10.17** Provide a continuous waterside promenade, to offer public coastal access along the waterfront in accordance with the requirements in *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*:

- Waterside promenades shall be required as part of all development that abuts the waterfront and that is not a coastal-dependent maritime industrial use, as well as in any other location where a waterside promenade is generally depicted in *Figure PD10.4*.
- In the North Coronado Subdistrict, waterside promenades shall have a minimum width of 30 feet, as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.5*.

### Figure PD10.5 Cross-Section of North Coronado Waterside Promenade

#### Views

**PD10.18** Preserve scenic vista areas in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.4*:

- View of downtown San Diego from the sandy beach located at the foot of D Avenue;
- View of downtown San Diego from Centennial Park at the foot of Orange Avenue; and
- View of the working waterfront from Tidelands Park.

**PD10.19** Preserve view corridor extensions to protect views from public ~~rights-of-way~~ roadways in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, in the following locations as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.4*:

- Orange Avenue;
- C Avenue;
- B Avenue;
- Second Street; and
- Third Street.

## Parking

**PD10.20** District occupants, tenants, and permittees within this subdistrict shall coordinate with the adjacent jurisdiction to collectively, or individually, establish an off-site parking strategy to ensure that Tidelands visitors do not adversely affect adjacent parking areas.

### 5.10.2(D)-II Building Standards

#### Structure Height and Setbacks

**PD10.21** Structures shall not exceed 40 feet in height.

**PD10.22** Buildings shall be set back 20 feet from the waterside promenade, as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.5*. The setback area shall include landscaping, public access, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities, such as bike racks, fixed or movable seating, and/or other possible improvements.

#### Building Orientation and Character

**PD10.23** Development shall be context-sensitive in size, scale, and design; be in character with the adjacent community; and should result in comprehensive, integrated development of commercial and public areas in a cohesive landscaped setting, consistent with the following standards:

- a. Buildings shall be oriented toward the waterfront along the Bay;
- b. Buildings shall include active uses on the ground floor adjacent to the waterfront; and
- c. Development is encouraged to provide substantial landscaping throughout the site. However, a minimum of 15 percent shall be required. Required parking spaces shall not be considered as a portion of the required landscaping.

## 5.10.3 South Coronado Subdistrict

### 5.10.3(A) Vision

*Enhance South Coronado's connection to the water by increasing recreational boat berthing opportunities and promoting public access throughout the area.*

Planned public improvements for this subdistrict are intended to increase connections to the water mobility system through new water-based transfer points and public docking opportunities. Future efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through coastal flooding adaptation strategies are also envisioned in this subdistrict, and should be in accordance with applicable PMPU policies and standards, including but not limited to: Chapter 3.1 Water and Land Use Element (e.g., Tables 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) and policies within Chapter 3.3 Ecology Element, ECO Goal 1 and Chapter 3.4 Safety and Resiliency Element, SR Goal 3.

In addition to the Port Master Plan, Glorietta Bay, located in the South Coronado Subdistrict, is subject to the Glorietta Bay Master Plan, which was legislatively approved through a Port Master Plan Amendment. All public improvements contemplated in the Glorietta Bay Master Plan for this area have been constructed.

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The South Coronado Subdistrict planned improvements provide requirements for the improvements and development envisioned for this area. In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, development standards provide subdistrict-specific criteria related to building design and public realm design. There are no special allowances identified in this subdistrict.

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### **5.10.3(B) Special Allowances**

No special allowances are included for the South Coronado Subdistrict.

### **5.10.3(C) Planned Improvements**

This section describes the extent of planned improvements for landside access and coastal access.

#### **5.10.3(C)-I Landside Access**

##### **Bayshore Bikeway**

**PD10.24** Maintain continuous public coastal access to the Coronado Bayfront via the Bayshore Bikeway.

##### **Roadway Improvements**

**PD10.25** Coordinate with the adjacent jurisdiction on streetscape improvements for roadways within this subdistrict.

##### **Coronado Free Summer Shuttle**

**PD10.26** Coordinate with the City of Coronado to provide marketing support and enhanced links between Tidelands and the adjacent jurisdiction for the operation of the City of Coronado's free summer shuttle.

#### **5.10.3(C)-II Coastal Access**

##### **Water-Based Transfer Points and Short-Term Public Docking**

**PD10.27** Modify, or replace in-kind, the existing water-based transfer point at the south side of Glorietta Bay, as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.3*, in coordination with the City of Coronado.

**PD10.28** Modify, or replace in-kind, the existing short-term public docking associated with Glorietta Bay Boat Launch, as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.3*, in collaboration with the City of Coronado.

**PD10.29 <AP>** Develop one additional short-term public docking slip within this subdistrict in association with recreational marina-related facilities in collaboration with the City of Coronado.

#### Recreational Marina Facilities

**PD10.30** Modify, or replace in-kind, existing recreational marina-related facilities in this subdistrict, provided there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

**PD10.31 <AP>** Develop up to 55 additional recreational boat berthing vessel slips in association with existing recreational marina-related facilities in this subdistrict, in coordination and in partnership with the City of Coronado, to allow for the accommodation of various-sized vessels.

#### Anchorage

**PD10.32** Modify, or replace in-kind, the moorings within Coronado Anchorage (A-4) and Glorietta Bay Anchorage (A-5).

**PD10.33 <AP>** Allow for modifications to moorings to allow for a cumulative increase of up to 20 moored vessels at existing Coronado Anchorage (A-4), provided the boundaries of the anchorage do not change, and there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

**PD10.34 <AP>** Allow for modifications to moorings in coordination and in partnership with the City of Coronado to allow for an increase of up to five moored vessels at existing Glorietta Bay Anchorage (A-5), provided the boundaries of the anchorage do not change, and there is no unmitigated increase in shading or fill.

### 5.10.3(D) Development Standards

In addition to *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, the following standards apply to development in the South Coronado Subdistrict. The standards provide requirements for development, as well as the size, location, siting, and orientation of required public realm features or buildings and structures.

#### 5.10.3(D)-I Public Realm Standards

##### Pathways

**PD10.35** Maintain existing pathways to offer public coastal access through and along Tidelands.

**PD10.36** A waterside promenade is not required on the waterfront around Coronado Municipal Golf Course for public safety concerns.

**PD10.37** A waterside promenade is not required on the waterfront around the Coronado Yacht Club. A waterside promenade alternative alignment is encouraged in order to avoid operational and safety conflicts.

#### Views

**PD10.38** Physical access shall be preserved to the scenic vista area overlooking Glorietta Bay from the Coronado Bay Promenade Park, as generally depicted in *Figure PD10.4*, in accordance with the requirements of *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*.

### 5.10.3(D)-II Building Standards

#### Structure Height

**PD10.39** Structures shall not exceed 40 feet in height.

#### Building Orientation and Character

**PD10.40** Development shall be context-sensitive in size, scale, and design, in character with the adjacent community, and should result in comprehensive, integrated development of commercial and public areas in a cohesive landscaped setting, consistent with the following standards:

- a. Buildings shall be oriented toward the waterfront along the Bay;
- b. Buildings shall include active uses on the ground floor adjacent to the waterfront; and
- c. A minimum of 15 percent of the total site area shall be landscaped. Required parking spaces shall not be considered as a portion of the required landscaping.



# Chapter 6: Plan Implementation and Development Conformance

## 6.1 Overview

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the various aspects of how the Plan will be implemented and the requirements in determining conformance with this Plan. Both the plan implementation and development conformance sections described in this chapter are necessary to guide development on Tidelands and successfully carry out the broad vision ~~and~~ goals ~~and~~ objectives and policies presented in this Plan, as well as Planned Improvements and Development Standards in each Subdistrict.

The Plan represents the District's long-range vision for future growth and development on Tidelands and future ~~programs—development~~ and Plan implementation actions must be consistent with the Plan. This chapter explains the parameters for interpretation and potential amendments, as well as the interplay between *Chapter 3, Elements*, *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*. Together, these items provide a collective road map for determining conformance with this Plan.

## 6.2 Plan Implementation

The information contained in this Plan is intended to facilitate clear and consistent treatment of proposed development, in accordance with the District's approval authority under the Coastal Act and the powers and authority granted to the District by the Port Act. This Plan also establishes goals, objectives, and policies, as well as permitted uses and development standards to ensure development and activities are consistent with applicable portions of the Coastal Act and the allowed uses codified in the Port Act.

This Plan provides a vision, and the guidance and requirements, for future development as it occurs on Tidelands. This Plan does not commit the District to a specific development or action. The following principles have been created to guide this Plan's implementation:

- **Long-term Implementation:** The District's intent is to meet the overall vision and goals of this plan and to require implement its objectives and policies. However, it is not intended that all policies or programs will be implemented immediately or concurrently.;
- **Prioritization:** Since implementation can take time, the District will need to prioritize programs. This Plan contemplates this prioritization as an ongoing process as part of the District's policymaking function.;
- **Review, Evaluate and Adjust:** While this Plan identifies actions and programs, the District recognizes they may need to be adjusted or adapted over time based on new information or changing circumstances. The District intends to continually evaluate the effectiveness of these actions and programs and adjust actions and programs so long as the adjustments remain consistent with the overall intent of this Plan and do not require an amendment to this Plan pursuant to the Coastal Act. There may be some adjustments or adaptations that will require an amendment to the Plan.; and
- **Subsequent Actions:** This Plan includes policy direction and other potential future District actions, including subsequent ordinances and resolutions, policies, and programs that may be adopted by the District after the CCC's certification of this Plan. While they are not required to be part of this Plan by either the Port Act or Coastal Act, they are important for successful execution of this Plan. Unless potential future or existing actions or documents are expressly incorporated by reference in the Plan, they are included for informational purposes only and are not part of the Plan for Coastal Act compliance.

### 6.2.1 Appealable Projects

Projects considered appealable under Section 30715 of the Coastal Act, are required to be in conformance with this Plan and reviewed for consistency with the policies of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200), in accordance with Coastal Act Sections 30711(a)(4), 30714(b). Section 30007.5 of the Coastal Act recognizes that some policies may conflict with others within the Coastal Act and states: "The Legislature therefore declares that in carrying out the provisions of this division such conflicts be resolved in a manner which on balance is the most protective of significant coastal resources. In this context, the Legislature declares that broader policies which, for example, serve to concentrate development in proximity to urban and employment centers may be more protective, overall, than specific wildlife habitat and other similar resource policies." Section 30200 of the Coastal Act further reinforces this policy. The authority to issue a CDP for an appealable project is made by BPC and such decision requires a public hearing, as more particularly described in Section 6.2.4. Public notice of consideration of an appealable CDP occurs as part of the District's agenda posting. Additionally, a 10-day notice is issued to: (i) the applicant; (ii) all persons who have requested in writing to be notified of public hearings on the project, or of CDP decisions within the Planning District (as defined in the Plan) where the proposed development is located, and have provided stamped, self-addressed envelopes for such mailing; (iii) all property owners, lessees, and residents of property within 100

feet of the perimeter of the proposed development; (4) the Mayor and City Manager of the city in which the proposed development is located; and (5) the CCC.

### **6.2.2 Non-Appealable Projects**

Projects that are not listed as appealable under Section 30715 of the Coastal Act are non-appealable and unless they are on a site that is identified as wetlands, estuary or a recreation area in the 1975 Coastal Plan, do not require consistency with the policies of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200). Non-appealable projects must conform to this Plan and the authority to issue a CDP for non-appealable projects is made by BPC, but such decision does not require a public hearing. Public notice of consideration of a non-appealable CDP occurs as part of the District's agenda posting and the through the CEQA process when noticing is required by CEQA.

