

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GREEN ZONES PROGRAM
DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

VOLUME II: APPENDICES A–E

PREPARED FOR:

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Appendix A

Ordinance No. Draft 10/15/2020

ORDINANCE NO. DRAFT 10/15/2020

Purpose

An ordinance amending Title 22 – Planning and Zoning of the Los Angeles County Code to promote environmental justice by providing zoning requirements for industrial uses, vehicle-related uses, and recycling and solid waste uses that may disproportionately affect the health of residents living in communities surrounding these land uses. Amendments to Title 22 also address industry changes and broader regulation in recycling and solid waste uses to support waste diversion and promote recycling and organic waste management.

Definitions

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles ordains as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 22.14.010 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.010 - A

...

Automobile dismantling yard. See recycling processing facility. ~~Any premises used for the dismantling or wrecking of motor vehicles and trailers required to be registered under the California Vehicle Code, including the buying, selling or dealing in such vehicles or vehicle parts or component materials. It also includes the storage, sale, or dumping of dismantled, partially dismantled or wrecked inoperative vehicles and trailers. Automobile dismantling shall not include the incidental storage of inoperative or disabled vehicles in connection with the legal operation of an automobile repair garage or automobile body and fender repair shop.~~

...

SECTION 2. Section 22.14.030 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.030 - C

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Compressed natural gas (CNG). A fuel produced by compressing natural gas to less than 1% of its volume at standard atmospheric pressure.

Compressed natural gas (CNG) fueling station. A vehicle service station that dispenses compressed natural gas.

Conversion technology facility. A facility that receives and processes solid waste and converts waste to energy by employing an array of biological, chemical, thermal and/or mechanical technologies to create biogas or syngas, which can be used to create products such as renewable electricity, renewable fuels, soil amendments, and more. Processes may include but are not limited to gasification, pyrolysis, acid hydrolysis, and/or distillation. This term includes anaerobic digestion facility and biomass conversion facility, but does not include waste incineration facility or gas-to-energy facilities. See organic waste recycling facility or solid waste facility.

Anaerobic digestion facility. See organic waste recycling facility.

Biomass conversion facility. See organic waste recycling facility.

...

SECTION 3. Section 22.14.060 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.060 - F

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Fertilizer manufacture. The process of producing, selling, or distributing any

fertilizing material including commercial fertilizer, agricultural mineral, auxiliary soil and plant substance, organic input material, or packaged soil amendment as defined by Article 2, Section 14533 of the California Department of Food and Agricultural Code.

...

SECTION 4. Section 22.14.070 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.070 - G

Gas manufacture. The process of extracting natural gas, producing biogas, or producing a combustible gaseous mixture (as carbureted water gas or producer gas) made from coal, coke, or petroleum products for use as fuel, illuminant, or raw materials for synthesis.

...

SECTION 5. Section 22.14.100 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.100 - J

...

Junk and salvage. Any old, secondhand, or scrap ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper and paper products (including roofing and tar paper), cloth and clothing, wood and wood products, manufactured rubber products, rope, manufactured plastic products, paint, manufactured clay and porcelain products, furniture including mattresses, trash, and similar materials, trash, and similar materials, and shall include dismantled machinery, equipment, and parts. This term includes the bailing of cardboard boxes, paper, and paper cartons.

~~Junk and salvage yard. Any premises, establishment or place of business which is maintained, operated, or used for storing, keeping, buying, selling, or dismantling of junk~~

and salvage.

...

SECTION 6. Section 22.14.120 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.120 - L

...

~~Land reclamation project. A project established to restore otherwise unsuitable land to useful purposes through the use of fill materials such as rubbish, waste, soil, or other unwanted materials.~~

...

SECTION 7. Section 22.14.150 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.150 - O

...

Organic waste recycling facility. A facility that receives, sorts and processes solid wastes containing material originated from living organisms and their metabolic waste products, including but not limited to food, green material, landscape and pruning waste, organic textiles and carpets, lumber, wood waste, paper products, printing and writing paper, manure, biosolids, digestate, and sludges, as defined in California Code of Regulations Section 18982, including the following:

Anaerobic digestion facility. An in-vessel facility that uses the controlled biological decomposition of organic material in the absence of oxygen or in an oxygen-starved environment to produce biogas and a residual digestate as defined in California Code of Regulations Section 17896.2.

Combustion thermal biomass conversion facility. A facility that produces

heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other non-combustion thermal conversion technologies on the following materials that are source-separated: agricultural crop residues; green waste such as bark, lawn, leaves, tree and brush pruning; wood, wood chips, and wood waste; nonrecyclable pulp or nonrecyclable paper materials; and dried digestate, dried food waste, and dried sludge. Feedstock should not include animal fats.

Non-combustion thermal biomass conversion facility. A facility that produces heat, fuels, or electricity by the use of non-combustion thermal conversion technologies on the following materials that are source-separated: agricultural crop residues; green waste such as bark, lawn, leaves, tree and brush pruning; wood, wood chips, and wood waste; nonrecyclable pulp or nonrecyclable paper materials; and dried digestate, dried food waste, and dried sludge. Feedstock should not include animal fats.

Chipping and grinding or mulching facility. A facility that mechanically reduces the size of, or creates a product from source-separated compostable materials, including tree debris, yard trimmings, and suitable woody material, which is intended for use on soil surfaces to prevent the growth of weeds and minimize erosion, for commercial purposes. This operation does not produce compost.

Composting facility. A facility that processes, transfers, or stores compostable materials as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 17852(a)(11). Processing and handling of compostable materials results in controlled biological decomposition. Processing and handling includes composting, screening, chipping and grinding, and storage activities related to the production of compost, compost feedstocks, and chipped and ground materials. This may also include

vermiculture; the process of decomposition of compostable materials using various species of worms. A composting facility may also be an in-vessel facility.

In-vessel facility. A facility in which organic wastes are processed through the controlled biological decomposition with or without the presence of oxygen as defined in California Code of Regulations Section 17896.2.

...

SECTION 8. Section 22.14.160 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.160 - P

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Pallet yards. A premise that is primarily used for repair, construction, deconstruction, reconstruction, recycling, or storage of new or used pallets, typically made of wood, that are used in handling and storage of materials.

...

SECTION 9. Section 22.14.180 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.180 - R

...

Recycling and solid waste. The following terms are defined solely for Section 22.140.660 (Recycling Collection Facilities, Accessory), 22.140.670 (Recycling Collection Facilities, Principal), 22.140.680 (Organic Waste Facilities), and 22.140.690 (Solid Waste Facilities).

Biosolids. Solid, semi-solid, sludge, or liquid residue generated during the sewage or wastewater treatment process, as defined in Section 17852 of the California

Public Resources Code.

Compost. The product resulting from controlled aerobic or anaerobic biological decomposition of organic wastes from the solid waste stream, as defined in Section 17852 of the California Public Resources Code. This may include vermiculture; the product of decomposition using various species of worms.

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris. C&D debris is all waste generated or by resulting from construction, renovation, repair, or demolition operations on buildings, structures, landscapes, and pavements including but not limited to houses, large building structures, roads, bridges, piers, dams, excavation projects, and landscaping projects. C & D debris includes but is not limited to building materials, soil, dirt, fully cured asphalt, tools, packaging materials, and other material that is generally similar to C&D debris and that is source separated, that is not hazardous, contains no putrescible wastes, and that can be processed without generating any residual, provided that the material is generated by an activity that is similar to construction work.

Digestate. Solid and/or liquid residual material remaining after organic material has been processed in an in-vessel digester, which may be composted, as defined in Section 17852 of the California Public Resources Code.

Disposal Site. Disposal site means the place, location, tract of land, area, or premises used, intended to be used, or which has been used, for the disposal of solid wastes, inert waste/debris, organic waste, construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and household waste, not including household hazardous waste.

Hazardous waste. Hazardous waste, as defined in Section 40141 of the California Public Resources Code, means waste or combination of wastes, which,

because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may do either of the following: (A) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of or otherwise managed. Hazardous waste includes, but is not limited to, spent fuel, waste solvent, spent acid, waste caustic rinse water, metal polishing dust, spent plating solution, used oil, waste anti-freeze, and waste paint.

Household hazardous waste. Any hazardous waste generated incidental to owning and/or maintaining a place of residence. Household hazardous waste includes, but is not limited to, motor oil, oil filters, paint, turpentine, cleaners with acid or lye, pesticides, herbicides, batteries, light bulbs, pool chemicals, old computers, and miscellaneous electronics.

Household waste. Household waste means any solid waste material derived from households. Including garbage, trash and refuse such as bottles, cans, clothing, compost, disposables, food packing, food waste, paper goods, newspapers, magazines, discarded furniture, and discarded mattresses. Household waste does not include household hazardous waste.

Inert waste/inert debris. Non-liquid solid waste and recyclable materials that do not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants and has not been treated in order to reduce pollutants, as defined in Section 17381 of the California Public Resources Code. Inert debris/inert waste includes materials such as crushed glass,

brick, ceramics, clay and clay products, fiberglass roofing shingles, slag, plaster, soil, dirt, concrete, asphalt, stones and rocks of varying sizes, and other inert construction and demolition debris.

Non-ferrous metals. Metals such as aluminum, brass, copper, nickel, tin, lead, and zinc, which do not contain iron and are more resistant to corrosion compared to metals containing iron or steel.

Organic waste. Organic waste means solid wastes containing material originated from living organisms and their metabolic waste products, including but not limited to, food, green material, landscape and pruning waste, organic textiles and carpets, lumber, wood waste, paper products, printing and writing paper, manure, biosolids, digestate, and sludges.

a. Compostable material. Any organic material that when accumulated will become active compost, as defined in Section 17852 of the California Public Resources Code. This term also includes the following: food material and green material.

b. Food material. Any material that was acquired for animal or human consumption and is separated from the mixed solid waste, as defined in Section 17852 of the California Public Resources Code. Food material may include commercial food waste from grocery stores, restaurants, businesses, institutional cafeterias (such as, prisons, schools and hospitals) or residential food scrap collection. It does not include agricultural food materials, such as manures, plant pruning, and crop residues.

c. Green material. Any plant material that is separated at the time of generation and contains no greater than one percent of physical contaminants by

weight, as defined in Section 17852 of the California Public Resources Code. Green material includes but is not limited to yard trimmings, untreated wood wastes, natural fiber products, and construction and demolition wood waste. Green material does not include food material, biosolids, mixed solid waste, material processed from mixed waste, wood containing lead-based paint or wood preservative, mixed construction, or mixed demolition debris.

d. Mixed organic material. Any combination of compostable materials, food materials, and green materials.

Recycle (or Recycling). The process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating and reconstituting materials that would otherwise become solid waste, and returning them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace. Recycling does not include transformation as defined as the incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, gasification, or biological conversion other than composting.

Recycling processing. The controlled separation, recovery, volume reduction, conversion, or recycling of solid waste including, but not limited to organized, manual, automated, or mechanical sorting, the use of vehicles for spreading of waste for the purpose of recovery, and/or includes the use of conveyor belts, sorting lines or volume reduction equipment.

a. Bailing. The process of compressing and binding of recycled materials and solid waste.

b. Reverse vending machine. An automated mechanical device which accepts one or more types of empty beverage containers including, but not limited to aluminum cans, glass, and plastic bottles, and issues a cash refund or a redeemable credit slip with a value not less than the container's redemption value as determined by the State. A reverse vending machine may sort and process containers mechanically, provided that the entire process is enclosed within the machine.

Source separated materials. Materials, including commingled recyclables, which have been separated or kept separate from the solid waste stream at the point of generation.

...

Supermarket. Contains a full-line, self-service retail store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code.

Supermarket accessory recycling collection center. Recycling collection containers that are installed outdoors on an existing, lawfully established supermarket site as an accessory use only. Supermarket accessory recycling collection centers are to be operated with certification from the California Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act of 1986. Such facility may only accept beverage containers, as defined in Sections 14504 and 14505 of the California Public Resources Code. It may include any combination of the following: a mobile recycling unit, bulk reverse vending

machines, or a grouping of reverse vending machines occupying more than 50 square feet; kiosk units that may include permanent structures; or unattended containers placed for the donation of recyclable materials.

Recycling collection facility, primary. A facility, as a primary use, which is used for the deposit, drop-off, or buy-back of specific recyclable materials, such as paper, cardboard, glass, non-ferrous metal, or plastic, for the purpose of temporary storing, sorting and transferring.

Recycling processing facility. A facility that is used for the processing of recyclable materials for shipment, or to an end-user's specifications, by such means as sorting, baling, briquetting, cleaning, compacting, crushing, flattening, grinding, re-manufacturing and shredding. Processed materials from recycling collection centers shall be certified to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle) satisfaction. Processing facilities include other similar businesses handling storage, processing of recyclable or reusable materials, as defined in this Chapter, including the following terms:

Automobile dismantling yard. Any premise used for the dismantling or wrecking of motor vehicles and trailers required to be registered under the California Vehicle Code, including the buying, selling, or dealing in such vehicles or vehicle parts or component materials. It also includes the storage, sale, or dumping of dismantled, partially dismantled, or wrecked inoperative vehicles and trailers. Automobile dismantling shall not include the incidental storage of inoperative or disabled vehicles in connection with the legal operation of an automobile repair garage or automobile body and fender repair shop.

Construction and demolition (C&D) processing facility. A site that receives any combination of construction and demolition debris for the purposes of storage, handling, transfer, or processing (including crushing, breaking, and grinding). C& D must be source separated or separated for reuse solid waste and recyclable materials specifically resulting from construction, renovation, repair or demolition operations on buildings, structures, and pavements, as defined in Section 17381 of the California Public Resources Code. For the purpose of this Title 22, such facility shall be classified as a recycling processing facility.

Inert waste/inert debris processing facility. A facility or a site that receives, stores, handles, processes, (including crushing, breaking, and grinding), and transfers inert waste/inert debris. Inert waste/inert debris must be source separated or separated for reuse, and do not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants, as defined in Section 17381 of the California Public Resources Code. This does not include an inert debris landfill.

Materials recovery facility (MRF). A facility where solid wastes or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recovery of recyclable materials, and may include transfer stations that accompany floor sorting.

Scrap metal processing yard. An establishment or place of business which is maintained, used, or operated solely for the processing and preparing of scrap metals for re-melting and/or reuse.

Transfer Station. A facility designated or used to accept recyclable or waste material for transfer to another location for further processing or disposal.

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SECTION 10. Section 22.14.190 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.190 - S

...

Scrap metal processing yard. See recycling processing facility. ~~An establishment or place of business which is maintained, used, or operated solely for the processing and preparing of scrap metals for re-melting by steel mills and foundries.~~

Sensitive uses. A range of land uses where individuals are most likely to reside or spend time, including dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, that are permitted in the zones where they are located. Sensitive use shall not include a caretaker residence.

Solid fill. Any noncombustible materials that are insoluble in water, such as soil, rock, sand, dirt or gravel that can be used for grading land or filling depressions. This term shall not include solid waste or recyclable materials.

Solid fill project. An operation on a site where more than 1,000 cubic yards of solid fill materials are deposited ~~for any purpose, including grading or reclaiming of land.~~ This term shall not be classified as a solid waste landfill.

Solid waste. All putrescible and non-putrescible solid, semisolid and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, containers, packaging, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, discarded home and industrial furniture, discarded mattresses, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid

wastes and recyclable materials. This term includes inert waste/inert debris, any garbage or refuse; sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and other discarded materials, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities. This term shall not include hazardous waste, as defined in Section 66714.8 of the California Government Code or Section 25117 of the California Health and Safety Code. This term includes garbage, rubbish, and waste.

Solid waste facility. This term includes the following:

Inert waste landfill/inert debris landfill. A disposal site that accepts only inert waste, and in which inert debris is discharged in or on land for disposal.

Landfill gas-to-energy. Refers to a gas generated by the natural aerobic and/or anaerobic decomposition of municipal solid waste in sanitary landfills that is recovered for energy production.

Solid waste landfill. A disposal site that accepts solid waste for land disposal, but does not include a facility which receives only wastes generated by the facility owner or operator in the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of ores and minerals, a cemetery which disposes onsite only the grass clippings, floral wastes, or soil resulting from activities on the grounds of that cemetery. Solid waste landfill includes Class III landfills and inert waste landfills as defined in Public Resources Code, Section 40195.1.

Transformation facility. Refers to a facility where the principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or

energy recovery. Transformation facility does not include a composting, gasification, engineered municipal solid waste (EMSW) conversion, or biomass conversion facility.

Waste-to-energy facility. Refers to a transformation facility that engages in the cogeneration of electricity through the incineration of residual solid waste.

...

SECTION 11. Section 22.14.230 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.230 - W

...

~~Waste disposal facility. A landfill, transfer station, land reclamation project, or other similar site or facility, which is used or intended to be used for the transfer, salvage, or disposal of rubbish, garbage, or industrial waste.~~

...

**Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards
Required in Agricultural, Open Space, Resort and Recreation, and Watershed
Zones**

SECTION 12. Section 22.16.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.16.030 Land Use Regulations for Zones A-1, A-2, O-S, R-R, and W.

...

C. Use Regulations.

1. Principal Uses. Table 22.16.030-B, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each principal use.

TABLE 22.16.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL, OPEN SPACE, RESORT AND RECREATION, AND WATERSHED ZONES						
	<i>A-1</i>	<i>A-2</i>	<i>O-S</i>	<i>R-R</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
Agricultural and Resource-Based Uses						
...						
Land reclamation	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	
...						
<u>Recycling and Solid Waste Uses¹⁷</u>						
...						
<u>Organic waste recycling facilities</u>						
<u>Anaerobic digestion facilities</u>	=	CUP	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690
<u>Chipping and grinding or mulching</u>	=	CUP	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690
<u>Composting, green waste only</u>	=	CUP	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690
<u>Composting, mixed waste or food waste</u>	=	CUP	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690
<u>Composting, vermiculture</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690

TABLE 22.16.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL, OPEN SPACE, RESORT AND RECREATION, AND WATERSHED ZONES						
	A-1	A-2	O-S	R-R	W	Additional Regulations
<u>In-vessel composting</u>	=	<u>CUP</u>	=	=	=	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Solid waste facilities</u>						
<u>Conversion technology facilities, including combustion and non-combustion thermal biomass conversion facilities</u>	=	<u>CUP</u>	=	=	=	<u>Section 22.140.700</u>
<u>Inert debris landfill</u>		<u>CUP</u>				<u>Section 22.140.700</u>
<u>Landfill gas-to-energy</u>		<u>CUP</u>				<u>Section 22.140.700</u>
<u>Solid waste landfill</u>	=	<u>CUP</u>	=	=	=	<u>Section 22.140.700</u>
<u>Transformation facility</u>	=	<u>CUP</u>	=	=	=	<u>Section 22.140.700</u>
...						
Notes: ... <u>17. Use shall include commercial-purpose facilities only and shall not include agricultural uses.</u>						

2. Accessory Uses. Table 22.16.030-C, below identifies the permit or review required to establish each accessory use.

TABLE 22.16.030-C: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL, OPEN SPACE, RESORT AND RECREATION, AND WATERSHED ZONES						
	A-1	A-2	O-S	R-R	W	Additional Regulations
...						

TABLE 22.16.030-C: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL, OPEN SPACE, RESORT AND RECREATION, AND WATERSHED ZONES						
	A-1	A-2	O-S	R-R	W	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
<u>Organic waste recycling facilities^{4,6}</u>						
<u>Anaerobic digestion</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, green waste only</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, mixed waste or food waste</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, vermiculture</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>In-vessel composting</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Non-combustion biomass thermal conversion</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
...						
Notes: ... 4. Use permitted <u>as an accessory use only</u> when operated in conjunction with, and intended to serve the patrons of, a use permitted in the zone and only to process waste produced on-site, but not as a separate enterprise. ... 6. Use shall include commercial-purpose facilities only and shall not include agricultural <u>uses.</u>						

...

SECTION 13. Section 22.16.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.16.040 Development Standards for Zones A-1, A-2, O-S, R-R, and

W.

A. Development on any lot in Zones A-1, A-2, O-S, R-R, and W shall comply with Division 6 (Development Standards), where applicable.

B. New sensitive uses developed in permitted zones and located adjacent to existing, legally established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use Regulations for Industrial Zones), except for the vehicle sales and rentals sub-category, shall comply with Division 7, Chapter 22.130 (Sensitive Uses).

Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards Required in Residential Zones

SECTION 14. Section 22.18.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.18.030 Land Use Regulations for Zones R-A, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, and R-5.

...

C. Use Regulations.

1. Principal Uses. Table 22.18.030-B, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each principal use.

TABLE 22.18.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL ZONES							
	<i>R-A</i>	<i>R-1</i>	<i>R-2</i>	<i>R-3</i>	<i>R-4</i>	<i>R-5</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
Agricultural and Resource-Based Uses							
...							
Land reclamation	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	
...							

SECTION 15. Section 22.18.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.18.040 Development Standards for Residential Zones.

A. Development Standards for Zones R-A, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5 and RPD. Development on any lot in Zones R-A, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5 and RPD shall comply with Division 6 (Development Standards), where applicable.

B. New sensitive uses developed in permitted zones and located adjacent to existing, legally established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use Regulations for Industrial Zones), except for the vehicle sales and rentals sub-category, shall comply with Division 7, Chapter 22.130 (Sensitive Uses).

Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards Required in Commercial Zones

SECTION 16. Section 22.20.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.20.030 Land Use Regulations for Zones C-H, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, and C-R.

...

C. Use Regulations.

1. Principal Uses. Table 22.20.030-B, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each principal use.

TABLE 22.20.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL ZONES								
	<i>C-H</i>	<i>C-1</i>	<i>C-2</i>	<i>C-3</i>	<i>C-M</i>	<i>C-MJ</i>	<i>C-R</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
Agricultural and Resource-Based Uses								
...								
Land reclamation projects	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	
...								
Vehicle-Related Uses								
...								
<u>CNG fueling station</u>		<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	

2. Accessory Uses. Table 22.20.030-C, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each accessory use.

TABLE 22.20.030-C: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL ZONES								
	<i>C-H</i>	<i>C-1</i>	<i>C-2</i>	<i>C-3</i>	<i>C-M</i>	<i>C-MJ</i>	<i>C-R</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
...								
<u>Organic waste recycling facilities</u> ⁴								
Anaerobic digestion		<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, green waste only</u>	:	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, mixed waste or food waste</u>	:	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, vermiculture</u>	:	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>In-vessel composting</u>	:	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>22.140.690</u>
<u>Non-combustion biomass thermal conversion</u>	:	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.700</u>
<u>Recycling Facilities</u>								
<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>	:	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.660</u>
...								

TABLE 22.20.030-C: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL ZONES								
	<i>C-H</i>	<i>C-1</i>	<i>C-2</i>	<i>C-3</i>	<i>C-M</i>	<i>C-MJ</i>	<i>C-R</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
Notes: ... 4. Use is permitted <u>as an accessory use only when operated</u> in conjunction with, and intended to, serve the patrons of a use permitted in the zone and only to process waste producted on-site, but not as a separate enterprise. ...								

SECTION 17. Section 22.20.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.20.040 Development Standards for Commercial Zones.

A. Development on any lot in Zones C-H, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, and CPD shall comply with Division 6 (Development Standards), where applicable.

B. New sensitive uses developed in the permitted zones and located adjacent to existing, legally established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use Regulations for Industrial Zones), except for the vehicle sales and rentals sub-category, shall comply with Division 7, Chapter 22.130 (Sensitive Uses).

...

Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards Required in Industrial Zones

SECTION 18. Section 22.22.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.22.030 Land Use Regulations for Zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5.

...

C. Use Regulations.

1. Principal Uses. Table 22.22.030-B, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each principal use.

TABLE 22.22.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL ZONES					
	<i>M-1</i>	<i>M-1.5</i>	<i>M-2</i>	<i>M-2.5</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
Agricultural and Resource-Based Uses					
...					
Land reclamation projects	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	
...					
...					
Industrial Uses					
...					
Junk and salvage yards, including the bailing of cardboard, cardboard boxes, paper, and paper cartons	--	--	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.120
...					
<u>Pallet yards</u>	<u>MCUP</u>	<u>MCUP</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.650</u>
...					
Scrap metal processing yards	--	--	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.530

TABLE 22.22.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL ZONES					
	<i>M-1</i>	<i>M-1.5</i>	<i>M-2</i>	<i>M-2.5</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
...					
Waste disposal facilities	--	--	CUP	CUP	
...					
<u>Recycling and Solid Waste Uses</u>					
<u>Recycling collection centers</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.670</u>
<u>Recycling processing facilities</u>					
<u>Auto dismantling yards</u>	:	:	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.680</u>
<u>Construction, demolition, and inert debris processing or deposit facilities</u>	:	:	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.680</u>
<u>Materials recovery facilities</u>	:	:	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.680</u>
<u>Scrap metal yards</u>	:	:	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.680</u>
<u>Transfer stations</u>	:	:	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.680</u>
<u>Organic waste recycling facilities</u>					
<u>Anaerobic digestion facilities</u>	:	:	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Chipping/grinding or mulching</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, vermiculture</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, green waste only</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, mixed waste or food waste</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>In-vessel composting</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>

TABLE 22.22.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL ZONES					
	M-1	M-1.5	M-2	M-2.5	Additional Regulations
<u>Solid waste facilities</u>					
<u>Conversion technology facilities, including combustion and non-combustion thermal biomass conversion facilities</u>	-	-	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.700
<u>Inert debris landfill</u>	-	-	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.700
<u>Landfill gas-to-energy</u>			CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.700
<u>Solid waste landfill</u> ²⁰	-	-	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.700
<u>Transformation facility</u>	-	-	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.700
...					
...					
Vehicle-Related Uses					
...					
Vehicle services					
...					
<u>Automobile dismantling yards</u>	--	--	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.120
...					
<u>CNG fueling stations</u>	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	
Notes:					
...					
20. Any legally permitted, existing landfill in M-1 Zone that was permitted with a CUP may continue to be permitted with a CUP upon expiration as long as there is no pause in operation or use for a period greater than 3 months					

3. Accessory Uses. Table 22.22.030-C, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each accessory use.

TABLE 22.22.030-C: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL ZONES					
	<i>M-1</i>	<i>M-1.5</i>	<i>M-2</i>	<i>M-2.5</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
...					
<u>Organic waste recycling facilities²</u>					
<u>Anaerobic digestion</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, vermiculture</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, green waste only</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, mixed waste or food waste</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>In-vessel composting</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Non-combustion biomass thermal conversion</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>
...					
<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.660</u>
...					
<u>Notes:</u> ... <u>2. Use permitted as an accessory use only when operated in conjunction with a use permitted in the zone, but not as a separate enterprise.</u>					

SECTION 19. Section 22.22.060 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.22.060 Development Standards for Industrial Zones

A. Development on any lot in Zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, M-3, MPD, B-1, and B-2 shall comply with Division 6 (Development Standards), where applicable.

B. New sensitive uses developed in the permitted zones and located adjacent to existing, legally established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use Regulations for Industrial Zones), except for the vehicle sales and rentals sub-category, shall comply with Division 7, Chapter 22.130 (Sensitive Uses).

...

Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards Required in Rural Zones

SECTION 20. Section 22.24.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.24.030. Land Use Regulations for Rural Zones.

...

C. Use Regulations.

...

2. Accessory Uses. Table 22.24.030-C, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each accessory use.

TABLE 22.24.030-C: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR RURAL ZONES			
<i>Use or Structure</i>	<i>C-RU</i>	<i>MXD-RU</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
...			
<u>Recycling Facilities</u>			
<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.660</u>
...			

SECTION 21. Section 22.24.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.24.040 – Development Standards for Rural Zones

A. New sensitive uses developed in the permitted zones and located adjacent to existing, legally established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use Regulations for Industrial Zones), except for the vehicle sales and rentals sub-category, shall comply with Division

7, Chapter 22.130 (Sensitive Uses). Where standards in Chapter 22.130 and this Section are in conflict, the more restrictive shall apply.

AB. Development on any lot in Zones C-RU and MXD-RU shall comply with Division 6 (Development Standards), where applicable.

...

DRAFT

Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards Required in Mixed-Use Zones

SECTION 22. Section 22.26.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.26.030. Mixed Use Development Zone.

...

B. Land Use Regulations.

...

3. Use Regulations.

b. Accessory Uses. Table 22.26.030-D, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each accessory use.

TABLE 22.26.030-D: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR ZONE MXD		
	<i>Permit/Review</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
...		
<u>Recycling Facilities</u>		
<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.660</u>
...		

...

D. Development Standards. New sensitive uses developed in the permitted zones and located adjacent to existing, legally established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use

Regulations for Industrial Zones), except for the vehicle sales and rentals sub-category, shall comply with Division 7, Chapter 22.130 (Sensitive Uses) in addition to the standards below. Where standards in Chapter 22.130 and this Section are in conflict, the more restrictive shall apply.

All new development projects in Zone MXD shall be subject to the following development standards:

...

**Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards
Required in New Green Zone Districts**

SECTION 23. Chapter 22.84 is hereby added to read as follows:

Chapter 22.84 Green Zone Districts

Sections:

22.84.010 Purpose

22.84.020 Applicability

22.84.030 Standards and Requirements for Specific Uses

22.84.040 Schedule for Compliance

22.84.010 Purpose.

The Green Zone Districts are established to promote environmental justice in communities that are disproportionately affected by toxic pollutants and contaminants generated from various land uses over time. This Chapter provides regulations and procedures for new and existing land uses to ensure that such land uses will be operated in consideration of the surrounding sensitive uses as defined in Chapter 22.14 (Definitions), minimizing potential adverse health and safety impacts, and promoting clean industrial uses. The Green Zone Districts are identified as the unincorporated communities of Avocado Heights, East Los Angeles, East Rancho Dominguez, Florence-

Firestone, South San Jose Hills, West Whittier-Los Nietos, Walnut Park, West Athens-Westmont, Willowbrook, West Carson, and West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria.

22.84.020 Applicability.

A. General Applicability. This Chapter applies to uses that are located in permitted zones within the Green Zone Districts, as depicted on Figure 22.84.010-A, and meet all criteria described below:

1. Type of uses

a. New and legally established, existing uses listed under the Industrial Uses category, except for Airport-Related sub-category, in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use), including airports, heliports, helistops, and landing strips.

b. New and legally established, existing uses listed under Recycling and Solid Waste Uses category in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use).

c. New and legally established, existing uses listed under the Vehicle-Related Uses, in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use), except for Vehicle sales and rentals sub-category. Supply stores under Vehicle services sub-category that are within fully enclosed buildings are also not subject to this Chapter.

2. Location of uses.

a. Any lots, or portion thereof, that contain the uses described in Subsection A.1.a., A.1.b, or A.1.c, above, and are located within a 500-foot radius of a lot that contains a sensitive use as defined in Chapter 22.14 (Definitions) as of

[EFFECTIVE DATE OF ORDINANCE] shall comply with the requirements in Subsections 22.84.030, 22.84.040, and 22.84.050, below.

b. For the purpose of this Chapter, all requirements shall also apply to such lots, or portions thereof, if the sensitive use within a 500-foot radius is located within an incorporated area and is also a residential use.

3. Prohibited uses. The following uses are prohibited within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use in Green Zone Districts, except where noted:

- a. Acid manufacture.
- b. Cement, lime, gypsum, or plaster of paris manufacture.
- c. Compressed Natural Gas.
- d. Distillation of bones.
- e. Drop hammers.
- f. Forging works.
- g. Explosives.
- h. Fertilizer manufacture, except accessory composting of on-site generated waste associated with a legally, established commercial or agricultural use.
- i. Gas manufacture, except accessory anaerobic digestion of on-site generated waste associated with a legally, established commercial or agricultural use.
- j. Glue manufacture.
- k. Smelting of tin, copper, zinc or iron ores.
- l. Tannery or the curing or storage of raw hides.

m. Metal plating (prohibited within a 1,000-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use in Green Zone Districts).

n. Polymer plastics and foam manufacture.

4. Schedule for compliance. Existing structures or development for the uses subject to this Chapter shall comply with the applicable provisions of this Chapter pursuant to Subsection 22.84.040 (Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses), below.

5. Exemption. Notwithstanding Subsection A.1.a, above, this Chapter shall not apply to the following:

i. Any legally established, existing uses that have been operating with an approved discretionary land use permit as provided by this Title 22, until the expiration date of such permit or until a new discretionary permit is required.

ii. Any lawfully established automobile service station, for which a valid building permit has been issued prior to [EFFECTIVE DATE].

B. Exceptions

1. When in conflict with other provisions of Title 22, the more restrictive requirements shall apply.

2. Improvements made pursuant to this Chapter shall not be subject to Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Buildings and Structures).

22.84.030 Standards and Requirements for Specific Uses.

A. Application Requirements.

1. The following uses shall require a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) (Chapter 22.158) within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use in the Green Zone Districts.

a. Industrial Uses.

i. Assembly, manufacture, packaging, and storage of finished or prepared materials, including on-site manufacture of raw, natural, or synthesized flammable or toxic chemicals:

(a) Earthen products, including ceramics, sand, and stone, but excluding brick, terra cotta, and tile manufacture.

(b) Precious and semi-precious metal products, including jewelry and lapidary.

ii. Assembly, manufacture, packaging, and storage of finished or prepared materials, provided that no manufacturing of raw natural or synthesized materials, including flammable or toxic chemicals, are conducted on-site. Metal products and parts; including the fabricating, engraving, spinning, storing, plating, and finishing of, where the use prohibits snap riveting and any process used in bending or shaping, which produces any audible nuisance or disagreeable noise, is prohibited. Use of perchloric acid is prohibited. Use excludes foundries and forging works.

iii. Food processing:

(a) Breweries.

(b) Dairy products depots.

(c) Slaughtering, dressing, processing, packing, and sale of poultry, fowl, rabbits, and other similar animals of comparable nature, form, and size.

(d) Starch mixing and bottling.

iv. Laundries and cleaning services, such as rug and carpet cleaning plants.

v. Manufacturing:

(a) Blacksmith shops.

(b) Boat building.

(c) Concrete batching plants, mixers of one cubic yard capacity or smaller.

(d) Engraving, machine metal engraving.

(e) Fabricating.

(f) Ice manufacturing, distribution and storage.

(g) Lubricating oil canning and packaging, limited to 100 barrels stored aboveground at a time.

(h) Lumberyard.

(i) Machine shops.

(j) Paint mixing, excluding lacquers and synthetic enamels.

(k) Presses, hydraulic presses for the molding of plastics.

(l) Refrigeration plants.

(m) Sand, the washing of sand to be used in sandblasting.

(n) Sheet metal shops.

(o) Stone, marble and granite; including grinding, dressing, and cutting.

vi. Recycling and Solid Waste uses.

vii. Storage:

(a) Acetylene and oxygen storage in tanks. Oxygen shall be stored in a room separate from acetylene and such rooms are separated by a not less than one-hour fire-resistant wall.

(b) Boat storage.

(c) Building materials.

(d) Bus storage.

(e) Car barns for buses and streetcars.

(f) Cold storage plants.

(g) Contractor's equipment yards, including farm and building trade equipment.

(h) Distributing plants.

(i) Draying yards or terminals.

(j) Fuel yards.

(k) Machinery storage yards.

(l) Moving van storage or operating yards.

(m) Plaster storage.

(n) Produce yards and terminals.

(o) Storage and rental of plows, tractors, buses, contractor's equipment, and cement mixers.

(p) Truck and RV storage.

(q) Warehouses, including storage warehouses, which generate more than 100 truck trips per day.

(r) Wood yards.

viii. Tire retreading or recapping.

ix. Valves, storage and repair of; including oil well valves.

x. Welding.

b. Vehicle-Related Uses:

1. Automobile washing, automatic car wash.

2. Automobile washing, coin-operated or hand wash.

3. Vehicle services, automobile body and fender repair, and paint shops.

4. Vehicle services, automobile impound and tow yards.

5. Vehicle services, automobile painting and upholstery shops.

6. Vehicle services, any automobile repair garages that have accessory uses.

7. Vehicle services, new automobile service stations.

8. Vehicle services, automobile supply stores, outdoor.

c. New development, change of use, or major improvements proposed on a site that is partially or entirely located within a half-mile radius of the boundaries of Superfund Sites [as identified in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Priorities List]. For these uses, an environmental site assessment (Phase 1 Study) shall be submitted.

d. Projects that propose grading. Where grading is proposed for a project subject to a Conditional Use Permit, such projects must comply with all federal, state, and local laws with regard to protection of Tribal Cultural Resources.

