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# Chapter 1. Introduction

## 1.1 What is a General Plan?

California state law requires that each city and county adopt a general plan “for the physical development of the county or city and any land outside its boundaries which bears relation to its planning” (California Government Code, Section 65300). The plan can be understood as an expression of a community's values and its vision for the future, a “blueprint” for anticipated growth and development, both public and private, which forms the basis for most local government land-use decision making. In a larger sense a county general plan is a “constitution for future development,” which is how the California Supreme Court has described it.

The general plan establishes the kinds, locations, and intensities of land uses as well as applicable resource protection and development policies. Land use maps are used to show land use plan designations, constraints, and public facilities.

According to California law, a general plan must contain at least seven elements: land use, open space, conservation, housing, circulation, noise, and safety. It may also contain other elements that a county wishes to adopt. The law also requires periodic review and revision as necessary.

## 1.2 Purposes of a General Plan

In addition to expressing a community's goals, visions, and policies for future land uses, the process of preparing, adopting, implementing, and maintaining a general plan serves to:

- o Identify the community's land use, circulation, environmental, economic, and social goals and policies for land use and development.
- o Provide a basis for local government decision making, especially decisions on development approvals.
- o Provide citizens with opportunities to participate in the planning and decision-making processes of their communities.
- o Inform citizens, developers, decision makers, and other cities and agencies of the policies and standards that guide development within a particular community.
- o Establish a basis for subsequent planning efforts such as formulating specific development ordinances, preparing individual community plans, rezoning property, and special studies.

## 1.3 Updating the Humboldt County General Plan

Humboldt County has relied on a general plan to guide its development since 1965. The general plan that had been in effect prior to the adoption of this Plan was the Framework Plan. It was adopted by the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors in 1984 and was designed to cover a 20-year planning period. Among the hallmarks of the Framework Plan was a set of criteria intended to limit future plan amendments and thereby ensure the long-term integrity of the plan. The Framework Plan allowed amendments only in cases where circumstances had clearly changed, an error was detected, or a pre-existing nonconforming use was identified.

This General Plan represents a comprehensive update and revision of the 1984 Framework Plan. It reflects and responds to changes that have occurred in the county with respect to land use, resource management, community needs, and community values. It also ensures that the Plan is consistent with current law, and relies on the latest data (e.g., population changes, growth projections, and economic indicators) and modernized mapping.

The criteria for Plan amendments contained herein seeks a greater degree of flexibility. It relies on a set of guiding principles and goals that will determine whether future amendments are necessary (see Chapter 3 for more detail). This approach recognizes land use planning as both dynamic and yet necessarily anchored to fundamental principles.

### **A Cumulative, Collaborative Process**

This General Plan represents a multi-year effort on the part of the County Community Development Services Department in collaboration with the Humboldt County community at large, the Board of Supervisors, the Planning Commission and various County departments. The Plan was developed through the use of the following six-phase process:

#### **Phase I – Critical Choices**

In this phase, the citizens of Humboldt expressed their views of the future of the county and the issues that should be addressed in the General Plan. Outreach was conducted through 40 public meetings and numerous discussions with organization and agency representatives. This phase resulted in the *Critical Choices Report*.

#### **Phase II – Technical Background Reports**

This was a data collection and analysis phase to develop a deeper understanding of the issues and trends that were identified in the Critical Choices Phase. Fourteen studies were published to inform citizens and decision makers.

#### **Phase III – Selection of Preferred Sketch Plan**

After comprehensive public input and review of a report entitled *Sketch Plan Alternatives*, the Board of Supervisors chose Sketch Plan “B” from among four growth and development pattern alternatives.

#### **Phase IV – Draft Preliminary Plan and EIR**

In this phase, the chosen alternative was used as a guide for writing preliminary drafts of each chapter of the General Plan Update. The preliminary chapters were prepared and presented to the Planning Commission for review and public comment. This round of input guided the preparation of the consolidated final Hearing Draft Plan and draft Environmental Impact Report.

#### **Phase V and VI – Public Review and Adoption of Final Plan and EIR**

During this phase, the Planning Commission held public hearings and developed Planning Commission recommendations for the preferred General Plan and EIR alternative. The Planning Commission preferred alternative was submitted to the Board of Supervisors for a final round of public input, modification, and decision making. The final General Plan and EIR was adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

## 1.4 Guiding Principles

Guiding Principles are presented in this section to provide a statement of community values and of the overall objectives of the General Plan.