### **6.2.23 Port Master Plan Amendments**

Once adopted by the BPC and certified by the CCC, this Plan may be amended using the same procedure by which it was originally approved by the BPC and CCC, respectively, as set forth under Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act and the CCC's regulations. All amendments to the Plan will be subject to the BPC's review and consideration. ~~In certain circumstances~~If a PMPA is required, staff may also be directed by the BPC to process, or not process, ~~a third-party initiated PMPA application.~~

Proposed changes that may require a PMPA include, but are not limited to:

1. Legislative changes and updates that may be necessary to improve the efficacy of this Plan and for the District to continue to meet its obligations pursuant to the Coastal Act, Public Trust Doctrine, and Port Act;
2. Addition or removal of development or changes to development not included in this Plan ~~in which the proposed addition, removal or changes to the development would not be in conformance with this Plan as described in Section 6.3;~~
3. Addition, or substantial change, to an appealable project described in the Planned Improvements section of a subdistrict, unless an alternative mechanism is allowed by the Coastal Act or CCC regulations;
4. A change to a water or land use designation, or to the allowable use types listed for that designation per Table 3.1.2, Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations and Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations except where a conflict exists between designation on the map and the corresponding Subdistrict vision, policy, standard, or designation description, the Subdistrict vision, policy, standard, or designation description shall prevail pursuant to Section 6.3.3; or

5. Development that exceeds the maximum development intensity, setbacks or height limits described in the *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards*, and *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*, including any development that exceeds the development standards within the applicable planning district or subdistrict.

However, if the proposed change is in conformance with this Plan as described in Section 6.3, a PMPA shall not be required.

A PMPA must be adopted by the BPC and certified by the CCC in a manner consistent with Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act and the CCC's regulations. All sections or portions of this Plan to be changed or affected must be included in the proposed PMPA.

### **6.2.43 Regional Water and Land Use Compatibility**

The State of California requires that the San Diego County Regional Airport Authority Board, acting as the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC), prepare Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans (ALUCP) for each public-use and military air installation in San Diego County. An ALUCP addresses compatibility between airports and future land uses that surround them by addressing safety, noise, airspace protection, and overflight notification concerns to minimize the public's exposure to excessive safety hazards and noise within the airport influence area for each airport. For military air installations, the State also requires that the ALUC prepare ALUCPs consistent with the Air Installation Compatible Use Zones study prepared by the military to help guide local governments in planning efforts. District property falls within three Airport Influence Areas (AIA) including: San Diego International Airport, Naval Air Station North Island, and Naval Outlying Landing Field Imperial Beach.

Upon completion of the following actions, the ALUCPs will be implemented and the District will be responsible for the consistency review of discretionary and ministerial projects located within the AIAs listed above.

1. The District shall coordinate with the ALUC to ensure consistency with the ALUCPs as follows:
  - a. In the preparation of future amendments or updates to the ALUCPs to ensure the compatibility of District water and land uses with airport operations; and
  - b. For submission of all future PMPAs to the ALUC for a determination of consistency with the adopted ALUCPs. This should typically occur prior to any BPC or CCC approval of a subject PMPA.
2. After a PMPA has been determined by the ALUC to be consistent with applicable ALUCPs, the District shall:
  - a. Coordinate with the ALUC to implement the ALUCPs as required under California Government Code §65302.3(a), (b) and (c). Legislative actions (Port Master Plan

amendments) will continue to be forwarded to the ALUC for consistency review; and

- b. Use the applicable ALUCP as guidance/reference during consistency review of discretionary and ministerial developments on Tidelands that are within an AIA. For ALUCPs that have not been implemented, the District shall continue to submit all developments that are within an AIA to the ALUC for review (refer to *SR Policies 1.1.7 through 1.1.9 [Chapter 3.4, Safety and Resiliency Element]* regarding guidance for safe development in the AIA).

## **6.2.45 Public Participation and Hearings**

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Section 30711(a)(5) of the Coastal Act requires that a port master plan contain “[p]rovisions for adequate public hearings and public participation in port planning and development decisions.”

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### **6.2.45(A) Public Participation and Outreach**

The District, due to its basic purpose and organizational structure as a special district, utilizes governmental processes and hearings, and citizen participation and involvement in a slightly different manner than the more familiar general-purpose form of government, such as a city or county. This difference is noteworthy in the activities related to the BPC and is generally described below.

The BPC serves as the policy-making body of the District and gives overall direction to the District’s operational and administrative staff recognizing the multi-faceted interests of the District and adjacent jurisdictions. The Commissioners are appointed to a four-year term by the City Councils of the adjacent jurisdictions included in the District - Chula Vista, Coronado, Imperial Beach, National City, and San Diego. The Commissioners are selected in an appointive process conducted in a public forum, involving public hearings and citizen participation. The Commissioners often report back to their respective City Councils and, in some instances, the Commissioners’ reports are scheduled at the public meetings of the City Councils. Commissioners, as part of their typical activities, interact with local, regional, state and federal agencies, as well as with stakeholders and the public.

BPC policies adopted by the District emphasize public engagement and participation as a primary goal to ensure that communities can meaningfully participate in planning decisions. The BPC participates in regularly scheduled public meetings to conduct District business. Agendas and staff reports are prepared for each meeting and copies are provided to the public prior to the meeting in accordance with Brown Act requirements (codified at California Government Code Section 54950 et seq.). The public meetings are open to public participation. Public testimony is accepted on specific items at the time the item is considered by the BPC.

### 6.2.54(B) Public Hearings

When the BPC determines a public hearing is required or a public hearing is required by law, public notice of the meeting is distributed, in accordance with law. Minutes of the BPC meetings provide a public record of discussions, staff reports, and District actions. Minutes are made available to the interested public and agencies upon request.

The District has adopted CDP Regulations ~~that, which~~ provide procedures and criteria for the issuance of CDPs in accordance with the requirements of the Coastal Act. Pursuant to the CDP Regulations, authorization to issue CDPs for non-appealable developments do not require a public hearing before the BPC, while authorization to issue CDPs for appealable developments do require a public hearing before the BPC. This Plan does not change or amend the CDP Regulations.

The BPC's public hearing on a CDP is conducted during a regularly scheduled or a specifically convened meeting in a manner deemed most suitable to ensure fundamental fairness to all parties concerned, and with a view toward securing all relevant information and material necessary to render a decision without unnecessary delay. All dates for public hearings shall be set with a view toward allowing adequate public dissemination of the information contained in the application prior to the time of the hearing, and toward allowing public participation and attendance at the hearing, while affording applicants expeditious consideration of their CDP application.

The scheduling of the public hearing, the issuances of notices for the public hearing, the contents of the hearing notice, the District staff's review and recommendation on the issuance of the CDP, the public hearing, and the BPC's decision are conducted, pursuant to Section 11 of the CDP Regulations, as may be amended from time to time.

## 6.3 Development Conformance

In accordance with Section 30715.5 of the Coastal Act, all development must conform with this Plan. A development will be deemed in conformanceity with this Plan when:

1. The use type is allowed within the designated water and/or land use as provided in Section 6.3.3;
2. Structure(s) and public realm areas comply with Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards and planning district and subdistrict development standards included in Chapter 5, Planning Districts as provided in Section 6.3.4; and
3. Subject to [6.3.2-6.3.4], uses and activities that are ~~generally~~ consistent with the broad vision, goals, objectives, and policies of this Plan, as applicable to ~~thea~~ specific development site and do not obstruct the overall attainment of the Plan's goals, objectives, and policies.



The District may ~~also~~ issue further administrative procedures and Board Policies to ~~address~~ determine conformance with this Plan and substantial conformance with a Coastal Act Approval granted pursuant to this Plan. The District may issue such procedures and policies upon a finding by the BPC that the procedure or policy itself is reasonably consistent with the broad vision, goals, objectives and policies of the Plan. If the BPC finds that the policy and procedure is reasonably consistent with the broad vision, goals, objectives and policies of the Plan, CCC approval and ~~Depending on the content and nature of those procedures,~~ an amendment to this Plan may be ~~will not be~~ required. If a Coastal Act Approval has been issued, and a change of development is proposed and the change conforms to the original findings and conditions required for the CDP and is in substantial conformance with the CDP, District staff may make finding of conformance and approve the proposed change without an amendment to the CDP.

### **6.3.1 Map, Illustration and Coordination Interpretation**

1. Planned Improvement Maps. The maps of planned improvements in this Plan's planning districts are for general depiction purposes of the feature location(s) only. The actual location of those items on the map may shift slightly once development is initiated. However, such shifting of a location shall not be interpreted to excuse the development of the planned improvements or conformity to the development standards.
2. Figures, Illustrations, Diagrams, and Photos. Illustrations, diagrams, and photos in this Plan are intended for illustrative purposes only. They should be ~~consulted~~ reviewed in conjunction with the applicable text. Proposing a similar design to what is depicted in an illustration, diagram, or photo will not guarantee development acceptance or approval.
3. Coordination, Collaboration and Engagement. "Coordinate," "collaborate," "engage," or other similar terminology mean taking a stakeholder's recommendations, if given, into account. Many of the Elements and PDs include requirements for the District to collaborate, coordinate or engage in similar activities with a third party(ies) that are out of the control of the District. Consequently, if the District attempts to coordinate, collaborate or engage with third party(ies), and the third party(ies) refuses or fails to cooperate, the District's obligation with the applicable Element and PD requirements shall be satisfied. The District has the discretion regarding the timing of its coordination, collaboration and engagement efforts, which may occur before, during, or after environmental review. If the third-party entity fails to respond to efforts to coordinate, collaborate, or engage in a timely manner (or a date identified in the District's correspondence), the District shall consider coordination, collaboration, and engagement complete. Failure to "coordinate," "collaborate," or "engage" shall not constitute grounds for overturning a project approval, unless required by the Coastal Act or another law.



### 6.3.2 Conformance with the Elements

This Plan attempts to balance a range of potentially competing interests to further the District's mission. ~~In many instances, the District will need to balance the policy consequences of approval versus the financial, environmental, and social consequences associated with a decision.~~ The Plan does not require a development to address every goal, objective, or policy in the elements, as some may be inapplicable to a specific development ~~or as described below.~~ Consistency findings shall be adopted pursuant to the District's CDP regulations.

~~When making a determination of conformance, the District may use its discretion to balance and harmonize the elements' policies to best achieve the Plan's overall goals. If, when all aspects of the development are considered, the District finds that the development will further the broad goals, objectives and policies in the elements even if it does not address them all, it may be deemed in conformity with the elements.~~

### 6.3.3 Conformance with Use Designations

Water and land use designations are illustrated on *Figure 3.1.1, Baywide Water and Land Use Designations* in with corresponding descriptions in *Table 3.1.4, Water and Land Use Designation Descriptions* (*Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element*). Where a conflict ~~may exist~~ between designation on the map and the corresponding Subdistrict vision, policy, standard, or designation description, the Subdistrict vision, policy, standard, or designation description ~~written narratives~~ shall prevail. All developments and use of Tidelands are to be consistent with the corresponding use designation(s) (refer to *Figure 3.1.1, Baywide Water and Land Use Designations*, and *Table 3.1.2, Allowable Use Types for Water Use Designations* and *Table 3.1.3, Allowable Use Types for Land Use Designations* (*Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element*). Additional water and land use considerations include:

- Additional uses that are currently not listed as a primary use or secondary use in any use designation ~~and may be that are~~ reasonably consistent with the broad vision, goals, objectives and policies of the Plan and a permitted use but must be compatible with the water or land use designation for that site, ~~its may be considered an~~ allowable uses, and treated in the same manner. The use must also be ~~also be~~ an allowed Public Trust use.

### 6.3.4 Conformance with Baywide Development Standards and Planning Districts

*Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards* includes development standards that apply for all development on Tidelands and *Chapter 5, Planning Districts* includes location specific development standards that apply to a specific planning district or subdistrict.