2. All other types of industrial or vehicle-related uses subject to this Chapter shall require a Ministerial Site Plan Review (Chapter 22.186) application in compliance with this Subsection 22.84.030.

B. Additional Findings. When a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) is required by Subsection 22.84.030, above, the following additional findings shall apply in addition to the CUP findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision):

1. The proposed use, development of land, and application of development standards are arranged to prevent adverse effects related to odor, noise, aesthetic, soil contamination, and air quality on neighboring property;

2. The proposed use and development of land employ appropriate environmental impact mitigation strategies, such as physical design characteristics, mechanical safeguards, or best practice strategies, including placement of construction equipment as far away from sensitive uses as possible, use of construction equipment that has properly operating and maintained mufflers, orienting public address systems onsite away from nearby sensitive uses and setting system volume at a level not readily audible past the property line as feasible, and minimizes impacts on nearby sensitive uses; and

3. The proposed use and development of land protects public health and safety and promotes environmental sustainability.

C. Development Standards.

1. Development Standards for All Uses Subject to this Chapter.

a. Solid walls.

i. The following uses shall provide solid walls along the street frontage and any other lot lines adjoining a lot containing sensitive uses:

(a) Recycling collection facilities.

(b) Recycling processing facilities.

(c) Organic waste facilities.

(d) Pallet yards.

(e) Uses that have accessory uses or secondary, related activities other than parking occurring outdoors.

ii. Required solid walls shall meet the following standards:

(a) Be of a uniform height between eight and 12 feet;

(b) Be of a minimum thickness of six inches;

(c) Be a neutral color; and

(d) Be constructed in workmanlike manner and consist of materials such as concrete masonry unit (CMU) or masonry, brick, or the like, etc.

iii. Any type of fencing or wire is prohibited, except that metal gates may be permitted for the purpose of vehicular access.

b. Landscaping on street frontage. Required solid walls along the street frontage shall be set back by landscaping of a minimum of five feet in depth as described below, unless the landscaping encroaches into the required existing parking

spaces and associated maneuvering areas, or existing building or structures. The landscaping shall be verified on a landscaping plan submitted to the Department and consist of the following:

- i. One 15-gallon tree for every 100 square feet of landscaped area shall be planted and spaced ten feet apart. The remaining area shall also be landscaped with grass, shrubs, or bushes, etc. All plants provided for required landscaping shall be drought-tolerant and include only non-invasive plant species.
- ii. The landscaping shall be maintained in a healthy condition with appropriate watering, pruning, weeding, fertilizing, and litter removal. Trees shall be planted in locations that maintain the required lines of sight for safe pedestrian and vehicular movement and shall not cause root damage to the sidewalk or other public infrastructure, to the satisfaction of Public Works.
- iii. Trees planted near buildings or fire lanes shall be placed in locations that do not adversely impact Fire Department operations or response times, to the satisfaction of the Fire Department.
- iv. Trees shall be selected from the Tree Species List maintained by the Director.
- v. Landscaping equipment used for maintenance, such as lawn mowers and leaf blowers shall be electric and non-combustion powered.
- vi. Notwithstanding Chapter 12.84 (Low Impact Development Standards) of the County Code, parcels subject to this Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone

Districts) and less than 1 acre in size shall not be exempt from Low Impact Development requirements.

c. Storage of Materials, Vehicles, or Equipment.

i. Any materials, vehicles, or equipment that are stored outdoors shall not exceed the height of the surrounding wall.

ii. The height of stored materials outdoors shall not exceed the height of the required wall(s). Stored materials shall be set back at least 10 feet from the wall or the length equal to the wall height, whichever is greater.

iii. The area between the stored materials and the wall may be landscaped.

d. Enclosure. A completely enclosed building shall be provided for the following unless another regulatory agency requires natural ventilation:

i. Any area used for storage or handling of hazardous materials;

ii. Any area where manufacturing or repair work occurs, such as assembly or disassembly of parts, repairs, including pallet repairs, processing of materials, or operation of equipment that emits or generates dust, smoke, gas, fumes, cinder or waste; or

iii. Recycling processing facilities.

e. Surfacing. Areas designated for vehicle parking, vehicle circulation, or storage of materials or equipment shall be paved with impervious

materials such as an asphalt or an oil and aggregate mixture, use light color pavement, and be maintained to the satisfaction of the Director. Paved areas shall be clustered to maximize pervious area. Alternative paving materials may be permitted to the satisfaction of the Director and Public Works.

i. All areas of broken concrete or asphalt, including but not limited to divots, cracks, potholes, and spalling of concrete or asphalt in the raw material receiving area of a recycling processing facility, or any portion of the facility where waste materials are unloaded and touch the ground outside of an enclosure shall be patched, repaired, or repaved as necessary to prevent standing water or puddles with a surface area greater than one square foot from accumulating.

f. Recycling and Solid Waste Storage. Any trash receptacles or storage areas for recycling and solid waste shall meet the requirements set forth in Chapter 22.128 (Storage Enclosure Requirements for Recycling and Solid Waste).

g. Vehicular access and on-site circulation. Driveway entrances and exits, on-site vehicular circulation, and loading and unloading areas, including truck loading docks, shall be located in rear or side of structures, or as far from the sensitive use as feasible, to the satisfaction of the Director. Queuing and check-in points for trucks must be located on-site furthest away from any property lines closest to any nearby sensitive use, when feasible. In cases of infeasibility for uses subject to a Conditional Use Permit, an additional finding must be made to justify why this may not be possible.

h. “No Idling” Sign Required. Where loading spaces are provided or the loading area shall include at least one sign stating that vehicle idling shall be limited to five minutes. Graphics related to the vehicle idle limitation are permitted on said sign. Said sign shall be a minimum size of 12 inches wide by 18 inches in height and shall be prominently displayed and visible from the loading spaces/area. Said sign may contain language such as “5-minute idle limit,” “spare the air,” “please turn off engine when stopped,” or similar language.

i. Accessory Structures and Utilities. A site that contains an outdoor operation with an office shall permanently affix the building to the ground and provide one toilet that is served by public water and sewer, or otherwise approved by the Director as well as by the Departments of Public Health and Public Works.

j. Perimeter Identification Signs. In addition to the signs permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each facility or site shall provide a perimeter identification sign that complies with the following:

i. A perimeter identification sign shall be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible and with text that is legible from the public right-of-way and for pedestrians, and no higher than eight feet from the ground measured vertically from the base of the sign.

ii. A perimeter identification sign shall have a minimum sign area of four square feet and a maximum of nine square feet. The area for a perimeter

identification sign shall not be accounted for the area permitted for business signs specified in Chapter 22.114 (Signs).

iii. The perimeter identification sign shall permanently display hours of operation, telephone number of the facility representative, and emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The sign shall also include the business name unless the property also contains a separate business sign that is clearly visible from the public right-of-way. The sign shall also include instructions for reporting violations to Regional Planning and AQMD, where a use is also regulated by AQMD. Information for reporting violations shall include the following text, or as updated by Regional Planning or SCAQMD:

(a). “To report a violation to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, call 213-974-6453 Monday – Thursday, 7am – 6pm, dial 2-1-1 at any time or email zoningenforcement@planning.lacounty.gov,” and

(b). “To report a violation to South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), call 1-800-CUTSMOG visit www.aqmd.gov.”

iv. Multi-tenant buildings or sites may provide one such sign containing the information for all tenants listed in Subsection C.1.i.iii, above, provided that each tenant has its own business identification sign that is clearly visible from the public right-of-way.

k. Hazardous sites. Any proposed project on a parcel known to be a hazardous property or listed on the Cortese List maintained by the California

Environmental Protection Agency shall provide appropriate federal, state, or local agency clearance letter for the site. In addition, any parcel known to have a previous use that potentially generated hazardous materials shall demonstrate that the site is clear of contamination with a Phase 1 study.

2. New Development or Proposed Expansions to Legally-Established, Existing Uses Adjacent to Sensitive Uses.

a. Building setback. A minimum of a 10-foot setback shall be provided along the property lines adjacent to sensitive uses. Any proposed additions above the ground floor of legally-established, existing uses adjacent to sensitive uses shall also be set back 10 feet from the nearest property line.

b. Building height. Any new building or structures, or any portion proposed for additions, excluding chimneys, rooftop antennas, roof-mounted solar panels, or other rooftop equipment including HVAC units, air purifiers, etc., shall set back the portion of the building or structure one additional foot for every foot above 35 feet in height, up to a maximum height of 45 feet.

3. Standards for Specific Uses.

a. Automobile and vehicle repair shops.

i. No open vehicle hood is permitted outside the building.

b. Automobile service stations.

i. All new automobile service stations shall comply with the requirements set forth in Subsection C.2, above.

ii. All new automobile service stations shall locate the gasoline dispensing areas at least 50 feet from the nearest sensitive uses.

c. Warehouses.

i. New warehouses shall have a minimum 100-foot buffer consisting of office space, employee parking, and/or landscaping between primary operation and lot lines that are closest to nearby sensitive uses.

ii. Utilize electric or alternatively fueled sweepers with HEPA filters.

iii. Utilize Energy Star heating, cooling, and lighting devices, and appliances.

iv. Zero-emissions trucks. Require no less than 15% of total trucks used in warehouse operations to be zero-emission (ZE) or near-zero emission (NZE) on-road haul trucks (e.g., material delivery trucks and soil import/export) such as heavy-duty trucks with natural gas engines that meet the California Air Resources Board (CARB)'s adopted optional NO_x emission standard at 0.02 grams per brake horsepower-hour (g/bhp-hr). If zero-emission or near-zero emission trucks are not feasible, at least 15% of trucks used in warehouse operations shall be 2010 model year11 and meet the California Air Resource Board's (CARB) 2010 engine emissions standards at 0.01 g/bhp-hr of particulate matter (PM) and 0.20 g/bhp-hr of NO_x emissions or newer, cleaner trucks. Operators shall maintain records of all trucks associated with the operation, and make those records available to the Department upon request.

v. Provide electric vehicle (EV) charging stations in the number of spaces equal to a minimum of 5% of all provided parking, but no less than the total number of zero-emission or near-zero emission trucks associated with the warehouse operations, including appropriately sized electrical infrastructure and electrical panels. Electrical hookups should be provided for truckers to plug in any onboard auxiliary equipment.

D. Modification.

1. A modification may be requested for the development standards listed below:

- a. Solid wall (Subsection C.1.a.ii).
- b. Landscaping (Subsection C.1.b.i).
- c. Accessory Structures and Utilities (Subsection C.1.i).
- d. Signs (Subsection C.1.j.ii).
- e. Warehouses. (Subsection C.3.c.i, ii, iv, and v).

2. When a modification is requested for any development standards listed in Subsection D.1, above, the following findings shall apply in addition to the findings required in Subsection B (Additional Findings), above:

a. Due to topographic or physical features of the site, strict compliance with all the required development standards would substantially and unreasonably interfere with the establishment of the proposed project or continuation of the existing operation on the subject property;

b. The requested modification provides alternative means to prevent adverse effects on environment and public health of the community; and

c. Granting the requested modification is consistent with the findings in Subsection D.2., above in addition to the findings required in Subsection B (Additional Findings), above.

E. Performance Standards for All Uses.

1. Hours of outdoor operation. No outdoor operation or activities, including truck loading and unloading, shall be conducted between 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m., daily.

2. Storage of Materials and Waste. All materials or waste shall be stored in designated receptacles, bins, or pallets, and located on a paved impermeable surface on site, or within an enclosed building.

3. Site Maintenance. Other than for the collection or receipt of items related to the principal use, exterior areas of the premises shall be maintained free of garbage, trash, debris, or junk and salvage except as stored in designated trash collection containers and enclosures.

F. Fees. In the case when a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) is required, fees may be assessed to offset the costs associated with the project mitigation, enforcement activities, operational impact mitigation studies, community benefit programs, and other costs related to the Project's impacts on the surrounding communities.

Explanation of Schedule of Compliance for Existing Uses to Comply with New Land Use Regulations Development Standards, and Permitting Process Required in New Green Zone Districts

22.84.040 Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses

A. Legally-established, existing uses that are subject to this Chapter shall be brought into compliance with all applicable requirements of this Chapter according to the schedule identified in Table 22.84.040-A, below, as follows, provided that the number of years to comply is accounted from [EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE ORDINANCE]:

TABLE 22.84.040-A: Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses Up to 500 Feet From a Sensitive Use			
Permit Required	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years
Site Plan Review for uses up to 100 feet from a Sensitive Use	Installation of any one or all of the following combined: signage, landscaping	Installation of walls or surfacing, along with any other improvements combined except building enclosure	Installation of building enclosure
Site Plan Review for uses between 101 – 500 feet from a Sensitive Use	N/A	Installation of all requirements, except building enclosure	Installation of building enclosure
CUP for uses up to 100 feet from a Sensitive Use	N/A	CUP attainment and installation of any one or all of the following: signage, walls, surfacing, landscaping	Installation of all other requirements for CUPs
CUP for uses between 101 - 500 feet from a Sensitive Use	N/A	N/A	Installation of all requirements for CUPs

1. Existing uses that are entirely or partially within a 100-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use in a permitted zone and:

a. Subject to a Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) pursuant to this Chapter for the requirements specified in Subsection C.1.b (Landscaping) and C.1.i (Perimeter Identification Signs) of Section 22.84.030, only, three years;

b. Subject to a Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) pursuant to this Chapter for the requirements specified in Subsection C.1.a through h, except for d (Building Enclosure) of Section 22.84.030, five years;

c. Subject to a Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) pursuant to this Chapter for the requirements specified in Subsection C.1.d (Building Enclosure) of Section 22.84.030, seven years;

d. Subject to a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) pursuant to this Chapter for the requirements specified in Subsection C.1.a (Solid walls), b (Landscaping on street frontage), and i (Perimeter Identification Signs) of Section 22.84.030, five years; or

e. Subject to a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) pursuant to this Chapter for all other requirements, seven years.

2. Existing uses that are entirely or partially located between a 100-foot radius and a 500-foot radius of any lot containing a sensitive use and:

a. Subject to a Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) pursuant to this Chapter for the requirements specified in Subsection C.1.a through h, except for d (Building Enclosure) of Section 22.84.030, five years;

b. Subject to a Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) pursuant to this Chapter for the requirements specified in Subsection C.1.d. (Building Enclosure) of Section 22.84.030, seven years; or

c. Subject to a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) pursuant to this Chapter, seven years.

3. Uses that are subject to a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) pursuant to this Chapter shall be brought into full compliance with all applicable requirements of this Chapter, no later than [Seven years from effective date of Ordinance] or cease operations.

4. All existing uses that have been operating with an approved discretionary land use permit prior to [Effective date of Ordinance] as provided by this Title 22 shall be brought into full compliance with all applicable requirements of this Chapter upon a renewal of such permits or requirement for a new discretionary permit.

Update to Existing Required Parking Spaces for Specific Industrial Uses

SECTION 24. Section 22.112.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.112.070 Required Parking Spaces.

A. Required Parking Spaces. Table 22.112.070-A, below, identifies the minimum number of parking spaces required to establish each use.

TABLE 22.112.070-A: MINIMUM REQUIRED PARKING SPACES		
Use		Number of Spaces
...		
Industrial uses – in any zone, excluding Zone SR-D		
	Industrial/manufacturing uses, excluding <u>recycling and solid waste facilities</u> scrap metal processing, automobile dismantling, junk and salvage	1 space per 500 square feet and 1 space per vehicle directly used for <u>operation of the business</u> .
	<u>Recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste facilities, and solid waste facilities except for landfills.</u> Scrap metal processing, automobile dismantling, and junk and salvage yards ³	1 space per vehicle directly used for <u>operation of the business</u> , and 1 space per 7,000 square feet or fraction thereof of yard area up to 42,000 square feet and 1 space per 20,000 square feet or fraction thereof of yard area in excess of 42,000 square feet. A minimum of 103 spaces is required for each use.
	Warehouses, as defined in Division 2 (Definitions)	1 space per 1,000 square feet used for warehousing and 1 space per 400 square feet used for office.
...		
<u>Vehicle-related uses</u>		
	<u>Auto services, excluding automobile impound yards, automobile service stations, automobile supply stores, and boat repair.</u>	<u>1 space per 500 square feet of building or structure area used for repair work.</u>

...

3. The parking spaces required herein shall not be used for the parking of vehicles used directly in the operation conducting of such use scrap metal processing yards or automobile dismantling yards, or of renovated, repaired, or reassembled vehicles which are owned, operated, or in the possession of the proprietor of the yard. The addition of automobile parking spaces on an adjacent lot for purposes of complying with the parking requirements of this Section shall not be considered an expansion of the use.

Proposed New Regulations for Required Recycling and Solid Waste Storage Enclosures

SECTION 25. Chapter 22.128 is hereby added to read as follows:

Chapter 22.128 Storage Enclosure Requirements for Recycling and Solid Waste.

Sections:

22.128.010 Purpose.

22.128.020 Applicability.

22.128.030 Development Standards.

22.128.010 Purpose.

This Chapter ensures that enclosed rooms or storage areas are provided to store, collect, and load waste, recyclable materials, and organic materials generated by recycling and solid waste land uses and that the area may be safely accessed by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers in compliance with Title 14, Division 7 (Natural Resources) of the California Code of Regulations.

22.128.020 Applicability.

This Chapter applies to recycling and solid waste storage associated with the following:

- A. New non-residential development;
- B. New residential development with four or more units; and
- C. Expansion by 50 percent or more of the existing floor area for existing non-residential or residential developments with four or more units.

22.128.030 Development Standards.

A. Receptacles. All waste, compost, and recyclables shall be stored in closed receptacles at all times.

B. Location. The following location standards apply to recycling and solid waste storage areas.

- 1. All municipal solid waste, recyclable, and compostable material receptacles shall be located within the same enclosure, unless the Director determines that extraordinary circumstances prevent co-locating containers within one enclosure, thereby necessitating multiple enclosures.
 - 2. The storage area shall be accessible to residents, employees, and refuse and recycling haulers at all times.
 - 3. When the storage area is located outside of a building, it shall be located in the rear portion of the lot wherever feasible, or adjacent to an alley if the lot is bordered by an alley.
- C. Distance Requirements.

1. Where an outdoor recycling and solid waste storage area is separated from an adjoining building, it shall be no closer than 10 feet from any building or 20 feet from any door or window in linear distance

D. Vertical dimensions. Recycling and solid waste storage areas shall have a vertical dimension of at least eight feet.

E. Clearance and Circulation. Outdoor recycling and solid waste storage areas shall not be located in any required yard, parking space, landscaped areas, or other areas required to remain clear of obstructions to comply with Title 26 (Building Code) and Title 32 (Fire Code) of the County Code, and shall not obstruct vehicular or pedestrian circulation.

F. Enclosure.

1. All outdoor recycling and solid waste storage areas are required to have a view-obstructing fence or wall in compliance with Section 22.140.430 (Outdoor Storage). Chain-link fences are not sufficient for view-obstructing requirements unless combined with inserts that obstruct view to the satisfaction of the Director.

2. The height of stored items shall not exceed the enclosure surrounding it.

3. A roof shall be required to screen the storage area from views down from upper-story windows in adjacent residential or mixed-use buildings.

G. Paving. The ground or floor where the storage area is located shall be paved pursuant to Section 22.112.080.E (Paving). The paving shall extend beyond the walls of the enclosure by at least two feet to the satisfaction of Public Works.

H. Signage.

1. At least one sign, not to exceed four square feet in area, shall be provided for recycling and waste storage areas.

2. The sign shall be posted adjacent to the entrance to the storage area.

3. The sign shall list the type of material that may be deposited in each receptacle.

I. Cleaning and Maintenance. Recycling and solid waste storage areas shall be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition, in such a way that vermin, rodents, or other pests are prevented from entering the area.

Proposed New Regulations for Sensitive Uses that Choose to Locate Next to Existing, Legally-Permitted Industrial, Recycling or Solid Waste or Vehicle-Related Uses

SECTION 26. Chapter 22.130 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.130 Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling or Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses

22.130.010 Applicability

22.130.020 Application Review Procedures

22.130.030 Development Standards

22.130.010 Applicability.

A. The standards and requirements in this Chapter shall apply to any new sensitive use, including dwelling units (except for accessory dwelling units), schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, and daycares or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, developed on a lot that is adjacent to or adjoins any legally-established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.20.030-B (Principal Use), except for vehicle sales and rentals sub-category.

B. In a Green Zone Districts, approval of a new sensitive use shall not subject existing industrial, recycling or solid waste, or vehicle-related uses to the requirements of Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts).

22.130.020 Application and Review Procedures.

A. Applications to establish a new sensitive use adjacent to or adjoining an existing, legally-established industrial use, recycling or solid waste use, or vehicle-related use listed in Table 22.20.030-B (Principal Use), except for vehicle sales and rentals sub-category shall submit a Land-Use Map, including a land-use legend with symbols identifying existing land uses that are within a 500-foot radius of the property lines of the proposed site.

22.130.030. Development Standards for Sensitive Uses.

A. Setbacks and Landscaping.

1. In addition to the requirements of Chapter 22.126 (Tree Planting Requirements) a landscaped setback of a minimum 15 feet in depth and a minimum 3 feet in height, and shall be provided along the adjoining property lines or street frontage that directly faces any portion of an existing industrial, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related use.

2. All landscaping shall be drought-tolerant, include only non-invasive plant species, and include a mix of shrubs, turf, trees, or vertical landscaping.

3. The landscaping shall be maintained in a healthy condition, with regular watering, pruning, weeding, fertilizing, litter removal, and replacement of plants when necessary.

B. Solid Walls. Solid walls shall be provided along the property lines or along required landscaping adjoining the applicable non-sensitive uses (industrial, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses, except for sales and rental) and shall have a uniform height of at least eight feet.

C. Open Space. Any common open space shall be buffered from the adjacent facilities by a building, structure(s), or landscaping of a minimum of three feet in height. The landscaped buffer shall be a minimum of three feet in depth on the premise.

D. Additional requirements

1. All windows in any buildings shall be double-glazed (double-paned).
2. Balconies shall be prohibited on the side of a building that faces an adjoining lot containing an existing industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses, except for vehicle sales and rentals.
3. Air filtration systems shall be provided in residential units and other rooms that are intended for human occupancy, as recommended by Public Works Building and Safety Division and the California Air Resources Board.

Proposal to Remove Automobile Dismantling Yards and Junk and Salvage Yards from Current Section and Regulate them under Recycling Collection and Recycling Processing Facilities

SECTION 27. Chapter 22.140 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 22.140 Standards for Specific Uses.

...

22.140.120 ~~Automobile Dismantling Yards, Automobile Impound Yards, and Junk and Salvage Yards.~~

A. Applicability. This Section applies to ~~automobile dismantling yards, automobile impound yards, and junk and salvage yards~~ in all zones where permitted.

B. Enclosure. All operations and storage, including all equipment used in conducting such business, other than parking, shall be conducted within an enclosed building or within an area enclosed by a solid wall or solid fence.

C. Fences and Walls. Where fences or walls are provided, they shall be developed as provided below.

1. All fences and walls shall be of a uniform height in relation to the ground upon which they stand, and shall be a minimum of eight feet in height. Where fences or walls exceed a height of 10 feet and are located on street or highway frontages, they shall be set back at least three feet from the lot line. The area

between the fence and the lot line shall be fully landscaped according to the specifications described in Subsection E, below.

2. All fences and walls open to view from any public street or highway or any area in a Residential, Agricultural, or Commercial Zone shall be constructed of the following materials:

- a. Metallic panels, at least 0.024 inches thick, painted with a "baked on" enamel or similar permanent finish;
- b. Masonry; or
- c. Other materials comparable to the foregoing, if approved by the Director.

2. Other required fences may be constructed of material other than specified in Subsection C.2, above.

3. All fences and walls shall be constructed in a workmanlike manner and shall consist solely of new materials unless the Director approves the substitution of used materials where, in the Director's opinion, such used materials will provide the equivalent in service, appearance, and useful life.

4. All fences and walls shall be painted a uniform neutral color, excluding black, which blends with the surrounding terrain and improvements, and shall be maintained in a neat, orderly condition at all times. Such fence or wall shall contain no painted signs or posters except as approved by the Director.

5. Any structures which are used as part of the yard boundaries or are exposed to view from the street frontage shall be painted to conform with the color

of the fencing. The Director may approve other appropriate architectural treatment.

D. Pavement. The entire yard shall be paved with an asphalt surfacing or an oil and aggregate mixture to prevent emission of dust or tracking of mud onto public rights-of-way; provided, however, the Director may:

1. Approve other paving materials which provide, in the Director's opinion, the equivalent in service and useful life; or
2. Modify such requirements within existing yards in those areas where material is stored and the Director finds no dust or mud problem would result.

E. Landscaping. At least one square foot of landscaping shall be provided for each linear foot of street frontage, and said landscaping shall be developed in accordance with a site plan which complies with the following criteria:

1. Landscaping shall be distributed along said frontage and visible from the right of way in accordance with the site plan approved by the Director.
2. No planting area shall have a horizontal dimension of less than three feet.
3. A permanent watering system or hose bibs shall be provided which satisfactorily irrigates all planted areas. When hose bibs are utilized, they shall be so located as to permit the watering of all planted areas with a 50-foot hose.
4. All landscaped areas shall be continuously and properly maintained in good condition.

F. Storage.

1. No impounded, ~~wrecked, or dismantled~~ vehicles, ~~salvage, or junk~~ shall be placed or allowed to remain outside of the enclosed yard area.

2. No impounded, ~~wrecked, or dismantled~~ vehicles, ~~salvage, or junk~~ shall be stored at a height greater than that of the surrounding fence or wall unless the land upon which the yard is located is in Zone M-3 and such storage above said fence or wall is not within 500 feet of any other zone.

G. Additional Regulations. The standards of development for ~~automobile dismantling yards, automobile impound yards, or junk and salvage yards~~ as set forth in this Section shall not relieve the proprietors of such ~~automobile dismantling yards, automobile impound yards, or junk and salvage yards~~ from complying with all regulations, laws, and ordinances of the County and the State of California.

H. Schedule for Compliance

1. All ~~automobile dismantling yards, automobile impound yards, and junk and salvage yards~~ are hereby required to comply with the requirements set forth in Subsections B through G, above, in accordance with the following schedule:

a. All storage of ~~dismantled, impounded, or wrecked~~ vehicles and ~~salvage and junk~~ shall cease to be carried on in any area outside the confines of the fenced or walled area of the yard and above the height of the fence or wall, in compliance with Subsection B, above, within six months from January 26, 1980, the effective date of this Section.

b. All other requirements in Subsections C through G, above, shall be complied with within two years from January 26, 1980, the effective date of this Section.

c. Upon a showing of substantial compliance with the provisions of in Subsections B through G, above, the Commission may extend the time for compliance with the requirements set forth in Subsection H.1.a, above, for a period not to exceed six additional months, and may extend the time for compliance with Subsection H.1.b, above, for a period not to exceed one additional year.

2. Failure to comply with the requirements of Subsections B through G, above, shall be deemed to automatically terminate any existing nonconforming use or Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) authorizing the establishment of an ~~automobile dismantling yard, automobile impound yard, or junk and salvage yard.~~ Compliance with said requirements shall not in and of itself constitute sufficient grounds for the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) or the extension thereof.

I. Modification. The requirements in Subsections B through G, above, may be modified upon approval of a Variance (Chapter 22.194) application.

**Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards
Required for Mixed-Use Developments in Commercial Zones.**

Section 28. Section 22.140.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.140.350 Mixed Use Developments in Commercial Zones.

...

A. Mixed Use Development in Zones C-H, C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-M.

...

6.Prohibited Uses. Notwithstanding the uses otherwise permitted in the zone, the following uses are prohibited in the commercial component of a mixed use development, as listed in Table 22.140.~~350~~360-A, below.

TABLE 22.140. 350 360-A: PROHIBITED USES	
...	
Retail/Commercial Uses	
...	...
<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>	

**Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards
Required for Mixed-Use Developments in Mixed Use Rural Zones.**

Section 29. Section 22.140.360 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.140.360 Mixed Use Developments in MXD-RU.

...

C. Prohibited Uses. For any commercial component of a mixed use development in Zone MXD-RU, in addition to prohibited uses for commercial components of mixed use developments in 22.140.350.F (Prohibited Uses), the uses listed in Table 22.140.360-A shall be prohibited:

TABLE 22.140.360-A: PROHIBITED USES	
...	Stations-bus, railroad and taxi
...	<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>
...	...

Changes to Existing Land Use Regulations for Outdoor Storage

SECTION 30. Section 22.140.430 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.140.430 Outdoor Storage.

...

C. Industrial Zones. This Subsection C applies to outdoor storage in Zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and M-3.

1. Exemptions. The following uses are exempt from this Subsection C:

a. Outdoor display, per Section 22.140.420 (Outdoor Display).

~~b. Automobile dismantling and junk and salvage yards, which shall instead be subject to the standards in Section 22.140.120 (Automobile Dismantling Yards and Junk and Salvage Yards).~~

~~c. Scrap metal processing yards, which shall instead be subject to the standards in Section 22.140.530 (Scrap Metal Processing Yards).~~

b. Outdoor storage that is subject to the standards in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts).

2. Fences and walls. Where a fence or wall is required pursuant to this Subsection C, it shall be developed as provided herein:

...

b. All fences and walls open to view from any street or highway or any area in a Residential, Agricultural, or Commercial Zone shall be constructed of the following materials:

i. Metallic panels at least .024 inches thick, painted with ~~a "baked on" enamel or similar permanent finish;~~ coated with permanent metal finish;

ii. Masonry, brick, or concrete block; or

iii. Other materials comparable to the foregoing, if approved by the Director.

...

c. Required fences which are not open to view from any street or highway or any area in a Residential, Agricultural, ~~or Commercial,~~ or Mixed Use Zone may be constructed of material other than as specified in Subsection C.2.c, above if constructed and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this Subsection C.

...

e. All fences and walls, excluding masonry, brick, concrete block, and approved permanent metal-finish panels, shall be ~~painted a uniform~~ neutral color, excluding black, which blends with the surrounding terrain, and improvements shall be maintained in a neat, orderly condition at all times.

...

g. Any structures which are used as part of the yard

boundaries or are exposed to view from a street or highway frontage shall be subject to painting, materials, finish, color, maintenance and sign requirements for fences and walls as provided in Subsections C.2.e and C.2.f, above.

...

DRAFT

Proposed Deletion of Section Regulating Scrap Metal Yards with Proposal to Regulate these Uses Under Recycling Processing Facilities.

SECTION 31 Section 22.140.530 is hereby deleted in its entirety:

~~22.140.530 Scrap Metal Processing Yards.~~

~~A. Applicability. This Section applies to scrap metal processing yards in Zone M-2.~~

~~B. Enclosure. All operations and storage, including all equipment used in conducting such use, other than parking, shall be conducted within an enclosed building or within an area enclosed by a solid wall or solid fence.~~

~~C. Fences and Walls. Where fences or walls are provided, they shall be developed as follows:~~

~~1. All fences and walls shall be of a uniform height in relation to the ground upon which they stand, and shall be between eight and 15 feet in height. Where fences or walls exceed a height of 10 feet and are located on street or highway frontages, they shall be set back at least three feet from the lot line. The area between the fence and the lot line shall be fully landscaped according to the specifications hereinafter described in Subsection F, below.~~

~~2. All fences and walls open to view from any street or highway or any area in a Residential, Agricultural, or Commercial Zone shall be constructed of the following materials:~~

~~a. Metallic panels, at least 0.024 inches thick, painted with~~

a. ~~"baked on" enamel or similar permanent finish;~~

b. ~~_____ Masonry; or~~

c. ~~_____ Other materials comparable to the foregoing, if approved by the Commission or Hearing Officer.~~

3. ~~_____ Other required fences may be constructed of material other than as specified in Subsection C.2, above.~~

4. ~~_____ All fences and walls shall be constructed in workmanlike manner and shall consist solely of new materials unless the Commission or Hearing Officer approves the substitution of used materials where, in his opinion, such used materials will provide the equivalent in service, appearance, and useful life.~~

5. ~~_____ All fences and walls, excluding masonry and approved permanent finish panels, shall be painted a uniform, neutral color, excluding black, which blends with the surrounding terrain, and improvements shall be maintained in a neat, orderly condition at all times. Such fence or wall shall contain no painted signs or posters except as approved by the Commission or Hearing Officer.~~

6. ~~_____ Any structures which are used as part of the yard boundaries or are exposed to view from a street or highway frontage shall be subject to painting, maintenance, and sign requirements for fences and walls as provided in Subsection C.5, above. The Commission or Hearing Officer may approve other appropriate architectural treatment.~~

D. ~~_____ Modification to Fences and Walls. The Commission or Hearing Officer may modify fences or walls required by Subsection C, above, when said fences or walls are not exposed to view from any street or highway or any area in a Residential,~~

~~Agricultural, or Commercial Zone:~~

~~1. Where adjoining property is located within Zones M-2, M-2.5, or M-3, and is developed with an automobile dismantling yard, junk and salvage yard, scrap metal processing yard, or other open storage use displaying similar characteristics; or~~

~~2. Where substantial fences, walls, or buildings are located adjacent to property lines on surrounding properties which serve to enclose such yard as well or better than the wall or fence required herein. Should the use, fence, wall, or building providing justification for such modification be removed, such wall or fence shall be provided in compliance with this Section within six months from the date of such removal.~~

~~E. Paving.~~

~~1. All areas of the yard open to vehicular passage shall be paved with an asphalt surfacing or an oil and aggregate mixture to prevent emission of dust or tracking of mud onto public rights-of-way; provided, however, the Commission or Hearing Officer may approve other paving materials which provide, in thier opinion, the equivalent in service and useful life.~~

~~2. Areas designated for storage or otherwise restricted to vehicular passage shall be indicated on the site plan and be so maintained unless surfaced as provided herein.~~

~~F. Landscaping.~~

~~1. At least one square foot of landscaping shall be provided for~~

~~each linear foot of street or highway frontage, and said landscaping shall be developed in accordance with a site plan which complies with the following criteria:~~

~~a. — Landscaping shall be distributed along said frontage in accordance with the site plan approved by the Commission or Hearing Officer.~~

~~b. — No planting area shall have a horizontal dimension of less than three feet.~~

~~c. — A permanent watering system or hose bibs shall be provided which satisfactorily irrigates all planted areas. When hose bibs are utilized, they shall be so located as to permit the watering of planted areas with a 50-foot hose.~~

~~d. — All landscaped areas shall be continuously and properly maintained in good condition.~~

~~2. — In existing yards, the Commission or Hearing Officer may approve alternative methods of providing landscaping where the criteria provided herein would cause unnecessary hardship or constitute an unreasonable requirement and an~~

~~alternative plan will, in the Director's opinion, provide as well or better for landscaping within the intent of this provision.~~

~~G. — Storage Limitations:~~

~~1. — Salvage or junk:~~

~~a. — Shall not be placed or allowed to remain outside of~~

~~the enclosed yard area; and~~

~~b. — May be stored above the height of the fence or wall, provided such storage is not within 10 feet of an exterior lot line.~~

~~2. — Where the land upon which the yard is located is in Zone M-3, and such storage above said fence or wall is not within 500 feet of any other zone, the 10-foot setback shall not apply.~~

~~H. — Modification. Notwithstanding Subsection D, above, the requirements in this Section may be modified upon approval of a Variance (Chapter 22.194) application.~~

~~I. — Compliance with Other Regulations. The standards of development for such yards as set forth in this Section shall not relieve the proprietors of such yards from complying with all regulations, laws, and ordinances of the County and the State of California.~~

Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required for Pallet Yards.

SECTION 32. Section 22.140.650 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.140.650 Pallet Yards

A. Purpose. This Section establishes standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of pallet yards as a principal use in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment.

B. Applicability. This Section applies to pallet yards in Zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M- and 2.5.

C. Application Requirements.

1. A pallet yard as a primary use located in Zones M-1 and M-1.5 shall require a Minor Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.160).

2. A pallet yard as a primary use located in Zones M-2, and M-2.5 shall require a Ministerial Site Plan Review (Chapter 22.186) application.

3. Additional Application Materials. An operations plan that addresses all requirements specified in this Section shall be submitted with the application pursuant to Subsections C.1 and C.2, above.