Throughout the process of updating this General Plan, the residents of Humboldt County have expressed their interest in preserving the county's unique character and quality of life. They desire to have the county remain a place with a small town feel; a place to raise a family; a place with quality housing, schools, and recreational facilities. Residents also value the existing rural and natural character of their communities and, through an appropriate balance of regulations and incentives, want to protect forest and agricultural lands for continued timber and agricultural production. They also desire improved streets and roads and expanded pedestrian and bicycle access. Additionally, they want to grow and diversify the economy to create increased high-quality job and career opportunities that can support families. They want a range of housing opportunities and recognize a significant shortage of affordable housing in existing urbanized areas. Though they seek to discourage sprawl, they desire to encourage new development by simplifying and streamlining the development review process to minimize the risks and financial costs of getting new construction approved.

State of California General Plan guidelines indicate, "a principle is an assumption, fundamental rule, or doctrine guiding general plan policies, proposals, standards, and implementation measures. Principles are based on community values, generally acceptable planning doctrine, current technology, and the general plan's objectives." The Guiding Principles delineated below are the direct result of the public process involved in developing this General Plan. The principles have been used to guide the drafting of the goals and policies in each plan element, to create a desired vision for the future, and to serve as the basis for evaluating future amendments.

- Preserve and enhance the character of Humboldt County and the quality of life it offers.
- Provide sufficient developable land, encourage development of affordable housing for all income levels, and prevent housing scarcity under a range of population growth scenarios.
- Ensure efficient use of water and sewer services and focus development in those areas and discourage low-density residential conversion of resource lands and open space.
- Support the County's economic development strategy and work to retain and create living-wage job opportunities.
- Protect agriculture and timberland over the long term, using measures such as increased restrictions on resource land subdivisions and patent parcel development.
- Protect natural resources, especially open space, water resources, water quality, scenic beauty, and salmonid habitat.

- o Include actionable plans for infrastructure financing and construction.
- o Adhere to a practical strategy that can be implemented.
- o Provide a clear statement of land use values and policies to provide clarity in the County's permit processing system and simplify review of projects that are consistent with the General Plan.

## 1.5 Planning Area

Humboldt County is among California's northern most counties, serving as a gateway to the vast boreal forests of the Pacific Northwest and alternatively to the legendary California wine country to the south (see Figure 1.1). The county's strikingly rugged coastline spans approximately 100 miles and includes Cape Mendocino, one of the western most portions of the continental United States. Offshore is an area of intensive ocean upwelling and rich marine productivity. It is also an area where three tectonic plates converge, creating one of the most seismically active areas in the world.