Conformance with *Chapter 4, Baywide Development Standards* and planning district development standards are mandatory for any developments within such planning district or subdistrict, subject to *Chapter 3, Elements*; *Chapter 5, Planning Districts*; *Sections 6.2.2, Port Master Plan Amendments*; and *6.3.2, Conformance with Elements*.

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#### Lease Approval

The District, under the Port Act, has the sole and absolute discretion to enter a lease with a potential or existing tenant. The authority to approve a lease corresponds to the duration of lease as follows:

- The BPC may approve long-term leases of more than five years; and
- District staff, without prior BPC approval, may enter short-term leases of five years or less.

This Plan shall not divest or in any way impede the District's discretion to enter a lease. Moreover, a potential or existing tenant shall not rely on this Plan to assume a lease will be approved by the BPC or District staff.

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### 6.3.5 Nonconforming Uses and Nonconforming Developments

Certain uses and developments on Tidelands, which may have been legally established at the time of their commencement, may no longer conform with water and land use designations or goals, objectives, policies and standards in this Plan, and are therefore, considered legal nonconforming uses or legal nonconforming developments. The following section provides requirements that regulate such legal nonconforming uses and legal nonconforming developments.

The following provisions establish the requirements for legal nonconforming uses and legal nonconforming developments. Real property rights to implement development on Tidelands are primarily granted through leases, and hundreds of leases exist at any one time within Tidelands. The term of the leases also varies widely. The provisions below recognize the existence of leases between the District and third parties and the rights and obligations contained therein. Subject to being legally established, the provisions allow legal nonconforming uses and legal nonconforming developments to continue to exist, and to be repaired and maintained, within appropriate parameters that address potential impacts to public health, safety and welfare. The provisions also establish findings to allow for such repair and maintenance to protect public health, safety, welfare and the environment.

#### 6.3.5(A) General Requirements

1. **Determination of Legal Nonconforming Status.** When submitting an application for any **development**, the occupant, lessee or permittee shall have the burden of proof of establishing the legal status of any nonconforming use or nonconforming development and submit such proof to the District for its review and approval. At a minimum, the occupant, lessee or permittee must produce the following: a legally established lease, easement, license agreement or other legal document granting rights to the real property or use of the real property; building permits covering each component of the

development, if applicable; certificate of occupancy for the element of the development at issue, if applicable; and a Coastal Act Approval under the Coastal Act or evidence that no Coastal Act Approval was required. The District may determine that additional items must be produced. Nonconforming uses and/or nonconforming developments that were not lawfully established are prohibited within Tidelands and may be subject to an enforcement action, and the occupant, lessee or permittee shall automatically fail the burden of proof required herein. For avoidance of doubt, when the terms “legal nonconforming use” and “legal nonconforming development” are used in this *Section 6.3.5(A)*, it means the occupant, lessee or permittee has met the burden of proof in this *Section 6.3.5(A)* and the District has determined that the legal nonconforming use or legal nonconforming development was legally established.

2. **Permits and Required Authorization.** Development performed on a legal nonconforming development or a development accommodating a legal nonconforming use shall be conducted pursuant to a Coastal Act Approval, a building permit, and all other required permits and approvals and shall meet the requirements of *Section 6.3.5(A)* unless an exception is provided herein. Nothing in *Section 6.3.5(A)* is intended to allow encroachment without necessary legal authorization, either by a lease, easement, license agreement or other legal means. Nothing contained in *Section 6.3.5(A)* shall be deemed to require any change in a legal nonconforming use or a legal nonconforming development unless major development is proposed; provided, however, that legal nonconforming uses and legal nonconforming development shall continue to be subject to conformance with laws or regulations that may be enacted to protect the public health and safety and the public welfare and are generally applicable on a Districtwide basis or are necessary to comply with state or federal laws and regulations.
3. **Exceptions.** Development performed on a legal nonconforming development or a development accommodating a legal nonconforming use solely to comply with the American with Disabilities Act or solely to comply with federal standards for rehabilitation of historic properties shall be excluded for the purposes of *Section 6.3.5(A)* except for the requirement to establish legal status as provided above, *Determination of Legal Nonconforming Status*, and shall be allowed with a Coastal Act Approval.

#### **6.3.5(B) Legal Nonconforming Uses**

*Section 6.3.5(B)* applies to all legal nonconforming uses on Tidelands. It addresses the continuation of a legal nonconforming use or development to a legal nonconforming use. For legal nonconforming development refer to *Section 6.3.5(C)*.

1. **Continuation of Legal Nonconforming Uses and Nonconforming Rights.** The lawful use of land existing on the effective date of the Port Master Plan Update may be continued, even if the use no longer conforms to this Plan; provided, however, that intensification of the legal nonconforming use shall be prohibited. Except as provided by expressed language

in a lease, *Section 6.3.5(A)*, *Section 6.3.5(B)*, or during the time modifications to a development are being made, a legal nonconforming use that is not in use for 365 days or more out of the past five years loses its status as a legal nonconforming use, and the use must conform to current uses allowed by this Plan.

2. **Development accommodating an existing legal nonconforming use.** The following types of modifications to a legal nonconforming uses described below (a, b, c or d) may be allowed subject to obtaining a Coastal Act Approval, other entitlements and permits and subject to the required findings specified in *Section 6.3.5(D)*, below; provided, however, if the remaining term of the lease, including all options to extend, is less than five years at the time a Coastal Act Approval application is deemed complete by the District, the BPC may approve a buy-out of the remaining lease term and disapprove any of the following types of development.
  - a. **Alterations, Maintenance and Repair.** Alterations, maintenance, and repair to a development that accommodates a legal nonconforming use are permitted unless said alteration, maintenance or repair expands the square footage, height or footprint of the structure(s) or changes the location of the structure or constitutes major development (refer to the *Glossary* for definition).
  - b. **Reconstruction.** Reconstruction of a major development only after a catastrophic event is permitted as specified in *Section 6.3.5(E)*.
  - c. **Development to Major Structural Component(s).** Development, such as, but not limited to, replacement, modifications or alterations, to major structural component(s) are permitted unless such development expands the square footage, height or footprint of the structure(s) or change the location of the structure or constitute major development.
  - ~~d. **Expansion.** Expansion of an existing legal nonconforming use throughout a structure that was existing as of this Plan's original certification is permitted so long as there is no intensification of the use.~~
3. Development conducted by the occupant, lessee, or permittee in accordance with *Section 6.3.5(E)* shall not count towards an additional lease term under the lease or any District or BPC policy, and occupant, lessee, or permittee shall not rely on such development in requesting a lease term extension.
4. In any remaining portion of the development as of the effective date of the Port Master Plan Update that is not subject to each case (a, b, c or d) above in *Section 6.3.5(B) (2)* must continue to comply with the laws and regulations in effect when the development was established. All other development associated with a legal nonconforming use that do not meet the criteria in *Section 6.3.5(A)(1)* shall be required to conform to this Plan.

#### **6.3.5(C) Legal Nonconforming Developments**

This section applies to all legal nonconforming developments on Tidelands. This *Section 6.3.5(C)* addresses legal nonconforming development even if the use is conforming to this Plan. For legal

nonconforming uses or development that supports a legal nonconforming use refer to *Section 6.3.5(B)*.

1. **Changes to Legal Nonconforming Developments.** The requirements of *Section 6.3.5(C)* are in addition to and do not supersede any requirements or permit approvals required for any change, addition, alteration, or the like to a development that was existing as of the date of this Plan's original certification. The following requirements shall apply to development conducted to a legal non-conforming development or a development site where legal non-conforming development is located. All such development is subject to obtaining a Coastal Act Approval, other entitlements and permits and subject to the required findings specified in *Section 6.3.5(D)*, below; provided, however, if the lease term, including all options to extend, at the time a development application is deemed complete by District is less than five years, the BPC may approve buy-out of the remaining lease term and disapprove any of the following types of development. Development conducted in accordance with *Section 6.3.5(C)* shall in no way be relied on in claiming a right to a lease term extension.
  - a. **Alterations, Maintenance and Repair.** Alterations, maintenance, and repair to a legal nonconforming development is permitted unless said alteration, maintenance or repair expands the square footage, height or footprint of the structure(s), changes the location of the development or constitutes major development.
  - b. **Reconstruction.** Reconstruction of a major development of a development or development site after a catastrophic event is permitted subject to *Section 6.3.5(E)*.
  - c. **Development to Major Structural Component(s).** Further development, such as, but not limited to, replacement, modifications or alterations, to a major structural component(s), to a legal nonconforming development are permitted unless such further development expands the square footage, height or footprint of the structure(s) or change the location of the structure or constitute major development.
2. In any remaining portion of the development, as of the effective date of the Port Master Plan Update, that is not subject to each case above (a, b, or c) in *Section 6.3.5(C)(1)*, must continue to comply with the laws and regulations in effect when the development was established. All other modifications to a legal nonconforming development that do not meet criteria (a, b, or c) in *Section 6.3.5(C)(1)* shall be required to conform to this Plan.

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Any illegal encroachments onto the District's jurisdiction may be subject to an encroachment action. The result of the encroachment action may include fines, removal of the encroachment, obtaining a required permit for the encroachment to remain and/or an encroachment to remain and/or an encroachment removal agreement that includes additional requirements and terms.



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#### ***6.3.5(D) Findings***

In addition to any findings required by law, the following findings must be made in connection with any Coastal Act Approval allowing any of the types of development specified in *Section 6.3.5(B)* and *Section 6.3.5(C)*:

1. That the location of the development site, the proposed development, and the conditions under which the proposed development would be operated or maintained will not be detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of persons residing or working in the area or the general public, and will not be materially injurious to properties or improvements in the vicinity; and
2. That the location of the development site, the proposed development and the conditions under which the proposed development would be operated or maintained will be in conformance with all applicable regulations, ordinances and laws other than this Plan; and
3. That the proposed development will not, with the incorporation of mitigation if required, result in a new or increased permanent environmental or coastal resource impact; and
4. That the proposed development, as it may be conditioned, will complement and harmonize with the existing and proposed adjacent land uses and will be compatible with the physical design aspects and land and water use intensities, in the surrounding area.

#### ***6.3.5(E) Reconstruction of a Legal Nonconforming Development or to a Development accommodating a Legal Nonconforming Use after a Catastrophic Event***

Reconstruction of a legal nonconforming development or a development that supports a legal nonconforming use after a catastrophic event is allowed upon issuance of a Coastal Act Approval, building permit and any other entitlements or approvals that may be required; provided, however, the reconstructed development shall not increase the legal nonconformity of the development which existed prior to the catastrophic event, including, without limitation to square footage, height, footprint, and the reconstructed development shall be located in generally the same location and within the same development envelope as the current/prior development unless development on the same location or within the same development envelope is infeasible as a result of the catastrophic event.

After a catastrophic event, nonconforming rights are retained for three (3) years after the event, by which time a Coastal Act approval, building permit, or any other entitlements or approvals must be obtained and exercised to repair or reconstruct the development. Such a three (3) year period may be extended up to two (2) years for good cause after BPC approval. If the lease term, including all options to extend, at the time a catastrophic event is less than five years, the BPC may approve buy-out of the remaining lease term and disapprove the proposed development.

Development conducted in accordance with *Section 6.3.5(E)* shall in no way be relied on in claiming a right to a lease term extension.

#### **6.3.6 Coastal Act Approval Applications: Findings of Conformity**

All decisions of the BPC or the District relating to Coastal Act Approval applications shall be accompanied by written findings about the conformance of the proposed development to this Plan and applicable provisions of the Coastal Act. Additionally, subject to the District's CDP regulations, all development authorized under this Plan by a Coastal Act approval must be implemented in substantial conformance with said approval.