4. Applicability of Supplemental District Regulations. For recycling processing facilities where a provision of the supplemental district regulates the same matter as this Section, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

5. Prohibition. Pallet yards are prohibited within the following areas as designated by the General Plan:

a. Agricultural Resource Areas.

b. High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

c. Hillside Management Areas.

d. Significant Ecological Areas.

e. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

D. Development Standards.

1. Materials Accepted. Pallet yards may accept new or used pallets that are made of wood, as well as raw material (lumber) that will be used in constructing new pallets or repairing used pallets.

2. Permitted Activity and Equipment. Pallet yards may maintain activities associated with repair, deconstruction, reconstruction, recycling, or storage of pallets made of wood. Chipping and grinding or composting activities are subject to additional requirements specified in Section 22.140.690 (Organic Waste Facilities).

3. Building Enclosures and Walls.

a. All storage, including storage of all equipment used in conducting such business, other than parking, shall be enclosed by a building or a solid wall.

b. When a pallet yard is adjacent to a sensitive use, the following shall apply:

i. The entire operations and storage areas shall be conducted within an enclosed building; and

ii. An air filtration system shall be installed in the building to protect indoor air quality in accordance with California Division of Occupational Safety and Health and California Air Resources Board requirements, and for outdoor air quality in accordance with Air Quality Management District requirement. The Department of Public Health may be consulted on additional air quality recommendations.

4. Building Setbacks and Height. Any buildings or structures, or any portion proposed for additions, excluding chimneys, rooftop antennas, or roof solar panels, shall be set back within an encroachment plane sloping upward and inward starting at 35 feet for the new building or structure at the setback, or at the top of the existing roof for additions. For every foot above 35 feet, one additional foot setback is required, up to 45 feet.

5. Landscaping.

a. At least one square foot of landscaping shall be provided for each linear foot of street or highway frontage verified by a landscaping plan submitted to the Department, and shall meet the following standards:

i. Such landscaping area shall be planted with one 15-gallon tree for every 100 square feet.

ii. Landscaping shall be distributed along said frontage and visible from the right of way in accordance with the site plan approved by the Commission or Hearing Officer.

iii. No planting area shall have a horizontal dimension of less than three feet.

iv. A permanent watering system that satisfactorily irrigates all planted areas shall be provided. When hose bibs are utilized, they shall be located not more than 50 feet apart within the required landscaped area.

v. All landscaped areas shall be continuously and properly maintained in good condition.

vi. Landscaping shall include only non-invasive plant species.

vii. Landscaping equipment used for maintenance, such as lawn mowers and leaf blowers shall be electric and non-combustion powered.

6. Solid Walls.

a. For any pallet yard that consists of outdoor operations or storage other than customer parking, a solid wall such as a masonry wall or a concrete block wall shall be provided along the street frontage or any other lot lines adjoining a lot that contains a non-industrial use. All walls shall meet the following standards:

i. Be of a uniform height between eight feet and 15 feet;

ii. Be a minimum thickness of six inches;

iii. Be of a neutral color; and

iv. Be constructed in workmanlike manner and consist of materials such as concrete masonry unit (CMU) or masonry, brick, etc.

b. Where walls exceed a height of 10 feet and are located on street or highway frontages, they shall be set back at least three feet from the lot line. The area between the walls and the lot line shall be fully landscaped according to the specifications described in Subsection D.5, above.

c. Any structures that are used as part of the yard or are exposed to view from a street or highway frontage shall be subject to color, maintenance, and sign requirements for walls as provided in Subsection D.6.a, above.

d. All fences that are intended to substitute or serve as solid walls are prohibited.

7. Storage of Materials.

a. Pallets shall be stored at least 10 feet away from the surrounding walls, or the length equal to the wall height, whichever is greater.

b. The height of pallets stored in an outdoor pallet yard shall not exceed the walls erected along the property lines.

8. Drop-off and Loading. Areas for and access to drop-off and loading shall be clearly designated by signage, shall not impede the on-site vehicular circulation, and shall comply with the following:

a. Drop-off and loading areas shall be located on site and furthest away from lot lines that are closest to any nearby sensitive uses.

b. “No Idling” Sign Required. Where loading spaces or area are provided, the loading area shall include at least one sign stating that vehicle idling shall be limited to five minutes. Graphics related to the vehicle idle limitation are permitted on said sign. Said sign shall be a minimum size of 12 inches wide by 18 inches in height and shall be prominently displayed and visible from the loading spaces/area. Said sign may contain language such as “5-minute idle limit,” “spare the air,” “please turn off engine when stopped,” or similar language.

9. Vehicle Circulation. On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that they do not impede any other permitted activities and avoid any impact on the public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director and the Department of Public Works.

10. Perimeter Identification Sign. In addition to the signs that are permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each pallet yard shall provide a perimeter identification sign that complies with the following:

a. A perimeter identification sign shall be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible and with text that is legible from the public right-of-way and

by pedestrians, no higher than eight feet from the ground measured vertically from the base of the sign. Freestanding signs or portable signs are prohibited as a perimeter identification sign.

b. A perimeter identification sign shall have a minimum sign area of four square feet and a maximum of nine square feet. The area for perimeter identification sign shall not be accounted for the areas for business signs specific in Chapter 22.114 (Signs).

c. The perimeter identification sign shall permanently display hours of operation, schedule of charges, type of material that may be deposited, telephone number of the facility operator or a representative of the facility operator, emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The perimeter identification sign shall also include the business name unless the property also contains a separate business sign that is clearly visible from the public right-of-way. The sign shall also include instructions for reporting violations to Regional Planning with the following text, or as updated by Regional Planning:

i. "To report a violation to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, call 213-974-6453 Monday – Thursday, 7am – 6pm, dial 2-1-1 at any time or email zoningenforcement@planning.lacounty.gov;" an"

ii. "No loitering or littering is permitted on the premises. No materials shall be left outside of enclosures."

d. Additional signs and/or measures may be required by the Director in order to protect personnel and public health and safety.

11. Lighting. The facility, yard, and equipment shall be equipped with adequate lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be shielded in such a way that lighting is directed inward to the facility and away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.

12. Cleaning and Maintenance. Facility shall be kept in a clean, safe, and sanitary condition at all times, and maintain a source of running water on site.

13. Hours of operation. Pallet yards may operate no earlier than 8:00 a.m. and no later than 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday. Pallet yards shall not operate on Sundays and national holidays, and comply with other restrictions regarding the hours of operations as approved by the Director.

E. Additional Findings. In addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision), all projects subject to this Section shall meet the following findings:

1. The project is sited and designed in such a way to minimize and prevent impacts to the persons residing or working in the surrounding area or within the project site by incorporating appropriate operation measures, equipment, and other best practices.

2. The requested use will operate in such a way that it promotes the responsible use of resources and protection of the environment by providing adequate measures to control the handling of materials, air emissions of dust or toxins, nuisance, and migration of residues offsite, and by incorporating best practices for operation as well as site maintenance. The operator has demonstrated through operation and maintenance plans that the facility will incorporate best practices for operation and site maintenance,

including that the facility will be managed in a way that will not be a nuisance to surrounding properties and specifically sensitive uses.

F. Modification. When a modification is requested for development standards listed in Subsections D.3, D.4, and D.6, above, the following findings shall apply in addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision):

1. The existing adjoining property is located in an Industrial Zone and is developed with a similar use, and/or existing structures serve as an enclosure as well or better than the wall required herein; and

2. The requested modification provides alternative means to prevent adverse effects on environment and health of the residents or occupants in surrounding areas.

G. Schedule for Compliance

1. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Buildings and Structures), all existing pallet yards that have been legally established shall comply with the schedule of compliance as following:

a. All pallet yards that have an approved Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) or an approved Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) and are subject to Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) shall comply with the schedule for compliance as specified in Section 22.84.040 (Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses).

b. Other pallet yards that have an approved Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) shall be subject to all requirements of this Section upon a renewal of such permit.

c. Other pallet yards that have an approved Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) shall submit a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application in compliance with all requirements of this Section within five years from [DATE], the effective date of this Section.

H. Revocation of Permit. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations), failure to comply with all requirements in this Section and all conditions of approval for the subject property shall result in an immediate citation of a Notice of Violation. Upon the issuance of a Notice of Violation, the facility may be subject to permit revocation proceedings pursuant to Section 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations).

1. If a permit granted for a facility is denied or revoked, the site shall be vacated within 30 days of the permit denial or revocation.

2. Upon closure of the facility, the operator shall provide written notice of the intent to perform site restoration, at least 30 days prior to beginning site restoration. The site restoration procedures and scope shall ensure that the entire premises, structures, grounds, ponds, and drainage are clean of any residues and all machinery is removed.

Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required for Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers.

SECTION 33. Section 22.140.660 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.140.660 Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center

A. Purpose. This Section establishes standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection centers as an outdoor accessory use to existing supermarkets in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes impacts to the environment.

B. Definition. Specific terms used in this Section are defined in Section 22.14.180 (R) in Division 2 (Definitions), under “Recycling and Solid Waste”.

C. Applicability. This Section applies to recycling collection centers that only accept beverage containers that are established on an existing supermarket site as an accessory use in Zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU, M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5. Any other types of recycling collection centers or bins are prohibited as an accessory use.

D. Prohibited. A recycling collection center as an outdoor accessory use to an existing supermarket as defined in Section 22.14.180 (R) in Division 2 (Definitions), under “Recycling and Solid Waste” is prohibited within a mixed-use development containing residential uses.

E. Application Requirement. A Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) application is required for each supermarket accessory recycling collection center provided that the property and the existing principal use comply with all currently applicable development standards and are free of any zoning violations.

F. Additional Application Materials. In addition to the application materials required for a Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186), the application shall contain the following information:

1. Letters of authorization from the supermarket operator and property owner authorizing the applicant to operate a supermarket accessory recycling collection center;
2. A copy of the State certification allowing a supermarket accessory recycling collection center on the site; and
3. A copy of the current and valid County business license issued for the supermarket.

G. Development Standards. Supermarket accessory recycling collection centers as an accessory use shall comply with the following standards:

1. Materials accepted. Supermarket accessory recycling collection center may only accept beverage containers in which a beverage is sold, and which is constructed of metal, glass, plastic, or any combination of these materials, such as bottles, cans, jars, or cartons.
2. Permitted Activity. A supermarket accessory recycling collection center shall only receive material that has been separated for reuse prior to receipt. The center may not process materials except for sorting, bundling, or bailing.

3. Distance. The supermarket accessory recycling collection center shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from Residential Zones, Commercial Zones, and Agricultural zoned parcels containing a residential use, or a mixed-use development containing residential uses.

4. Size. The total area occupied for a supermarket accessory recycling collection center shall not exceed 500 square feet.

5. Setback. The supermarket accessory recycling collection center shall be placed a minimum of 10 feet from all property lines, structures, a public right-of-way, or driveways.

6. Equipment. Power-driven processing equipment, except for reverse vending machines, is prohibited.

7. Storage of Collected Materials.

a. The recyclable materials shall be deposited and stored in containers that have lids or closed containers. The containers shall be maintained in good condition and appearance with no structural damage, holes or visible rust, and be free of graffiti.

b. When the container is placed near a public or private sidewalk, a minimum of five-foot clearance shall be provided between the container and the sidewalk.

c. Vertical stacking of containers or receptacles is prohibited.

d. The containers shall be placed on a paved surface.

8. Drop-off and Loading Areas.

a. Areas for and access to drop-off and loading shall be clearly designated and shall not impede the on-site traffic circulation.

b. “No Idling” Sign Required. Where loading spaces or areas are provided, the loading area shall include at least one sign stating that vehicle idling shall be limited to five minutes. Graphics related to the vehicle idle limitation are permitted on said sign. Said sign shall be a minimum size of 12 inches wide by 18 inches in height and shall be prominently displayed and visible from the loading spaces/area. Said sign may contain language such as “5-minute idle limit,” “spare the air,” “please turn off engine when stopped,” or similar language.

c. A minimum of two containers shall be provided for customers to dispose of non-recyclable items. At least one of the containers shall have no perforations, mesh, or holes and be provided for customers to dispose any residual liquids from beverage containers prior to depositing them at the supermarket accessory recycling collection center.

9. Site Identification Sign. One sign with a minimum dimension of two feet in width and two feet in length and maximum dimension of three feet in width and three feet in length shall be permanently fixed on the supermarket accessory recycling collection center in a location visible and with text that is legible to customers and from the front of the nearest street. No freestanding signs, portable signs, or banners shall be allowed. The sign shall include the hours of operation, type of materials that may be deposited, telephone number of facility operator or a representative of the facility operator, phone number of the Zoning Enforcement Section of the Department, and emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The sign shall also say the following: “No

loitering or littering is permitted on the premises. No materials shall be left outside of enclosures.”

10.Required Parking. No additional parking is required for a supermarket accessory recycling collection center. However, supermarket accessory recycling collection centers shall not reduce the amount of parking for the existing uses on the property below the minimum required by Chapter 22.112 (Parking), unless a Minor Parking Deviation (Chapter 22.176) application is approved for the subject property.

11.Lighting. The supermarket accessory recycling collection center shall be equipped with adequate lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.

12.Hours of Operation. Hours of operation are limited to 9:00 am to 6:00 pm, Monday through Saturday, and 12:00 pm to 5:00 pm on Sunday.

13.The supermarket accessory recycling collection center must be removed within 60 days of the day the supermarket ceases to operate.

Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required for Recycling Collection Facilities.

SECTION 34. Section 22.140.670 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.140.670 Recycling Collection Facilities

A. This Section establishes standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection facilities as a principal use in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare, and minimizes significant impacts to the environment.

B. Definition. Specific terms used in this Section are defined in Section 22.14.180 (R) in Division 2 (Definitions), under “Recycling and Solid Waste”.

C. Applicability

1. This Section applies to recycling collection facilities as a principal use in Zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5 for the deposit, drop-off, or buy-back of specific recyclable materials that may not involve processing, other than those specified in this Section.

2. Exception. This Section does not apply to legally established facilities that were approved with a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) prior to [effective date of ordinance]. However, all requirements set forth in this Section shall apply to such facilities upon the expiration of the permit.

3. Applicability of Supplemental District Regulations. For recycling collection facilities where a provision of the supplemental district regulates the same matter as this Section, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

4. Emergency Situations. Where the Director has determined that an emergency exists, the Director has discretion to allow limited-term (not to exceed 12 months) recycling and solid waste collection and processing activities necessary to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services through a Ministerial Site Plan Review (Chapter 22.186) application.

D. Application Requirement. A recycling collection facility requires a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application and shall meet the following requirements:

1. The parcel shall contain a minimum of 5,000 square feet of lot area, and,
2. If any portion of the lot containing the recycling collection facility is within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use, the entire facility shall be completely enclosed in a building.

E. Co-location. A recycling collection facility that co-locates as a primary use on a parcel with an existing solid or recycling waste facility may be permitted to apply for a modification of an existing Conditional Use Permit pursuant to Chapter 22.236 (Minor Modification or Elimination of Conditional Use Permit Conditions), provided that the following requirements are met:

1. The existing use is established with an approved Conditional Use Permit;
2. The approved Conditional Use Permit being modified is active and not expired; and

3. The existing use is in compliance with all existing Conditional Use Permit conditions.

F. Additional Application Materials. In addition to Subsection D, above, an operations plan that addresses all requirements specified in this Section shall be submitted.

G. Development Standards.

1. Materials Accepted. Recycling collection facilities may accept paper, cardboard, glass, non-ferrous metal, plastic, or other items deemed appropriate by the Commission or Hearing Officer. Liquid waste, organic waste, and mixed solid waste are prohibited. Collection of any hazardous waste is prohibited unless an appropriate permit from the Fire Department and/or California Department of Toxic Substances Control has been provided to the Director.

2. Permitted Activity. A recycling collection facility shall only receive materials that have been previously separated off-site for reuse. The facility may not process materials, including briquetting, cleaning, compacting, crushing, flattening, grinding, re-manufacturing and shredding, except for sorting, bundling, or bailing.

3. Building Height. When a recycling collection facility is located on a site that is within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use, the building or structures or any portion proposed for additions, excluding chimneys, rooftop antennas, or roof solar panels, shall be within an encroachment plane sloping upward and inward, starting at 35 feet for new building or structure at the setback, or at the top of the existing roof for additions. For every foot above 35 feet, one additional foot setback is required, up to 45 feet. In such cases, the maximum building height permitted shall be 45 feet.

4. Walls, Fences, and Landscaping.

a. If a recycling facility site is located within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing sensitive uses, walls and landscaping shall be provided according to the requirements set forth in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts).

b. Any outdoor recycling collection facilities that are not subject to the requirements in Subsection F.4.a, above, shall provide walls or fences according to the requirements set forth in Section 22.140.430 (Outdoor Storage).

5. Storage of Collected Materials. All recyclable materials on site shall be stored in a secured manner in designated receptacles, bins, or pallets, and located on a paved impermeable surface or stored within an enclosed building. Vertical stacking or storage of materials shall not exceed the height of the walls erected along the property lines.

6. Accessory Structures and Utilities. Any recycling collection facilities that conduct outdoor operations shall provide at least one office building that is permanently affixed to the ground, and one toilet that is served by public water and sewer, or otherwise approved by the Director, as well as the Departments of Public Health and Public Works.

7. Drop-Off and Loading for Facilities Open to General Public. Areas for and access to drop-off and loading shall be clearly designated and shall not impede on-site vehicular circulation. Drop-off and loading areas shall be located on site furthest away from lot lines that are closest to a nearby sensitive use, and shall comply with the following:

a. "No Idling" Sign Required. Where loading spaces are provided or the loading area shall include at least one sign stating that vehicle idling shall be limited to

five minutes. Graphics related to the vehicle idle limitation are permitted on said sign. Said sign shall be a minimum size of 12 inches wide by 18 inches in height and shall be prominently displayed and visible from the loading spaces/area. Said sign may contain language such as “5-minute idle limit,” “spare the air,” “please turn off engine when stopped,” or similar language.

b. A minimum of two receptacles shall be provided within a designated area near unloading areas for customer use, with a sign that identifies the type of materials to be deposited:

i. A trash receptacle for non-liquid waste.

ii. At least one leak-proof receptacle to place any residual liquids prior to depositing liquid containers at the recycling collection facility.

8. Vehicle Circulation. On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that they do not impede any other permitted activities and they avoid impacts on the public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director and the Department of Public Works.

9. Perimeter Identification Sign. In addition to the sign that is permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each recycling collection facility shall provide a perimeter identification sign that complies with the following:

a. A perimeter identification sign shall be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible from the public right of way and legible for pedestrians, no higher than eight feet from the ground measured vertically from the base of the sign. No freestanding signs or portable signs are permitted as the perimeter identification sign.

b. A perimeter identification sign shall have a minimum sign area of four square feet and a maximum of nine square feet. The area for the perimeter identification sign shall not be accounted for the areas for business signs specified in Chapter 22.114 (Signs).

c. The perimeter identification sign shall permanently display hours of operation, schedule of charges, type of material that may be deposited, telephone number of the facility operator or a representative of the facility operator, emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The perimeter identification sign shall also include the business name unless the property also contains a separate business sign that is clearly visible from the public right-of-way. The sign shall also include instructions or reporting violations to Regional Planning and AQMD, where a use is also regulated by AQMD. Information for reporting violations shall include the following text, or as updated by Regional Planning or AQMD:

i. "To report a violation to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, call 213-974-6453 Monday – Thursday, 7am – 6pm, dial 2-1-1 at any time or email zoningenforcement@planning.lacounty.gov;" and

ii. "To report a violation to South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), call 1-800-CUTSMOG visit www.aqmd.gov."

c. The sign shall also indicate the following: "No loitering," "No littering," and "No materials left outside of the recycling collection enclosure or containers."

d. Additional signs and/or measures may be required in order to protect personnel and public health and safety.

10. Surfacing Requirements. All areas designated for operations and storage of recyclable materials shall be paved and maintained to the satisfaction of the Director and Public Works.

11. Lighting. The facility, yard, and equipment shall be equipped with adequate lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.

12. Grading. Where grading is proposed for a project subject to a Conditional Use Permit, such projects must comply with all federal, state, and local laws with regard to protection of Tribal Cultural Resources.

13. Cleaning and Maintenance. The facility shall be kept in a clean, safe, and sanitary condition at all times, and maintain a source of running water on site.

H. Additional Findings. In addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision), all projects subject to this Section shall meet the following findings:

1. The project is sited and designed in such a way to minimize and prevent impacts to the persons residing or working in the surrounding area or within the project site by incorporating appropriate operation strategies, mitigation measures, equipment, and other best practices.

2. The requested use will operate in such a way that it promotes the responsible use of resources and protection of the environment by providing adequate measures to control the handling of materials, air emissions of dust or toxins, nuisances, and migration of residues offsite, and by incorporating best practices for operation as well as site maintenance. The operator has demonstrated through an operation and maintenance plans that it will incorporate best practices for operation and site maintenance, including that the facility will be managed in a way that will not be a nuisance to surrounding properties and specifically sensitive uses.

I. Modification. When a modification is requested for development standards listed in Subsection F.4, above, the following findings shall apply in addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision):

1. The existing adjoining property is located in an Industrial Zone and is developed with a similar use, and/or existing structures serve as an enclosure as well or better than the wall required herein; and

2. The requested modification provides alternative means to prevent adverse effects on environment and health of the residents and occupants in surrounding areas.

J. Revocation of Permit. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations), failure to comply with all requirements in this Section and all conditions of approval for the subject property shall result in an immediate citation of a Notice of Violation. Upon the second Notice of Violation issued within a year from the first Notice of Violation, the project will immediately be scheduled for permit revocation proceedings pursuant to Section 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations).

1. If a permit granted for a recycling collection facility is denied or revoked, the site shall be vacated within 30 days of the permit denial or revocation.

2. Upon closure of the recycling collection facility, the operator shall provide written notice of the intent to perform site restoration, at least 30 days prior to beginning site restoration. The site restoration procedures and scope shall ensure that the entire premises, structures, grounds, ponds, and drainage are clean of any residues and all machinery is removed.

K. Fees. In the case when a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) is required, fees may be assessed to offset the costs associated with project mitigation, enforcement activities, operational impact mitigation studies, community benefit programs, and other costs related to the Project's impacts on the surrounding communities.

Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required for Recycling Processing Facilities.

SECTION 35. Section 22.140.680 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.140.680 Recycling Processing Facilities

A. This Section establishes standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling processing facilities in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment.

B. Definitions. Specific terms used in this Section are defined in Section 22.14.180 (R) in Division 2 (Definitions), under “Recycling and Solid Waste.”

C. Applicability

1. This Chapter applies to recycling processing facilities, including transfer stations, materials recovery facilities (MRFs), construction and demolition debris (C&D) recycling facilities, automobile dismantling yards, scrap metal yards, inert debris processing facilities, and other businesses processing used materials for recycling purposes. Incidental storage or sales may be permitted.

2. Exception. This Section does not apply to legally established facilities that were approved with a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) prior to [effective date of ordinance]. However, all requirements set forth in this Section shall apply upon the expiration of such permits.

3. Applicability of Supplemental District Regulations.

a. Recycling processing facilities that are subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) shall comply with the applicable requirements in the Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts).

b. For recycling processing facilities in which a provision of the supplemental district regulates the same matter as this Section, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

4. Similar Uses.

a. The Director may determine that a proposed type of recycling processing facility that is not listed in this Section, or in Division 2 (Definitions) may be allowed in compliance with requirements in this Section as deemed appropriate.

b. For a similar use, a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application is required.

c. Emergency Situations. Where the Director has determined that an emergency exists through an official Emergency Ordinance, the Director has discretion to allow limited-term (not to exceed 12 months) recycling and solid waste collection and processing activities necessary to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services through a Ministerial Site Plan Review (Chapter 22.186) application.

D. Application Requirement. Recycling processing facilities that meet the requirements specified in Table 22.140.680, below, shall require a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application:

TABLE 22.140.680: APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RECYCLING PROCESSING FACILITIES

<u>Requirements</u>	<u>MRF and Transfer Station</u>	<u>Auto Dismantling or Scrap Metal Facilities</u>	<u>C&D or Inert Debris Processing Facilities</u>
<u>Permitted Zones</u>	<u>M-2 and M-2.5</u>	<u>M-2 and M-2.5</u>	<u>M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and A-2</u> <u>(Except C&D prohibited in A-2)</u>
<u>Prohibition</u>	<u>Significant Ecological Areas, LA County Floodway, FEMA Flood Zones, High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, and Hillside Management Areas</u>	<u>Significant Ecological Areas, LA County Floodway, FEMA Flood Zones, High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, and Hillside Management Areas</u>	<u>Significant Ecological Areas, LA County Floodway, FEMA Flood Zones, High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (for C & D only), Agricultural Resource Areas,</u>

			and Hillside Management Areas
<u>Minimum distance to the nearest sensitive uses</u>	<u>500'</u> ¹	<u>500' for outdoor operation</u>	<u>500'</u>
<u>Enclosure</u>	<u>Fully enclosed</u>	<u>Fully enclosed if within 500' of the lot line of the nearest sensitive uses</u>	<u>Fully enclosed if within 1000' of the lot line of the nearest sensitive uses</u>
<u>1. See Subsection H.1., Specific Standards for Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations.</u>			

E. Co-location. A recycling processing facility that co-locates as a primary use on a parcel with an existing solid or recycling waste facility may be permitted to apply for a modification of an existing Conditional Use Permit pursuant to Chapter 22.236 (Minor Modification or Elimination of Conditional Use Permit Conditions), provided that the following conditions are met:

1. The existing use is established with an approved Conditional Use Permit;
2. The approved Conditional Use Permit is active (and not expired); and

3. The existing use is in compliance with all exiting Conditional Use Permit conditions.

F. Additional Application Materials. The applicant shall provide the following additional application materials:

1. A detailed description of all aspects of proposed operations, including but not limited to requirements provided in this Subsection F;

2. A noise evaluation report and control plans for odor, dust, and vibration prepared by a licensed professional. These materials shall be approved by the Department of Public Health prior to finalization of the permit;

3. When storage and/or processing is conducted outdoor, control plans for other hazards shall be required;

4. A statement demonstrating consistency with the adopted County Solid Waste Management Plan and/or the County Hazardous Waste Management Program as approved by Public Works; and

5. Construction and demolition debris facilities shall have diversion rates certified by Public Works or by a third party and approved by Public Works.

G. Development Standards

1. Materials Accepted for Processing.

a. Recycling processing facilities may accept materials such as paper, cardboard, glass, metal, plastic, construction and demolition debris, inert debris, tires and rubber, automobiles or automobile parts, pallets, or other items deemed appropriate by the Director.

b. Collection of any hazardous waste are prohibited unless the recycling processing facility site is located in Zone M-2 outside a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use, and an appropriate permit is has been obtained from the Fire Department and/or California Department of Toxic Substances Control.

2. Permitted Activity and Equipment. A recycling processing facility may use automated machinery for sorting, separating, baling, briquetting, crushing, compacting, grinding, shredding, and sorting of source-separated recyclable materials, subject to additional dust mitigation measures as required by Air Quality Management Districts and/or noise mitigation measures as required by Department of Public Health.

3. Building Height. For any recycling processing facilities that adjoin or are adjacent to sensitive uses, any buildings or structures or any portion proposed for additions, excluding chimneys, rooftop antennas, or roof solar panels, shall be within an encroachment plane sloping upward and inward starting at 35 feet for new building or structure at the setback, or at the top of the existing roof for additions. For every foot above 35 feet, an additional one foot setback is required, up to 45 feet. For other sites within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use, the maximum building height shall be 45 feet.

4. Fences, Walls, and Landscaping.

a. If a recycling processing facility site is located within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use, walls and landscaping shall be provided according to the requirements set forth in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts).

b. Outdoor recycling processing facilities that are not subject to Subsection F.4.a, above, shall provide walls or fences and landscaping according to the requirements set forth in Section 22.140.430 (Outdoor Storage).

5. Drop-Off and Loading for facilities open to general public. Areas for and access to drop-off and loading shall be clearly designated and shall not impede the on-site vehicular circulation. Drop-off and loading zones shall be located on site furthest away from lot lines that are closest to a nearby sensitive uses and shall comply with the following:

a. "No Idling" Sign Required. Where loading spaces are provided or the loading area shall include at least one sign stating that vehicle idling shall be limited to five minutes. Graphics related to the vehicle idle limitation are permitted on said sign. Said sign shall be a minimum size of 12 inches wide by 18 inches in height and shall be prominently displayed and visible from the loading spaces/area. Said sign may contain language such as "5-minute idle limit," "spare the air," "please turn off engine when stopped," or similar language.

b. A minimum of two receptacles shall be provided within a designated area near unloading areas for customer use, with a sign that identifies the type of materials to be deposited:

i. A trash receptacle for non-liquid waste; and
ii. At least one leak-proof receptacle to place any residual liquids prior to depositing liquid containers at recycling processing facility.

6. Vehicle Circulation. On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that they do not impede

any other permitted activities and they avoid impacts on the public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director and the Department of Public Works.

7. Storage of Collected Materials. All recyclable materials shall be stored on site in designated receptacles, bins, pallets, or areas.

8. Perimeter Identification Signs. In addition to the signs permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each recycling processing facility shall provide a perimeter identification sign that complies with the following:

a. A perimeter identification sign shall be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible and with text that is legible from the public-right-of-way for pedestrians, no higher than eight feet from the ground measured vertically from the base of the sign. No freestanding signs or portable signs are permitted as a perimeter identification sign.

b. A perimeter identification sign shall have a minimum area of four square feet and maximum area of nine square feet. The area for the perimeter identification sign shall not be accounted for the areas for business signs specified in Chapter 22.114 (Signs).

c. The perimeter identification sign shall permanently display hours of operation, schedule of charges, type of material that may be deposited, telephone number of the facility operator or a representative of the facility operator, and emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The sign shall also include the business name unless the property also contains a separate business sign that is clearly visible from the

public right-of-way. The sign shall also include instructions or reporting violations to Regional Planning and AQMD, where a use is also regulated by AQMD. Information for reporting violations shall include the following text, or as updated by Regional Planning or AQMD:

i. "To report a violation to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, call 213-974-6453 Monday – Thursday, 7am – 6pm, dial 2-1-1 at any time or email zoningenforcement@planning.lacounty.gov;" and

ii. "To report a violation to South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), call 1-800-CUTSMOG visit www.aqmd.gov."

d. The sign shall also indicate the following: "No loitering," "No littering," and "No materials left outside of the recycling enclosures or containers."

e. Additional signs and/or measures may be required in order to protect personnel and public health and safety.

9. Access. Any roads or highways that are used for vehicular access to a recycling processing facility site as well as other areas on-site used for vehicular maneuvering shall be improved and maintained to the satisfaction of Public Works and Fire Department.

10. Lighting. The facility, yard, and equipment shall be equipped with lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.

11. Grading. Where grading is proposed for a project subject to a Conditional Use Permit, such projects must comply with all federal, state, and local laws with regard to protection of Tribal Cultural Resources.

12. Cleaning and Maintenance. The facility shall be kept in a clean, safe and sanitary condition at all times, and maintain a source of running water on site.

H. Specific Requirements for Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations.

1. Any new materials recovery facility or transfer station sites shall be located outside a 500-foot buffer of a lot that contains a sensitive use.

2. All operations and storage, including equipment used in conducting such business, other than parking, shall be conducted within completely enclosed buildings.

3. Surfacing. All areas designated for operations and storage of recyclable materials shall be paved with impermeable surfacing, subject to approval by the Director and the Department of Public Works, to prevent offsite water leak or contamination, or tracking of dust or mud.

a. All areas of broken concrete or asphalt, including but not limited to divots, cracks, potholes, and spalling of concrete or asphalt in the raw material receiving area of a recycling processing facility, or any portion of the facility where waste materials are unloaded and touch the ground outside of an enclosure shall be patched, repaired, or repaved as necessary to prevent standing water or puddles with a surface area greater than one square foot from accumulating.

4. Exceptions.

a. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Building and Structures), existing recycling processing facilities that operate within completely enclosed buildings and are located within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use may continue operation provided that they have an approved Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) or obtain an approval for a Conditional Use Permit within 7 years of [Effective Date of this Ordinance].

b. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Building and Structures), existing outdoor recycling processing facilities that are subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) may continue operation provided that the facilities are in compliance with all applicable requirements in the Chapter 22. 84 (Green Zone Districts), including Section 22.84.040 (Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses).

I. Specific Requirements for Auto Dismantling Facilities and Scrap Metal Facilities.

1. For auto dismantling or scrap metal facility sites located within a 500-foot radius of the lot containing a sensitive use, all operations and storage, including equipment used in conducting such business, other than parking, shall be conducted within completely enclosed buildings.

2. Storage of Materials.

a. All materials shall be stored in a secured manner within designated areas on a paved impermeable surface, or within an enclosed building.

b. Any materials stored outdoors shall be located at least 10 feet away from the surrounding walls, or the length equal to the wall height, whichever is greater.

c. The height of the materials stored outdoor shall not exceed the walls or fences erected along the property lines.

3. Accessory Structures and Utilities. Auto dismantling facilities and scrap metal facilities that conduct outdoor operations shall provide at least one office building that is permanently affixed to the ground and one toilet that is served by public water and sewer, or otherwise approved by the Director and the Department of Public Health.

J. Specific Requirements for Construction and Demolition Debris and Inert Debris Processing Facilities.

1. Materials Accepted. Construction and demolition debris or inert debris processing facilities shall receive materials that have been separated for reuse prior to receipt.

2. Any construction and demolition debris or inert debris processing facility sites shall be located outside a 500-foot buffer of a lot that contains a sensitive use.

3. Any construction and demolition debris processing facility or inert debris processing facility located between a 501 -1,000-foot buffer of a lot that contains a sensitive use shall conduct all operations, including storage and equipment use, within completely enclosed buildings.

4. Storage of Materials.

a. All materials shall be stored in a secured manner within designated areas.

b. Any materials stored outdoors shall be located at least 10 feet away from the surrounding walls, or the length equal to the wall height, whichever is greater.

c. For any materials located within 50 feet of the property line or visible from the right of way, the height of the materials stored outdoors shall not exceed the walls or fences erected along the property lines.

5. Accessory Structures and Utilities. Construction demolition debris or inert debris processing facilities that conduct outdoor operations shall provide at least one office building that is permanently affixed on the ground and one toilet that is served by public water and sewer, or otherwise approved by the Director and the Department of Public Health.

K. Additional Findings. In addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision), the following additional findings shall apply:

1. The project is sited and designed in such a way that the operation minimizes impacts, such as noise, dust, traffic, and odor, to the environment and persons residing or working in the surrounding area or within the project site. Such impacts include, but are not limited to, noise, dust, traffic, and odor.

2. The requested use shall operate in such a way that it promotes the responsible use of resources and protection of the environment by providing adequate

measures to control the handling of materials, air emissions, dust, noise, nuisance, and migration of residues offsite.

3. The operator has demonstrated through an operation and maintenance plans that the facility shall incorporate best practices for operation and site maintenance, including evidence that the facility shall be managed in a way that will not be a nuisance to surrounding properties and specifically sensitive uses.

L. Additional Findings for a Modification to Development Standards.

1. A modification may be requested for the following development standards:

a. Subsection G.4 (Fences, Walls, and Landscaping);

b. Subsections H.3 (Surfacing);

c. Subsection I.3 (Accessory Structures and Utilities for Auto Dismantling Facilities and Scrap Metal Facilities);

d. Subsection J.4.C (Storage of Materials for Construction Demolition Debris and Inert Debris Processing Facilities); and

e. Subsection J.5 (Accessory Structures and Utilities for Construction Demolition Debris and Inert Debris Processing Facilities), provided that the facility site is located within the Rural Outdoor Lighting District (Chapter 22.80).

f. Minimum distance requirements as specified in Subsection J.2 (Specific Requirements for Construction Demolition Debris and Inert Debris Processing Facilities).

provided that the facility site is at least seven acres in size and the entire operation area is located outside a 500-foot radius of the nearest lot containing a sensitive use.

g. Minimum distance requirements as specified in Subsection J.3 (Specific Requirements for Construction Demolition Debris and Inert Debris Processing Facilities), provided that the facility site is at least 25 acres in size and the entire operation area may be located outside a 1,000-foot radius of the nearest lot containing a sensitive use.