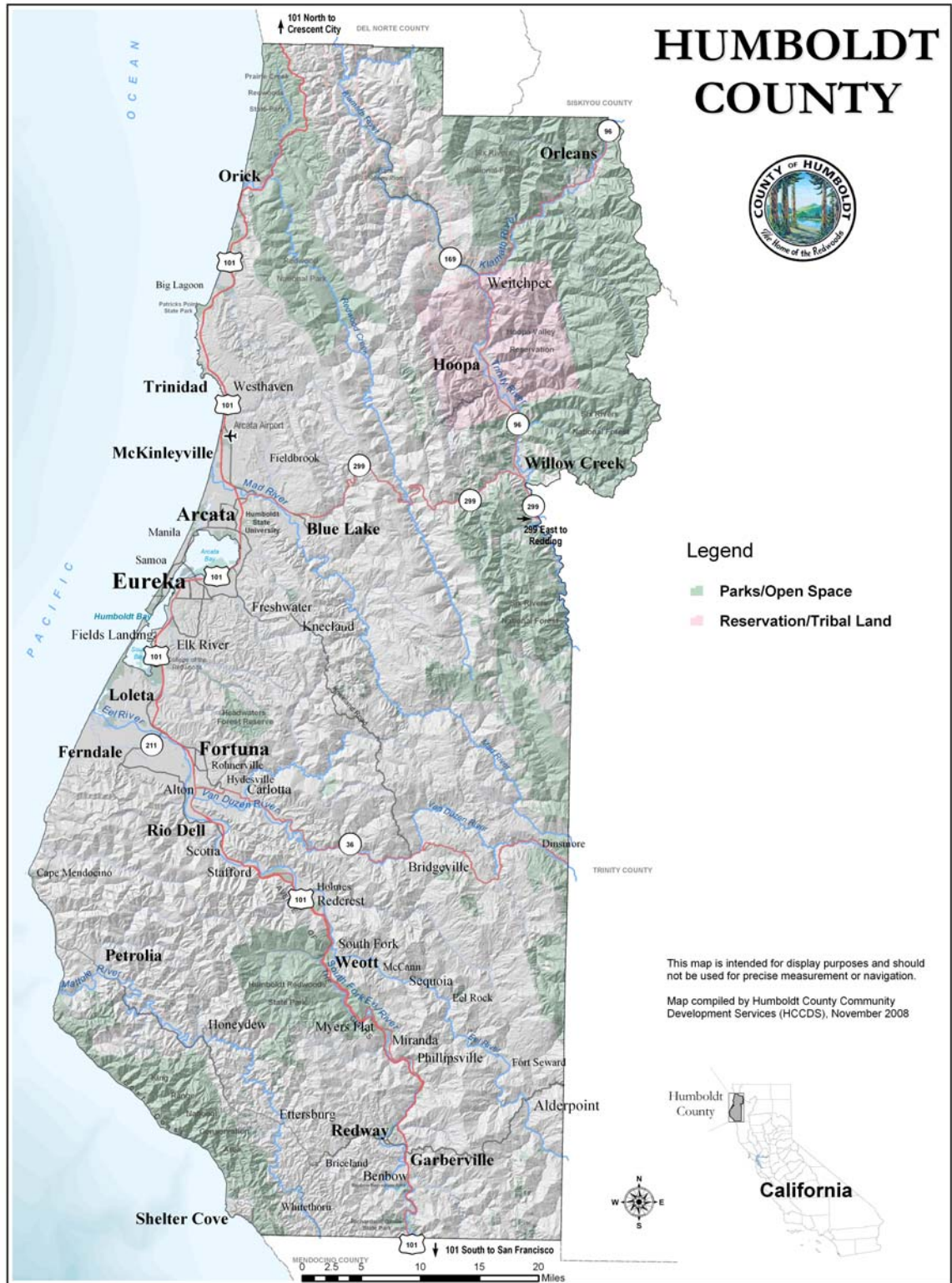
The sheltered waters of Humboldt Bay serve as an economic focal point, functioning as the principal port and a center of commerce. It is also a significant natural resource area featuring extensive wetlands, fertile bottomlands, and wildlife habitat, including the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Area.

Moving inland, the Coast Range mountains rise quickly and dominate most of the county's interior and include the Eel, Van Duzen, Mattole, and Mad River drainages in the central and southern areas, and the Redwood Creek drainage in the northwest. In the furthest northeastern reaches of the county, the Klamath Mountains represent some of the higher elevations, with steep slopes that feed the Klamath and Trinity rivers.

Eighty percent of the county's 2.3 million acres are forested. Fifty percent of this acreage is private commercial timberland (the county typically has led the state in timber production), and 35 percent is state or federal public land, including Redwood National and State Park, Six Rivers National Forest, the King Range National Conservation Area, and Humboldt Redwoods State Park. While Douglas fir represents the most predominant forest type, the more emblematic tree is that of the Coast Redwood, whose towering groves thrive in the county's moist temperate climate.

Though forests are a defining feature, agriculture is a key part of the landscape and remains an important base industry. Approximately one-quarter of Humboldt County (634,000 acres) remains agricultural.

Figure 1.1 Planning Area



## 1.6 Economy

The Humboldt County economy has undergone significant diversification and restructuring. Resource production has declined but timber, dairy farming, cattle ranching, and fishing continue to contribute substantially to the economy and serve as its export base, while new local industries have emerged that generate more knowledge-based, specialty, and technology-driven products and services. Habitat restoration, sustainable forest management, organic milk production, and computer network services are all examples of innovative local products and services.

## 1.7 Population

Humboldt County's major population centers include the cities of Eureka, Arcata, McKinleyville, and Fortuna. According to the 2000 Census, the total county population was 126,518. The estimated population (as of 2007) is 131,959, representing an increase of approximately 6,000 persons.

The county's population growth rate increased in the late 1980s and early 1990s and has since returned to a level more consistent with historic growth rates over the past 20 years. Between 1985 and 1990, the county grew by about 8,000 people (7.3 percent), with an average annual increase of 1.4 percent. The current annual growth rate is about 0.7 percent. Demographic trends also indicate an aging population, where older persons represent an increasing percentage of the populace.