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# Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
Accessory Use	A use of land or building, or portion thereof, that is customarily incidental to, related to, or clearly subordinate to a primary use or secondary use of the land or building located on the same premises. Accessory uses are distinguished from secondary uses in that an accessory use has a relationship to a primary or secondary use, whereas a secondary use may be independent of and have little to no relation to a primary use.
Accessway	A route by water or land that provides access to or through a destination. Examples of accessways include, but are not limited to, roadways, rail, pathways, bikeways, and navigation corridors. Refer to Figure 3.2.2 Accessway Hierarchy in (Chapter 3.2, Mobility Element).
Accommodate	To have or provide.
Accommodating	Supporting or sustaining.
Achieve	To carry out and meet stated policy or action.
Activating Feature	<p>Attract visitors to, and extend users stay on Tidelands. May involve temporary or permanent activities and/or structures or amenities.</p> <p>Activating commercial features host small-scale commercial enterprises and serve visitors and the community. These features include, but are not limited to, carts, kiosks, stands, and pavilions for food service, retail, or other small-scale commercial, leisure or hospitality activities.</p> <p>Activating non-commercial features are structures or amenities designed for enhancing the public's use or enjoyment of open space. These features include, but are not limited to, furnishings or structures that offer shade or host interactive activities such as performance, entertainment, education, games, play, exercise, or similar activities.</p> <p>Shade structures are not considered an activating feature.</p>
Activation Plan	An activation plan provides a framework and guidance for planning and programming of recreation open space for diverse human activity. The focus of place activation is on ensuring the needs of all potential users are met.
Active Uses	A use that involves participation, movement, or engagement in an activity.
Adaptation	Adjustment in natural or human systems to a new or changing environment. For example, adaptation to climate change refers to adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
Address	To direct the efforts or attention.
Adhere	To act based on rules or agreements that are upheld.
Adjacent Jurisdictions	Local, state, or federal agencies or municipalities whose jurisdictional boundaries are located adjacent to the District.

Allow	To give permission to have or do something.
Amenity	Facilities or furnishings that provide comfort, convenience, or enjoyment.
Amenity Zone	An area intended to improve comfort, convenience, or enjoyment, by providing a variety of facilities or street furnishings, such as pedestrian seating, trash receptacles, and signage.
Anchorage Area	Space for vessels to anchor with sufficient area for natural movement during mooring and with sufficient access to navigable waters.
Appealable	Section 30715 in Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act provides a list of categories of development that may be appealed by the CCC. Development that is considered within one of these category types is referred to as "appealable," and development that is not considered one of these category types is referred to as "non-appealable." Refer to WLU Goal 1 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element) for more information on development types and categories.
Aquaculture	<p><del>Aquaculture, also known as fish, shellfish, or algae/seaweed farming, refers to the propagation, cultivation, maintenance, and harvesting of marine plants and animals in all types of water environments including ponds, rivers, lakes, the ocean and man-made "closed" systems on land. Aquaculture includes the production of food fish, sport fish, bait fish, ornamental fish, crustaceans, mollusks, algae, sea vegetables and other marine plant species, and fish eggs for the aquarium trade and in a range of food, pharmaceutical, nutritional or biotechnology products. Aquaculture is a priority coastal dependent use, as described in the Coastal Act.</del></p> <p><del>Aquaculture may include the production of seafood from hatchery fish and shellfish which are grown to market size in ponds, tanks, cages, or raceways. Stock restoration or "enhancement" is a form of aquaculture in which hatchery fish and shellfish are released into the wild to rebuild wild populations or the creation of habitats to support native populations, such as oyster reefs. Fish laboratories and testing, as well as fish offloading/ transshipment are also important aspects of aquaculture.</del></p> <p><u>Section 30100.2 of the CCA refers to Section 17 of the Fish and Game Code for the definition of "aquaculture." This Plan relies upon this Fish and Game Code definition, as interpreted by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife:</u></p> <p><u>"Aquaculture" means that form of agriculture devoted to the propagation, cultivation, maintenance, and harvesting of aquatic plants and animals in marine, brackish, and fresh water. "Aquaculture" does not include species of ornamental marine or freshwater plants and animals not utilized for human consumption or bait purposes that are maintained in closed systems for personal, pet industry, or hobby purposes, however, these species continue to be regulated under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 2116) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code.</u></p>
Artifacts	Objects or items characteristic of, or resulting from, a particular human institution, period, trend, or individual and may be prehistoric or historic.

Assess	To consider in order to make a judgement about.
Assessment District	Areas organized for the purpose of aiding in the development or improvement allowing for the collection of special assessments to finance public improvements.
Attractions	Places whose main purpose is to allow public access for entertainment, interest, or education. May include heritage, amusement/entertainment, recreation, or commercial. Activating features are similar to attractions, but with a size threshold for structures.
Avoid	To act in order to prevent something from occurring.
Barge	A large, flat-bottomed boat used to carry cargo from a port to shallow-draft waterways.
Basin	The catchment area of an abiotic compartment of Earth, usually associated with the hydrosphere or atmosphere (e.g. river basin or air basin).
Bayfront	An area of land adjacent to San Diego Bay.
Bayshore Bikeway	A regional corridor for use by cyclists that is planned to extend 24 miles around San Diego Bay, providing a physical and scenic connection to major bayfront employers, as well as tourist and recreational destinations. The SANDAG Bayshore Bikeway Plan provides guidance for the multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional effort.
Bayfrontwide Circulator	This is a mobility concept advanced in this Plan. It is anticipated that the summer shuttle will be upgraded to provide year-round service (aka bayfront circulator) and operate along Harbor Drive, establishing connections between Shelter Island and the San Diego Convention Center. This Plan is agnostic to specific technology, so that it can include multiple forms of transportation technology (e.g., bus, automated people mover, fixed guideways, etc.).
Beneficial Use [Water]	Pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, designations assigned to water bodies of the state that may be protected against quality degradation. In the San Diego Region, Beneficial Water Uses, including water quality objectives and implementation plans to protect those uses, are established by the California Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region's Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan). In the Pacific Ocean, Beneficial Water Uses include: contact water recreation; non-contact water recreation; wildlife habitat; industrial service supply; navigation; commercial and sportfishing; preservation of biological habitats of special significance; rare, threatened, or endangered species; marine habitat; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; shellfish harvesting; and aquaculture. In San Diego Bay, Beneficial Water Uses include: contact water recreation; non-contact water recreation; wildlife habitat; industrial service supply; navigation; commercial and sport fishing; preservation of biological habitats of special significance; rare, threatened, or endangered species; estuarine habitat; marine habitat; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; and shellfish harvesting.
Berth	The place primarily for a ship or boat when at anchor, a slip, or dock. A berth may also serve as a place for a barge, dry dock, or floating upweller system.

Best Available Science	The informational, scientific standard followed for decision making for an applicable process for a specific discipline.
Best Management Practices	A best practice is a method or technique that has been generally accepted as superior to any alternatives, because it produces results that are superior to those achieved by other means or because it has become a standard way of doing things, e.g., a standard way of complying with legal or ethical requirements.
Bike Lanes	A type of dedicated bike facility. <del>Bike</del> bike lanes are one-way facilities located on either side of a roadway. They provide a striped lane designated for the exclusive or <u>shared or semi-exclusive use</u> of bicycles. <u>These are commonly referred to as Class II Bike Lanes.</u>
Bikeway	<del>Right-of-way</del> <u>Accessway</u> and/or a transportation facility that is dedicated to bicycles or nonmotorized micro-mobility vehicles.
Biodiversity	The number and variety of species found within a specified geographic region. The variability among living organisms on the earth, including the variability within and between species and within and between ecosystems.
Biologically Engineered	Application of engineering principles to analyze and design biological systems and technologies.
Blue Economy	The sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of the ocean.
Boat (Yacht) Brokerage	A business representing yacht or boat sellers and/or buyers during sale or purchase of the boat, parts, and/or equipment.
Boat Launch Ramp	A developed slope between the shore and the water by which vessels or boats can be moved to and from the water.
Build	To construct, assemble, erect, convert, enlarge, reconstruct, or structurally alter a building or structure.
Building Base	The lower portion of a building located immediately above grade.
California Coastal Plan	<p>As defined in the Coastal Act, Section 30102: "Coastal plan" means the California Coastal Zone Conservation Plan prepared and adopted by the California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission and submitted to the Governor and the Legislature on December 1, 1975, pursuant to the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act of 1972 (commencing with Section 27000). For background on this coastal plan, prior to the passage of the California Coastal Act in 1976, the State of California adopted a Coastal Initiative (Proposition 20) in 1972 that established temporary regional coastal commissions and one statewide commission. These commissions were tasked with preparing a coastal plan with coastal policy and planning recommendations for the State. The California Coastal Zone Conservation Plan was completed in 1975 and many of these recommendations were brought forward into the California Coastal Act, including the establishment of the California Coastal Commission.</p> <p>Part IV of the 1975 Coastal Plan provided specific policy recommendations to each region, with accompanying maps, identifying various landmarks and coastal resources. These maps are referred to in Chapter 8 (titled "Ports") of the Coastal Act for identifying wetland, estuary, or existing recreation areas in the coastal zone."</p>

Cantilevered <del>Promenade</del> <u>Area</u>	An <del>area-pathway</del> along the water's edge designed to project over the water, allowing for enhanced access and enjoyment of Tidelands.
Carbon Neutrality	Carbon neutrality means annual zero net anthropogenic (human caused or influenced) carbon dioxide emissions.
Catastrophic Event	Tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, unintentional fire, flooding, other acts of nature, terrorism, unintentional hazardous accidents, and other unintentional human-made incidents that severely damage or destroy structures, infrastructure, roads, or other components of the built environment that make such development or any portion thereof or not occupiable or usable for its intended purpose. Economic or fiscal conditions or market fluctuations shall not constitute a catastrophic event.
Clean Transportation and Sustainable Freight Strategies	Strategies fostering improving freight efficiency, transition to zero-emission vehicles and technologies, and increasing the competitiveness of freight systems.
Climate	The meteorological conditions, including temperature, precipitation, and wind, that characteristically prevail in a region.
Climate Change	A change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer.
Coastal Act Approval	A CDP or Coastal Act exclusion issued by the District or alternatively issued by the CCC for an appealed Coastal Act approval.
Coastal-Dependent Development or Use	Any development or use which requires a site on, or adjacent to, the sea (or Bay) to be able to function at all. (Coastal Act Section 30101).
Coastal Development Permit	A permit for any development within the Coastal Zone that is required pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 30600 of the Coastal Act and as applicable to ports pursuant to Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act.
Coastal-Enhancing Development or Use	Any development or use that is not inherently or physically dependent on access to the water but may benefit or be more attractive by virtue of being in proximity to water. Uses draw from the coastal dependent and coastal related use activities as well as from other activities. Coastal-enhancing uses, while not a formal Coastal Act category, are a use category that has been carried forward in the Plan since it was originally certified by the CCC in 1981. Examples include restaurants, hotels and public recreation areas providing facilities for golf, field sports, and passive recreation.
Coastal Flooding	Flooding resulting from a coastal process—such as waves, tides, storm surge, or heavy rainfall from coastal storms.
Coastal Habitat	Habitats above spring high tide limit (or above mean water level in non-tidal waters) occupying coastal features and characterized by their proximity to the water.
Coastal Hazard	Natural hazards that adversely impact the coastline, including but not limited to coastal erosion, coastal flooding, extreme monthly tidal inundation, sea level rise, wave run-up.