2. In addition to the applicable findings required by Subsection K, above, a modification request shall meet the following findings to be approved, as applicable:

a. Due to topographic or physical features of the site, strict compliance with all the required development standards would substantially and unreasonably interfere with the establishment of the proposed project or continuation of the existing operation on the subject property;

b. The requested modification provides alternative means to prevent adverse effects on environment and public health of the surrounding communities; and

c. Granting the requested modification is consistent with the goals of this Section.

M. Revocation of Permit. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations), any recycling processing facilities that fail to comply with all requirements in this Section and all conditions of approval for the subject property shall result in an immediate issuance of a Notice of Violation. Upon the issuance of the Notice of Violation,

the project may be subject to permit revocation proceedings pursuant to Section 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations).

1. If a permit granted for a facility is denied or revoked, the site shall be vacated.

2. Upon closure of the facility, the operator shall provide written notice of the intent to perform site restoration, at least 30 days prior to beginning site restoration. The site restoration procedures and scope shall ensure that the entire premises, structures, grounds, ponds, and drainage are clean of any residues and all machinery is removed.

N. Fees. In the case when a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) is required, fees may be assessed to offset the costs associated with project mitigation, enforcement activities, operational impact mitigation studies, community benefit programs, and other costs related to the Project's impacts on the surrounding communities.

Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required for Organic Waste Facilities.

SECTION 36. Section 22.140.690 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.140.690 Organic Waste Facilities

A. This Section establishes standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of organic waste facilities in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare, and minimizes significant impacts to the environment.

B. Definitions. Specific terms used in this Section are defined in Section 22.14.180 (R) (Definitions), under “Recycling and Solid Waste.”

C. Applicability.

1. This Section applies to facilities that handle organic waste, including mulching facilities, chipping and grinding facilities, composting facilities, and in-vessel organic waste conversion facilities as a principal use or as a co-located use with other recycling or solid waste facilities.

2. Exception. This Section does not apply to existing, legally established facilities that were approved with the appropriate land use entitlements and are not subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts). For such facilities that are subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts), this Section does not apply until the expiration of such entitlements. Facilities with an approved Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) shall comply with the applicable provisions of this

Section pursuant to Section 22.84.040 (Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses).

a. Co-location in Zones M-1 and M-1.5. An organic waste use that proposes co-location with an existing, legally established solid-waste facility in Zones M-1 or M-1.5 that was approved with a Conditional Use Permit prior to [Effective date of this ordinance], and not subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts), may be permitted to apply for a modification of an existing Conditional Use Permit pursuant to Chapter 22.236 (Minor Modification or Elimination of Conditional Use Permit Conditions), given the following are met:

i. The existing use is established with an approved Conditional Use Permit;

ii. The approved Conditional Use Permit is active (and not expired);
and

iii. The existing use is in compliance with all existing Conditional Use Permit standards.

3. Applicability of Supplemental District Regulations.

a. Organic waste facilities that are subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) shall comply with the applicable requirements in that Chapter.

b. For recycling processing facilities where a provision of the supplemental district regulates the same matter as this Section, the more restrictive requirements shall apply.

4. Similar Uses.

a. The Director may determine that a proposed organic waste facility not listed in this Section, or in Division 2 (Definitions) may be allowed in compliance with requirements in this Section as deemed appropriate.

b. For a similar use, a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application is required.

c. Emergency Situations. Where the Director has determined that an emergency exists, the Director has discretion to allow limited-term (not to exceed 12 months) recycling and solid waste collection and processing activities necessary to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services through a Ministerial Site Plan Review (Chapter 22.186) application.

D. Application Requirement. Organic waste facilities that meet the criteria specified in Table 22.140.690-A, below, shall require a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application:

<u>TABLE 22.140.690-A: REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANIC WASTE FACILITIES</u>			
	<u>Chipping and Grinding or Mulching Facilities</u>	<u>Composting Facilities, Excluding In-Vessel Composting</u>	<u>In-vessel Facilities^{4,5}</u>
<u>Permitted Zones</u>	<u>M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 and A-2</u>	<u>M-1², M-1.5², M-2, M-2.5, and A-2</u>	<u>M-2, M-2.5, and A-2</u>
<u>Prohibition¹</u>	<u>SEA, LA County Floodway, FEMA</u>	<u>SEA, LA County Floodway, FEMA</u>	<u>SEA, ARA, LA County Floodway, FEMA</u>

	<u>Flood Zone, High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone</u>	<u>Flood Zone, High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone</u>	<u>Flood Zone, High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone</u>
<u>Distance to the nearest sensitive uses</u>	<u>1500' from the lot line of the nearest sensitive use, unless entirely enclosed</u>	<u>500'³ or 1500' from the lot line of the nearest sensitive use</u>	<u>500' or 1500'⁶ from the lot line of the nearest sensitive use</u>
<u>Minimum Lot Size</u>	<u>1.5 acres</u>	<u>3 acres</u>	<u>3 acres</u>
<p><u>1. Any portion of the facility and operation areas are prohibited in specified areas.</u></p> <p><u>2. A composting facility that accepts green materials only may be permitted in zones M-1 and M-1.5.</u></p> <p><u>3. A composting facility that accepts green materials only or is fully enclosed within a building and is accessory to a legally, established use, and processes waste generated on-site only, may be located within 500 feet of a lot containing a sensitive use. Otherwise a composting facility shall be located at least 1,500 feet from a lot containing a sensitive use.</u></p>			

4. In-vessel facilities include anaerobic digester, in-vessel composting, or biomass conversion facilities.

5. In-vessel facilities that are co-located with an existing landfill are exempt from the zoning requirements.

6. An in-vessel facility, excluding a combustion thermal conversion facility, that is fully enclosed within a building, processes waste produced on-site only, and is accessory to a legally, established use may be located within 500 feet from a lot containing a sensitive use. Otherwise an in-vessel facility shall be located at least 1,500 feet from a lot containing a sensitive use.

E. Co-location. An organic waste facility that co-locates as a primary use on a parcel with an existing solid or recycling waste facility may be permitted to apply for a modification of an existing Conditional Use Permit pursuant to Chapter 22.236 (Minor Modification or Elimination of Conditional Use Permit Conditions), given the following are met:

1. The existing use is established with an approved Conditional Use Permit;
2. The approved Conditional Use Permit is active (and not expired); and
3. The existing use is in compliance with all existing Conditional Use Permit standards.

F. Organic Waste Accessory Uses. An organic waste use, including vermicomposting, in-vessel composting, and anaerobic digestion may be permitted as an accessory organic waste processing or composting when operated in conjunction with a

commercial or institutional use permitted in the zone, but not as a separate primary use, where large amounts of food or other organic waste are generated (including schools, hospitals, restaurants, supermarkets, plant nurseries, etc.), so long as the accessory use does not exceed processing of 100 tons per day, is limited to processing only organic waste generated on-site, and is conducted completely in an enclosed structure that meets the requirements specified in Chapter 22.130 (Storage Enclosure for Recycling and Solid Waste). The organic waste accessory use may be located within the primary structure or an accessory structure attached or detached from the primary structure. If the organic waste accessory use is located within a detached accessory structure, the accessory structure must have a 10-foot separation from any building and 20-foot separation from any door or window. The organic waste accessory use shall be required to obtain a building permit from Public Works and must comply with additional restrictions, requirements, monitoring, and inspections pertaining to odor, noise, emissions, traffic, and other potential impacts as determined by Public Works.

G. Additional Application Materials. The applicant shall submit additional materials as follows:

1. A detailed description of all aspects of proposed operations and facility maintenance plans, including but not limited to all requirements provided in this Section, types and volumes of feedstocks, conversion technology process to be employed, proposed use of energy products, the types and volumes of any waste produced and ways to dispose of them, as applicable;

2. A noise evaluation report and control plans for odor, dust, and vibration prepared by a licensed professional. These materials shall be approved by the Department of Public Health prior to the permit being finalized;

3. A litter and vector control plan and maintenance plan approved by the Department of Public Health;

4. A fire prevention and emergency response plan approved by the Fire Department; and

5. A statement demonstrating consistency with the adopted County Solid Waste Management Plan and/or the County Hazardous Waste Management Program as approved by Public Works.

H. Development Standards.

1. Materials Accepted. Facilities may accept organic materials including, but not limited to, compostable materials, yard trimmings, untreated wood wastes, natural fiber productions, food waste, manure, biosolids, digestate, and other materials as approved by California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and the Director. Treated or untreated medical waste or hazardous waste are prohibited.

2. Permitted Activity and Equipment.

a. Transfer, pre-processing, mixing, composting, screening, chipping and grinding, storage, in-vessel processing, and other processing necessary to production of compost, compost feedstocks, chipped and ground materials, and other byproducts as approved by the Director.

b. In-vessel digesters process may also involve additional type of operation, including thermal and mechanical process and biogas utilization, as approved by the Director.

3. Enclosure. When a building enclosure is provided for facility operation, an appropriate air filtration system shall be required for indoor air quality in accordance with California Division of Occupation Safety and Health and California Air Resources Board requirements, and for outdoor air quality in accordance with Air Quality Management District requirements. The Department of Public Health may be consulted on additional air quality recommendations.

4. Fences, Walls, and Landscaping.

a. If an entirely enclosed chipping and grinding or mulching facility site is located within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use, walls and landscaping shall be included on a landscaping plan submitted to the Department and meet the following requirements:

i. Walls. Walls should be constructed in a workmanlike manner using:

(1) A uniform height between eight and 12 feet;

(2) A minimum thickness of six inches;

(3) A neutral color, except black; and

(4) Materials such as concrete masonry unit (CMU) or masonry,

brick, etc.

ii. Any type of fence or wire is prohibited, except that metal gates may be permitted for vehicular access only.

iii. Landscaping on street frontage.

(1) Required solid walls along the street frontage shall be set back by landscaping of minimum five feet in depth.

(2) Such landscaping area shall be planted with one 15-gallon tree for every 100 square feet. The remaining area shall also be landscaped. All plants provided for required landscaping shall be drought-tolerant.

(3) The landscaping shall be maintained with appropriate watering, pruning, weeding, fertilizing, and litter removal. Plants shall be replaced when necessary.

(4) Trees shall be planted in locations that maintain the required lines of sight for safe pedestrian and vehicular movement and will not cause root damage to the sidewalk or other public infrastructure, to the satisfaction of Public Works.

(5) Trees planted near buildings or fire lanes shall be placed in locations that do not adversely impact Fire Department operations or response times, to the satisfaction of the Fire Department.

iv. Landscaping along the adjoining property lines.

(1) When the facility adjoins a lot containing a sensitive use, a minimum of 10 feet of landscaped setback shall be provided along the adjoining property lines.

v. All landscaping shall include only non-invasive plant species.

vi. Landscaping equipment used for maintenance, such as lawn mowers and leaf blowers shall be electric and non-combustion powered.

b. All other outdoor organic waste facilities that are not subject to Subsection H. 4.a, above, and are located on a parcel of one acre or less shall provide walls or fences and landscaping according to the requirements set forth in Section 22.140.430 (Outdoor Storage).

5. Drop-Off and Loading. Areas for and access to drop-off, loading, and weighing shall be clearly designated and shall not impede the on-site vehicular circulation. Drop-off and loading areas shall be located on site furthest away from lot lines closest to a nearby sensitive use, and shall comply with the following:

a. "No Idling" Sign Required. Where loading spaces are provided or the loading area shall include at least one sign stating that vehicle idling shall be limited to five minutes. Graphics related to the vehicle idle limitation are permitted on said sign. Said sign shall be a minimum size of 12 inches wide by 18 inches in height and shall be prominently displayed and visible from the loading spaces/area. Said sign may contain language such as "5-minute idle limit," "spare the air," "please turn off engine when stopped," or similar language.

6. Vehicle Circulation. On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that they do not impede any other permitted activities and they avoid impacts on the public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director and the Department of Public Works.

7. Storage of Collected Materials.

a. Physical contaminants and refuse removed from feedstock or final products shall be isolated and stored in a solid container and transported to an

appropriate off-site waste management facility once per week, or as otherwise approved by the Director.

b. All recyclable materials stored on site shall be in designated areas or in receptacles, bins, or pallets in a secured manner, or within an enclosed building.

c. At outdoor facilities, vertical stacking or storage of materials shall not exceed the height of the walls erected along the perimeter.

8. Perimeter Identification Signs. In addition to the signs permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each organic waste facility shall provide a perimeter identification sign that complies with the following:

a. A perimeter identification sign shall be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible and with text that is legible from the public right-of-way and for pedestrians.

b. A perimeter identification sign shall have a minimum area of four square feet and maximum area of nine square feet. The area for the perimeter identification sign shall not be accounted for the areas for business signs specified in Chapter 22.114 (Signs).

c. The perimeter identification sign shall permanently display hours of operation, schedule of charges, type of material that may be deposited, telephone number of the facility operator or a representative of the facility operator, emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The perimeter identification sign shall also include the business name unless the property also contains a separate business sign that is

clearly visible from the public right-of-way. The sign shall also include instructions for reporting violations to Regional Planning and AQMD, where a use is also regulated by AQMD. Information for reporting violations shall include the following text, or as updated by Regional Planning or AQMD:

i. “To report a violation to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, call 213-974-6453 Monday – Thursday, 7am – 6pm, dial 2-1-1 at any time or email zoningenforcement@planning.lacounty.gov,” and

ii. “To report a violation to South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), call 1-800-CUTSMOG visit www.aqmd.gov.”

d. The sign shall also indicate the following: “No loitering,” No littering,” and “No material shall be left outside of the organic waste enclosure or containers.”

e. Additional signs and/or measures may be required in order to protect personnel and public health and safety.

9. Surfacing. All areas designated for operations, storage of materials, and vehicular access shall be maintained and controlled so as to prevent excessive dust generated from operation, offsite water leak or contamination, or tracking of dust or mud, to the satisfaction of the Director and Public Works.

a. All areas of broken concrete or asphalt, including but not limited to divots, cracks, potholes, and spalling of concrete or asphalt in the raw material receiving area of a recycling processing facility, or any portion of the facility where waste materials are unloaded and touch the ground outside of an enclosure shall be patched, repaired, or

repaved as necessary to prevent standing water or puddles with a surface area greater than one square foot from accumulating.

10. Access. Any roads or highways that are used for vehicular access to a facility site shall be improved and maintained to the satisfaction of Public Works and the Fire Department.

11. Lighting. The facility, yard, and equipment shall have adequate lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.

12. Projects that propose grading. Where grading is proposed for a project subject to a Conditional Use Permit, such projects must comply with all federal, state, and local laws with regard to protection of Tribal Cultural Resources.

13. Cleaning and Maintenance. Facility shall be maintained in a clean, safe and sanitary condition at all times, and maintain a source of running water on site.

14. Accessory Structures and Utilities. Any facility that conducts an outdoor operation shall provide at least one office building and one toilet that is served by public water and sewer, or otherwise approved by the Director and the Department of Public Health.

15. Dust, Odors, and Vibration. All operations shall be conducted in a manner that minimizes odor, dust, noise, vibration, and vectors. The operation shall be controlled so that human contact with dust, particulates, and pathogenic organisms through inhalation, ingestion, and transportation are minimized. Noise evaluation report and

control plans for odor, dust, vibration, and vectors prepared by a licensed professional shall be approved by the Department of Public Health.

16.Fire Prevention. The operator shall provide measures for fire prevention, protection, and control as required, approved, and regulated by the Fire Department.

I. Specific Requirements for Chipping and Grinding, Mulching, or Composting Facilities.

1. Setback.

a. In A-2 Zone only, chipping and grinding and mulching facilities shall be setback a minimum of 30 feet from the public right-of-way.

2. Storage of Materials in Outdoor Facilities.

a. The maximum pile height of all feedstock and actively decomposing compost shall be 12 feet.

b. Any contaminants or residuals removed from the feedstock shall be collected separately and shall not be stored onsite more than seven days.

3. Fire Prevention.

a. The areas within 100 feet of all windrows and piles shall be maintained free of any flammable vegetation and combustible materials.

b. A fire lane of 20 feet in width shall be provided along the perimeter of the area where piles and windrows are located.

c. A distance of 20 feet shall be maintained between any piles or windrows.

J. Additional Findings. In addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision), the following findings shall be made:

1. The project is sited and designed in such a way that the operation minimizes impacts, such as noise, dust, traffic, and odor to the environment and to persons residing or working in the surrounding area or at the facility.

2. The requested use will operate in such a way that it promotes the responsible use of resources and protection of the environment by providing adequate measures to control the handling of materials, air emissions, dust, noise, nuisance, and migration of residues offsite, and also by incorporating best practices for operation as well as site maintenance. The operator has demonstrated through an operation and maintenance plans that it will incorporate best practices for operation and site maintenance, including that the facility will be managed in a way that will not be a nuisance to surrounding properties and specifically sensitive uses.

K. Additional Findings for a Modification of Development Standards.

1. A modification can be requested for the following development standards:

a. If the facility site is located within a Rural Outdoor Lighting District (Chapter 22.80), the following standards: Subsection H.4 (Fences, Walls and Landscaping).

b. If the facility site is located within a Rural Outdoor Lighting District (Chapter 22.80), the following standards: Subsection H.7.b and c (Storage of Collected Materials).

c. Subsection H.14 (Accessory Structures and Utilities), provided that the facility site is located within the Rural Outdoor Lighting District (Chapter 22.80).

d. Minimum distance requirements as specified in Table 22.140.690-A, above, provided that the entire operation area is located outside the required minimum distance for a specific type of facility from the nearest lot containing a sensitive use.

2. In addition to the applicable findings required by Subsection J, above, a modification request shall meet the following additional findings, as applicable:

a. Due to topographic or physical features of the site, strict compliance with all the required development standards would substantially and unreasonably interfere with the establishment of the proposed project or continuation of the existing operation on the subject property;

b. The requested modification provides alternative means to prevent adverse effects on environment and public health of the surrounding communities; and

c. Granting the requested modification is consistent with the goals of this Section.

L. Revocation of Permit. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations), failure to comply with all requirements in this Section and all conditions of approval for the subject property shall result in an immediate citation of a Notice of Violation. Upon the issuance of a Notice of Violation, the project may be subject to permit revocation proceedings pursuant to Section 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations).

1. If a permit granted for a facility is denied or revoked, the site shall be vacated within 90 days of the permit denial or revocation.

2. Upon closure of the facility, the operator shall provide written notice of the intent to perform site restoration, at least 30 days prior to beginning site restoration. The site restoration procedures and scope shall ensure that the entire premises, structures, grounds, ponds, and drainage are clean of any residues and all machinery is removed.

M. Fees. In the case when a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) is required, fees may be assessed to offset the costs associated with project mitigation, enforcement activities, operational impact mitigation studies, community benefit programs, and other costs related to the Project's impacts on the surrounding communities.

Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required for Solid Waste Facilities.

SECTION 37. Section 22.140.700 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.140.700 Solid Waste Facilities.

A. This Section establishes standards, conditions, and procedures that support and promote sustainable ways of handling of solid waste facilities while protecting the environment and public health.

B. Definitions. Specific terms used in this Section are defined in Section 22.114.190 (S) in Division 2 (Definitions), under “Solid Waste Facilities”.

C. Applicability. This Section applies to solid waste landfills, inert debris landfills, or facilities that convert solid waste to gas or energy in Zones A-2, M-2, and M-2.5.

1. An expansion of an existing, legally established solid waste landfill, inert debris landfill, or facility that converts solid waste to gas or energy may be permitted, provided it does not encroach into prohibited zones. This Section applies only to the expanded portion of the existing use.

2. Exceptions. This Section shall not apply to the existing portion of solid waste landfills, inert debris landfills, or facilities that convert solid waste to gas or energy as of the effective date of this Section and any portions thereof that have been operating with an approved Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158). The requirements in Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Buildings, and Structures) shall not apply to the aforementioned facilities.

a. Existing Facilities in Zones M-1 and M-1.5. For existing, legally established facilities that were approved with a Conditional Use Permit prior to [Effective date of this ordinance] in Zones M-1 or M-1.5, and not subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts), the use shall continue to be allowed with a new Conditional Use Permit upon expiration as determined by the Department.

b. Co-location in Zones M-1 and M-1.5. A use that proposes co-location with an existing, legally established solid-waste or recycling waste facility in Zones M-1 or M-1.5 that was approved with a Conditional Use Permit prior to [Effective date of this ordinance], and not subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts), may apply for a modification of an existing Conditional Use Permit pursuant to Chapter 22.236 (Minor Modification or Elimination of Conditional Use Permit Conditions), given provided the following requirements are met:

i. The existing use is established with an approved Conditional Use Permit;

ii. The approved Conditional Use Permit is active (and not expired);
and

iii. The existing use is in compliance with all existing Conditional Use Permit standards.

3. Prohibition. Conversion technology facilities or expanded portions of solid waste landfills, inert debris landfills, or facilities that convert solid waste to gas or energy are prohibited within:

a. FEMA 100 year flood zones.

b. Significant Ecological Areas.

c. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

d. Agricultural Resource Areas.

e. A 1,500-foot radius of lots containing sensitive uses or agricultural uses when measured from the lot lines.

4. Modification to Existing Facility

a. Any modification to an existing, legally established facility as of the effective date of this Section that would encroach into the prohibited areas specified in Subsection C.3, above, requires approval of a Variance (Chapter 22.195) application and shall meet additional findings pursuant to Subsections H.1 and H.2, below.

b. Any modification to an existing, legally established facility as of the effective date of this Section that would not encroach into the prohibited areas may be permitted with a modification of an existing Conditional Use Permit pursuant to Chapter 22.236 (Minor Modification or Elimination of Conditional Use Permit Conditions) and is subject to all development standards listed in this Section, provided that the following conditions are met:

i. The existing use is established with an approved Conditional Use Permit;

ii. The approved Conditional Use Permit being modified is active and not expired; and

iii. The existing use is in compliance with all existing Conditional Use Permit conditions.

5. Similar Uses.

a. The Director may determine that a proposed solid waste facility not listed in this Section, or in Section 22.114.190 (S) in Division 2 (Definitions) may be allowed in compliance with requirements in this Section as deemed appropriate.

b. For a similar use, a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application is required.

c. Emergency Situations. Where the Director has determined that an emergency exists, the Director has discretion to allow limited-term (not to exceed 12 months) recycling and solid waste collection and processing activities necessary to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services through a Ministerial Site Plan Review (Chapter 22.186) application.

D. Application Requirements. Solid waste landfills, inert debris landfills, and facilities that convert solid waste to gas or energy that meet the requirements specified below shall require a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application:

1. Conversion technology facilities, including combustion thermal conversion and non-combustion thermal biomass conversion.

a. Conversion technology facilities may be established as a primary use or co-located with other types of recycling or solid waste facilities.

b. Conversion technology facilities shall be located on a lot that has a minimum area of two and a half acres.

c. A conversion technology facility shall not be located within a 1,500-foot radius of the exterior boundaries of a lot that contains a sensitive use or an agricultural use.

2. Solid waste landfill. A solid waste landfill shall not be located within a 1,500-foot radius of the exterior boundaries of a lot that contains a sensitive use or an agricultural use.

3. Landfill gas-to-energy. A landfill gas-to-energy facility shall not be located within a 1,500-foot radius of the exterior boundaries of a lot that contains a sensitive use or an agricultural use.

4. Transformation facility. A transformation facility shall not be located within a 1,500-foot radius of the exterior boundaries of a lot that contains a sensitive use or an agricultural use.

E. Additional Application Materials Requirement.

1. Operation plan including:

a. The types and volumes of acceptable feedstocks;

b. The manner in which feedstocks will be accepted and stored;

c. The conversion technology process to be used to produce energy products;

d. The manner in which the energy products will be stored and transported;

e. The proposed uses of energy products;

f. The types, volumes of any wastes and residuals produced, and the manner in which those wastes will be disposed;

g. Operating hours, including operating capacity such as daily, weekly, and annually;

h. Groundwater protection;

i. Traffic related mitigations;

j. Community outreach efforts and information;

k. Allowable activities;

l. Prohibited materials;

m. Measure to control and account for all solid waste, beneficial use material, and composting material entering into, and recycled material or diverted material leaving the facility;

n. Programs intended to maximize the utilization of available landfill capacity;

o. Recycling program in accordance with application County waste management plans; and

p. Any specific biological or archaeological requirements.

2. Noise evaluation report and control plans for drainage and spill, biogas, odor, dust, noise and vibration prepared by a licensed professional.

3. Litter and vector control plan and maintenance plan.

4. Fire prevention and emergency response plan.

5. Air quality mitigation measures.

6. Any other evaluations, studies, or plans as required by appropriate review and permitting body.

7. Additional permits required. Prior to issuance of grading or building permits issuance, applicants shall obtain permits, licenses, certificates, or other approvals from all applicable regulatory agencies, in addition to applicable County departments:

a. South Coast or Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District;

b. Los Angeles or Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board;

c. California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle);

d. California Department of Fish and Wildlife;

e. California Department of Health Care Services; and/or

f. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

F. Development Standards.

1. Prohibited Materials. Solid waste landfills shall not accept hazardous or special wastes, including hazardous waste, household hazardous waste, radioactive materials as defined in Title 22, Section 66261.3 (Definition of Hazardous Waste) of the California Code of Regulations, auto shredder waste, biosolids, sludge, sewer sludge, incinerator ash, electronic waste, universal waste, and medical waste as defined in Section 117690 of the California Health and Safety Code, liquid waste, waste that

contains soluble pollutants in concentrations that exceed applicable water quality objectives, and waste that can cause degradation of waters in the State, as determined by the Regional Water Quality Control Board without an appropriate approval from California Department of Toxic Substances Control prior to obtaining building permits.

2. Storage of Materials. Physical contaminants and refuse removed from feedstock or final products shall be isolated and stored in a solid container and transported to an appropriate off-site waste management facility within seven days.

3. Fire Prevention. The operator shall provide fire prevention, protection, and control measures as required, approved, and regulated by Fire Department.

4. Waste Load Checking Program. The permittee shall implement a comprehensive Waste Load Checking Program approved by the Department of Public Health. The program shall comply with other requirements of the Department of Public Health, the California Department of Health Services, California Department of Toxic Substances, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

5. Surfacing. All areas designated for operations, storage of materials, and vehicular access shall be maintained and controlled so as to prevent excessive dust generated from operation, offsite water leak or contamination, or tracking of dust or mud, to the satisfaction of the Director and Public Works.

a. All areas of broken concrete or asphalt, including but not limited to divots, cracks, potholes, and spalling of concrete or asphalt in the raw material receiving area of a recycling processing facility, or any portion of the facility where waste materials are unloaded and touch the ground outside of an enclosure shall be patched, repaired, or

repaved as necessary to prevent standing water or puddles with a surface area greater than one square foot from accumulating.

6. Grading. Where grading is proposed for a project subject to a Conditional Use Permit, such projects must comply with all federal, state, and local laws with regard to protection of Tribal Cultural Resources.

G. Specific Requirements for Conversion Technology Facilities.

1. Permitted Activity and Equipment. Transfer, preprocessing, mixing, and biogas utilization may be permitted as approved by the Director.

2. Enclosure. Conversion technology facilities shall provide completely enclosed buildings for all facility operations, including material storage, loading and unloading, and processing of materials. Conversion technology facilities shall employ an appropriate air filtration system for indoor air quality, in accordance with California Division of Occupational Safety and Health and California Air Resources Board requirements, and for outdoor air quality, in accordance with Air Quality Management Districts. The Department of Public Health may be consulted on additional air quality recommendations.

3. Walls, Fencing, and Landscaping.

a. Walls. Walls should be constructed in a workmanlike manner using:

i. A uniform height between eight and twelve feet;

ii. A minimum thickness of six inches;

iii. A neutral color, except black; and

iv. Materials such as concrete masonry unit (CMU) or masonry, brick,

etc.

b. Fencing. Any type of fence or wire is prohibited, except that metal gates may be permitted for vehicular access only.

c. Landscaping on street frontage. A landscaping plan shall be submitted to the Department and meeting the following requirements:

i. Required solid walls along the street frontage shall be set back by landscaping of a minimum of five feet in depth;

ii. Such landscaping area shall be planted with one 15-gallon tree for every 100 square feet. The remaining area shall also be landscaped. All plants provided for required landscaping shall be drought-tolerant and include only non-invasive plant species;

iii. The landscaping shall be maintained with appropriate watering, pruning, weeding, fertilizing, and litter removal. Plants shall be replaced when necessary;

iv. Trees shall be planted in locations that maintain the required lines of sight for safe pedestrian and vehicular movement and will not cause root damage to the sidewalk or other public infrastructure, to the satisfaction of Public Works;

v. Trees planted near buildings or fire lanes shall be placed in locations that do not adversely impact Fire Department operations or response times, to the satisfaction of the Fire Department; and

vi. Landscaping equipment used for maintenance, such as lawn mowers and leaf blowers shall be electric and non-combustion powered.

4. Vehicle Circulation. On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that they do not impede any other permitted activities and they avoid impacts on the public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director and the Department of Public Works.

5. Perimeter Identification Signs. In addition to the signs permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each solid waste facility or site shall provide a perimeter identification sign that complies with the following:

a. A perimeter identification sign shall be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible and with text that is legible from the public right-of-way for pedestrians, no higher than eight feet from the ground measured vertically from the base of the sign. No freestanding signs or portable signs are permitted as a perimeter identification sign.

b. A perimeter identification sign shall have a minimum sign area of four square feet and a maximum area of nine square feet. The area for the perimeter identification sign shall not be accounted for the areas for business signs specified in Chapter 22.114 (Signs).

c. Facilities not open to the public shall provide a perimeter identification sign that permanently displays the operator's name, address, and telephone number, as well as the location of the nearest facility open to the public.

d. Facilities open to the public shall provide a perimeter identification sign that a perimeter identification sign that permanently displays hours of operation, schedule of charges, type of material that may be deposited, telephone number of the facility operator or a representative of the facility operator, emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The perimeter identification sign shall also include the business name unless the property also contains a separate business sign that is clearly visible from the public right-of-way. The sign shall also include instructions for reporting violations to Regional Planning and AQMD, where a use is also regulated by AQMD. Information for reporting violations shall include the following text, or as updated by Regional Planning or AQMD:

i. "To report a violation to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, call 213-974-6453 Monday – Thursday, 7am – 6pm, dial 2-1-1 at any time or email zoningenforcement@planning.lacounty.gov," and

ii. "To report a violation to South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), call 1-800-CUTSMOG visit www.aqmd.gov."

e. The sign shall also indicate the following: "No loitering," "No littering," and "No material shall be left outside of the solid waste enclosure or containers."

f. Additional signs and/or measures may be required in order to protect personnel and public health and safety.

6. Access. Any roads or highways that are used for vehicular access to a facility site as well as other areas on-site used for vehicular maneuvering shall be improved and maintained to the satisfaction of Public Works and Fire Department.

7. Lighting. The facility, yard, and equipment shall be equipped with adequate lighting to ensure monitoring and operations. All outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.

8. Fire Prevention. The operator shall provide measures for fire prevention, protection, and control as required, approved, and regulated by the Fire Department.

H. Additional Findings. In addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision), the following additional findings shall apply:

1. The project is sited and designed in such a way that the operation minimizes impacts, such as noise, dust, traffic, and odor, to the environment and persons residing or working in the surrounding area or within the facility; and

2. The requested use will operate in such a way that it promotes the responsible use of resources and protection of the environment by providing adequate measures to control the handling of materials, air emissions, dust, noise, nuisance, and migration of residues offsite, and also by incorporating best practices for operation as well as site maintenance. The operator has demonstrated through an operation and maintenance plans that it will incorporate best practices for operation and site

maintenance, including that the facility will be managed in a way that will not be a nuisance to surrounding properties and specifically sensitive uses.

I. Revocation of Permit. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations), failure to comply with all requirements in this Section and all conditions of approval for the subject property shall result in an immediate citation of a Notice of Violation. Upon the second Notice of Violation issued within a year from the first Notice of Violation, the project will immediately be scheduled for permit revocation proceedings pursuant to Section 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations).

1. If a permit granted for a facility is denied or revoked, the previously approved land use shall cease within 30 days of the permit denial or revocation.

2. Upon closure of the facility, the operator shall provide written notice of the intent to perform site restoration, at least 30 days prior to beginning site restoration. The site restoration procedures and scope shall ensure that the entire premises, structures, grounds, ponds, and drainage are clean of any residues and all machinery is removed.

J. Fees. In the case when a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) is required, fees may be assessed to offset the costs associated with project mitigation, enforcement activities, operational impact mitigation studies, community benefit programs, and other costs related to the Project's impacts on the surrounding communities.

...

Proposed Changes to Existing Section Regulating the Continuance of Nonconforming Uses, Buildings, and Structures.

SECTION 38. Chapter 22.172 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 22.172 Nonconforming Uses, Buildings and Structures.

...

22.172.050 Termination Conditions and Time Limits.

...

B. Termination by Operation of Law. Nonconforming uses and buildings or structures nonconforming due to use, and those buildings or structures nonconforming due to standards enumerated in this Section, shall be discontinued and removed from their sites within the time specified in this Section, except when extended or revoked as otherwise provided in this Title 22:

...

3. In the case of nonconforming due to use or buildings or structures nonconforming due to standards pursuant to Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts):

a. Buildings or structures nonconforming due to standards, the time limit specified in Section 22.84.040 (Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses) shall apply, except that no request for extension of the time to maintain such buildings or structures shall be accepted or approved.

b. Nonconforming due to use pursuant to Section 22.84.020.B (Exceptions), 20 years from [EFFECTIVE DATE OF GREEN ZONE ORDINANCE],

provided that no request to further extend the time to continue such a use shall be accepted or approved.

...

22.172.060 Review of Amortization Schedule or Substitution of Uses.

A. Applicability.

...

3. Exception. Nonconforming buildings or structures due to use or standards pursuant to Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) must be discontinued and removed from the site as specified in Section 22.84.040 (Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses) and Section 22.172.050.B.3 (Termination by Operation of Law). No request for extension of the time to maintain such buildings or structures on site shall be accepted or approved.

...

Proposed Changes to Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required in Existing, Specific Community Standards Districts.

SECTION 39. Section 22.300.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

...

22.300.020 Application of Community Standards Districts to Property.

...

B. Additional Regulations: Exceptions.

1. Notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10, any CSD regulations specified in Subsection A, above, may be waived or modified through a Housing Permit (Chapter 22.166), pursuant to Chapter 22.120 (Density Bonus).

2. Accessory Dwelling Units. CSD regulations shall apply to accessory dwelling units as follows:

a. CSD regulations shall only apply to accessory dwelling units not described in Section 22.140.640.G.3.a.(i) and 22.140.640.G.3.a.(ii); and

b. Where the regulations in Section 22.140.640 (Accessory Dwelling Units) are contrary to the provisions in a CSD regulating the same matter, the provisions in Section 22.140.640 shall prevail, except for Section 22.140.640.G.2 (Floor Area) and Section 22.140.640.G.3 (Height).

3. Green Zone Districts. Where the regulations in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) are contrary to the provisions in this Division 10, the more restrictive provisions shall prevail, except for Section 22.84.C.1.i (Perimeter Identification Sign).

SECTION 40. Chapter 22.308 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 22.308 Avocado Heights Community Standards District.

...

22.308.040 Applicability.
(Reserved)

A. General Applicability. The regulations of this CSD shall apply to any new use or structure for which a complete application has been filed on or after the effective date of this CSD, except as otherwise required in this Section.

B. Where the application is for a parcel that is subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) and the provisions in Chapter 22.84 are contrary to the provisions in this Chapter, the more restrictive provisions shall prevail.

...

22.308.080 Area Specific Development Standards.

...

B. Area 2 – Valley Boulevard Area.

...

4. Zone Specific Use Standards.

...

b. Zone M-1.5.

...

iii. Materials Recovery Facilities. A "materials recovery facility" shall require a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application in Zone M-1.5. ~~For purposes of this Subsection B.4.b.iii, a materials recovery facility is a solid waste facility, permitted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, where solid waste, as defined in Section 40191 of the California Public Resources Code, or recyclable materials, are sorted or separated for the purpose of recycling or creating compost~~

22.308.090 Modification of Development Standards.

A. Modifications Authorized.

1. Minor variations to the standards specified in Sections 22.308.070.A.2 through A.4 (for Zones R-1, R-A, and A-1), Sections 22.308.070.B.2.c and B.2.d (for Zones C-H and C-1), Section 22.308.070.C (regarding setbacks in Zone

C-2), and Sections 22.308.070.E.1, E.2, E.3, E.5, E.6, and E.9 (for Zones M-1 and M-1.5) shall be subject to the provisions of Subsection B, below.