Coastal Hazard Area	An area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources.
Coastal-Related Development or Use	Any development or use that is dependent on a coastal-dependent development or use (Coastal Act Section 30101.3).
Coastal Zone	Land and water area of the State of California from the Oregon border to the border of the Republic of Mexico, specified on the maps identified and set forth in Section 17 of that chapter of the Statutes of the 1975-76 Regular Session enacting this division, extending seaward to the state's outer limit of jurisdiction, including all offshore islands, and extending inland generally 1,000 yards from the mean high tide line of the sea. In significant coastal estuarine, habitat, and recreational areas it extends inland to the first major ridgeline paralleling the sea or five miles from the mean high tide line of the sea, whichever is less, and in developed urban areas of the zone generally extends inland less than 1,000 yards. The coastal zone does not include the area of jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, established pursuant to Title 7.2 (commencing with Section 66600 of the Government Code, nor any contiguous thereto, including any river, stream, tributary, creek, or flood control or drainage channel flowing into such area (Coastal Act Section 30103).
Co-Benefit	The positive effects that a policy or measure aimed at one objective might have on other objectives, thereby increasing the total benefits (for the public or the environment).
Collaborate/ <u>Collaboration</u>	<del>Please refer to Section 6.3.1, Chapter 6, Plan Implementation and Development Conformance. To partner in aspects of a decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of a preferred solution.</del>
Commerce	Activities and procedures involved in buying and selling goods or services.
Commercial Fishing	Fishing duly authorized under applicable state and federal laws or regulations, in which fish, or other seafood, wild harvested, either in whole or in part, are intended to enter commerce or enter commerce through sale, barter, or trade.
Commercially Operated Passenger Vessels	Vessels that carry multiple paying passengers for bay- and/or ocean-related activities.
Conservation	The protection and management of natural resources that best reflect environmental stewardship for present and future generations.
Connection Points	Facilitate the transition from one mobility mode to another, including between water and land mobility modes.
Conservation Areas	Geographic locations or extents designated or dedicated to the act of conserving.
Conserve	To protect from loss, harm, and/or wastefulness.
Consider	To look at carefully or to think about in order to understand or decide.
<u>Consultation</u>	<del>Solicitation and consideration of an agency's comments, suggestions, or input. (Consultation is not synonymous with "agreement" regarding an agency's comments or suggestions.)</del>

Contribute	To give support or money for a common purpose or fund.
<u>Coordinate</u> /Coordination	<u>Please refer to Section 6.3.1, Chapter 6, Plan Implementation and Development Conformance.</u> <del>More than just consultation and involves some level of cooperation. Taking a stakeholder's recommendations into account and incorporating (where possible) to avoid or reduce conflicts.</del>
Courtyard	An open area of ground which is mostly surrounded by buildings or walls.
Create	To be the cause of establishment or to cause something to come into existence.
Criteria Air Pollutant	Six common air pollutants regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency per the Clean Air Act: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide.
Cultural History	The history of a culture or cultural area.
Cultural Use	Programming, production, presentation, and exhibition of any of the arts and cultural disciplines.
Curbside Management	Programed organization and the physical treatment of dedicated stretches of curb lengths, designed to better manage and optimize the operations for a variety of users and mobility types who all require the use of the same curb space, ultimately utilizing space more efficiently or dedicating space to other uses other than single-occupancy vehicle parking.
Cycle Track	A bikeway for the exclusive use of bicycles, along a roadway that provides vertical and horizontal separation from vehicular traffic. Cycle tracks have different forms, but all share common elements—they provide space that is intended to be exclusively or primarily used for bicycles, and are separated from vehicular travel lanes. In situations where on-street parking is allowed cycle tracks are located to the curbside of the parking (in contrast to bike lanes).
Dedicated Bike Area	<u>Right-of-way</u> <u>Accessway</u> and/or a transportation facility that is solely dedicated to bicycles. Dedicated bike facilities include bike lanes and cycle tracks.
Dedicated Lanes	Travel lanes <del>or right-of-way</del> within the roadway that are solely dedicated for a specific mode. For example, a dedicated transit lane would be solely dedicated for the use of public transit vehicles, including, but not limited to, buses, street cars, and trolleys.
Deep-Water Berth	A place with sufficient depth of water for the access and usage of very large and heavily loaded ships to loading and unload.
Deep-Water Dependent	Any development or use which requires a site on, or adjacent to, deep water to be able to function at all.
Demolition	The razing, removal, deconstruction, salvaging, or wrecking of portions or all the exterior of a structure or building by hand, with heavy equipment, by explosives or other means where a demolition permit or similar permit is required.
Design	To create, fashion, execute, or construct according to plan.
Destination	The place toward which someone or something is going or a place of arrival.
Develop	To grow or cause to become more physically active, advanced, or changed.



Development	On land, in or under water connected to submerged lands, the placement or erection of any solid material or structure; discharge or disposal of any dredged material or of any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste; grading, removing, dredging, mining, or extraction of any materials; change in the density or intensity of use of land, and any other division of land, including lot splits, except where the land division is brought about in connection with the purchase of such land by a public agency for public recreational use; change in the intensity of use of water, or of access thereto; construction, reconstruction, demolition, or modification of the size of any structure, including any facility of any private, public, or municipal utility; and the removal or harvesting of major vegetation other than for agricultural purposes, kelp harvesting, and timber operations which are in accordance with a timber harvesting plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 (commencing with Section 4511) [California Coastal Act 30106].
<del>Development Setback</del>	<del>A setback from the landside edge of a promenade (or similar pathway) and the building face.</del>
Development Site	An individual lease premises or as determined by the District, collectively, individual lease premises or portions of land and/or water that functions collectively as one experience or development.
Development Standards	Specific requirements for structures, facilities, and buildings. These may include but is not limited to criteria such as minimum and maximum widths, heights, square footages, and setbacks.
Disadvantaged Community	Pursuant to SB 1000 (Levy, 2016), the definition of “disadvantaged communities is: an area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code or an area that is a low-income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.  This Plan encompasses not only the definitions contemplated by SB 1000, but also to include other low-income and minority populations, that are disproportionately burdened by or less able to prevent, respond, and recover from adverse environmental impacts. Refer to Section 3.5.2 (Chapter 3.5, Environmental Justice Element) for more information.
Disaster	Severe alterations in the normal functioning of a community or a society due to hazardous physical events interacting with vulnerable social conditions, leading to widespread adverse human, material, economic or environmental effects that require immediate emergency response to satisfy critical human needs and that may require external support for recovery.
Disaster Mitigation	Processes for designing, implementing, and evaluating strategies, policies, and measures to improve the understanding of disaster risk, foster disaster risk reduction and transfer, and promote continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery practices, with the explicit purpose of increasing human security, well-being, quality of life, and sustainable development.
Displacement	To remove and move a use or structure from its place or position.

District Tidelands or Tidelands	The District's territory or jurisdiction as defined the San Diego Unified Port District Act, Section 5: (a) The area within the district shall include all of the corporate area of each of the cities of San Diego, Chula Vista, Coronado, National City, and Imperial Beach which establish the district as provided in this act, and any unincorporated territory in the County of San Diego contiguous thereto, which is economically linked to the development and operation of San Diego Bay, included in the district by the board of supervisors of the county as provided in this act. The regulatory, taxing, and police power jurisdiction of the district, as otherwise provided for in this act, shall apply to the above-described area. (b) In addition to the powers and authority describe in subdivision (a), the district shall exercise its land management authority and powers over the following areas: (1) The tidelands and submerged lands granted to the district pursuant to this act of any other act of the Legislature. (2) Any other lands conveyed to the district by any city of the County of San Diego or acquired by the district in furtherance of the district's powers and purposes as provided in Section 87 [of the San Diego Unified Port District Act]. Additionally, after acquired tidelands and exchanged lands are considered District Tidelands.
Dock	A platform extending from a shoreside facility over water, used to secure, protect, and provide access to a boat or ship.
Dock and Dine	Temporary berthing at a dock or pier to patronize an adjacent or adjoining restaurant
Docking	The act of securing a ship, boat, or barge to a dock.
Drought-tolerant	The ability of a plant to live, grow, and reproduce satisfactorily with limited water supply in the context of existing plant climate for an area/region.
Dry Bulk	A commodity type that includes, but is not limited to, minerals, fertilizing materials, sand and gravel, and cement, which is transported in large quantities.
Dry Dock	A narrow basin or vessel that can be flooded to allow a boat or ship to be floated in, then drained to allow that boat or ship to come to rest on a dry platform.
Dry Dock Service	Activity that may occur in or out of water and include, but are not limited to, vessel building, dockside facilities maintenance, and repair services. Activities associated with this use involve lifting vessels out of the water for inspection, maintenance, and repair, as well as undocking after completion of work.
Easement	An easement is a real estate ownership right granted to a third-party individual or entity to make a limited use of the land of another.
Ecological Buffer	An upland, wetland, and/or riparian area that protects and/or enhances biological resource functions associated with wetlands, rivers, streams, lakes, marine, and estuarine systems from disturbances associated with adjacent land uses (33 Code of Federal Regulations 332.2)
Ecology	The relationship between plants, animals, people, and their environment, and the balance of these elements within the ecosystem.

Ecoregion	Ecoregions are areas where ecosystems (and the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources) are generally similar. Designed to serve as a spatial framework for the research, assessment, and monitoring of ecosystems and ecosystem components, ecoregions denote areas of similarity in the mosaic of biotic, abiotic, terrestrial, and aquatic ecosystem components with humans being considered as part of the biota.
Ecosystem	A unit of land or water comprising populations of organisms (including humans) considered together with their physical environment and the interacting processes between them.
Ecosystem Service	Ecological processes or functions having monetary or non-monetary value to individuals, the environment, or society at large. These are frequently classified as (1) supporting services such as productivity or biodiversity maintenance, (2) provisioning services such as food or fiber, (3) regulating services such as climate regulation or carbon sequestration, and (4) cultural services such as tourism or spiritual and aesthetic appreciation.
Eco-Tourism	Travel to areas of natural or ecological interest for the purpose of observing wildlife and learning about the environment.
Educate	To teach something over a set time period, so that knowledge and understanding is acquired by others.
Effective Date	As to the Port Master Plan Update, once the process codified in 14 California Code of Regulations 13632, subsection (e), as may be amended, is completed
Emergency	A sudden, urgent, usually unexpected occurrence or occasion requiring immediate action.
Emerging market	An economy structured on new technology, standards, increasing access, and revised regulations.
Enable	To make possible or allow for something to occur.
Encourage	To stimulate something/someone by approval or help.
Encroachment	Any obstruction or protrusion into a right of way or adjacent property, whether on the land or above it.
Engage	<del>To take part or participate; or to involve a person's attention intensely.</del> Please refer to Section 6.3.1, Chapter 6, <u>Plan Implementation and Development Conformance</u> .
Enhance	To improve or increase in quality or value.
Ensure	To make certain.
Environmental Justice	Environmental justice means the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, culture, education, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Refer to Chapter 3.5, Environmental Justice Element for more information.
Environmentally Sensitive Area	Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.
Establish	To begin or create something such as a program, activity, or use.
Estuary	Partially enclosed body of water where river/fresh and ocean/salt/tidal waters mix.

Evaluate	To find or judge the quality or value of something.
Existing Development Site	A development site that is present as of the date of certification of this Plan (amended XXXX).
Expand	To increase in extent, size, or scope.
Explore	To examine or investigate systematically.
Extreme Monthly Tidal Inundation	Inundation experienced during monthly highest high tide.
Facility	Buildings, structures, pieces of equipment, or other physical systems.
Fair share (in terms of cost sharing)	Equitable distribution of costs amongst entities necessitating or benefiting from the improvements incurring those costs.
Fault Line setback	Distance established between a known fault line and where habitable structures may be built.
Feasible	Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, considering economic, environmental, social, and technological factors.
Fill	Earth or any other substance or material, including pilings placed for the purposes of erecting structures thereon, placed in a submerged area.
Finished Grade	The final elevation and contour of the ground after cutting or filling and conforming to the proposed design.
Fish Laboratory and Testing	Facility containing laboratory testing equipment in support of marine research to ensure the health of marine species.
Fishery	The industry or occupation devoted to the catching, processing, or selling of fish, shellfish, or other marine or aquatic animals.
Floating Upweller System	Mechanical, water-based, floating structure that relies upon upwelling.
Freight	Goods, excluding passengers, carried by a vessel or vehicle, especially by a commercial carrier; cargo.
Freight Hub	Major airport, seaport, or other type of intermodal facility developed to exchange freight between different vessels or modes of transport.
Garden Space	A garden space is a non-programmed outdoor area that is primarily soft surfaced with ample seating and extensive planted areas. Garden spaces are intimate, nonprogrammed spaces intended as respite from more heavily programmed open spaces located throughout the waterfront.
Gateway/Entry Gateway	[A]n entrance corridor that heralds the approach of a new landscape and defines the arrival point as a destination.
General <del>Use</del> Travel Lanes	<del>Portion of roadway for the movement of vehicles exclusive of shoulders, berms, sidewalks, and parking areas.</del> <u>General travel lanes available for use by vehicular traffic without any restrictions or tolls.</u>
Goal	A goal is a broad statement that guides action, in accordance with the District's vision for the Tidelands.
Golf Course	The grounds where the game of golf is played.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	Gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of terrestrial radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere itself and by clouds.
Green Infrastructure	The range of measures that use plant or soil systems, permeable pavement or other permeable surfaces or substrates, stormwater harvest and reuse, or landscaping to store, infiltrate, or evapotranspire stormwater and reduce flows to sewer systems or to surface waters.
Habitat	The place or environment where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows.
Habitat Enhancement	Areas where activities are conducted within existing natural habitats to achieve specific management objectives or provide conditions which previously did not exist, and which increase or improve one or more ecosystem functions.
Habitat Replacement	An approach to manipulating habitat conditions in which a habitat is converted from one type to another in order to mimic a desirable natural habitat present at another location.
Habitat Restoration	Returning certain habitats to their former historical condition.
Hand-Launched Watercraft	Non-Motorized Watercraft that does not have or utilize a motor to travel along the water. This type of watercraft does not require the use or assistance of vehicle or additional equipment when being launched into the water from the land.
Hazard	The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, service provision, ecosystems, and environmental resources.
Height	The distance from the base of something to the top, measured from the ground up.
Identify	To discover, prove, or recognize as being a certain person, cause, or thing, often through an analytical process.
Impact	The effect of any direct man-made or natural actions or indirect repercussion of man-made or natural actions on existing physical, social, or economic conditions and communities.
Implement	To carry into effect; or to enact a document of steps or a scheme of action to ensure attainment of identified planning, development, environmental quality, or other standards within a specific time period.
Include	To add as part of the whole.
Increase	To make or become greater in size, degree, or frequency.
Indigenous	Produced, growing, living, or occurring natively or naturally in a region or environment.
Integrate	To add or bring parts together
Integrated Planning	A multi-faceted, collaborative planning process considering economic, social, and cultural opportunities
Intensification (as in increased density or intensity)	The development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists, through development, redevelopment, infill and expansion or conversion of existing buildings <u>provided such activity increases either the floor area, height, or bulk of</u>

	<u>the existing structure by more than 10 percent, and the change or expansion of a development or use would result in a new or increased impact to coastal resources.</u>
Intertidal	The area along the shore that is intermittently submerged and exposed due to tidal flows, which change daily and seasonally due to the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun.
Invasive Species	Any kind of living organism that is not native to an ecosystem and causes harm.
Invest	To devote time, effort, or resources to a project, process, or initiative considered to be useful or likely to succeed.
Involve	To work directly with the stakeholders throughout a process to ensure that concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.
Kiosk	A small building or structure from which people can buy items, goods, or services.
Landward	Towards land (away from water).
Land Use Type	A type of development or activity occurring on the land within a specified land use designation.
Lease	A written agreement by and between the District and a third-party for use of District Tidelands or other granted lands or water that complies with all applicable regulations and laws. For avoidance of doubt, leases include, but are not limited to ground leases, leases, Tideland Use and Occupancy Permit, Right of Entry Permit, or any subleases requiring District consent.
Lessee	The third-party or entity that has legally entered a lease with the District.
License Agreement	A written agreement by and between the District and a third-party that gives the third-party permission to use Tidelands but does not grant the third-party any real property interest in Tidelands. A license agreement may be revocable or irrevocable.
Leverage	To utilize resources or other means of ability to influence situations or people to accomplish some purpose
Linkage	The connection of two (or more) things.
Liquid Bulk Handling (receipt and distribution)	The physical transfer and storage of liquid bulk from vessels to vessels or freight to vessel through pipelines. This may also include bunkering and storage.
Listed Species	A species designated as candidate, threatened, or endangered pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act and/or listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act.
Living Shorelines	Constructed features that can be incorporated into shoreline protection that may mimic natural features of a shoreline to provide specific adaptation or ecological services, such as but not limited to, protection, dissipation of wave energy, and biological enhancements.
Locate	To designate the site of.
Logistics and Supply Chain Support Services	Processing, administration, maintenance, or repair facilities supporting cruise terminal or cargo terminal operations of transporting cargo and people.
Long-Term Leases	A lease with term of five years or more in duration.



Lower Cost Visitor and Recreational Facilities	Facilities that are intrinsically lower cost or no cost, which may include, but are not limited to: public recreational opportunities such as active and passive parks, open space, gardens, promenades, walkways, and bikeways/bike paths; wayfinding signage, seating, bicycle racks and other enhancements to public access areas; free or lower-cost public events or tours; public art, museums or exhibits; public viewing areas or piers; free or lower cost transportation, including shuttles, van pools, water taxis and bicycle racks; public fishing piers or floating docks; low cost or free moorings or boat slips; dock and dine piers; parking facilities/spaces that are free or lower cost; <u>lower cost overnight accommodations are inherently lower cost and may include, but are not limited to with kitchenettes, free wi-fi, free or reduced cost breakfast, and free parking; hostels, campgrounds, yurts, recreational vehicle parks, or tent campsites, or may include features which lower the cost of stay, such as but not limited to kitchenettes, free wi-fi, free or reduced cost breakfast, and free parking, that are intrinsically lower cost.</u>
Maintain	To keep in functional and operating condition by regularly checking it and repairing it when necessary.
Major Development	<u>From the effective date of certification of this Plan, as specified in 14 CCR § 13632 the:</u> 1. Cumulative modification or cumulative replacement of 50 percent or more of a single major structural component of an existing development; or 2. Cumulative modification or cumulative replacement of 50 percent or more of the sum total of all major structural components of a single existing development or multiple existing developments on an existing development site; or 3. Issuance of a term extension or cumulative term extensions, <u>after the effective date of the Port Master Plan Amendment</u> , that equal to fifteen (15) years or more; or 4. Granting of a new lease of more than <u>ten-fifteen (150) years unless the new lease is a result of a change of ownership and excludes any term extension or the new lease is with an existing tenant and number 3, above, has not been triggered; or=</u> 5. Issuance of a new Coastal Development Permit for new development.
Major Structural Component(s)	The foundation, floor framing, exterior wall framing and roof framing of a structure. Exterior siding, doors, window glazing, roofing materials, decks, chimneys, and interior elements including but not limited to interior walls and sheetrock, insulation, fixtures, and mechanical, electrical and plumbing elements are not considered major structural components.
Marine Research	Any study, whether fundamental or applied, intended to increase knowledge about the marine environment, including its resources or living organisms through scientific-based activity.



Marine Technology	<p>Any technology, system, or platform that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. is designed for use or application above, on, or below the sea surface or that is otherwise applicable to maritime operational needs, including such a technology, system, or platform that provides continuous or persistent coverage; and</li> <li>2. supports or facilitates: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. maritime domain awareness, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. surveillance and monitoring;</li> <li>ii. observation, measurement, and modeling; or</li> <li>iii. information technology and communications;</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. search and rescue;</li> <li>c. emergency response;</li> <li>d. marine inspections and investigations; or</li> <li>e. protection and conservation of the marine environment.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Maximize	To increase to the maximum or to raise to the highest possible amount of degree.
Merchant Marine	United States civilian mariners and merchant vessels that engage in commerce or goods transportation and services in and out of United States' navigable waters. In times of war, the United States Merchant Marine can be called upon to deliver military personnel and material for the military.
Micromobility	Personal transportation using any vehicles whose gross weight is less than 500kg.
Mid-Block Pedestrian Crossing	A pedestrian roadway crossing that is not adjacent to, or aligned, with a controlled intersection. May or may not be aligned with a walkway.
Minimize	To reduce to a minimum or to decrease to the least possible amount.
Minor Development	All other development that is not major development (See Major Development).
Mitigation Banking	A wetland, stream, or other marine or coastal resource area that has been restored, created, enhanced, or <del>(in certain circumstances)</del> —preserved for providing compensation for unavoidable impacts to marine or coastal resources permitted under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or a similar state or local wetland regulation. A mitigation bank may be created when a government agency, corporation, nonprofit organization, or other entity undertakes these activities under a formal agreement with a regulatory agency.
Mobile Fueling Systems	Fueling apparatus that can re-locate to areas of need for fueling purposes for both land vehicles and water vessels.
Mobility Hub	A connection point in which visitors and workers are provided the opportunity to change from one mode of travel to another, as necessary, to reach their destination. A mobility hub includes, but is not limited to, landside modes such as personal auto; transit; rideshare; biking; walking; micro-mobility options; as well as waterside modes such as transient docking and water-based transfer points that support a water-based transit network, such as water taxis and/or ferries.

Modification (or Replacement) of Structural Component Cumulative Threshold to be Major Development (See Major Development)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exterior Wall Modification or Replacement. An exterior wall is considered to be modified 50 percent or more when any of the following occur: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Exterior cladding and/or framing systems are altered in a manner that requires removal and/or replacement of 50 percent or more of the elements of those cladding and framing systems, normally considered as linear length of wall; or</li> <li>b. Reinforcement is needed for any remaining portions of the wall to provide structural support in excess of 50 percent of existing support elements (e.g., addition of 50 percent or more of beams, shear walls, or studs whether alone or alongside the existing/retained elements, etc.).</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Floor or Roof Structure Modification or Replacement. A floor or roof structure is considered to be modified 50 percent or more when any of the following occur: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The roof or floor framing is altered in a manner that requires removal and/or replacement of structural elements (e.g., trusses, joists, shear components, rafters, roof/floor structural surface (e.g., plywood), etc.) supporting 50 percent or more of the square footage of the roof or floor; or</li> <li>b. The roof or floor structural framing system requires additional reinforcement to any remaining portions of the roof or floor system to provide structural support (e.g., addition of 50 percent or more of beams, joists, shear components, rafters, roof/floor structural surface (e.g., plywood), etc., whether alone or alongside existing/retained system elements).</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Foundation Modification or Replacement. A foundation is considered to be modified 50 percent or more when any work is done on any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 50 percent or more of the horizontal surface area of a slab foundation;</li> <li>b. 50 percent or more of the floor area of a structure supported by a pier/post and/or caisson/grade beam foundation; or</li> <li>c. 50 percent or more of a perimeter foundation.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Modify	To change or alter.
Mooring	A place where a boat can be tied so that it cannot move away, or the object it is tied to.
Motorized Mobility Device	An electric personal assistive vehicle
Multi-Modal	Characterized by several modes of activity or transportation.
Multi-Use	Intended or suitable for more than one use.
Multi-Use Pathway	An accessway intended or suitable for more than one mode (e.g., pedestrians and bicycles), such as walking, jogging, cycling, and wheelchair use.
Native Vegetation	Vegetation that is local or endemic to the area and which originated or was produced naturally in the region and not introduced directly or indirectly by humans.