2. Modification of applications subject to the requirements of Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) shall be solely subject to the provisions of Subsection B. 4., below.

...

SECTION 41. Section 22.316.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 22.316 East Los Angeles Community Standards District.

22.316.040 Applicability.

...

E. Where the application is for a parcel that is subject to the requirements of Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) and the provisions in Chapter 22.84 are contrary to the provisions in this Chapter, the more restrictive provisions shall prevail.

...

22.316.080 Area Specific Development Standards.

...

C. Union Pacific Area.

...

4. Zone Specific Development Standards

...

b. Zone M-1.

...

ii. Uses Subject to Permits. In addition to the uses specified in Section 22.22.030 (Land Use Regulations for Zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5) as subject to approval of a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application in Zone M-1, the following uses shall require a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application in Zone M-1:

~~Acetylene, the storage of oxygen and acetylene in tanks if oxygen is stored in a room separate from acetylene, and such rooms are separated by a not less than one-hour fire-resistant wall.~~

Agricultural contractor equipment, sale or rental or both.

Animal experimental research institute.

~~Automobile body and paint shops, if all operations are conducted inside of a building.~~

~~Automobile upholstery.~~

Baseball park.

Billboards, the manufacture of.

Bottling plant.

~~Building materials, the storage of.~~

Carnivals, commercial or otherwise.

Cellophane products, the manufacture of.

Circuses and wild animal exhibitions, including the temporary keeping or maintenance of wild animals in conjunction therewith for a period not to exceed 14 days, provided said animals are kept or maintained pursuant to and in compliance with all regulations of the Department of Animal Care and Control.

~~Gold storage plants.~~

~~Concrete batching, provided that the mixer is limited to one cubic yard capacity.~~

~~Contractor's equipment yards, including farm equipment and all equipment used in building trades.~~

Dairy products depots and manufacture of dairy products.

~~Distributing plants.~~

Electrical transformer substations.

~~Engraving, machine metal engraving.~~

Ferris wheels.

Fruit packing plants.

Heating equipment, the manufacture of.

Ink, the manufacture of.

Iron, ornamental iron works, but not including a foundry.

Laboratories for testing experimental motion picture film.

except the storage of boxes or crates.

~~Machine shops.~~

~~Machinery storage yards.~~

Metals:

(1) Manufacture of products of precious metals;

(2) Manufacture of metal, steel, and brass stamps,
including hand and machine engraving;

~~(3) Metal fabricating;~~

~~(4) Metal spinning;~~

~~(5) Metal storage;~~

(6) Metal working shops;

~~(7) Plating and finishing of metals, provided no
perchloric acid is used.~~

Motors, the manufacture of electric motors.

Oil wells and appurtenances, to the same extent and under all
of the same conditions as permitted in Zone A-2.

Outdoor skating rinks and outdoor dance pavilions, if such
rinks and pavilions are, as a condition of use, not within

500 feet of any Residential Zone, Zone A-1, or any zone of similar restriction in any city or adjacent county.

~~Outside storage.~~

~~Paint, the manufacture and mixing of.~~

~~Pallets, the storage and manufacture of.~~

Plaster, the storage of.

~~Poultry and rabbits, the wholesale and retail sale of poultry and rabbits, including slaughtering and dressing within a building.~~

Riding academies.

Rubber, the processing of raw rubber if the rubber is not melted and, where a banbury mixer is used, the dust resulting therefrom is washed.

Rug cleaning plant.

~~Sheet metal shops.~~

Shell products; the manufacture of.

Shooting gallery.

Soft drinks, the manufacture and bottling of.

Stables, private, for the raising and training of racehorses.

Starch, the mixing and bottling of.

~~Stone, marble and granite, and the grinding, dressing, and cutting of.~~

~~Storage and rental of plows, tractors, contractor's equipment, and cement mixers, not within a building.~~

Stove polish, the manufacture of.

Tire yards and

Trucks, the parking, rental, and repair of.

Ventilating ducts, the manufacture of.

Wallboard, the manufacture of.

~~Welding.~~

Wineries.

...

SECTION 42. Chapter 22.324 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 22.324 Florence–Firestone Community Standards District.

...

22.324.020 Definitions.

...

~~D. Sensitive Use. Sensitive use means a school; park; playground; child care center; foster family home; small family or group home for children; senior citizen center; or church, temple, or other place used exclusively for religious worship.~~

...

22.324.040 Applicability.

~~D. Nonconforming Uses, Buildings, or Structures. Nonconforming residential uses in Zones C-M and M-1 shall be exempt from the following:~~

- ~~1. The termination periods set forth in Section 22.172.050 (Termination Conditions and Time Limits) as long as the residential use continues; and~~
- ~~2. The provisions in Section 22.172.020.G (Repair of Damaged or Partially Destroyed Buildings or Structures Nonconforming Due to Use and/or Standards).~~

...

Appendix B

Initial Study

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GREEN ZONES PROGRAM

INITIAL STUDY

PREPARED FOR:

**County of Los Angeles
Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012**

PREPARED BY:

**SAPPHOS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
430 NORTH HALSTEAD STREET
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91107**

JUNE 16, 2020

Environmental Checklist Form (Initial Study)

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning



Project title:

Los Angeles County Green Zones Program/Project No. 2018-003209,
Advance Planning Case No. RPPL2018004908,
Environmental Plan No. 2020002788
General Plan Amendment No. 2020002900

Lead agency name and address:

County of Los Angeles
320 West Temple Street, 13th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90012

Contact Person and phone number:

Tahirah Farris (213.974.6422)
greenzones@planning.lacounty.gov

Project location: Regional
APN: Regional **USGS Quad:** Regional

Gross Acreage: Regional

General plan designation: Regional

Community/Area wide Plan designation: Regional

Zoning: Regional

Description of project: See Section 1.0, Project Description.

Surrounding land uses and setting: See Section 1.0, Project Description.

Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

Note: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office

of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

Other public agencies whose approval may be required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

Public Agency

Approval Required

None

☒

Major projects in the area:

Project/Case No.

Description and Status

N/A

Reviewing Agencies:

Responsible Agencies

Special Reviewing Agencies

Regional Significance

☒ None

☒ None

☐ None

Regional Water Quality Control Board:

☐ Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy

☐ SCAG Criteria

☐ Los Angeles Region

☐ National Parks

☒ Air Quality

☐ Lahontan Region

☐ National Forest

☐ Water Resources

☐ Coastal Commission

☐ Edwards Air Force Base

☐ Santa Monica Mtns. Area

☐ Army Corps of Engineers

☐ Resource Conservation District of Santa Monica Mountains Area

☐

☐ LAFCO

☐

Trustee Agencies

County Reviewing Agencies

☒ None

☒ DPW

☐ State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife

☒ Fire Department

☐ State Dept. of Parks and Recreation

- Forestry, Environmental Division

☐ State Lands Commission

- Planning Division

☐ University of California (Natural Land and Water Reserves System)

- Land Development Unit

- Health Hazmat

☐ Sanitation District

☒ Public Health/Environmental Health Division: Land Use Program (OWTS), Drinking Water Program (Private Wells), Toxics Epidemiology Program (Noise)

☒ Sheriff Department

☒ Parks and Recreation

☐ Subdivision Committee

☐

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially significant impacts affected by this project.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture/Forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards/Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Department.)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

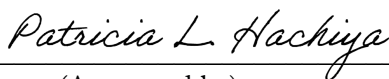
- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



Signature (Prepared by)

June 9, 2020

Date



Signature (Approved by)

June 9, 2020

Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

- 1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources the Lead Department cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- 2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3) Once the Lead Department has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- 4) "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level. (Mitigation measures from Section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced.)
- 5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA processes, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. (State CEQA Guidelines § 15063(c)(3)(D).) In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of, and adequately analyzed in, an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
- 6) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
- 7) The explanation of each issue should identify: the significance threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question, and; mitigation measures identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant. Sources of thresholds include the County General Plan, other County planning documents, and County ordinances. Some thresholds are unique to geographical locations.

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APPENDICES

A Public Draft Green Zones Program Ordinance

SECTION 1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

I. INTRODUCTION

This document is an Initial Study to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the Los Angeles County (County) Green Zones Program (proposed program). The County, administered through the Department of Regional Planning (DRP), has prepared this Initial Study in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as established by statute (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000, et seq.), and the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15000, et seq.). The County has determined that the proposed program is subject to CEQA, as it requires a discretionary approval by the County. This Initial Study and supporting environmental analysis have been prepared to determine the appropriate level and scope of environmental compliance documentation needed to support the County decision-making process when considering the proposed program for approval.

A detailed description of the proposed program is provided in Section 1.IV.4, *Project Description*, of this document.

II. BACKGROUND

For decades, many communities in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County have been disproportionately impacted by pollution from industrial uses, which has impacted air quality, noise, and aesthetics. This pollution has affected the quality of life and health of residents, particularly in communities where zoning and land use patterns resulted in incompatible land uses in close proximity to each other. To address these environmental justice concerns, the County Board of Supervisors (Board), on December 8, 2015, instructed DRP, in coordination with other appropriate departments and stakeholders, to develop targeted land-use policies that can be used to improve the health and quality of life for residents surrounding major sources of pollution, aligned with the State's environmental justice initiatives such as the Planning for Healthy Communities Act (Senate Bill [SB] 1000)¹ and California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill [AB] 32 and SB 535), by including appropriate policies in the General Plan.^{2,3,4}

DRP established partnerships with community-based organizations (CBOs) in two unincorporated communities that have historically been burdened by pollution impacts. The collaboration enabled DRP to gather firsthand knowledge and experience from community members that would inform policy and land uses changes. Information gathered from various community surveying events coupled with DRP's historical knowledge of polluting sources and community complaints to Zoning Enforcement related to air quality, odor, and noise led to the proposed new regulations of the Green Zones Program.

The Green Zones Program would address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses and the lack of mechanisms to require appropriate mitigation measures within these communities in the unincorporated County. The County's Zoning Code (Title 22 – Planning and Zoning) currently regulates industrial uses based on the zoning and land use category, without any considerations for proximity to incompatible land uses, such as sensitive uses.⁵

¹ State of California. Approved by Governor September 24, 2006. Senate Bill No. 1000. Available at: https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB1000

² California Air Resources Board. Accessed February 26, 2020. Assembly Bill 32 Overview. Available at: <https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/cc/ab32/ab32.htm>

³ State of California. Approved by Governor September 27, 2006. Assembly Bill No. 32. Available at: http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/05-06/bill/asm/ab_0001-0050/ab_32_bill_20060927_chaptered.pdf

⁴ State of California. Approved by Governor September 30, 2012. Bill Number: SB 535. Available at: http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/11-12/bill/sen/sb_0501-0550/sb_535_bill_20120930_chaptered.html

⁵ County of Los Angeles. Accessed February 26, 2020. Los Angeles County, California – Code of Ordinances. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning. Available at: https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO

In addition, the Green Zones Program would include new regulations for recycling and solid waste facilities in the unincorporated areas of the County, which are sources of pollution. The County's Zoning Code currently regulates recycling facilities and uses in certain zones under a single use category: "junk and salvage." The County's Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future implements goals and policies designed to meet the State's waste diversion goals as set forth in multiple regulations and legislation including the California Beverage Container Recycling & Litter Reduction Act (PRC Division 12.1)⁶ and Mandatory Commercial Recycling (14 CCR § 18837, Chapter 9.1).⁷ In addition, the County is seeking to reduce emissions consistent with the Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, which is a recent effort under SB 1383 that focuses on waste diversion by promoting organic waste recycling facilities that utilize various up-to-date technologies.⁸ In addition, as part of the Green Zones Program, the County is evaluating the feasibility of a Business Incentive and Support Program. If determined to be feasible, such a program would seek to leverage efforts to help businesses become better neighbors through financial assistance.

The County is proposing the countywide Green Zones Program for the unincorporated areas of the County pursuant to the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 and Zoning Ordinance to regulate development of industrial uses in proximity to sensitive uses, sensitive uses in proximity to industrial uses, as well as to identify and regulate a set of recycling and solid waste facilities. The proposed ordinance implements relevant goals and policies as set forth below. The County considered four major strategies:

1. Land Use Policy. Environmental Justice issues are inherently related to land use incompatibility and regulations. Toxic pollutants emitted near residential neighborhoods or schools pose serious threats on public health as well as the environment. The Green Zones Program Land Use Policy implementation is proposed to take place through amendments to Divisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Title 22. These revisions to Title 22 are the focus of this document (Appendix A, *Public Draft Green Zones Program Ordinance*).

2. Community Engagement. The Green Zones Program has been developed through a rigorous community engagement process that raises awareness of environmental justice. Ground-truthing activities in the pilot communities, in partnership with community-based organizations and residents, has helped to document environmental hazards block-by-block, and has informed the proposed program's land use policies and identified Green Zone District communities.

3. Environmental Justice Screening Method (EJSM). The Green Zones Program's EJSM identifies stationary sources of pollution and analyzes cumulative environmental impacts, based on experts' recommendations and the information gathered from ground-truthing activities. The EJSM was developed for the County by staff at USC PERE / Occidental College, who are experts in the field of Environmental Justice, and who were instrumental in helping develop CalEnviroScreen (an industry-standard Environmental Justice analysis for the State). The EJSM creates a scoring system throughout the County at the census tract level based on hazard proximity to sensitive uses, health risk and exposure, social and health vulnerability, and climate change vulnerability. The overall scores illustrate cumulative pollution impacts that are disproportionately borne by people residing in each census tract. An additional analysis was done by DRP to include "Auto Dismantling / Metal Recycling" facilities in the final scoring (Figure 1.II-1, *Environmental Justice Screening Method Scores*).¹

4. Monitoring and Enforcement. Monitoring and enforcement strategies are important in environmental justice. The Green Zones Program seeks to develop ways to improve coordination among various regulatory agencies and to support businesses to become better neighbors, helping to mitigate current and prevent future environmental impacts.

⁶ State of California. Effective October 12, 2019. California Law, Public Resources Code, Division 12.1 – California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act [14500-14599]. Available at: http://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PRC§ionNum=14581.

⁷ Thomas Reuters Westlaw. Effective July 1, 2012. § 18837. Mandatory Recycling of Commercial Solid Waste by Businesses. Available at: [https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/IBB3450ED42A54849BC55BAD5B084D6E9?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=\(sc.Default\)&bhcp=1](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/IBB3450ED42A54849BC55BAD5B084D6E9?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default)&bhcp=1)

⁸ State of California. Approved by Governor September 19, 2016. Senate Bill No. 1383. Available at: http://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB1383

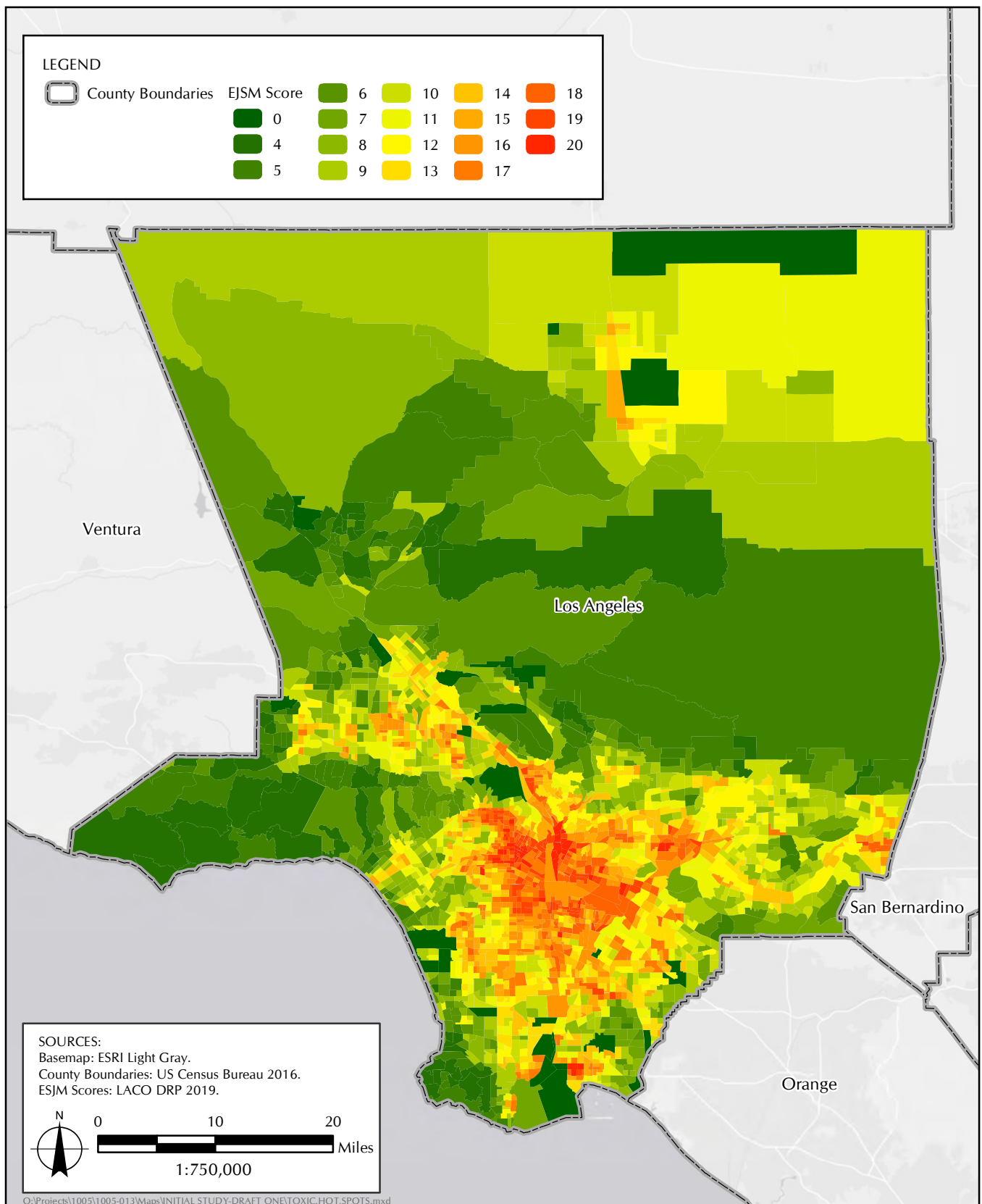


FIGURE 1.II-1
 Environmental Justice Screening Method Scores

III. PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following are the goals and objectives of the Green Zones Program:

- Promote environmental justice in the areas where health of residents may be disproportionately affected by surrounding land uses by providing appropriate zoning requirements for industrial uses, vehicle-related uses, and recycling uses, aligned with the State's environmental justice initiatives such as the Planning for Healthy Communities Act (SB 1000)⁹ and California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32 and SB 535).^{10,11,12}
- Establish Green Zone Districts that address the communities in the unincorporated areas with incompatible land uses to improve the health and quality of life for surrounding residents that have historically borne a disproportionate burden of exposure to pollution.
- Improve the health and quality of life for surrounding residents of incompatible land uses, aligned with the State's environmental justice initiatives such as the Planning for Healthy Communities Act (SB 1000) and California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32 and SB 535).
- Address incompatible land uses, and address issues such as aesthetics, air pollutants such as PM₁₀ and odors, hazards and hazardous materials, and noise incompatibilities associated with industrial, manufacturing, and commercial land uses, in proximity to sensitive uses and the lack of mechanisms to require appropriate mitigation measures within these communities.
- Include new regulations for recycling and solid waste facilities, to make County regulations consistent with the California Beverage Container Recycling & Litter Reduction Act (PRC Division 12.1),¹³ Mandatory Commercial Recycling (14 CCR § 18837, Chapter 9.1),¹⁴ and Short-Lived Climate Pollutants with the intent of reducing pollution associated with waste management, and recycling, including processing of organic waste.
- Facilitate recycling, recycling collection and processing, and organic waste processing, such as composting and chipping and grinding with zoning requirements.

⁹ State of California. Approved by Governor September 24, 2006. Senate Bill No. 1000. Available at: https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB1000

¹⁰ California Air Resources Board. Accessed February 26, 2020. Assembly Bill 32 Overview. Available at: <https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/cc/ab32/ab32.htm>

¹¹ State of California. Approved by Governor September 27, 2006. Assembly Bill No. 32. Available at: http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/05-06/bill/asm/ab_0001-0050/ab_32_bill_20060927_chaptered.pdf

¹² State of California. Approved by Governor September 30, 2012. Bill Number: SB 535. Available at: http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/11-12/bill/sen/sb_0501-0550/sb_535_bill_20120930_chaptered.html

¹³ State of California. Effective October 12, 2019. California Law, Public Resources Code, Division 12.1 – California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act [14500-14599]. Available at: http://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PRC§ionNum=14581.

¹⁴ Thomas Reuters Westlaw. Effective July 1, 2012. § 18837. Mandatory Recycling of Commercial Solid Waste by Businesses. Available at: [https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/IBB3450ED42A54849BC55BAD5B084D6E9?viewType=FullText&originationContext=document&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=\(sc.Default\)&bhcp=1](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/IBB3450ED42A54849BC55BAD5B084D6E9?viewType=FullText&originationContext=document&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default)&bhcp=1)

IV. INITIAL STUDY

1. Project Title:

Los Angeles County Green Zones Program/Project No. 2018-003209,
Advance Planning Case No. RPPL2018004908,
Environmental Plan No. 2020002788,
General Plan Amendment No. 2020002900

2. Lead Agency Name and Address:

County of Los Angeles
320 West Temple Street, 13th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90012

3. Contact Person and Phone Number:

Tahirah Farris (213.974.6422)
greenzones@planning.lacounty.gov

4. Project Description

The program includes a proposal to adopt the County Green Zones Program to promote environmental justice by providing zoning requirements for industrial uses, vehicle-related uses, and recycling and solid waste uses that may disproportionately affect communities surrounding these land uses. The Green Zones Program would not involve any new construction or physical development and would not result in increased density. The Recycling and Waste Management revisions element of the Green Zones Program would result in providing a more streamlined and simplified process to permit new types of recycling processing facilities using newer technologies in order to meet State requirements, and to further define and provide specific regulations for automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities. Additionally, the revisions to Title 22 would result in more restricted locations where recycling and waste management facilities could be permitted by restricting automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from Hillside Management Areas (HMAs), Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs), and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZs). Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in Agricultural Resource Areas (ARAs). The Green Zones Program consists of the following five elements and the associated amendments to the County Zoning Code:

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Add Chapter 22.84 to the Zoning Code to establish the Green Zone Districts element of the program to minimize potential adverse health and safety impacts to communities that are disproportionately affected by toxic air pollutants and contaminants such as PM₁₀ and odors generated from various land uses and to promote clean industrial uses (herein referred to as the “Green Zone Districts” element of the program). The Green Zone Districts are identified as the unincorporated communities of Avocado Heights, East Los Angeles, East Rancho Dominguez, Florence-Firestone, South San Jose Hills, Walnut Park, West Athens-Westmont, West Carson, West Whittier-Los Nietos, West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria, and Willowbrook, (Figure 1.IV-1, *Los Angeles County Planning Areas*). This new chapter creates development standards and procedures for existing and new industrial uses located within 500 feet of a sensitive use on an unincorporated parcel, or a residential use on incorporated parcel to minimize adverse effects related to odor, noise, aesthetic, soil contamination, vehicle circulation, and air quality on nearby sensitive uses. Green Zone Districts are a set of geographic zoning overlays identified based on the high number of stationary sources of pollution near sensitive uses (e.g. residences, schools, and parks) using geographic information system (GIS) data as part of the EJSM. Green Zone Districts would establish new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses if properties are located within a 500-foot radius of a sensitive use of another unincorporated area property or a residential use on a property within incorporated city boundaries (Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*; Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The zoning code (Title 22) changes would apply

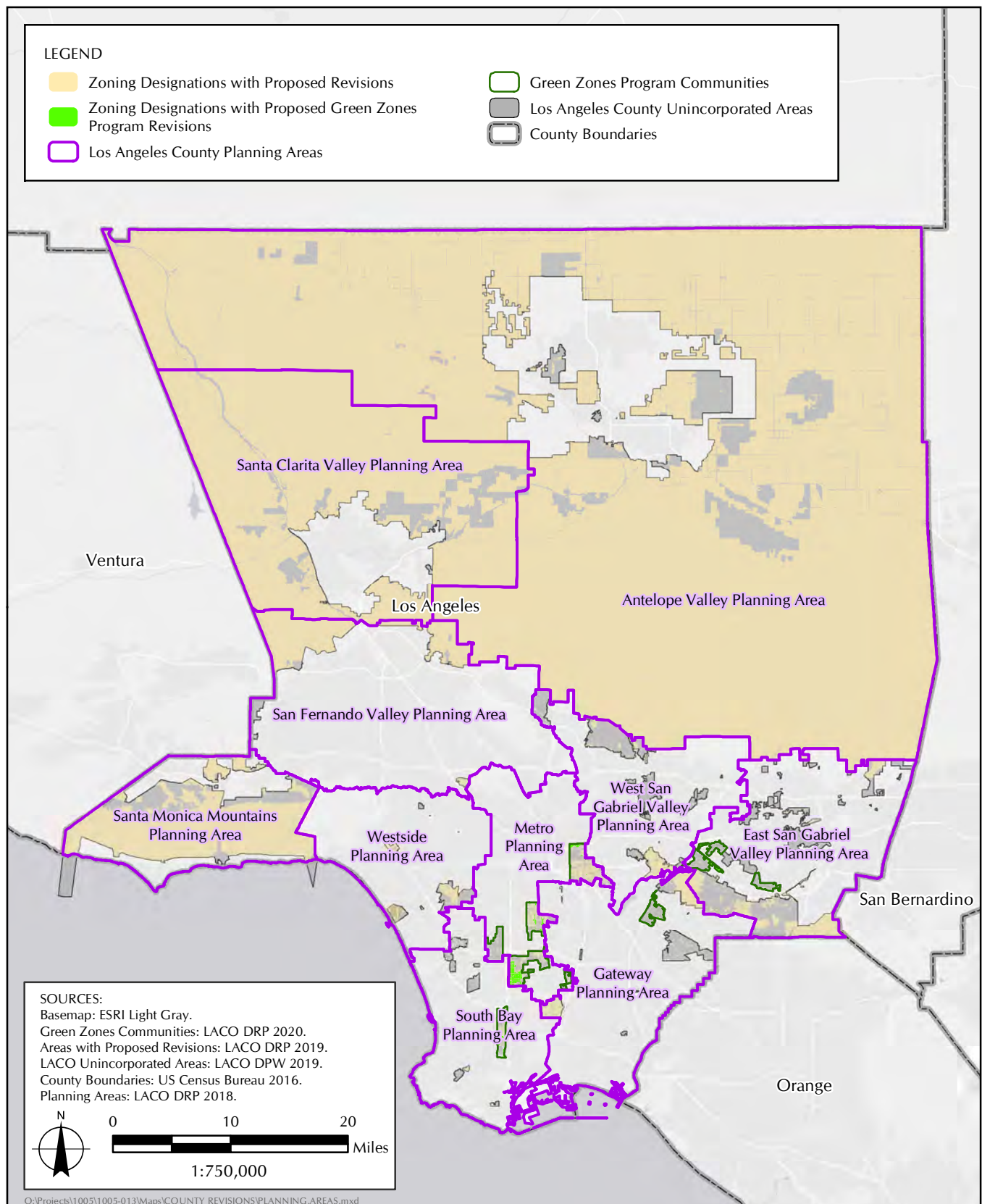


FIGURE 1.IV-1
 Los Angeles County Planning Areas

to new industrial uses and also require a Schedule for Compliance for existing industrial uses/businesses in the Green Zone District communities. The Schedule for Compliance provides a specific timeline for compliance (3, 5, or 10 years) with the new development standards based on the required changes and the type of permitting process. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the eleven districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

Add Chapter 22.130 to the Zoning Code to regulate and set development standards for new sensitive uses proposed adjacent to or adjoining an existing, legally-established industrial, recycling or solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (herein referred to as “New Sensitive Uses” element of the program). Sensitive uses would be defined in Title 22 to include a range of land uses where individuals are most likely to reside or spend time, including dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship. Sensitive uses shall not include a caretaker residence. New sensitive uses that locate adjacent to or adjoining an existing industrial, recycling or solid waste, or vehicle-related use would be required to comply with development standards including landscaping, buffering, and open space. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions.

Amend Chapter 22.140 of the Zoning Code to revise four, delete one, and add six new sections to the chapter (herein referred to as “Recycling and Waste Management Revisions” element of the program). The proposed amendments include the following:

- i) Revise Section 22.140.120 to apply its existing development standards only to Automobile Impound Yards instead of Automobile Dismantling Yards and Junk and Salvage Yards. Removes auto dismantling yards and junk and salvage yards from this section and adds them to a new section for Recycling Processing Facilities (Section 22.140.680). See below.
- ii) Revise Section 22.140.350 (Mixed Use Developments in Commercial Zones) to incorporate new standards for Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in mixed-use developments in Commercial Zones, prohibiting them within 100 feet of a residence.
- iii) Revise Section 22.140.360 (Mixed Use Developments in MXD-RU) to incorporate new standards for Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in mixed-use developments in Mixed Use, Rural Zones, prohibiting them within 100 feet of a residence.
- iv) Revise Section 22.140.430 (Outdoor Storage) to add reference to new Green Zone Districts (Chapter 22.84) in existing Code section for Outdoor Storage development standards to exempt uses subject to Green Zone standards from this section, as they would be regulated by new Green Zone standards. Also adds some clarifying language around types of materials for required fencing and walls. Adds Mixed Use Zones to list of zones where alternative fencing materials may be used if use is not fronting a street or highway.
- v) Delete Section 22.140.530 (Scrap Metal Processing Yards) in its entirety. Removes Scrap Metal Processing Yards as a stand-alone section and incorporates this use under Recycling Processing facilities (Section 22.140.680) to be regulated by new standards proposed. See below.
- vi) Add Section 22.140.650 (Pallet Yards) to require a Minor Conditional Use Permit (MCUP) for pallet yards as a primary use in Light Manufacturing and Restricted Heavy Manufacturing Zones (M-1 and M-1.5) and a Site Plan Review in Heavy Manufacturing, Aircraft, and Heavy Industrial (M-2, and M-2.5). In addition, pallet yards would be prohibited in Significant Ecological Areas, High and Very High

Fire Hazard Severity Zones, and Agricultural Resource Areas as identified by the County General Plan. Additional development standards include requiring enclosures when adjacent to a sensitive use, solid walls for screening when not enclosed, landscaping buffers, paving, maintenance, lighting, signage, and operation standards.

- vii) Add Section 22.140.660 (Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers) to establish new development standards for recycling beverage containers as an accessory use to a supermarket in all commercial, mixed-use, and industrial zones.
- viii) Add Section 22.140.670 (Recycling Collection Facilities) to require a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for recycling collection facilities and require compliance with standards related to minimum lot area, building height, screening, storage, signage, lighting, and maintenance.
- ix) Add Section 22.140.680 (Recycling Processing Facilities) to require a CUP for recycling processing facilities and require compliance with standards for operating recycling processing facilities, including but not limited to auto dismantling yards, scrap metal yards, construction and demolition debris, and inert debris processing facilities. Standards address air filtration, building height, screening, vehicle circulation, storage of materials, signage, paving, access, lighting, and maintenance.
- x) Add Section 22.140.690 (Organic Waste Facilities), which will require a CUP for primary uses. Establishes standards for organic waste facilities, including mulching, chipping and grinding, composting, and in-vessel organic waste conversion. Standards address air filtration, building height, screening, vehicle circulation, storage of materials, signage, paving, access, lighting, and maintenance. Also establishes requirements and Site Plan Review for small-scale accessory organic waste uses such as composting in Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Zones.
- xi) Add Section 22.140.700 (Solid Waste Facilities), which will require a CUP for solid waste facilities. and establishes standards for solid waste facilities, including solid waste, inert debris landfills, and facilities that convert solid waste to gas or energy. Standards address minimum lot size, air quality, enclosure, screening, vehicle circulation, storage of materials, landscaping, signage, access, and lighting.

The County currently permits the above uses without a conditional use permit (CUP). Additionally, automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities are currently not prohibited in Hillside Management Areas (HMA), Significant Ecological Areas (SEA), and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ). The proposed Ordinance would prohibit the above uses in these areas and would require a CUP for these uses.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

Add Chapter 22.128 to the Zoning Code to regulate and set development standards for storage enclosure requirements for Recycling and Solid Waste (herein referred to as “Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions” element of the Program). Any new development or expansion of existing is currently required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation.

Element 5 – Addition of New Uses and Re-Defining/Categorizing Uses in Title 22

Supplemental Revisions to Chapter 22.172; Sections 22.172.050; 22.172.060; Division 10, sections 22.300.020; 22.308; 22.308.040; 22.308.080; 22.308.090; 22.316.040; 22.316.080; 22.324.020; 22.324.040 and chapters 22.14; 22.16; 22.18; 22.20; 22.22; 22.24; 22.26.

Includes the addition of specific recycling and solid waste uses into Title 22 definitions to be regulated countywide. This includes new organic waste facilities such as anaerobic digestion, chipping and grinding, mulching, and composting. This also includes re-categorizing junk and salvage and auto-dismantling yards under recycling facilities to allow for

improved regulation with new development standards for these types of uses. This also includes changes to various sections of Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Buildings, and Structures) to be consistent with new standards and Schedule for Compliance related to Green Zone Districts (Chapter 22.84). This also makes changes to various sections in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts), including language in Application of Community Standards Districts to Property (22.300.030) and Community Standards Districts for the following communities: Avocado Heights (22.308), East LA (22.316), and Florence-Firestone (22.324), to be consistent with new development standards in the overlapping Green Zone Districts (Chapter 22.84). Finally, this makes changes to various chapters in Division 3 to update land use regulation summary tables by zones for consistency with new use and development standards in the ordinance.

Green Zones Element No. 5, *Addition of New Uses and Re-defining/ Categorizing Uses in Title 22*, was determined to not have the potential to result in a direct physical change to the environment. Element No. 5 consists of revisions that would redefine and recategorize recycling and waste management uses only. No changes to development standards, permitting requirements, or changes to where these uses would be permitted is being proposed in this element of the Ordinance. As a result, this element of the Green Zones Program was not included in the environmental analysis in this document.

General Plan Amendment Revisions

In addition to the revisions to Title 22, the proposed program would also include a General Plan Amendment to ensure consistency with the proposed revisions to Title 22. The proposed program's General Plan Amendment component consists of text changes to policies in Chapter 3 (Guiding Principles), Chapter 6 (Land Use Element), Chapter 13 (Public Services and Facilities Element), and Appendix C (Land Use Element Resources). The edits and additions to policies in these chapters support the incorporation of the Green Zones Program framework into the General Plan as well as the implementation of the goals of SB 1000 and existing environmental justice language in the General Plan.

The new policies under the additional chapters include language around promoting environmental justice in areas that bear disproportionate impacts from stationary polluting sources, additional development standards including appropriate technology and building enclosure to address land use incompatibility, and encouraging land use patterns that protect the health of sensitive receptors.

Additional changes include Zone changes and corresponding changes in the Land Use Designation for a subset of those parcels for consistency and in support of the goals of addressing incompatible land uses.

In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zone Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. (Figure 1.IV-2, *Zone Changes and General Plan Amendments*). The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zone Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The 15 parcels included in the general plan amendment and the total 28 parcels in the zone change are proposed to occur in the same geographic locations as the Green Zone Districts Element (Figure 1.IV-2) and will be evaluated with this element in the analysis.

The following summarizes the new Goals and Policies; revisions to existing General Goals and Policies are noted in italics and underlined:

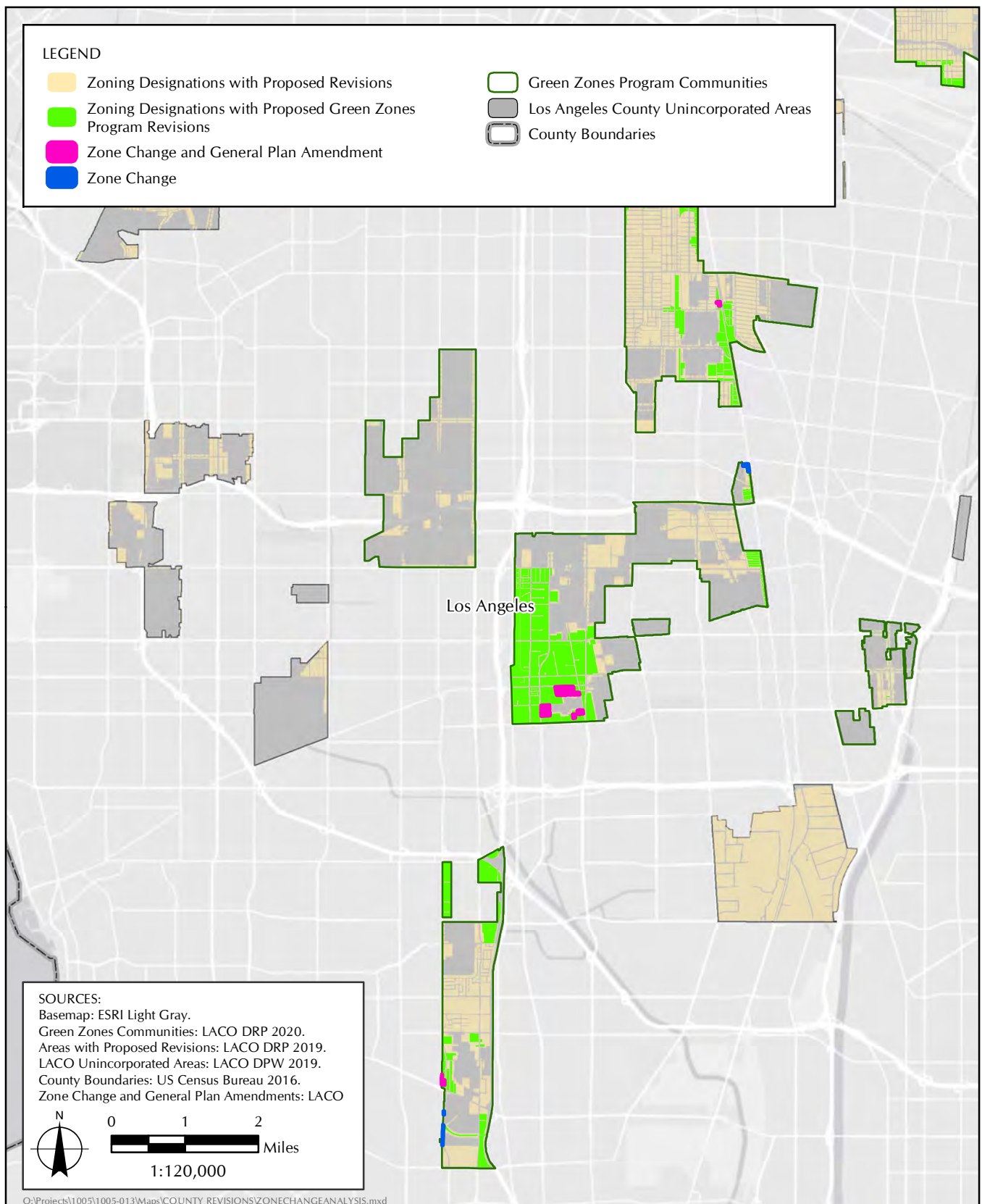


FIGURE 1.IV-2
 Zone Changes and General Plan Amendments

Goal LU 7: Compatible land uses that complement neighborhood character and the natural environment. -- Land Use Compatibility

Policy LU 7.1: Reduce and mitigate the impacts of incompatible land uses, where feasible, using buffers, appropriate technology, building enclosure, and other design techniques.

Policy LU 7.8: Promote environmental justice in the areas bearing disproportionate impacts from stationary pollution sources.

Goal LU 9: Land use patterns and community infrastructure that promote health and wellness.

Policy LU 9.4: Encourage patterns of development that protect the health of sensitive receptors.

Goal ED 2: Land use practices and regulations that foster economic development and growth.

Policy ED 2.8: Incentivize as much as feasible, environmentally sustainable practices and high standards of development in the communities that bear disproportionate pollution and health impacts.

Other Proposed General Plan Revisions

Environmental Justice (text box, page 19, Ch.3 Guiding Principle)

http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan.pdf

SB 1000 requires that local jurisdictions include an environmental Justice element to their General Plan or related goals, policies, and objectives as they relate to disadvantaged communities in other elements of the General Plan. The Green Zones Program supports the goals of SB 1000 and the implementation of environmental justice throughout the unincorporated areas by identifying communities that disproportionately bear a burden from stationary sources of pollution due to incompatible land uses and better regulating incompatible land uses in close proximity to each other through new Zoning Code definitions, new permitting requirements and development standards. Related to EJSM

Changes to General Plan LU Element, page 72 (http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan.pdf)

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Legacy Communities (SB 244)

SB 44, which became effective in 2011, requires cities and counties to identify and study the infrastructure needs of disadvantaged unincorporated communities. These communities were identified and studied only for the infrastructure needs based on the State criteria. The County used the following criteria to identify “disadvantaged unincorporated legacy communities” as required by state law:

Changes to GP Appendix C (Land Use), IV., page 38 http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-appendices.pdf

IV. SB 244 Methodology As discussed in the Land Use Element, SB244 requires cities and counties to identify and study the infrastructure needs of disadvantaged unincorporated communities. This State bill only focuses on infrastructure needs and does not consider the comprehensive analysis done by the Green Zones Program and EJSM as described below in C.V. In order to meet this state mandate, Los Angeles County utilized GIS to identify sites that match all of the following criteria:

At end of Appendix C, add:

V. Environmental Justice Screening Method (EJSM)

The EJSM was developed in partnership with USC's Program for Environmental and Regional Equity and Occidental College. The tool is presented using GIS mapping and displays cumulative risks of communities in Los Angeles County that are disproportionately burdened by multiple types of pollution and health risks.

EJSM measures "cumulative impact" by mapping multiple data layers and approximately 40 indicators at the Census Tract level that include sensitive uses, socioeconomic information, and various sources of pollution to come up with a community EJSM score. A complete list of layers can be found here:

http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/img/gis/agol/Green_Zones_EJSM_Data_Sources.pdf

The categories of cumulative impact include the following:

- Proximity to hazards and sensitive land uses
- Health risk and exposure
- Social and health vulnerability
- Climate change vulnerability

Each category of impact is assigned a score by Census Tract. Then the total cumulative impact scores by Census Tract determine the final EJSM score. EJSM is not a static model but instead is displayed using GIS mapping as it allows for continuous data updates and the overlay of additional data layers as needed. More information is available at:
<http://planning.lacounty.gov/greenzones/ejasm>

The EJSM was one of the key analytic tools used to identify the Green Zone Districts of the County's Green Zones Program. It may be used in the future for other projects consistent with the General Plan.

**TABLE 1.IV-1
PLANNING AND PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS**

Sub-Element Number	Green Zones Program Element and Sub-Elements	Zones Where Development Standards Apply	Current Title 22 Application Requirements	Proposed Green Zones Program Prohibited Uses	Proposed Green Zones Program Prohibited Areas	Proposed Green Zones Program Permit Required	Minimum Lot Size
1	Green Zone Districts	M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5 (only within Green Zone District Boundaries) Industrial areas within the Green Zone District Boundaries	N/A	a. Acid manufacture b. Cement, lime, gypsum, or plaster of paris manufacture c. Distillation of bones d. Drop hammers e. Forging works f. Explosives g. Fertilizer manufacture h. Gas manufacture i. Glue manufacture j. Smelting of tin, copper, zinc or iron ores k. Tannery or the curing or storage of raw hides l. Metal plating m. Polymer plastics and foam manufacture	N/A		N/A
2	New Sensitive Uses	A-1, A-2, O-S, R-R, W, R-A, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, RPD, C-H, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, CPD, M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, MPD, C-RU, MXD-RU, IT, MXD, SP (only within adjacent to or adjoining an existing industrial, recycling or solid waste, or vehicle-related use in zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, or M2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
3	Recycling and Waste Management Revisions	C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU, M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, A-2, IT Areas of recycling and organic waste uses, including supermarket accessory recycling centers		N/A	N/A		N/A
3b	Pallet Yards	M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5	No CUP required	N/A	a. Significant Ecological Areas. b. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. c. Agricultural Resource Areas.	CUP	N/A
3c	Recycling Collection Facilities	M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5	No CUP required	N/A	N/A	CUP	N/A
3d	Recycling Processing Facilities	See below	See below	N/A	See below	CUP	
	Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and Transfer Station	M-2, and M-2.5	No CUP required	N/A	a. Significant Ecological Areas b. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones c. Hillside Management Areas	CUP	N/A
	Auto Dismantling or Scrap Metal Facilities	M-2, M-2.5	No CUP required	N/A	a. Significant Ecological Areas b. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones c., and Hillside Management Areas	CUP	N/A
	C&D or Inert Debris Processing Facilities	M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and A-2 (Except C&D prohibited in A-2)	No CUP required	N/A	a. Significant Ecological Areas b. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (for C &D only) c. Agricultural Resource Areas d. and Hillside Management Areas	CUP	N/A
3e	Organic Waste Facilities	M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5	No CUP required	N/A	N/A	CUP	N/A
	Chipping and Grinding or Mulching Facilities	M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and A-2	No CUP required	N/A	a. Significant Ecological Areas b. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone	CUP	1.5 acre
	Composting Facilities	M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and A-2	No CUP required	N/A	a. Significant Ecological Areas b. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone	CUP	3 acre
	In-vessel Facilities	M-2, M-2.5, and A-2	No CUP required	N/A	a. Significant Ecological Areas b. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone c. Agricultural Resource Area	CUP	3 acre
3f	Solid Waste Facilities	M-2, and M-2.5	No CUP required	N/A	N/A	CUP	N/A
3g	Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Facilities	C-1, C-2, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU, M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	Site Plan Review	N/A
4	Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste	All zones except R-1, R-2, R-A, , A-1 New non-residential uses or residential uses with more than 4 units with solid waste/recycling storage onsite	Site Plan Review	N/A	N/A	Site Plan Review	N/A

**TABLE 1.IV.2
DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS**

Sub-Element Number	Green Zones Program Element and Sub-Elements	Sensitive Use Buffer Area of Affect (Feet)	Walls (feet)	Landscaping Setback (feet)	Landscaping Requirement	Enclosed Building	Air Filtration	Vehicle Circulation	Storage of Materials	Signage	Surfacing	Lighting	Maintenance	Hours of Operation
1	Green Zones Districts	22.84 and 22.130 (new Chapters)	500	4 to 8	5-foot minimum	1 15-gallon tree for every 50 sq ft of landscaped area. All landscaping shall be drought tolerant	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	New Sensitive Uses	22.13(new chapter)	8	8-foot minimum	15 foot minimum	All landscaping shall be drought-tolerant and include a mix of shrubs, turf, trees, or vertical landscaping	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Recycling and Waste Management Revisions	See below	See below	See below	See below	See below	See below	See below	See below	See below	See below	See below	See below	See below
3a	Pallet Yards	N/A	8 to 15	5 feet minimum	1 15-gallon tree for every 50 sq ft of landscaped area. All landscaping shall be drought tolerant	When a pallet yard is adjacent to a sensitive use, the entire operations and storage areas shall be conducted within an enclosed building	When a building enclosure is provided for a pallet yard, an appropriate air filtration system shall be installed for both indoor and outdoor air quality, as recommended by the Department of Public Health and/or Air Quality Management Districts	On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that it does not impede with any other permitted activities and avoids impacts on public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director	Pallets shall be stored at least 10 feet away from the surrounding walls, or the length equal to the wall height, whichever is greater.	Each pallet yard shall provide a perimeter identification sign	All areas designated for operations and storage areas shall be paved with impervious surfacing and maintained to the satisfaction of the Director	The facility, yard, and equipment shall be equipped with adequate lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be shielded in such a way that lighting is directed inward to the facility and away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses	Cleaning and Maintenance. Facility shall be maintained in a clean, safe, and sanitary condition on a daily basis, and maintain a source of running water on site	No outdoor operation or activities shall be conducted between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., daily
3b	Recycling Collection Facilities	500	8 to 12	5 feet minimum	1 15-gallon tree for every 50 sq ft of landscaped area. All landscaping shall be drought tolerant	Any recycling collection facilities that conduct outdoor operations shall provide at least one office building that is permanently affixed to the ground, and one toilet that is served by public water and sewer, or otherwise approved by the Director, as well as the Departments of Public Health and Public Works.	N/A	On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that it does not impede with any other permitted activities and avoids impacts on public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director	All recyclable materials on site shall be stored in a secured manner in designated receptacles, bins, or pallets, and located on a paved impermeable surface or stored within an enclosed building.	Each recycling collection facility shall provide a perimeter identification sign	Surfacing Requirements. All areas designated for operations and storage of recyclable materials shall be paved and maintained to the satisfaction of the Director and Public Works	Required for areas designated for vehicle parking, vehicle circulation, or storage of materials or equipment	The facility shall be kept in a clean, safe, and sanitary condition at all times, and maintain a source of running water on site.	No outdoor operation or activities shall be conducted between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., daily
3c	Recycling Processing Facilities	N/A	If a recycling processing facility site is located within a 500-foot radius	8 to 12	5 feet minimum	1 15-gallon tree for every 50 sq ft of landscaped area. All landscaping	Air Filtration. When a building enclosure is provided for a recycling processing	On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress	All recyclable materials shall be stored on site in designated	All signs shall be in conformance with Part 10 of Section 22.52 of the County Code;	All areas designated for operations, storage of materials, and	The facility, yard, and equipment shall be equipped with adequate lighting. All	Facility shall be maintained in a clean, safe and sanitary condition on a daily basis, and	No outdoor operation or activities shall be conducted between 9:00 p.m.

**TABLE 1.IV.2
DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS**

Sub-Element Number	Green Zones Program Element and Sub-Elements	Sensitive Use Buffer Area of Affect (Feet)	Walls (feet)	Landscaping Setback (feet)	Landscaping Requirement	Enclosed Building	Air Filtration	Vehicle Circulation	Storage of Materials	Signage	Surfacing	Lighting	Maintenance	Hours of Operation
			of a lot containing a sensitive use, walls and landscaping shall be provided according to the requirements set forth in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zones District).			shall be drought tolerant	facility operation, an appropriate air filtration system shall be installed for both indoor and outdoor air quality, as recommended by the Department of Public Health and/or Air Quality Management Districts	shall be designated in such a way that it does not impede any other permitted activities and avoids impacts on public right of way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director	receptacles, bins, pallets, or areas	except that informational signs shall be provided pursuant to 22.114.100 (Directional and/or Informational Signs), and no freestanding signs or portable signs are permitted	vehicular access shall be paved and maintained to the satisfaction of the Director and Public Works, to prevent offsite water leak or contamination, or tracking of dust or mud	outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural use	maintain a source of running water on site.	and 6:00 a.m., daily
3d	Organic Waste Facilities	Varies from 500 to 1,500 feet	If an enclosed chipping and grinding or mulching facility site is located within a 500-foot radius from a lot containing a sensitive use, walls and landscaping shall meet the following requirements; 8 to 12	8 to 12	5 feet minimum; (2) Such landscaping area shall be planted with one 15-gallon tree for every 50 square feet. The remaining area shall also be landscaped. All plants provided for required landscaping shall be drought-tolerant; (1) When the facility adjoins a lot containing a sensitive use, a minimum of 10 feet of landscaped setback shall be provided along the adjoining property lines	1 15-gallon tree for every 50 sq ft of landscaped area. All landscaping shall be drought tolerant	When a building enclosure is provided for facility operation, an appropriate air filtration system shall be required for both indoor and outdoor air quality, as recommended by the Department of Public Health and/or Air Quality Management Districts	On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that they do not impede any other permitted activities and they avoid impacts on the public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director and the Department of Public Works.	a. Physical contaminants and refuse removed from feedstock or final products shall be isolated and stored in a solid container and transported to an appropriate off-site waste management facility once per week, or as otherwise approved by the Director. b. All recyclable materials stored on site shall be in designated areas or in receptacles, bins, or pallets in a secured manner, or within an enclosed building.	Each organic waste facility shall provide a perimeter identification sign	All areas designated for operations, storage of materials, and vehicular access shall be maintained and controlled so as to prevent excessive dust generated from operation, offsite water leak or contamination, or tracking of dust or mud, to the satisfaction of the Director and Public Works.	Required for areas designated for vehicle parking, vehicle circulation, or storage of materials or equipment	Facility shall be maintained in a clean, safe and sanitary condition at all times, and maintain a source of running water on site.	No outdoor operation or activities shall be conducted between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., daily
3e	Solid Waste Facilities	N/A	8 to 12 feet	5-foot minimum	Landscaping area shall be planted with one 15-gallon tree for every 100 square feet. The remaining area shall also be landscaped. All plants provided for required landscaping shall be drought-tolerant	Conversion technology facilities shall provide completely enclosed buildings for all facility operations, including material storage, loading and unloading, and processing of materials.	Conversion technology facilities shall employ an appropriate air filtration system for indoor air quality, in accordance with California 133 Division of Occupational Safety and Health and California Air Resources Board requirements, and for outdoor air quality, in accordance with Air Quality	On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that they do not impede any other permitted activities and they avoid impacts on the public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director and the Department of Public Works.	Physical contaminants and refuse removed from feedstock or final products shall be isolated and stored in a solid container and transported to an appropriate off-site waste management facility within seven days.	In addition to the signs permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each solid waste facility or site shall provide a perimeter identification sign.	N/A	The facility, yard, and equipment shall be equipped with adequate lighting to ensure monitoring and operations. All outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.	N/A	N/A

TABLE 1.IV.2
DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Sub-Element Number	Green Zones Program Element and Sub-Elements	Sensitive Use Buffer Area of Affect (Feet)	Walls (feet)	Landscaping Setback (feet)	Landscaping Requirement	Enclosed Building	Air Filtration	Vehicle Circulation	Storage of Materials	Signage	Surfacing	Lighting	Maintenance	Hours of Operation
							Management Districts.							
3f	Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Areas for and access to drop-off and loading shall be clearly designated and shall not impede the on-site traffic circulation.	a. The recyclable materials shall be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal. The containers shall be maintained in good condition and appearance with no structural damage, holes or visible rust, and be free of graffiti. b. When the container is placed near a public or private sidewalk, a minimum of five-foot clearance shall be provided between the container and the sidewalk. c. Vertical stacking of containers or receptacles is prohibited..	One sign with a minimum dimension of two feet in width and two feet in length and maximum dimension of three feet in width and three feet in length shall be permanently fixed on the supermarket accessory recycling collection center in a location visible and with text that is legible to customers and from the front of the nearest street.	d. The containers shall be placed on a paved surface	The supermarket recycling collection center shall be equipped with adequate lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses	The recyclable materials shall be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal. The containers shall be maintained in good condition and appearance with no structural damage, holes or visible rust, and be free of graffiti.	Hours of operation are limited to 9:00 am to 6:00 pm, Monday through Saturday, and 12:00 pm to 5:00 pm on Sunday
4	Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	All outdoor recycling and solid waste storage areas are required to have a view-obstructing fence or wall in compliance with Section 22.140.430 (Outdoor Storage).	N/A	Outdoor recycling and solid waste storage areas shall not be located in any required yard, parking space, landscaped areas, or other areas required to remain clear of obstructions to comply with Title 26 (Building Code) and Title 32 (Fire Code) of the County Code, and shall not obstruct vehicular or pedestrian circulation.	All waste, compost, and recyclables shall be stored in closed receptacles at all times.	At least one sign, not to exceed four square feet in area, shall be provided for recycling and waste storage areas.	The ground or floor where the storage area is located shall be paved pursuant to Section 22.112.080.E (Paving). The paving shall extend beyond the walls of the enclosure by at least two feet to the satisfaction of Public Works.	N/A	Recycling and solid waste storage areas shall be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition, in such a way that vermin, rodents, or other pests are prevented from entering the area.	N/A

New Principal Land Use Requirements

The proposed program would require a conditional use permit (CUP) for new organic waste recycling facilities and solid waste facilities as the principal (main/primary) land use on parcels located in the A-2 agricultural zone (Table 1.IV-3, *Existing and Proposed Permit and Review Requirements for Principal Land Uses*). Organic waste recycling facilities and solid waste facilities would not be permitted (allowed) as the principal land use for residential zones, commercial zones, or other agricultural, open space, resort and recreation, and watershed zones (A-1, O-S, R-R, and W).

For industrial zones, the proposed program would require a minor conditional use permit (MCUP) for pallet yards as the principal land use for parcels in the M-1 or M-1.5 zone. A ministerial site plan review (SPR) would be required for pallet yards as the principal land use for parcels in the M-2 or M-2.5 zone. A CUP would be required for all permitted (allowed) recycling and solid waste, including new organic waste, except for in-vessel and anaerobic digestion uses as primary uses in industrial zones. Recycling processing facilities, in-vessel organic waste facilities, and solid waste facilities as primary uses would be permitted with a CUP for parcels within the M-2 and M-2.5 zones and not permitted (allowed) within the M-1 or M-1.5 zones.

The proposed program would remove land reclamation and automobile dismantling yards from allowable principal land uses as they would be recategorized and regulated under organic waste and recycling processing facilities, respectively.

A CUP or MCUP application would be a discretionary action subject to CEQA. A SPR application would be ministerial and therefore exempt from CEQA.

New Accessory Land Use Requirements

The proposed program would require a ministerial site plan review (SPR) for new organic onsite waste recycling facilities as an accessory land use on parcels located in the A-2 agricultural zone, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5 for accessory organic waste composting, including green waste, mixed-food waste, and vermiculture. (Table 1.IV-4, *Existing and Proposed Permit and Review Requirements for Accessory Land Uses*).

TABLE 1.IV-3
EXISTING AND PROPOSED PERMIT AND REVIEW REQUIREMENTS FOR PRINCIPAL LAND USES

	Agricultural, Open Space, Resort and Recreation, and Watershed Zones					Residential Zones						Commercial Zones						Industrial Zones				Additional Regulations	
	A-1	A-2	O-S	R-R	W	R-A	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	C-H	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-M	C-MJ	C-R	M-1	M-1.5	M-2		M-2.5
Agricultural and Resource Based Uses																							
Land reclamation	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	
Industrial Uses																							
Junk and salvage yards, including the bailing of cardboard, cardboard boxes, paper, and paper cartons																			–	–	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.120
Pallet yards																			MCUP	MCUP	SPR	SPR	Section 22.140.650
Scrap metal processing yards																			–	–	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.530
Waste disposal facilities																			–	–	CUP	CUP	
Recycling and Solid Waste Uses*																							
Recycling collection centers																			CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.670
Recycling processing facilities																							
Auto dismantling yards																			=	=	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.680
Construction, demolition, and inert debris processing or deposit facilities																			=	=	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.680
Materials recovery facilities																			=	=	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.680
Scrap metal yards																			=	=	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.680
Transfer stations																			=	=	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.680
Organic waste recycling facilities																							Section 22.140.690
Anaerobic digestion facilities	=	CUP	=	=	=														=	=	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.690
Chipping and grinding or mulching	=	CUP	=	=	=														CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.690
Composting, green waste only	=	CUP	=	=	=														CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.690
Composting, mixed waste or food waste	=	CUP	=	=	=														CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.690
Composting, vermiculture	=	CUP	=	=	=														CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.690
In-vessel	=	CUP	=	=	=														=	=	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.690
Solid waste facilities																							
Inert debris landfill		CUP																	=	=	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.700
Solid waste conversion technology facilities	=	CUP	=	=	=														=	=	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.700
Solid waste landfill	=	CUP	=	=	=														=	=	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.700
* In Agricultural, Open Space, Resort and Recreation, and Watershed Zones: Use shall include commercial-purpose facilities only and shall not include agricultural uses.																							
Vehicle-Related Uses																							
Vehicle services																							
Automobile dismantling yards																			–	–	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.120

Abbreviations:

Zones:

A-1 Light Agricultural	A-2 Heavy Agricultural	O-S Open Space	R-R Resort and Recreation	W Watershed	R-A Residential Agricultural
R-1 Single Family Residence	R-2 Two-Family Residence	R-3 Limited Density Multiple Residence	R-4 Medium Density Multiple Residence	R-5 High Density Multiple Residence	C-H Commercial Highway
C-1 Restricted Commercial	C-2 Neighborhood Commercial	C-3 General Commercial	C-M Commercial Manufacturing	C-MJ Major Commercial	C-R Commercial Recreation
M-1 Light Manufacturing	M-1.5 Restricted Heavy Manufacturing	M-2 Heavy Manufacturing	M-2.5 Aircraft, Heavy Industrial		

Permits:

- = Not permitted	CUP = Conditional Use Permit	MCUP = Minor Conditional Use Permit	SPR = Ministerial Site Plan Review
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Strikethrough = proposed removal from the existing Title 22 Zoning Code

Bold Underline = proposed addition to the existing Title 22 Zoning Code

TABLE 1.IV-4
EXISTING AND PROPOSED PERMIT AND REVIEW REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESSORY LAND USES

	Agricultural, Open Space, Resort and Recreation, and Watershed Zones					Commercial Zones							Industrial Zones				Rural Zones		Special Purpose Zones	
	A-1	A-2	O-S	R-R	W	C-H	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-M	C-MJ	C-R	M-1	M-1.5	M-2	M-2.5	C-RU	MXD-RU	MXD	Additional Regulations
Recycling and Solid Waste Uses																				
<u>Organic waste recycling facilities*</u>																				
<u>Composting, green waste only</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	=	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR				Section 22.140.690
<u>Composting, mixed waste or food waste</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	=	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR				Section 22.140.690
<u>Composting, vermiculture</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	=	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR				Section 22.140.690
<u>In-vessel</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=															Section 22.140.690
<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>						=	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	SPR	Section 22.140.660
<p>* In Agricultural, Open Space, Resort and Recreation, and Watershed Zones: Use permitted <u>as an accessory use only</u> when operated in conjunction with, and intended to serve the patrons of, a use permitted in the zone, but not as a separate enterprise. <u>Use shall include commercial-purpose facilities only and shall not include agricultural uses.</u></p> <p>* In Commercial Zones: Use is permitted <u>as an accessory use</u> only <u>when operated</u> in conjunction with, and intended to, serve the patrons of a use permitted in the zone, but not as a separate enterprise.</p> <p>* In Industrial Zones: <u>Use permitted as an accessory use only when operated in conjunction with a use permitted in the zone, but not as a separate enterprise.</u></p>																				

Abbreviations:

Zones:

A-1 Light Agricultural

C-1 Restricted Commercial

M-1 Light Manufacturing

A-2 Heavy Agricultural

C-2 Neighborhood Commercial

M-1.5 Restricted Heavy Manufacturing

O-S Open Space

C-3 General Commercial

M-2 Heavy Manufacturing

R-R Resort and Recreation

C-M Commercial Manufacturing

M-2.5 Aircraft, Heavy Industrial

W Watershed

C-MJ Major Commercial

C-RU Rural Commercial

C-H Commercial Highway

C-R Commercial Recreation

MXD-RU Rural Mixed Use

Development

MXD Mixed Use Development

Permits:

- = Not permitted

SPR = Ministerial Site Plan Review

~~Strikethrough~~ = proposed removal from the existing Title 22 Zoning Code

Bold Underline = proposed addition to the existing Title 22 Zoning Code

Green Zones Program Affected Area

The Green Zones Program would be implemented countywide, throughout all County unincorporated areas that contain applicable zoning designations. Most of these zoning designations include multiple land use designations due to the variety of land ownership and uses in the County. Los Angeles County is divided into 11 different planning areas, including the Antelope Valley, Santa Clarita Valley, San Fernando Valley, Santa Monica Mountains, Coastal Islands, Westside, South Bay, Metro, Gateway, West San Gabriel Valley, and East San Gabriel Valley planning areas (Table 1.IV-5, *Green Zones Program County Planning Areas*) (Figure 1.IV-3, *Project Location Map*, Figure 1.IV-4, *Project Location Map: Green Zones Districts*).

**TABLE 1.IV-5
GREEN ZONES PROGRAM COUNTY PLANNING AREAS**

Planning Areas	Number of Project Parcels in Planning Area	Number of in Green Zones Districts Footprint
Antelope Valley Planning Area	68,265	0
Santa Clarita Valley Planning Area	12,530	0
San Fernando valley planning area	975	0
Santa Monica Mountains Planning Area	8,108	0
Westside Planning Area	1,121	0
East San Gabriel Valley Planning Areas	7,810	301
West San Gabriel Valley Planning Areas	3,603	4
Coastal Islands Planning Area	0	0
Metro Planning Area	25,122	2,161
Gateway Planning Area	2,464	37
South Bay Planning Area	5,385	275

SOURCE: County of Los Angeles. Los Angeles County General Plan. October 6, 2015. Available at:

http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan.pdf

County of Los Angeles. Accessed February 26, 2020. Los Angeles County, California – Code of Ordinances. *Title 22 – Planning and Zoning*.

Available at: https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO

5. Compliance Schedule

Unincorporated area communities listed in Chapter 22.84 Green Zones Districts of the Zoning Code would require existing land uses subject to the chapter to be brought into full compliance with all applicable requirements according to the following compliance schedule:

- **Within 3 Years of the Effective Date of the Ordinance**
 - Existing uses that are entirely or partially within a 100-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use and subject to Site Plan Review pursuant to Chapter 22.84 (Perimeter Identification Signs). The 3-year compliance schedule applies when the existing use is subject to a ministerial site plan.
- **Within 5 Years of the Effective Date of the Ordinance**
 - Existing uses that are entirely or partially within a 100-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use and:
 - Subject to Site Plan Review pursuant to Chapter 22.84 (Solid Walls; Landscaping on Street Frontage; Storage of Materials, Vehicles, or Equipment; Surfacing; Recycling and Solid Waste Storage; Vehicular Access and On-Site Circulation; Accessory Structures and Utilities; and Perimeter Identification Signs).
 - Subject to a CUP review pursuant to Chapter 22.84 (Solid Walls; Landscaping on Street Frontage; and Perimeter Identification Signs)
 - Existing uses that are entirely or partially located between a 100-foot radius and a 500-foot radius of any lot containing a sensitive use and subject to a Site Plan Review pursuant to Chapter 22.84. The 5-year compliance schedule applies when the existing use is subject to a conditional use permit and signage is required.

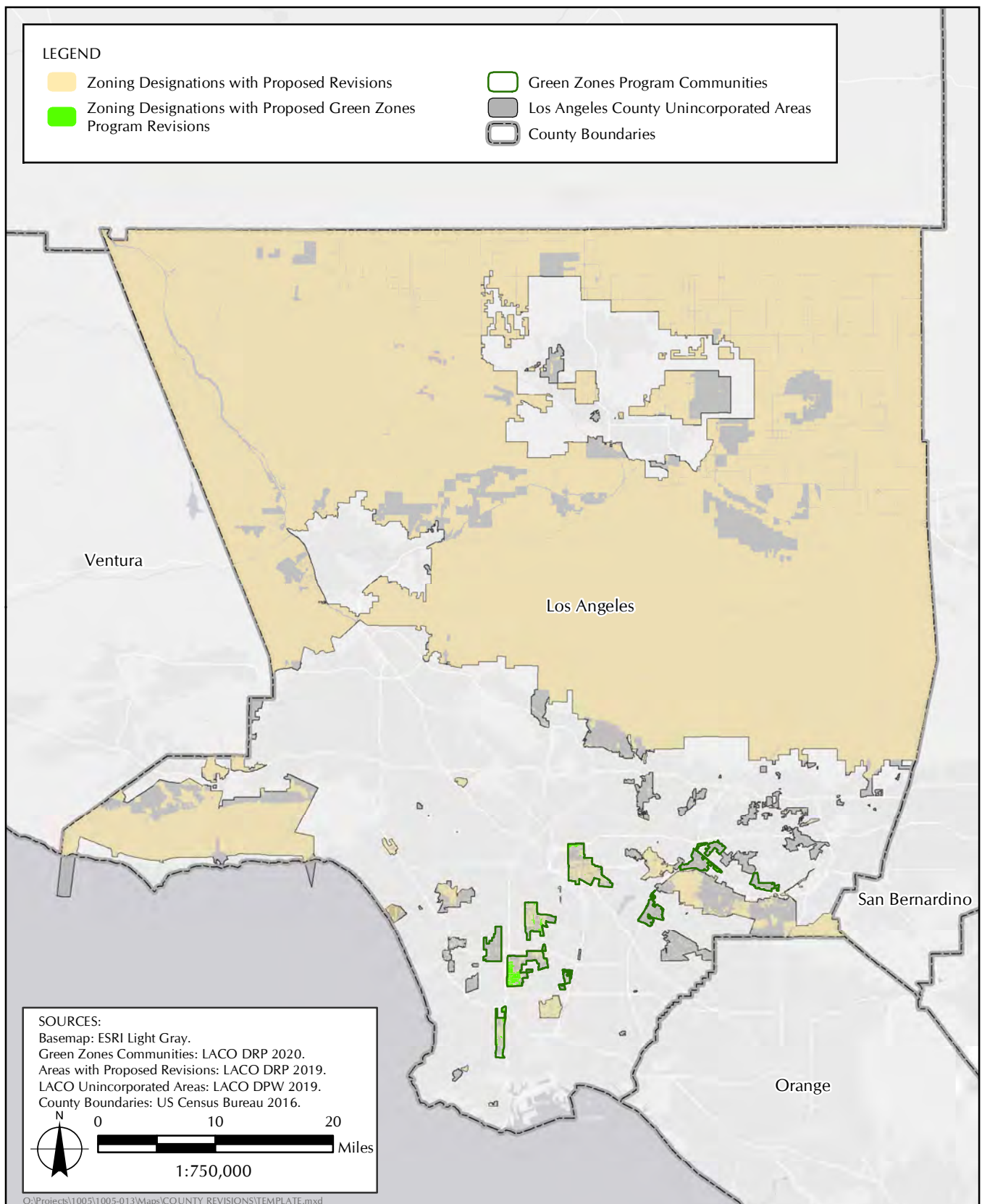


FIGURE 1.IV-3
 Project Location Map

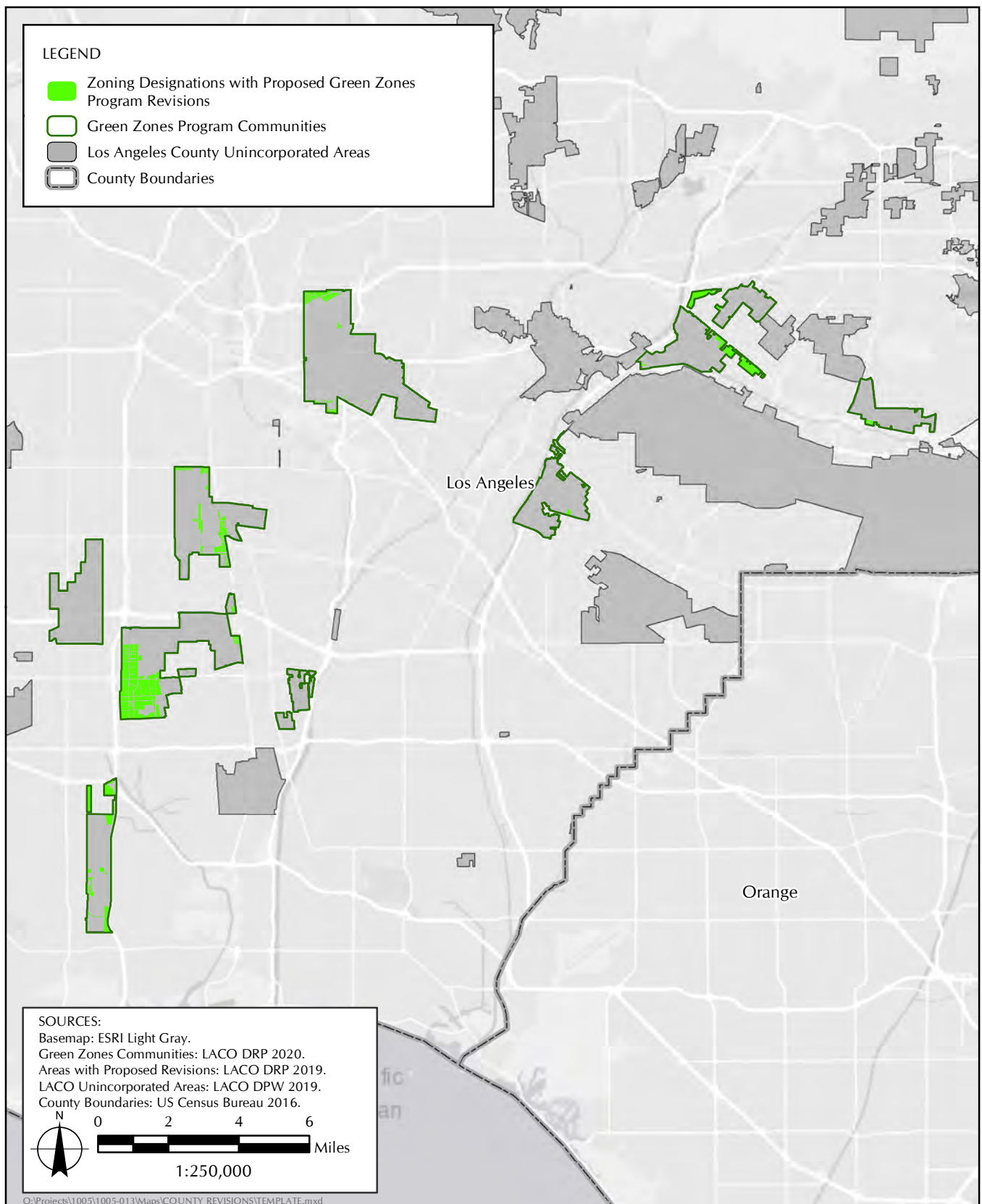


FIGURE 1.IV-4
 Project Location Map: Green Zones Program

- **Within 10 Years of the Effective Date of the Ordinance**
 - Existing uses that are entirely or partially within a 100-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use and subject to a CUP review pursuant to Chapter 22.84 (Enclosure)
 - Existing uses that are entirely or partially located between a 100-foot radius and a 500-foot radius of any lot containing a sensitive use and subject to a CUP review pursuant to Chapter 22.84
- **No Later than January 1, 2031**
 - Uses that are subject to a CUP review pursuant to Chapter 22.84 would be required to be brought into full compliance with all applicable requirements no later than January 1, 2031, or cease operation.
- **Upon Discretionary Permit Renewal or Required New Discretionary Permit**
 - All existing uses that have been operating with an approved appropriate discretionary land use permit would be required to be brought into full compliance upon renewal of approved appropriate discretionary land use permits or requirement for a new discretionary permit.