Natural Resources	Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States, any state or local government, any foreign government, or any indigenous tribe.
Nature Trail	An unpaved <del>pathway</del> walkway (could be waterside or non-waterside) that provides a dedicated area for pedestrians.-
Navigation	The science of locating the position and plotting the course of ships and aircraft.
Net Zero Carbon Emissions	Net zero carbon emissions is considered a synonym for carbon neutrality.
New Development	Development that occurred after the effective date of this Plan.
Nonconforming Development	A development that was lawfully established, improved or constructed prior to the adoption of certification of this Plan (amended XXXX), but that does not conform with goals, objectives, and policies of this Plan's Elements and the standards and requirements of the applicable Planning District where the development is located.
Nonconforming Use	A use of development, water, or land that was legally established and maintained prior to the adoption and certification of this Plan (amended XXXX) yet does not conform to the amended land and/or water use designation.
Non-Native Species	A species living outside its native distributional range.
Non-Port Administration Office	Establishments that may operate on Tidelands but are not directly related to District operations.
Non-Water Oriented	Uses or actions not principally utilized for water-oriented purposes.
Nurture	Encourage or help to develop (plans ideas, or people).
Objective	A statement of a desired end.
Occupant	The third-party or entity that legally occupies a space on Tidelands.
Offer	To present for consideration.
Open Space, Active	Unobstructed, usable outdoor spaces accessible to the public for the purpose of programmed recreational activities including small and large park events.
Open Space, Passive	<del>Emphasis on the open space aspect of a park and which involves a low level of development, including picnic areas and trails. A generally undeveloped publicly accessible</del> space not intended for programmed recreational activities or small and large park events.
Optimize	To obtain the most efficient or optimum use of
Orient	To position, align or set with reference to points of the compass or other specific directions
Oriented	To be principally devoted to. (See non-water-oriented retail)

Overnight Accommodations	Land or water areas allowing for temporary overnight accommodation rented to a person for less than 180 consecutive days. Examples of overnight accommodations include, but are not limited to, hotels, hostels, <u>and lower cost visitor facilities, and transient vessels.</u>
Parcel	A District-defined piece of real estate.
Park	Open space primarily for recreation and publicly accessible.
Parking District	Defined geographic area within which parking fees are collected and used for parking improvements within that area.
Parkway	Within a street <u>right-of-wayroadway</u> , area between the curb and sidewalk, intended for landscaping and tree planting.
Participate	To take part, be or become actively involved, or share in.
Partner	To join together on an effort or initiative.
Partnership	A relationship between two entities that share the responsibility for a project or service delivery.
Paseo	A pedestrian way or plaza located between two adjacent buildings.
Passageway	A long narrow space with walls or fences on both sides, that connects one place with another.
Pathway	A type of accessway solely dedicated for the use of pedestrians. Examples of pathways include, but are not limited to, sidewalks, walkways, and nature trails.
Pavilions	A permanent or temporary structure providing commercial recreational services, retail/restaurant services, concessions, or entertainment.
Pedestrian Scramble	Traffic signal phase that temporarily stops all vehicular traffic from entering an intersection to allow for pedestrians and cyclists to cross the intersection in all directions, including diagonally, at the same time.
Performance Venue	Any establishment (indoors or outdoors) where entertainment, either passive or active, is provided for the pleasure of the patrons, either independent or in conjunction with any other use. Such entertainment includes but is not limited to vocal and instrumental music, dancing, karaoke, comedy, and acting.
Permittee	Any person or entity that is issued a Coastal Act Approval or has applied for a Coastal Act Approval.
Pier	A fixed structure that extends over the water and used as a landing place for vessels. A pier can also be used for other non-landing activities such as, but not limited to, recreation and commercial uses.
<u>Plan or</u> Port Master Plan Update	A Port Master Plan Amendment approved by the Board of Port Commissioners on (XXX), certified by the CCC on (XXX) and effective as of (XXXX) (see 14 California Code of Regulations Section 13632).
Planning District	Identifiable and functional geographic units of the District's jurisdiction. Planning district boundaries conform closely to the boundaries of established municipal jurisdictions and/or census tracts.

Planned Improvements	Planned improvements provide enhanced coastal access to Tidelands, on land and between the water-land interface or define the thresholds for development for appealable projects consistent with the Coastal Act.
Platform	A fixed structure that extends over the water and functions as an extension of land over the water and is used exclusively for non-landing activities such as, but not limited to, recreation and commercial uses. Some platforms have built structures or may be leased. Like a deck, but a platform is always over water or riprap.
Plaza	An open space designed for public use and defined by surrounding buildings and/or streets.
Policy	A policy is a rule or course of action that indicates how a District objective will be achieved.
Port Master Plan	Carries out the provisions Chapter 8 of the Coastal Act. Contains the proposed uses of land and water areas, where known; the projected design and location of port land areas, water areas, berthing, and navigation ways and systems intended to serve commercial traffic within the area of jurisdiction of the port governing body; and proposed projects listed as appealable.
Port Master Plan Amendment	Formal approved change to the certified Port Master Plan, such as an Amendment itself requires certification by the CCC.
Portside Community	Communities downwind from industrialized, waterfront uses and activities and tend to have poor air quality. As of certification of this Plan (dated XXXX), Portside Communities included Barrio Logan, Logan Heights, Sherman Heights in the City of San Diego, and West National City.
Preserve	To maintain and protect.
Primary Use	The preferred and dominant use within a water or land use designation. The primary use(s) for which land or a building is or may be intended, occupied, maintained, arranged, or designed.
Prioritize	To designate or treat (something) as more important than other things.
Prohibit	To refuse to allow.
Project	The whole of an action, which has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, and that is any of the following: (1) an activity directly undertaken by any public agency including but not limited to public works construction and related activities clearing or grading of land, improvements to existing public structures, enactment and amendment of zoning ordinances, and the adoption and amendment of local General Plans or elements thereof pursuant to Government Code Sections 65100–65700; (2) an activity undertaken by a person or entity which is supported in whole or in part through public agency contacts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of assistance from one or more public agencies; or (3) an activity involving the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use by one or more public agencies (CEQA Guidelines Section 15378). A Project is separate from the ‘Appealable Project List’ as defined by this document; see definition of ‘Appealable’.

Promenade	<del>A public pathway adjacent to the water for leisurely strolling or bicycling.</del>
Promote	To help bring about or further the growth or establishment of; or to further the popularity of by publicizing and advertising.
Protect	To defend from trouble, harm, or loss.
Provide	To make available.
Public Facility	Any area that is owned, leased, or otherwise operated, or funded by a governmental body or public entity, which may, include, but is not limited to, buildings, property, recreation areas, and roads.
Public Open Space	Unobstructed, usable outdoor spaces accessible to the public.
Public Realm	Public realm is defined as the exterior space around and between structures and facilities that are publicly accessible. These areas support or facilitate social interaction and include active and passive uses. While public realm areas may include designated Recreation Open Space areas, they may also include areas within a developed site or leasehold assigned with other use designations, such as Commercial Recreation. Public realm also includes streets, sidewalks, and other accessways that facilitate public access.
Public Transit	A system of transport, in contrast to private transport, for passengers by group travel systems available for use by the general public, typically managed on a schedule, operated on established routes, and that charge a posted fee for each trip.
Public Trust Doctrine	Refers to a common law doctrine creating the legal right of the public to use certain lands and water.
Public-Private Partnership	A partnership between a government agency and private entity that share the responsibility for a project or service delivery.
Pursue	To proceed along, follow, or continue with to try to find or strive for an item or objective.
Rail	A permanent road having a line of rails fixed to ties and laid on a roadbed and providing a track for cars or equipment drawn by locomotives or propelled by self-contained motors.
Recognize	To acknowledge or to be aware of the existence of or significance of.
Reconfiguration	The arrangement or rearrangement of parts into a different form or combination.
Recreation	Activities of leisure.
Recreational Boat Service Facilities	Facilities that provide services to recreational boating necessary for the operation and maintenance of recreational boats or for the comfort of recreational boat users. Such facilities should be located and designed to not interfere with commercial fishing. Facilities may include, but are not limited to, pump outs stations, repairs, fueling, docks, restrooms, and boat launches.
Recreational Marina	Coastal water area designated and used exclusively for the mooring of recreational vessels including mooring slips and service facilities located on mooring slip docks.



Recreational Marina – Related Facilities	Ancillary and supportive uses and areas related to supporting recreational marinas.
Recreational Vehicle & Camping	Areas dedicated for the parking and/or placement of tents, recreational vehicles (i.e. campers, motorhomes, trailers), and motor vehicles for overnight accommodations.
Recreational Vessel	Vessels used for recreational use. Recreational vessels can be motorized or non-motorized. Motorized vessels include but are not limited to jet skis; fly boards; boats; or similar motorized vessels for recreational use. Non-motorized vessels include but are not limited to: kayaks; paddle boats; boards (paddle, stand-up, surf, or similar); or similar non-motorized vessels for recreational use.
Redevelopment	Development on an existing development site.
Regulate	To control, direct, or govern according to a rule, principle, or system.
Remediation (Environmental Remediation)	The removal of pollution or contaminants from environmental media such as soil, groundwater, sediment, or surface water.
Remove	To move something from place or position occupied.
Replace	To provide a substitute or equivalent for what is existing.
Replace in-kind	To provide a substitute or equivalent.
<u>Replacement (as used in the definition of Major Development)</u>	<u>Renovation, reinforcement, or alternations that shall be calculated by linear feet, surface area or volume (in the case of shoreline protection).</u>
Require	To ask or insist upon, as by right or authority.
Research	To conduct careful, systematic, patient study and investigation in some field of knowledge, undertaken to discover or establish facts or principles.
Resilience	The capacity of any entity – an individual, a community, an organization, or a natural system – to prepare for disruptions, to recover from shocks and stresses, and to adapt and grow from a disruptive experience.
Restaurant (full-service)	Establishments primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e., waiter/waitress service) and pay after eating.
Restaurant (limited-service)	Establishments primarily engaged in providing food services where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating.
Retain	To keep in a fixed state or condition.
Retrofit	To change in design, construction, or equipment of an existing facility in order to incorporate later improvements or to bring it into compliance (or where that is not feasible, more nearly into compliance) with modern standards for such facilities.
Roadways	An accessway which allows and is intended to serve vehicular traffic. Examples of roadways include, but are not limited to, general lanes and dedicated lanes for transit or other mobility modes.
Salt Pond	A human-made feature along the coastline that allows for the drying and collection of salt.