6. Native American Consultation

Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

Note: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

The County has begun the consultation process pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1. The County submitted a request to the Native American Heritage Council (NAHC) on May 18, 2020, for a list of tribes pursuant to Senate Bill 18. The list was received on May 28, 2020. Notices will be mailed out on June 11, 2020, for Senate Bill 18 and Assembly Bill 52 consultation.

7. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval Is Required

The County has sole approval authority over the Green Zones Program Project. No approvals are required by other public agencies.

SECTION 2

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

2.1. AESTHETICS

This analysis evaluates the proposed project's potential impacts on aesthetics, views, light and glare¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated using information provided in the *Land Use Element, Conservation and Natural Resource* and *Parks and Recreation* Elements of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035,^{2,3} California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Scenic Highway System designations,⁴ the Los Angeles County Trails website,⁵ Title 22 Ordinance,⁶ Hillside Management Area Ordinance, Hillside Design Guidelines, and the Rural Outdoor Lighting District Ordinance.

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Be visible from or obstruct views from a regional riding, hiking, or multi-use trail?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings because of height, bulk, pattern, scale, character, or other features and/or conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resource Element (Part VII), Scenic Resources, of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

³ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 10: Parks and Recreation Element (Part II), Parkland Classification, of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch10.pdf

⁴ California Department of Transportation. n.d. The California Scenic Highway System: A List of Eligible (E) and Officially Designated (OD) Routes (by Route). <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic/schwy1.html>

⁵ County of Los Angeles. Accessed May 20, 2020. Trails LA County website. Available at: <https://trails.lacounty.gov/>

⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Accessed May 20, 2020. New Title 22 Ordinance. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/title22>

e) Create a new source of substantial shadows, light, or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

☐☐☒☐

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Existing Conditions

The County has a diverse visual setting that is composed of natural landform features, the built environments, and compositions of the natural and built environments. The built environments within the unincorporated County reflect extensive developments and includes commercial, residential, industrial, office, institutional, and open space and recreation uses. The Natural environments include coastlines, beaches, hillsides/ridgelines, canyons, creeks, foothills, prominent trees, forests, and watershed areas. There are various scenic resources within the unincorporated County, including scenic landform features, historic buildings, riding/hiking trails, and designated State Scenic highways. Four officially designated State Scenic Highways are located within the County, which include portions of the Angeles Crest Highway, Mulholland Highway, Malibu Canyon - Las Virgenes Highway, and Topanga Canyon Boulevard from Postmile 1 to Postmile 3.5 (see Table 2.1-1, *Officially Designated Scenic Highways in Los Angeles County*, and Figure 2.1-1, *Designated and Eligible California Scenic Highways*). In addition, scenic elements are identified in the Santa Monica Mountains Local Coastal Program as “designated areas that contain exceptionally-scenic features unique not only to the Santa Monica Mountains, but to the Los Angeles County region. These areas are characterized by rare or unique geologic formations, such as large rock outcroppings and sheer canyon walls, as well as coastline viewsheds, undisturbed hillsides and/or riparian or woodland habitat with intact locally-indigenous vegetation and plant communities.”

The Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County General Plan addresses the preservation of valuable designated scenic areas, vistas, and roadways through the County Scenic Highway Plan, which conforms to the State Scenic Highway Program. The County recognizes that the coastline, mountain vistas, and other scenic features of the region are a significant resource. Other scenic resources identified in the County General Plan include scenic viewsheds, hillsides, and ridgelines. A scenic viewshed is defined as a scenic vista from a given location, such as a highway, a park, a hiking trail, river/waterway, or a particular neighborhood. The Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County General Plan identifies the scenic hillsides that includes the San Gabriel Mountains, Verdugo Hills, Santa Susana Mountains, Simi Hills, Santa Monica Mountains, and Puente Hills as features that physically define the diverse communities in the County unincorporated areas. The County General Plan designates HMAs for natural slope gradients of 25 percent or steeper, with the intent to conserve the natural beauty and public benefit of hillsides, and Significant Ridgelines within Ridgeline Management Areas to be conserved in order to maintain physical scenic integrity and value of hillside viewsheds. Hillsides are protected by the HMA Ordinance, which was adopted as a component of the County General Plan and requires development in HMAs to comply with the Hillside Design Guidelines in a manner that respects the natural topography and biological resources of the area.^{7,8}

⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2016 and Accessed 31 March 2020. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning – Hillside Management Areas, Chapter 22.56.217 – Section VI: Sensitive Hillside Design Features. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>.

⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Accessed 31 March 2020. Hillside Design Guidelines. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>

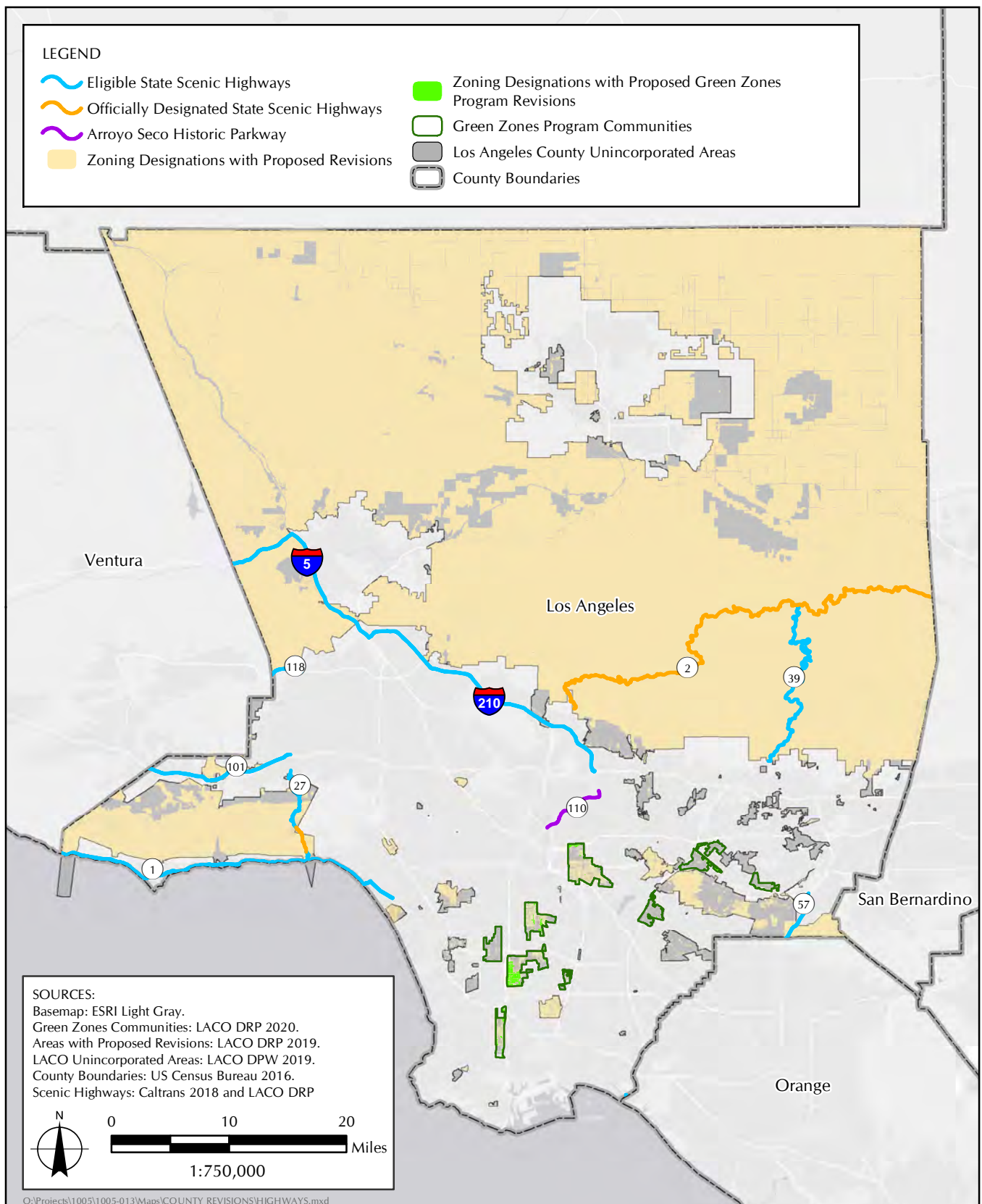


FIGURE 2.1-1
 Designated and Eligible California Scenic Highways

TABLE 2.1-1
OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED SCENIC HIGHWAYS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Scenic Highway	State or County Designated	Location
Angeles Crest Highway – Route-2	State	From 2.7 miles north of I-210 to San Bernardino County line
Mulholland Highway (two sections)	County	From CA-1 to Kanan Dume Road From West of Cornell Rd. to East of Las Virgenes Road
Malibu Canyon-Las Virgenes Highway	County	From CA-1 to Lost Hills Road
Topanga Canyon Boulevard	State	From Postmile 1 to Postmile 3.5

SOURCE:

Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Updated April 2017. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. *Figure 9.7: Scenic Highways*. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2035_2017-FIG_9-7_scenic_highways.pdf
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Accessed May 20, 2020. Scenic Highways Webpage. Available at: <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways>
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Accessed May 20, 2020. Scenic Highways System List: List of County Officially Highways. Available at: <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/design/documents/od-county-scenic-hwys-2015-a11y.pdf>

Upon review of the County General Plan and the proposed project, the parcels that would be subject to the Green Zone Districts and Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions are located outside the HMA (Figure 2.1-2, *Slope*).⁹ The parcels that would be subject to the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions within the HMAs are located in the Whittier Hills and north of the City of Santa Clarita. Based on the *Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map* in the County General Plan, no County designated significant ridgelines are located within the Green Zone Districts, but the Green Zone Districts are within HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope (Figure 2.1-2).¹⁰

Threshold of Significance

The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. A substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista would normally occur as a result of a physical change in the environment that blocks views or results in visual blight that degrades a scenic vista

Impact Analysis

The potential for impacts to aesthetics has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*; Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

⁹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

¹⁰ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

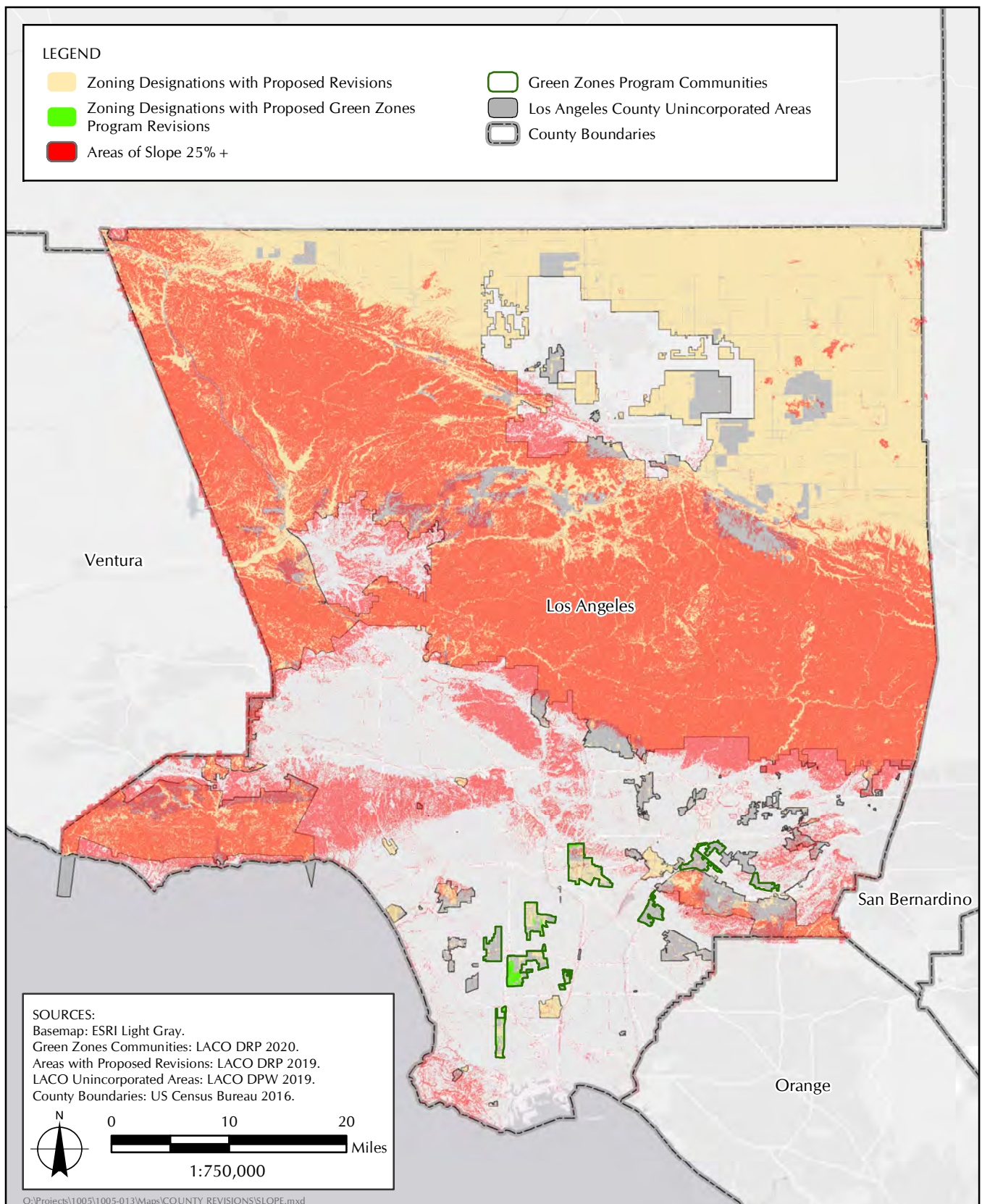


FIGURE 2.1-2
Slope

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to a scenic vista from designated scenic highways because they would neither block the view or create visual blight. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and limited parking, signage, tree planning and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts and to future entitlements subject to a CUP, for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within the 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The potential improvements within the Green Zone Districts would not block views from the nearest designated scenic highway due to distance (at least 14 miles away), intervening urban development, and topography. In the case of updated standards proposed for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. Additionally, the new standards such as solid walls and tree plantings would improve the visual quality of the area and avoid rather than create visual blight from any scenic vista point, scenic highways, or historic parkways due.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to a scenic vista within HMAs. None of the Green Zone Districts are located within the areas designated at HMAs within the County General Plan. The proposed project would have no impact on the quality of these hillsides as a scenic resource, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines.¹¹ Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to a scenic vista. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to a scenic vista because they would neither block existing views nor create visual blight. Currently the zoning and land use designations defined as sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing land use designation have development standards related to the land use designation and zoning; however, the Ordinance expands those requirement to include new development where properties are adjacent, or adjoining to industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses requiring the use of solid wall screening expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, standards for window, placement of balconies, and air filtration devices, (see Table 1.IV-2). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of

¹¹ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would be visible from scenic vista points and scenic corridors. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not be a visible difference in the view from any scenic vista point, scenic highways or historic parkways due to distance, intervening urban development, and topography.

The proposed New Sensitive Uses would have no impact on the quality of these hillsides as a scenic resource, as the development standards for New Sensitive Uses within the HMAs would be required to comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines, in particular landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting.¹² The use of air filtration systems would not result in visual blight, as the County requires that such system be screened from view from the public right of way and from the ground level of adjacent properties. Per Title 22 Ordinance and in conjunction with Public Works Building and Safety Division and the California Air Resource Board, air filtration systems shall be placed inside a building, residential or other rooms, intended for human occupancy which makes them non-visible from the public right of way. Air filtration systems placed outdoors, require setbacks, screen walls, fencing and/or landscaping that provide screening of the systems from the public right of way.¹³ Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to a scenic vista. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impact to a scenic vista. These revisions affect parcels located within HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope, as well as key ridgelines in areas such as Puente Hills, Castaic, the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Angeles National Forest.¹⁴ The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The project would allow for new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with state requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for future entitlements would be subject to a CUP, for the proposed revisions, that include construction improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, lighting, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement features are already subject to current development standards as identified in the project description (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit all these uses from HMAs such as automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant in relation to scenic vistas.

The proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would screen from view incompatible land uses. The revisions would require waste, compost, and recyclable materials to be stored in receptacles, which would be located in the same enclosure. Storage areas would have a vertical dimension of 8 feet; however, when located outside of a building, storage areas would be located in the rear portion of the lot. Additionally, recycling and solid waste storage areas including Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition. Waste receptacles and enclosures would improve the waste management of industrial, commercial, and other facilities so that waste is more organized and out of view. The proposed revisions pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection centers as an accessory use to an existing supermarket in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment (Chapter 22.140.660). The revisions apply to Commercial Zones (C-1, C-2, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU), Mixed Used Zones (MXD, MXD-RU) and Industrial Zones.

¹² Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

¹³ County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.130.030 – Development Standards for Sensitive Uses. Accessed 31 March 2020.

¹⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

In regard to scenic vistas associated with scenic highway corridors, parcels that are subject to proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, include locations that are directly adjacent to three of the four state scenic highways, designated in the Conservation and Natural Resources of the County of Los Angeles General Plan: Angeles Crest Highway, Mulholland Highway, and Malibu Canyon-Las Virgenes Highway.¹⁵ Despite the location of subject parcels in relation to scenic highways, parcels subject to the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, would not have a significant adverse impact on scenic vistas because they would not block views of resources for which the scenic highways were designated. Rather than blocking views, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would ensure that materials and equipment staged within such centers would be screened from view. The design review process utilized by the County, requires that the developer demonstrate consistency with the integrity of scenic highway corridors, including any new signs, historic building or tree removal, or landscape barriers.

The proposed program would have no adverse effect on the scenic characteristics of the key ridgelines in areas such as Puente Hills, Castaic, the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Angeles National Forest, as the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines that help preserve and enhance the physical integrity and value of hillsides and associated views. The goals of the HMA Ordinance coupled with the Hillside Design Guidelines identify the proposed development location in or near HMAs and use sensitive hillside design techniques for keeping with the preservation and enhancement of physical site integrity and value of hillsides that would apply to all allowable uses governed by the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions. The measures proposed by the project are consistent with the requirements of the five HMA categories: (1) site planning; (2) grading and facilities; (3) road circulation; (4) building design; and (5) landscaping.^{16, 17} Rather than resulting in blight, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would ensure that materials and equipment staged within such centers would not be visible from adjacent public rights-of-way, thus protecting scenic vistas within HMAs.

Currently developed Supermarkets in urbanized locations would be permitted in areas of the county where permitting is already required. The County regulates these facilities based on California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) standards.¹⁸ These Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M as well as all industrial zones must comply with CalRecycle requirements. The County regulates these facilities based on CalRecycle standards.¹⁹ These uses must comply with existing development standards including property line and residential use setback standards; pedestrian or vehicular access and circulation standards, parking standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, enclosure standards including solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, and building height and screening standards. The CalRecycle requirements are used to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow these uses in the C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, and MXD-RU designated zones.

The project already complies with CalRecycle requirement within HMAs such as automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities. In addition, development standards already require that recycling collection centers as an accessory to supermarkets be kept in good condition and would not result in an adverse impact such that the visual quality of a corridor viewshed from an adjacent scenic highway would be impacted. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant impacts as it pertains to scenic vistas.

¹⁵ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

¹⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2016 and Accessed 31 March 2020. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning – Hillside Management Areas, Chapter 22.56.217 – Section VI: Sensitive Hillside Design Features. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>.

¹⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Accessed 31 March 2020. Hillside Design Guidelines. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>

¹⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. November 3, 2008. Memorandum: Subdivision & Zoning Ordinance Standards for Accessory Recycling Collection Centers.

¹⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. November 3, 2008. Memorandum: Subdivision & Zoning Ordinance Standards for Accessory Recycling Collection Centers.

The development standards and measures for the Recycling and Waste Management Revision, including Supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would improve the visual quality of the industrial, commercial, and other facilities along a County-recognized state scenic highway corridor and would not require the use of landscaping barriers such as trees, fencing, or solid walls for screening purposes. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including Supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts on scenic vistas. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to a scenic vista. These existing uses are subject to the current development standards within of the zones that they reside in. The revisions would add additional requirement such as enclosure wall height with roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, distance requirements from adjoining doorways or windows, and clearances and circulation standards. The existing uses are subject to the current development standards as required per zone and the new requirements would only apply to new development as well as expansion of existing development in addition to the current standards.

Any new development would be subject to development requirement of HMAs. These revisions contain HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope, as well as significant ridgelines in areas such as Castaic.²⁰ However, the proposed program would have no impact on the quality of these hillsides as a scenic resource, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines that help preserve and enhance the physical integrity of scenic values. In regard to scenic vistas along scenic highway corridors, the proposed Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions are directly adjacent to two of the four state scenic highway corridors identified in the County General Plan 2035; Angeles Crest Highway and Malibu Canyon-Las Virgenes Highway.²¹

Despite its location next to a County-recognized state scenic highway, these revisions would not have a significant adverse impact on scenic vistas. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development and containment of onsite storage as a primary use to an existing collection facility in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment (Chapter 22.140.660). The revisions apply to Commercial Zones (R-3, R-4, RPD, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU), Mixed Used Zones (MXD, MXD-RU) and Industrial Zones (M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5). These revisions would require waste, compost, and recyclable materials to be stored in receptacles, which would be located in the same enclosure. Storage areas would have a vertical dimension of 8 feet; however, when located outside of a building, storage areas would be located in the rear portion of the lot. Additionally, recycling and solid waste storage areas would be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition. Waste receptacles and enclosures would improve the waste management of industrial, commercial, and other facilities so that waste is more organized and out of view.

The construction of a storage enclosure would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that the viewshed from one of the County-recognized state scenic corridors would be impacted. This Chapter of Title 22 would ensure that enclosed rooms or storage areas are intended to store, collect, and load recyclable and organic waste that is generated by the uses served and that the storage enclosures are safely accessible by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers. In addition, the development standards for a storage enclosure include a maximum total area of 500 square feet and a minimum setback of 10 feet from all property lines, structures, a public right of way, and driveways. The recyclable materials would be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal, and the containers would be maintained in good condition with no structural damage, holes, visible rust, or graffiti. Title 22 identifies that existing storage enclosures would be located within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing sensitive uses and are allowed continued operation with a CUP. Therefore, storage enclosures as accessory enclosures would not result in a substantial change, in addition to the development standards which require them to be kept in good condition. As such, the revisions would not result in an adverse impact such that the visual quality of a view from an adjacent County-recognized state scenic

²⁰ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

²¹ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

vista or corridor would be impacted. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts. No further analysis is warranted.

b) Be visible from or obstruct views from a regional riding, hiking, or multi-use trail?

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to being visible from or obstructing views from a regional riding, hiking, or multi-use trail. Although the proposed program would potentially be visible from nearby existing regional trails, it would not obstruct views due to intervening topography, trees, shrubs, and urban development as well as the small scale and height of the proposed facilities that would be visible from a distance.

Existing Conditions

The *Park and Recreation* Element of the County General Plan²² and County trails website were reviewed to identify existing regional trails in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County.^{23,24} Due to the adjacency of the unincorporated areas to the national forest, the County trails website was augmented with information from the Angeles National Forest Land Management Plan.²⁵ There are over 2,000 miles of regional trails in Los Angeles County, including a portion of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) and trails managed by the National Park Service, California State Parks, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, the Mountains Restoration Trust and the Catalina Island Conservancy, and the County of Los Angeles (Figure 2.1-3, *Regional Trails*).²⁶ The PCT, which extends approximately 2,650 miles from the Mexican-California border northward along the mountain ranges of the West Coast states to the Canadian-Washington border, was designated as a national scenic trail with the original establishment of the National Trails System Act and is identified by the United States Department of Agriculture: Forestry Service (USFS). In Los Angeles County, the PCT is located primarily within the Angeles National Forest, generally at a distance from industrial land uses (see Figure 2.1-3).²⁷

As identified in the County's Trails Manual, vistas are a visually exciting composition that occurs when a trail sets up an interesting combination of foreground and background views where trails introduce scenic views with a sense of layering and give views a sense of depth.²⁸ Furthermore, in planning, trails are designed to accommodate potential trail users, their needs, and conditions. Where attainable, "trails should be located adjacent to already accessible trailheads and or accessible recreational elements, such as parks. It is also important to locate accessible trails that reach highly used destinations areas as waterfalls, scenic vistas, or other points of interest."²⁹ Consistent with the measures required pursuant to the Green Zones District, the County Trails Manual also recommends that where trails are located adjacent to developed properties the use of fencing, walls, and landscapes materials to screen trail view of incompatible adjacent land uses should be used so as "to create aesthetically pleasing visual barrier to developed land uses not intended to be publicly accessible." Other trail recommended features include lighting, trail barriers, trail gates, kiosks, and other landscaping and revegetation along trails.³⁰

²² Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 10: Parks and Recreation Element (Part II), Parkland Classification, of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch10.pdf

²³ County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Accessed May 20, 2020. Trails LA County. <https://trails.lacounty.gov/Trail/List>

²⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Accessed May 20, 2020. Trails LA County. <https://trails.lacounty.gov/AboutUs>

²⁵ U.S. Forest Service. Accessed May 20, 2020. Angeles National Forest: Land Management Planning. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/main/angeles/landmanagement/planning>

²⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Accessed May 20, 2020. Trails LA County. <https://trails.lacounty.gov/AboutUs>

²⁷ United States Department of Agriculture: Forest Service. Accessed May 21, 2020. Pacific Crest Trail. Available at: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/pct/>

²⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Revised June 2013. County of Los Angeles Trails Manual. Available at: <https://trails.lacounty.gov/Library>

²⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Revised June 2013. County of Los Angeles Trails Manual. Available at: <https://trails.lacounty.gov/Library>

³⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Revised June 2013. County of Los Angeles Trails Manual. Available at: <https://trails.lacounty.gov/Library>

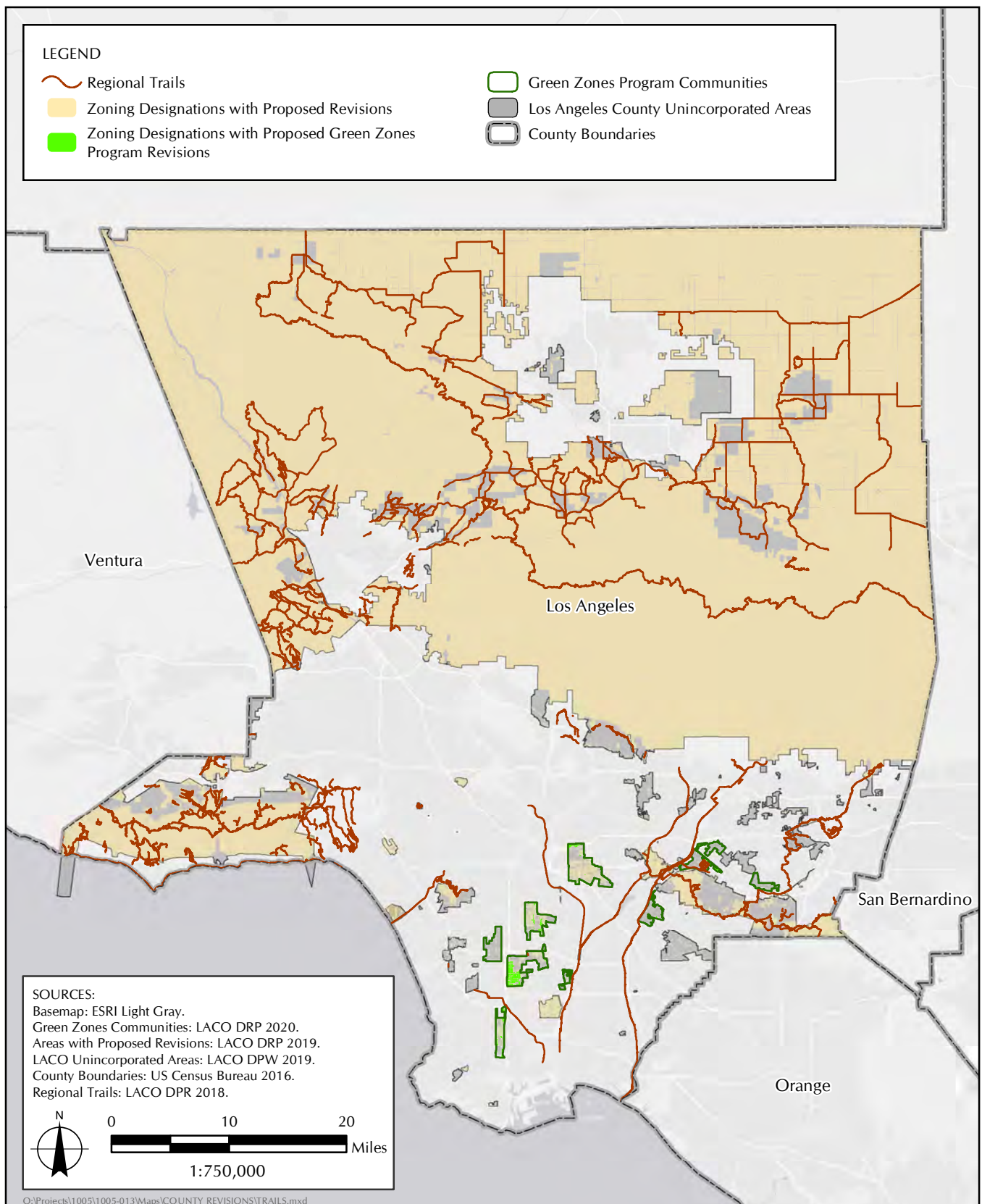


FIGURE 2.1-3
Regional Trails

Approximately 15 percent of the 2,000 miles of regional trails in the County are located in areas within urbanized areas of the County that experience nighttime light from street lighting, vehicles on roads, and security lights on structures and buildings. Approximately 85 percent of trails are located in rural areas of the County afforded protection from light pollution pursuant to the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting Districts. County trails are available for use between dusk and dawn, nighttime uses require special use permit authorization from the County Department of Parks and Recreation and are infrequent in nature.

Thresholds of Significance

A substantial adverse effect on a regional riding, hiking, or multi-use trail would normally occur as a result of a physical change in the environment that would obstruct designated views, as defined in the County trails manual.

Impact Analysis

The potential for impacts to aesthetics has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment that might be visible from and alter the visual character views from the trails include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts related to obstructing designated views from a regional riding, hiking, or multi-use trail. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and limited parking, signage, tree planning and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts and to future entitlements subject to CUP, for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within the 3-10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The area affected by the proposed Green Zone Districts does not hinder visibility or obstruct views from the PCT or any of the County's existing or proposed trails identified in the USFS and the County General Plan 2035 trail system or

existing regional trails identified on the Trails LA County Website,^{31,32,33} due to distance, intervening topography, and the scale and height of the proposed facilities, the proposed program. Based on the County General Plan 2035, the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines, the improvements required from the Green Zones Districts within the urban fabric would not obstruct designate view from national or regional trails.³⁴ The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment that might be visible from and alter the visual character views from the trails include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). Furthermore, consistent with the measures required pursuant to the Green Zones District, the County trails manual recommends the use of fencing, walls, and landscapes materials to screen trail view of incompatible adjacent land uses. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would be consistent with the County Trails Manual and would result in less than significant impacts to related to obstructing designated views from a regional riding, hiking, or multi-use trail. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts related to obstructing designated views from a regional riding, hiking, or multi-use trail. Currently the zoning and land use designations defined as sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing land use designation have development standards related to the land use designation and zoning; however, the Ordinance expands those requirement to include new development where properties are adjacent, or adjoining to industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses requiring the use of solid wall screening expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, standards for window, placement of balconies, and air filtration devices, (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near existing and proposed industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The *Park and Recreation Element* of the County General Plan defines trails as parks.³⁵ In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would hinder visibility or obstruct vies from the PCT or any of the County’s existing or proposed trails as identified in the USFS, the County General Plan, or the Trails LA County

³¹ United States Department of Agriculture: Forest Service. Accessed May 21, 2020. Pacific Crest Trail. Available at: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/pct/>

³² Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. March 2017. Figure 9.7: Scenic Highways. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

³³ County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Accessed May 20, 2020. Trails LA County. <https://trails.lacounty.gov/AboutUs>

³⁴ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

³⁵ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 10: Parks and Recreation Element (Part II), Parkland Classification, of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch10.pdf

Website.^{36,37,38} The proposed revisions to the development standards with potential to result in physical changes in the environment that might be visible from and alter the visual character views from the trails include fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). Furthermore, consistent with the measures required pursuant to the Green Zones District, the County trails manual recommends the use of fencing, walls, and landscapes materials to screen trail view of incompatible adjacent land uses. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses, such as trails, with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not be a visible difference from a trail system towards the Sensitive Uses with intervening urban development and topography.

Although some measures required to protect New Sensitive Uses may be visible, the specified measures would result in less than significant impacts related to obstructing designated views from a regional riding, hiking, or multi-use trail as such measures are compatible with the design guidelines articulated in the County Trails Manual. The County Trails Manual specifically recommends the use of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, and solid walls to screen incompatible adjacent land uses.³⁹ The Ordinance regulates signs on public rights-of-way. The use of signs would not obstruct view from designated viewpoints from regional trails which are normally located at or near peaks, or unique biological or cultural resources, rather than at urban land uses such as existing and proposed industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses. Lighting requirements would not affect regional riding, hiking, or multi-use trail, as such facilities are limited to use between dawn and dusk. Where trails are located in rural districts, the use of lighting in such locations is further regulated by Rural Outdoor Lighting District.⁴⁰ The use of air filtration systems would not result in hindering visibility or obstructing views from a regional trail, as the County requires that such systems be screened from view from the public right of way and from the ground level of adjacent properties. Per Title 22 Ordinance and in conjunction with Public Works Building and Safety Division and the California Air Resource Board, air filtration systems shall be placed inside a building, residential or other rooms, intended for human occupancy which makes them non-visible from the public right of way. Air filtration systems placed outdoors, require setbacks, screen walls, fencing and/or landscaping that provide screening of the systems from the public right of way.⁴¹ Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to visibility from or obstructing views from a regional riding, hiking, or multi-use trail. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to being visible from or obstructing from a regional riding, hiking, or multi-use trail. These revisions affect parcels located within HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope, as well as key ridgelines in areas such as Puente Hills, Castaic, the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Angeles National Forest.⁴² The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The project would allow for new types of facilities including organic waste that would

³⁶ United States Department of Agriculture: Forest Service. Accessed May 21, 2020. Pacific Crest Trail. Available at: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/pct/>

³⁷ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. March 2017. Figure 9.7: Scenic Highways. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

³⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Accessed May 20, 2020. Trails LA County. <https://trails.lacounty.gov/AboutUs>

³⁹ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁴⁰ Los Angeles County: Code of Ordinances. Accessed May 25, 2020. Chapter 22.80 – Rural Outdoor Lighting Districts. Available at: https://librarystage.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO_DIV4COZOSUDI_CH22.80RUOULIDI

⁴¹ County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.130.030 – Development Standards for Sensitive Uses. Accessed 31 March 2020.