Scenic Vista Area	An area of visual public access providing scenic views from publicly accessible points on Tidelands, as depicted on the Planning District Coastal Access: Views and Pathways figures.
Sea Level Rise	Sea level change, both globally and locally (relative sea level change) due to (1) a change in ocean volume as a result of a change in the mass of water in the ocean, (2) changes in ocean volume as a result of changes in ocean water density, (3) changes in the shape of the ocean basins and changes in the Earth's gravitational and rotational fields, and (4) local subsidence or uplift of the land.
Secondary Use	Complement primary use(s) identified within a water and land use designation but are not the preferred use and should not dominate any development site, or impede, interfere or create conflicts with the functionality of the higher priority primary use.
Sensitive Coastal Habitats	Areas that have: "sensitive resource values," meaning those fragile or unique natural resources, including flora and fauna, which are particularly susceptible to degradation resulting from surrounding development, the adverse effects of which have not been carefully evaluated, mitigated, or avoided. Examples include, but are not limited to, environmentally sensitive areas, as defined in CCA Section 30107.5, areas uniquely suited for scientific or educational purposes, and specific public recreation areas where the quality of the recreational experience is dependent on the character of the surrounding area. (California Coastal Act Section 30525)
Sensitive Habitat	Land, water, and vegetation needed to maintain one or more sensitive species.
Sensitive Receptor	Areas where the occupants are more susceptible to the adverse effects of exposure to toxic chemicals, pesticides, noise, and other pollutants. A sensitive receptor includes, but is not limited to, hospitals, schools, daycare facilities, elderly housing, and convalescent facilities, but excludes overnight accommodations.
Setback	<del>The minimum distance required to be maintained between two structures or between a structure and a leasehold line/premises or development area boundary.</del> <u>The minimum distance between the landside edge of a waterside promenade and development, or between a roadway and a building face.</u>
Shade Structure	A built or natural structure, either permanent or transient, where the intended use is to provide relief from the sun.
Shared Parking	A parking facility that serves, or is utilized by, two or more developments or uses. An example of a shared parking facility is that shared parking spaces between entities could be utilized during different peak-hour times to result in overall reduction in the total number of required parking spaces.
Ship	A large vessel used for military, cargo, or passenger needs.
Ship Chandlery	A retail dealer specializing in supplies and/or equipment for ships.
Shoreline	Where the land and a body of water meet.

Shoreline Protective Devices	Revetments, breakwaters, groins, harbor channels, seawalls, cliff retaining walls, and other such construction that alters natural shoreline processes shall be permitted when required to serve coastal dependent uses or to protect existing structures or public beaches in danger from erosion, and when designed to eliminate or mitigate adverse impacts on local shoreline sand supply." Upland adaptation strategies and "soft" or natural shoreline solutions, such as living shorelines, do not constitute shoreline protective devices. (California Coastal Act, Section 30235)
<del>Short-term public docking</del>	<del>A location, typically a dock or a pier, that is made available to the public, by reservation and/or on a first come, first served basis, for short term recreational boat berthing; not for the purposes of overnight berthing for recreational boaters and/or berthing of commercial vessels. A "Dock and Dine" facilities is the same as short term public docking.</del>
Sidewalk	A <del>dedicated</del> non-waterside pathway, <del>that provides</del> <u>esing a dedicated area for pedestrians connectivity</u> adjacent and parallel to a roadway.
Site	To locate or position (verb). The place where a structure or development was, is, or will be located (noun).
Special Allowances	Provide specific detail on allowable uses, conditions, or operations in specific locations on Tidelands. Special allowances are intended to address unique situations in either a planning district or subdistrict.
Spill Response Services	An establishment that provides the necessary services required to effectively respond to, contain, and clean up releases of hazardous chemicals and/or wastes.
Sportfishing	Fishing duly authorized under applicable state and federal laws or regulations in which passengers pay to fish on a licensed sportfishing vessel.
Standards	Establish requirements for the physical development of property.
State Tidelands and Submerged Lands (or tidelands and submerged lands)	Pursuant to the Submerged Lands Act of 1953, these lands include: (1) all lands within the boundaries of each of the respective States which are covered by nontidal waters that were navigable under the laws of the United States at the time such State became a member of the Union, or acquired sovereignty over such lands and waters thereafter, up to the ordinary high water mark as heretofore or hereafter modified by accretion, erosion, and reliction; (2) all lands permanently or periodically covered by tidal waters up to but not above the line of mean high tide and seaward to a line three geographical miles distant from the coast line of each such State and to the boundary line of each such State where in any case such boundary as it existed at the time such State became a member of the Union, or as heretofore approved by Congress, extends seaward (or into the Gulf of Mexico) beyond three geographical miles, and (3) all filled in, made, or reclaimed lands which formerly were lands beneath navigable waters. These lands are managed by the California State Lands Commission or its grantees.
Stepback	An upper-story setback, a step-like recession in a building wall, used to reduce building bulk and scale, promote daylight, create pedestrian character, and/or reduce shadow.

Stewardship	An ethic that embodies the responsible planning and sustainable management of resources.
Storage	Dedicated structures or areas where materials or goods are kept until needed.
Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET)	The STRAHNET is a 62,791-mile system of roads deemed necessary for emergency mobilization and the peacetime movement of heavy armor, fuel, ammunition, repair parts, food, and other commodities to support U.S. military operations. Even though the U.S. Department of Defense deploys heavy equipment primarily by rail, highways still play a critical role in times of need. STRAHNET Connectors (about 1,700 miles) are additional highway routes linking more than 200 important military installations and ports to STRAHNET. These routes typically are used when personnel and equipment are moved during a mobilization or deployment. Generally, these routes end at the port boundary or installation gate. Although installations may have multiple access/ egress routes, the STRAHNET Connector is generally the most direct and highest functional class roadway.
Structure	Includes, but is not limited to, any building, road, pipe, electrical power transmission and distribution line, communication facilities, renewable energy facilities, in-water improvements, or <b>permanent</b> placement or erection of any solid material on land or in the water, including without limitation building materials or landscaping.
Subdistrict	A division of a planning district.
Support	To carry or bear the weight of; To promote the interests or cause of.
Sustainable	Practices that meet the needs of present users without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, particularly with regard to use and waste of natural resources.
Technology Cluster	Broad and inclusive networks made up of public and private entities focused on industrial research, training, and technology transfer.
Terminal	A connection point for Industrial marine or cruise terminal operations.
<b>Tidelands</b>	<p><del>The District's territory or jurisdiction as defined by the San Diego Unified Port District Act, Section 5:</del></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>1. The area within the district shall include all of the corporate area of each of the cities of San Diego, Chula Vista, Coronado, National City, and Imperial Beach which establish the district as provided in this act, and any unincorporated territory in the County of San Diego contiguous thereto, which is economically linked to the development and operation of San Diego Bay, included in the district by the board of supervisors of the county as provided in this act. The regulatory, taxing, and police power jurisdiction of the district, as otherwise provided for in this act, shall apply to the above-described area.</del></li> <li><del>2. In addition to the powers and authority describe in subdivision (a), the district shall exercise its land management authority and powers over the</del></li> </ol>

	<p>following areas:</p> <p><del>a. The tidelands and submerged lands granted to the district pursuant to this act of any other act of the Legislature.</del></p> <p><del>b.a. Any other lands conveyed to the district by any city of the County of San Diego or acquired by the district in furtherance of the district's powers and purposes as provided in Section 87 [of the San Diego Unified Port District Act]. Additionally, after acquired tidelands and exchanged lands are considered District Tidelands.</del></p>
Tidelands Border Community	Communities in the City of Imperial Beach, which tend to have poor water quality and suffer from transboundary environmental pollution in and around the Tijuana River Valley.
Tower	That portion of a building located above the base building, extending to the top of the building.
Tower Floor Plate	The amount of gross floor area located on a single floor in the tower of a building.
Toxic Air Contaminants	An air pollutant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. (39655 California Health and Safety Code)
<del>Transient Vessel Docking</del>	<del>Short term boat docking which allows vessels access for dock and dine and passenger pick-up and loading.</del>
Transit Facilities	Structures or location advancing public transit operations on and off the roadway system.
Transition Zone	A sequence of graduated land uses.
Transportation Network Companies	A mobility service provider offering prearranged transportation services for compensation to connect drivers using their personal vehicles with passengers.
Trust-consistent	Activities or uses that are compatible with the District's mandate and responsibilities to administer the Tidelands in trust. Includes administration activities undertaken by the District and associated facilities (offices) principally to conduct such administration as well as the beneficial uses of tidelands (commerce, environmental stewardship, fisheries, navigation, recreation,) and support thereof.
Underutilized Land	An undeveloped or underdeveloped parcel or development site not optimized for social, environmental, and economic potential.
Update	To bring into conformance or to improve with the current facts, methods, or ideas
Upland Connecting Roadway	A landside accessway connecting Tidelands to and from adjacent jurisdictions.
Upwelling	An oceanographic phenomenon that involves wind-driven motion of dense, cooler, and usually nutrient-rich water towards the ocean surface, replacing the warmer, usually nutrient-depleted surface water.
Use	Development or activity that occurs on a site or in a building or facility.

Use Type	Any purpose for which a lot, building, or other structure or tract of land may be designated, arranged, intended, maintained, or occupied; or any activity, occupation, business, or operation carried on or intended to be carried on in a building or structure or on a tract of land.
Vessels	All types of ocean-going watercraft (personal and recreational), ships (military, cargo, and cruise), commercially operated passenger boats, and commercial fishing and sportfishing boats.
Viability	Ability to work as intended or to succeed.
View Corridor Extension	A scenic extension from a street, or other accessway, or a defined viewpoint, as depicted on the Planning District Coastal Access: Views and Pathways figures.
Visitor Overnight Accommodations (associated cost levels)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lower Cost. For hotels or motels, the average daily room rate of all economy hotels and motels in the San Diego County Coastal Zone that have room rates that are 25 percent below the Statewide average daily room rate or lower. Economy hotels and motels are AAA-rated one or two diamond hotels, or equivalent. Lower cost overnight accommodations shall also include campgrounds, hostels, and recreational vehicle parks, as these overnight accommodations are inherently lower cost.</li> <li>2. Moderate Cost. The average daily hotel or motel room rate in the San Diego County Coastal Zone that is between lower cost and higher cost.</li> <li>3. Higher Cost. The average daily hotel or motel room rate in the San Diego County Coastal Zone is 25 percent higher than the Statewide average daily room rate or greater.</li> </ol> <p>Refer to Goal 6 (Chapter 3.1, Water and Land Use Element) for more information.</p>
Visual Access	The unhindered, ability to have continuous views of scenic resources.
<del>Visual Porosity</del>	<del>Visual porosity describes the amount of unobstructed visual access or continuous views a user has through a particular space to the waterfront. Visual obstructions that decrease visual porosity include any structures, utilities or infrastructure, furnishings, vegetation or other permanent or temporary features.</del>
Walkways	A non-waterside pathway, <del>not parallel to a roadway,</del> that provides access from the nearest public road to the waterfront, also known as vertical access <u>or a vertical connection</u> . Walkways are primarily for pedestrians (non-exclusive use) and may also function as a multi-use pathway and/or include a designated multi-use pathway and may include a view corridor extension.
Water Feature	A point of interest with water as the defining focus.
Water Use Type	A type of development or activity occurring in or on the water within a specified water use designation.
<del>Water-Based Transfer Point</del>	<del>A place for loading and offloading passengers and/or cargo. This may include piers, docks, and slips.</del>
Water-Based Transit	Transportation services available to the public (operated publicly or privately) picking up and offloading passengers at water-

	based transfer points.
Watercraft	Vessels used for personal and recreational use.
Waterfront Destination Park	A large, highly programmed recreation open space located at the water's edge. May include a single large flexible space that can be programmed for diverse temporary uses, events, or activities or a series of smaller spaces that can be combined into a single contiguous area for temporary uses, events, or activities.
Water-Oriented Retail	Shopping facilities principally devoted to the sale of commercial goods utilized for water-oriented purposes.
<u>Waterside Promenade or Promenade</u>	<u>A pathway along the waterfront designed to enhance access and enjoyment of District Tidelands. Waterside promenades are primarily for pedestrians (nonexclusive use) and may also function as a multi-use pathway and/or include a designated multi-use pathway.</u>
Waterways	A navigable body of water.
Wave run-up	The maximum vertical extent of wave action on a beach or structure, above the still water line.
Wayfinding	Signage, graphic representations, or other digital or technological tools that provide orientation to one's surroundings and help one navigate from place to place.
Wetlands	Lands which may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, and fens.
Window to the Bay	A designated stretch of waterfront, located generally between Ash Street and Date Street within the North Embarcadero Subdistrict, providing a continuous visual access of the Bay.
Yacht Club	A sport club specifically related to yachting.