⁴² Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with state requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for future entitlements would be subject to a CUP, for the proposed revisions, that include construction improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement features are already subject to current development standards as identified in the project description (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit all these uses from HMAs such as automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant in relation to visibility or obstruction of trails.

The proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would screen from view incompatible land uses. The revisions would require waste, compost, and recyclable materials to be stored in receptacles, which would be located in the same enclosure. Storage areas would have a vertical dimension of 8 feet; however, when located outside of a building, storage areas would be located in the rear portion of the lot. Additionally, recycling and solid waste storage areas including Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition. Waste receptacles and enclosures would improve the waste management of industrial, commercial, and other facilities so that waste is more organized and out of view. The proposed revisions pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection centers as an accessory use to an existing supermarket in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment (Chapter 22.140.660). The revisions apply to Commercial Zones (C-1, C-2, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU), Mixed Used Zones (MXD, MXD-RU) and Industrial Zones.

In regards to visibility or obstruction of trails, the parcels that are subject to the proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, are near a national trail (PCT) and existing or proposed county trails as identified in the USFS, the County General Plan 2035, or the Trails LA County Website.^{43,44,45} However, the proposed recycling and waste management revisions would not have a significant adverse impact on the visibility from trails, as it would not be visible despite the location of subject parcels in relation to the trails due to intervening topography, vegetation, urban development, and the scale and height of the proposed facilities from a distance. Rather than obstructing views, the project would ensure that materials and equipment staged within such centers would be screened from view. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant in relation to visibility or obstruction of trails.

The proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would screen from view incompatible land uses. The revisions would require waste, compost, and recyclable materials to be stored in receptacles, which would be located in the same enclosure. Storage areas would have a vertical dimension of 8 feet; however, when located outside of a building, storage areas would be located in the rear portion of the lot. Additionally, recycling and solid waste storage areas including Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition. Waste receptacles and enclosures would improve the waste management of industrial, commercial, and other facilities so that waste is more organized and out of view. The proposed revisions pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection centers as an accessory use to an existing supermarket in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment (Chapter 22.140.660). The revisions apply to Commercial Zones (C-1, C-2, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU), Mixed Used Zones (MXD, MXD-RU) and Industrial Zones

The project within HMAs would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines, in particular with construction improvement including landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials as well as cleaning and maintenance standards.⁴⁶ These construction improvement features are already subject to current development standards as identified

⁴³ United States Department of Agriculture: Forest Service. Accessed May 21, 2020. Pacific Crest Trail. Available at: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/pct/>

⁴⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. March 2017. Figure 9.7: Scenic Highways. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

⁴⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Accessed May 20, 2020. Trails LA County. <https://trails.lacounty.gov/AboutUs>

⁴⁶ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General

in the project description (Table 1.IV-1). These revisions would not have a significant adverse impact on the visibility or obstruction of views from the trail. Additionally, should the subject properties fall within an HMA, the revisions would have no impact on the visibility or obstruction of views of the trails, as it would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines in providing screening from trails.⁴⁷

The proposed program would result in the improvement of the views of the trails system, as it would improve the visual quality of existing industrial, commercial, and other land uses. These revisions would require waste, compost, and recyclable materials to be stored in receptacles, which would be located in the one comprehensive enclosure. Storage areas would have a vertical dimension of 8 feet; however, when located outside of a building, storage areas would be located in the rear portion of the lot. Additionally, recycling and solid waste storage areas would be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition. Waste receptacles and enclosures would improve the waste management of industrial, commercial, and other facilities so that waste is more organized and out of view. These development standards and measures would improve the visual quality of the industrial, commercial, and other facilities along any hillside regional trails system. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to visibility from or obstructing views from a regional riding, hiking, or multi-use trail. These existing uses are subject to the current development standards within of the zones that they reside in. The revisions would add additional requirement such as enclosure wall height with roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, distance requirements from adjoining doorways or windows, and clearances and circulation standards. The existing uses are subject to the current development standards as required per zone and the new requirements would only apply to new development as well as expansion of existing development in addition to the current standards.

Any new development would be subject to development requirement of HMAs. These revisions contain HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope, as well as significant ridgelines in areas such as Castaic.⁴⁸ The proposed program would have no impact on the visibility or obstruction of views from these hillside regional trail systems as it would not be visible due to intervening topography, vegetation, urban development, and the scale and height of the proposed facilities from a distance. Furthermore, the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines, in particular with landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting to provide further screening of the proposed program.⁴⁹ In regard to national or county-wide trails, subject properties for the proposed Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions including supermarkets are directly adjacent to a national scenic trail (PCT) and existing or proposed county trails as identified in the USFS, the County General Plan 2035, or the Trails LA County Website.^{50,51,52} Despite its location next to national or county trails, these revisions would not have a significant adverse impact to visibility from or obstruction from a trail. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions to the Ordinance pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development and containment of onsite storage as a primary use to an existing collection facility in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment (Chapter 22.140.660). The revisions apply to Commercial Zones (C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU), Mixed Used Zones (MXD, MXD-RU) and Industrial Zones.

Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁴⁷ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁴⁸ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

⁴⁹ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁵⁰ United States Department of Agriculture: Forest Service. Accessed May 21, 2020. Pacific Crest Trail. Available at: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/pct/>

⁵¹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. March 2017. Figure 9.7: Scenic Highways. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

⁵² County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Accessed May 20, 2020. Trails LA County. <https://trails.lacounty.gov/AboutUs>

The construction of an onsite storage enclosure would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that the view from a national or county trail would be impacted. The storage would be required to have view-obstructing fence or wall enclosures which the height of the stored items could not exceed and thereby would not damage visibility or visual value of a trail system. The development standards for storage enclosures within a recycling and solid waste facility, located outside of a building, shall be at least 8 feet tall and placed in the rear portion of the lot or adjacent to an alley, where applicable. The storage enclosure shall not obstruct or encroach into parking spaces, landscape areas, pedestrian or vehicular circulation, or other areas per County Fire and Building codes and in adherence with the HMA ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines. Municipal solid waste, recyclables, and compostable material containers would be required to be located in the same enclosure thereby eliminating the need for multiple enclosures, unless allowed per code under extraordinary circumstances. The recyclable materials would be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal, and the containers would be maintained in a clean and litter-free condition with no structural damage, holes, visible rust, or graffiti. The storage areas would be required to be accessible to residents, employees, and haulers at all times. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in a substantial change, in addition to the development standards which require them to be kept in good condition and in nonvisible locations. As such, the addition of Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in an adverse impact such that the visibility or obstruction from an adjacent national or county trail would be impacted. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts. No further analysis is warranted.

c) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

Existing Conditions

There are four scenic highways in the County of Los Angeles. The Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County General Plan 2035, which was adopted in 2015, identifies four state scenic highways (Table 2.1-1).⁵³ However, only two are state designated, and both were designated by Caltrans. The two state scenic highways include the Angeles Crest Highway and the Topanga Canyon Boulevard (see Table 2.1-1).⁵⁴ These scenic highways travel through both incorporated cities and unincorporated areas of the County, including within the vicinity of areas subject to the Ordinance.

Upon review of the County's General Plan and the proposed program, the parcels that would be subject to the Green Zone Districts and Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions are located outside the HMA (Figure 2.1-2).⁵⁵ The parcels that would be subject to the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions within the HMAs are located in the Whittier Hills and north of the City of Santa Clarita. Based on the *Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map* in the County General Plan, no County designated significant ridgelines are located within the Green Zone Districts, but the Green Zone Districts are within HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope (Figure 2.1-2).⁵⁶

Threshold of Significance

A substantial adverse effect on scenic resources within a state designated scenic highway would normally occur as a result of removing the resources that define the view from the scenic highway such as trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings.

⁵³ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element (Part VII), Scenic Resources, of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁵⁴ California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Accessed May 20, 2020. Scenic Highways Webpage. Available at: <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways>

⁵⁵ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

⁵⁶ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

Impact Analysis

The potential for impacts to aesthetics has been evaluated in relation to the five elements of the Green Zones Program and the areas within the unincorporated areas of the County that are subject to revisions in development standards resulting from the proposed program (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the potential for the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards to result in the removal trees, rocks, or historic buildings that comprise the defining features for which either of two State scenic highways were designated.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to a scenic resources within designated scenic highways because they would not alter the quality of the existing development standard within a state scenic highway corridor nor would it alter the design review process for consistency with the scenic integrity of development within scenic highway corridors, including any new signs, historic building or tree removal, or landscape barriers. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and limited parking, signage, tree planning and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts and to future entitlements subject to CUP, for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within the 3-10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. There are no Green Zone Districts within 1 mile of a scenic highway, as there are no eligible or officially designated state scenic highways traversing within or adjacent to the proposed Green Zone Districts. The Green Zone Districts would not alter the visual quality or character or scenic integrity because the proposed improvements are located a distance of at least 14 miles away from the nearest designated scenic highway. As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses (Chapter 22.84). These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new development standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities such that they would be visible from a scenic highway corridor. These measures would avoid rather than create visual blight from scenic resources, scenic highways, or historic parkways due to distance, intervening urban development, vegetation, and topography.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to a scenic resources within a state scenic highway located within HMAs. None of the Green Zone Districts are located within the areas designated at HMAs within the County General Plan. The proposed program would have no impact on the quality of these hillsides as a scenic resource, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines.⁵⁷ Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts

⁵⁷ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to a scenic resources. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to aesthetics in relation to substantial damage to scenic resources within a state scenic highway. Currently the zoning and land use designations defined as sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing land use designation have development standards related to the land use designation and zoning; however, the Ordinance expands those requirement to include new development where properties are adjacent, or adjoining to industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses requiring the use of solid wall screening expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, standards for window, placement of balconies, and air filtration devices, (see Table 1.IV-2). There are no areas with the potential for New Sensitive Uses within 0.5 mile of a scenic highway, as there are no eligible or officially designated state scenic highways traversing within or adjacent to the proposed New Sensitive Uses near industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses.

As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The proposed New Sensitive Uses would have no impact on the quality of these hillsides as a scenic resource, as the development standards for New Sensitive Uses within the HMAs would be required to comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines, in particular landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting.⁵⁸ The use of air filtration systems would not result in visual blight, as the County requires that such system be screened from view from the public right of way and from the ground level of adjacent properties. Per Green Zones Ordinance and in conjunction with Public Works Building and Safety Division and the California Air Resource Board, air filtration systems shall be placed inside a building, residential or other rooms, intended for human occupancy which makes them non-visible from the public right of way. Air filtration systems placed outdoors, require setbacks, screen walls, fencing and/or landscaping that provide screening of the systems from the public right of way.⁵⁹

In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would be visible from scenic vista points and scenic corridors. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not be a visible difference in the view from any scenic highways or historic parkways due to distance, intervening urban development, vegetation, and topography. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses near industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to scenic resources. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to substantial damage to scenic resources within a state scenic highway. These revisions affect parcels located within HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus

⁵⁸ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁵⁹County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.130.030 – Development Standards for Sensitive Uses. Accessed 31 March 2020.

slope, as well as key ridgelines in areas such as Puente Hills, Castaic, the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Angeles National Forest.⁶⁰ The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The project would allow for new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with state requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for future entitlements would be subject to CUP, for the proposed revisions, that include construction improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement features are already subject to current development standards as identified in the project description (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit all these uses from HMAs such as automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant in relation to scenic resources.

The proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would screen from view incompatible land uses. The revisions would require waste, compost, and recyclable materials to be stored in receptacles, which would be located in the same enclosure. Storage areas would have a vertical dimension of 8 feet; however, when located outside of a building, storage areas would be located in the rear portion of the lot. Additionally, recycling and solid waste storage areas including Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition. Waste receptacles and enclosures would improve the waste management of industrial, commercial, and other facilities so that waste is more organized and out of view. The proposed revisions pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection centers as an accessory use to an existing supermarket in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment (Chapter 22.140.660). The revisions apply to Commercial Zones (C-1, C-2, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU), Mixed Used Zones (MXD, MXD-RU) and Industrial Zones.

The revisions would not have a significant adverse impact on the state scenic highway corridor. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers, per development improvement regulations ensures that enclosed rooms or storage areas are provided to store, collect, and load waste, recyclable materials, and organic materials generated by the uses served and that the area is safely accessible by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial, commercial, and other uses such that a view from a state scenic highway would be impacted.

Currently developed Supermarkets in urbanized locations would be permitted in areas of the County where permitting is already required. The County regulates these facilities based on CalRecycle standards.⁶¹ These Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M as well as all industrial zones must comply with CalRecycle requirements. The County regulates these facilities based on CalRecycle standards.⁶² These uses must comply with existing development standards including property line and residential use setback standards; pedestrian or vehicular access and circulation standards, parking standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, enclosure standards including solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, and building height and screening standards. The CalRecycle requirements are used to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow these uses in the C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, and MXD-RU designated zones.

The project already complies with CalRecycle requirement within HMAs such as automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities. In addition, development standards already require that recycling collection centers as an accessory to supermarkets be kept in good condition and would not result in an adverse impact such that the visual quality of a corridor viewshed from an adjacent

⁶⁰ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

⁶¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. November 3, 2008. Memorandum: Subdivision & Zoning Ordinance Standards for Accessory Recycling Collection Centers.

⁶² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. November 3, 2008. Memorandum: Subdivision & Zoning Ordinance Standards for Accessory Recycling Collection Centers.

scenic highway would be impacted. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant impacts as it pertains to scenic resources.

The proposed revisions would result in the improvement of the views of the scenic resources along a state scenic highway, as it would improve the visual quality of existing industrial, commercial, and other land uses. These revisions would require waste, compost, and recyclable to be stored in receptacles, which would be located in the same enclosure. Storage areas would have a vertical dimension of 8 feet; however, when located outside of a building, storage areas would be located in the rear portion of the lot. Additionally, recycling and solid waste storage areas would be maintained in a clean, leak-proof, litter-free condition. Waste receptacles and enclosures would improve the waste management of industrial, commercial, and other facilities so that waste is more organized and out of view. These development standards and measures would improve the visual quality of the industrial, commercial, and other facilities along a state scenic highway. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to scenic resources within a scenic highway corridor. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to substantial damage to scenic resources within a state scenic highway. These existing uses are subject to the current development standards within of the zones that they reside in. The revisions would add additional requirement such as enclosure wall height with roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, distance requirements from adjoining doorways or windows, and clearances and circulation standards. The existing uses are subject to the current development standards as required per zone and the new requirements would only apply to new development as well as expansion of existing development in addition to the current standards.

The revisions would not have a significant adverse impact to scenic resources within a scenic highway corridor. The revisions pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development and containment of onsite storage as a primary use to an existing collection facility in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment (Chapter 22.140.660). The revisions apply to Commercial Zones (C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU), Mixed Used Zones (MXD, MXD-RU) and Industrial Zones.

The construction of an onsite storage enclosure would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that scenic resources within a state scenic highway would be impacted. The storage would be required to have view-obstructing fence or wall enclosures which the height of the stored items could not exceed and thereby would not damage scenic resources. The development standards for storage enclosures within a recycling and solid waste facility, located outside of a building, would be required to be at least 8 feet tall and placed in the rear portion of the lot or adjacent to an alley, where applicable, and not obstruct or encroach into parking spaces, landscape areas, pedestrian or vehicular circulation, or other areas per County Fire and Building codes. Municipal solid waste, recyclables, and compostable material containers would be required to be located in the same enclosure thereby eliminating the need for multiple enclosures, unless allowed per code under extraordinary circumstances. The recyclable materials would be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal, and the containers would be maintained in good condition with no structural damage, holes, visible rust, or graffiti. The storage areas shall be accessible to residents, employees, and haulers at all times. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in a substantial change, in addition to the development standards which require them to be kept in good condition and in non-visible locations. As such, the addition of Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in an adverse impact such that visual resources within a state scenic highway corridor would be impacted. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts. No further analysis is warranted.

- d) **Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings because of height, bulk, pattern, scale, character, or other features and/or conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point)**

Existing Conditions

The proposed program would apply to unincorporated areas of the generally urbanized area of Los Angeles County, including unincorporated communities for which zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality (such as Community Standards Districts) have been established. The proposed program would not conflict with zoning or regulations governing scenic quality. The Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County General Plan 2035 addresses the preservation of valuable designated scenic areas, vistas, and roadways through the County Scenic Highway Plan, and recognizes that the coastline, mountain vistas, and other scenic features of the region are a significant resource.⁶³ The County has the goal of protecting these visual and scenic resources with ten policies that fall under the goal. The Ordinance would not conflict with any of these policies. The County General Plan 2035 also designates HMAs and Ridgeline Management Areas, and they are protected by the HMA Ordinance, which was adopted as a component of the County General Plan 2035 and requires development in HMAs to comply with Hillside Design Guidelines.⁶⁴

The proposed ordinance applies to urbanized areas within the unincorporated County of Los Angeles. Should the proposed developments occur within an area of scenic quality, the development would be minimal additions to existing industrial, commercial, and other land uses, and would not result in a substantial change. Additionally, should the proposed program fall within an HMA, it would have no impact on the quality of these hillsides as a scenic resource, as it would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines.⁶⁵ Therefore, the proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality in an urbanized area.

Thresholds of Significance

A substantial adverse effect on the visual character or quality of public views would normally occur as a result of a physical change in the environment that results in visual blight, as defined in the significance threshold for aesthetics questions A. The potential for impacts to aesthetics has been evaluated in relation to the five elements of the Green Zones Program and the areas within the unincorporated areas that are subject to revisions in development standards resulting from the green zones program (see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The qualitative and quantitative analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment that might be visible from scenic vista include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Impact Analysis

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties

⁶³ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Scenic Resources. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan.pdf

⁶⁴ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁶⁵ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to the substantial degradation of the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and limited parking, signage, tree planning and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts and to future entitlements subject to CUP, for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within the 3-10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The Green Zone Districts adjacent to industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses as part of the Ordinance are specifically industrial, recycling, and vehicle-related uses in close proximity to sensitive uses; a range of land uses where individuals most susceptible environmental impacts are most likely to spend time, including dwelling units, schools, parks, nursing homes, and hospitals.

The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing specific regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses (Chapter 22.84). These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new development standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities. The proposed program would change the existing visual character of the site through development standards for industrial uses; however, these changes would improve the quality of public views of the site and its surroundings.

Certain development standards for uses subject to Chapter 22.84 would include construction requirements which would reduce the impacts of the changes to visual character through meeting minimum standards, such as for solid walls and landscaping:

- Solid Walls: Construction requirements for solid walls along the street frontage or any other lot lines adjoining a lot containing sensitive uses would include a uniform height of 8–12 feet, minimum 6-inch thickness, neutral color, workmanlike construction manner, and no fence or wire. Additionally, any materials, vehicles, or equipment that are stored outdoors would not exceed the height of the surrounding wall, and they would be set back at least 10 feet from the wall. Thus, solid walls would be constructed to protect the public view from the sight of industrial uses and would be designed to be uniform and neutral, thereby improving the visual quality of the site.
- Landscaping: Landscaping on street frontage in front of solid walls would include planting one 15-gallon tree for every 50 square feet of landscaped area, planted equally and spaced, with other landscaping in between. Landscaping would be maintained and replaced as necessary and would be planted such that it would not cause root damage to nearby sidewalks and public infrastructure, thereby improving the public views of an industrial site.

Other development standards relevant to aesthetics include the following:

- Full building enclosures would be required for hazardous material facilities, manufacturing or repair facilities, or recycling processing facilities. This would improve the visual quality of site by containing visually degrading industrial uses into a completely enclosed building.

- Trash receptacles and storage areas for waste would meet requirements in Chapter 22.12.128 (please see *Recycling and Waste Management Revisions*).
- Driveway, on-site vehicular circulation, and loading and unloading would be located in the rear or side of structures, or as furthest from the sensitive use as feasible, which would protect public views from constant view of industrial vehicle equipment and loading or unloading.
- Perimeter identification signs would be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible from the public right-of-way and for pedestrians. It would be no higher than eight feet from the ground measured vertically from the base of the sign with a minimum sign area of 4 square feet and a maximum of 9 square feet. The purpose of this sign would be to display the business name, hours of operation, telephone number, and emergency contact information related to the operation of the facility, and it would not result in a substantial change in visual character.

Additionally, for new development or proposed additions to existing uses, new building setback and building height requirements would be implemented. These would not result in change to existing industrial uses, and new projects would be required to assess their own impacts to aesthetics in relation to CEQA.

Thus, the new development standards for Green Zone Districts near industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in changes to visual character and public views of industrial sites; however, these changes would improve the visual quality of the sites through development standards that mitigate impacts of existing visually degrading uses. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to the substantial degradation of the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to the substantial degradation of the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. Currently the zoning and land use designations defined as sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing land use designation have development standards related to the land use designation and zoning; however, the Ordinance expands those requirement to include new development where properties are adjacent, or adjoining to industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses requiring the use of solid wall screening expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, standards for window, placement of balconies, and air filtration devices, (see Table 1.IV-2). The New Sensitive Uses near industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses as part of the Ordinance is specifically industrial, recycling, and vehicle-related uses in close proximity to sensitive uses; a range of land uses where individuals most susceptible environmental impacts are most likely to spend time, including dwelling units, schools, parks, nursing homes, and hospitals.

As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

Certain development standards for uses subject to Chapter 22.84 would include construction requirements which would reduce the impacts of the changes to visual character through meeting minimum standards, such as for solid walls and landscaping:

- Setbacks and Landscaping: In addition to Tree Planting Requirements (Chapter 22.126) a landscaped setback of a minimum 15 feet in depth and a minimum 3 feet in height, and shall be provided along the adjoining property lines or street frontage that directly faces any portion of an existing industrial, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related use; All landscaping shall be drought-tolerant and include a mix of shrubs, turf, trees, or vertical landscaping; The landscaping shall be maintained in a healthy condition, with regular watering, pruning, weeding, fertilizing, litter removal, and replacement of plants when necessary.
- Solid Walls: Solid walls shall be provided along the property lines or along required landscaping adjoining the applicable non-sensitive uses (industrial, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses, except for sales and rental) and shall have a uniform height of at least eight feet.
- Open Space: Any common open space shall be buffered from the adjacent facilities by a building, structure(s), or landscaping of a minimum of three feet in height. The landscaped buffer shall be a minimum of three feet in depth on the premise.

Other development standards relevant to aesthetics include the following:

- All windows in any buildings shall be double-glazed.
- Balconies shall be prohibited on the side of a building that faces an adjoining lot containing an existing industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses, except for vehicle sales and rentals.
- Air filtration systems shall be provided in residential units and other rooms that are intended for human occupancy, as by Public Works Building and Safety Division and the California Air Resources Board.

Additionally, for new development or proposed additions to existing uses, new landscape, walls and open space setbacks and height requirements would be implemented. These would not result in change to existing industrial uses, and new projects would be required to assess their own impacts to aesthetics in relation to CEQA.

Thus, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in changes to visual character and public views of industrial sites; however, these changes would improve the visual quality of the sites through development standards that mitigate impacts of existing visually degrading uses. Therefore, the New Sensitive Uses near industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to the substantial degradation of the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to the substantial degradation of the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The project would allow for new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with state requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for future entitlements would be subject to a CUP, for the proposed revisions, that include construction improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement features are already subject to current development standards as identified in the project description (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit all these uses from HMAs such as automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant in relation to visual character.

The proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would screen from view incompatible land uses. The revisions would require waste, compost, and recyclable materials to be stored in receptacles, which would be located in the same enclosure. Storage areas would have a vertical dimension of 8 feet; however, when located outside of a building, storage areas would be located in the rear portion of the lot. Additionally, recycling and solid waste storage areas including Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition.

Waste receptacles and enclosures would improve the waste management of industrial, commercial, and other facilities so that waste is more organized and out of view. The proposed revisions pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection centers as an accessory use to an existing supermarket in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment (Chapter 22.140.660). The revisions apply to Commercial Zones (C-1, C-2, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU), Mixed Used Zones (MXD, MXD-RU) and Industrial Zones. Waste storage areas would not degrade the visual character of the project area, as development improvement requirements would include view-obstructing materials. The proposed program would change the existing visual character of the site through development standards for commercial and industrial uses; however, these changes would improve the quality of public views of the site and its surroundings.

In regard to visual character, parcels that are subject to proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, include locations that are directly adjacent to three of the four state scenic highways, designated in the Conservation and Natural Resources of the County of Los Angeles General Plan: Angeles Crest Highway, Mulholland Highway, and Malibu Canyon-Las Virgenes Highway.⁶⁶ Despite the location of subject parcels in relation to scenic highways, parcels subject to the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, would not have a significant adverse impact on scenic vistas because they would not block views of resources for which the scenic highways were designated. Rather than blocking views, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would ensure that materials and equipment staged within such centers would be screened from view. The design review process utilized by the County, requires that the developer demonstrate consistency with the integrity of scenic highway corridors, including any new signs, historic building or tree removal, or landscape barriers.

The project may change the public view of the existing uses; however, these waste receptacles and enclosures would improve the waste management of industrial, commercial, and other facilities so that waste is more organized and out of view. Enclosures would be located in the rear of the lot and designed in a uniform and neutral manner that would not degrade the visual quality. The project already complies with CalRecycle requirement within HMAs such as automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities. In addition, development standards already require that recycling collection centers as an accessory to supermarkets be kept in good condition and would not result in an adverse impact such that the visual quality of a corridor viewshed from an adjacent scenic highway would be impacted. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant impacts as it pertains to visual character. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management revisions including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to the substantial degradation of the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to the substantial degradation of the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. These existing uses are subject to the current development standards within of the zones that they reside in. The revisions would add additional requirement such as enclosure wall height with roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, distance requirements from adjoining doorways or windows, and clearances and circulation standards. The existing uses are subject to the current development standards as required per zone and the new requirements would only apply to new development as well as expansion of existing development in addition to the current standards.

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions to the Ordinance pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development and containment of onsite storage as a primary use to an existing collection facility in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment (Chapter 22.140.660). These revisions apply to existing Recycling and Solid Waste Centers in Commercial Zones (C-1, C-2, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU), Mixed Use Zones (MXD, MXD-RU) and Industrial Zones.

The construction of an onsite storage enclosures would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that the visual character of the existing site or the surrounding area would be impacted. The storage would be required to have fence

⁶⁶ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

or wall enclosures for screening the stored items which the height of the stored items could not exceed and thereby would not damage the visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. The development standards for storage enclosures within a recycling and solid waste facility, located outside of a building, would be required to be at least 8 feet tall and placed in the rear portion of the lot or adjacent to an alley, where applicable, and not obstruct or encroach into parking spaces, landscape areas, pedestrian or vehicular circulation, or other areas per County Fire and Building codes. Municipal solid waste, recyclables, and compostable material containers would be required to be located in the same enclosure thereby eliminating the need for multiple enclosures, unless allowed per code under extraordinary circumstances. The recyclable materials would be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal, and the containers would be maintained in good condition with no structural damage, holes, visible rust, or graffiti. The storage areas shall be accessible to residents, employees, and haulers at all times. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in a substantial change, in addition to the development standards which require them to be kept in good condition and in non-visible locations. As such, the addition of Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in an adverse impact such that the visual quality, visual character or integrity of the area and its surroundings within the proposed revisions would be impacted. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to the substantial degradation of the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. No further analysis is warranted.

Therefore, the proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics related to the substantial degradation of the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings, or conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality. No further analysis is warranted.

e) Create a new source of substantial shadows, light, or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Existing Conditions

The Ordinance applies to the entire County, and, given its large regional extent, cannot be described by one characterization of nighttime light levels. Urban areas of Los Angeles County can be very high whereas rural areas can be very low, and the unincorporated areas subject to the Ordinance include both (Figure 2.1-4, *Existing Nighttime Light Levels*). The proposed program would be expected to result in impacts if it introduced substantial light or glare to areas with low existing light levels.

The Conservation and Natural Resources Element and the Parks and Recreation Element of the County General Plan 2035 identifies criteria regarding light trespass and light pollution as it pertains to Dark Skies, Policy C/NR 13.3, the Landscape and Lighting Assessment Districts (LLADs), and the Rural Outdoor Lighting Districts Ordinance in relation to safety and security lighting regarding improvements.⁶⁷ The Ordinance would not conflict with any of these policies. The County General Plan 2035 also designates HMAs and Ridgeline Management Areas, and they are protected by the HMA Ordinance, which was adopted as a component of the County General Plan 2035 and requires development in HMAs to comply with Hillside Design Guidelines.⁶⁸

⁶⁷ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element (Part VII), Scenic Resources, of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁶⁸ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

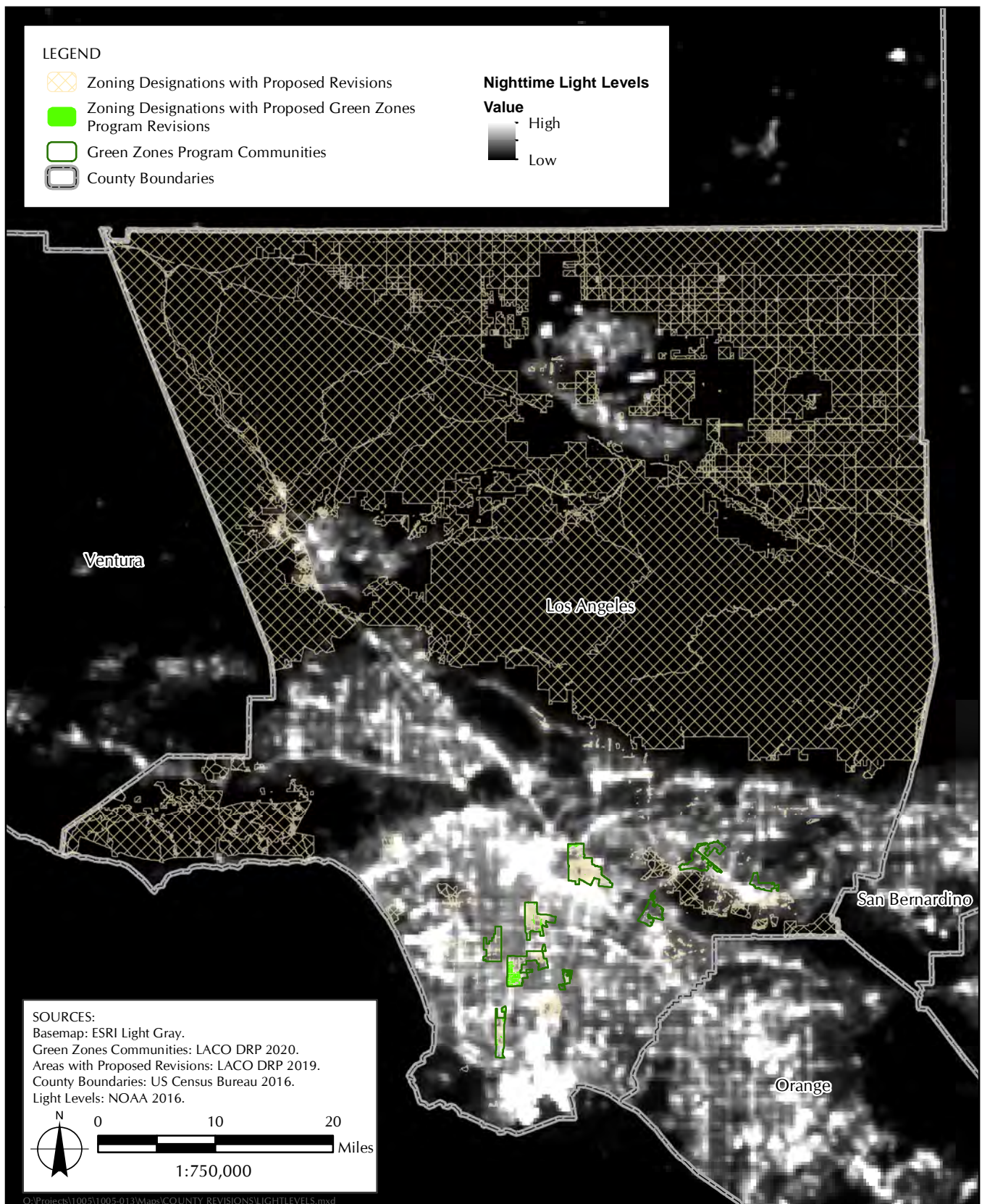


FIGURE 2.1-4
Existing Nighttime Light Levels

The lighting requirements per HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines identifies the use of outdoor lighting to illuminate signage that includes hooded fixtures with a downward projection for minimizing light trespass.^{69, 70} In addition, Title 22 identifies that adequate outdoor lighting should be provided for safety and security, so as to shield the light to be directed inward to the facility, yard and equipment and away from lots with sensitive uses which would not result in substantial light or glare during the daytime.⁷¹ Furthermore, per Title 22, in the case that the facility is located within a Rural Outdoor Lighting District (Chapter 22.80), subsection standards H.4 (Fences, Walls and Landscaping), H.7.b and c (Storage of Collected Materials), and H.13 (Accessory Structures and Utilities) regarding lighting shall apply.⁷² These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new development standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities.

Thresholds of Significance

A substantial adverse effect that would occur as a result of a physical change in the environment in relation to new sources of shadows, light or glare consists of those that would adversely affect day or nighttime views at the nearest public right of way or adjacent land use. Adverse effects normally occur when new buildings are constructed that cast shadows on adjacent land uses. Adverse effects from light normally occur when security lighting or building lights spills over into adjacent land uses.

Luminance is the only basic lighting parameter that is perceived by the eye. It describes on the one hand a light source's impression of brightness, and on the other, a surface, and therefore depends to a large extent on the degree of reflection (color and surface).⁷³ Albedo is the amount of sunlight (solar radiation) that is reflected by a surface, and is usually expressed as a percentage or a decimal value. The light that hits the surface is either reflected or absorbed.^{74,75} A low albedo means a surface reflects a small amount of the radiation and absorbs the rest, whereas a high albedo means a surface reflects most of the light that hits it. Generally, dark surfaces have a low albedo and light surfaces have a high albedo. For instance, fresh snow reflects up to 95 percent of the incoming radiation resulting in a high albedo surface. By contrast, water reflects about 10 percent of the incoming radiation, resulting in a low albedo of surface. Since 30 percent of the sun's energy is reflected by the entire earth, the earth has an average albedo of 30 percent.^{76,77} Reflective surfaces can also refer to human made structures such as buildings, glass, concrete surfacing or walls, asphalt, wood structures, and vegetation cover, to name a few (Table 2.1-2, *Materials – Light-Reflecting Factors*). Furthermore, albedo is determined by more than just the composition of soil; it is impacted by soil moisture, type of vegetation, and levels of urbanization. Different surfaces on the earth have different albedos, and those albedos vary with time. Changes in albedo occur as the amount of cloud cover changes such as atmospheric composition like optical properties of haze particles that create differences in the albedo of a surface where optimal reflective conditions of sunlight can be under cloud-free conditions.^{78, 79}

⁶⁹ County of Los Angeles. Adopted 6 October 2016. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning – Hillside Management Areas, Chapter 22.56.217 – Section VI: Sensitive Hillside Design Features. Accessed 31 March 2020.

⁷⁰ County of Los Angeles. Hillside Design Guidelines. Accessed 31 March 2020.

⁷¹ County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.140.430 – Outdoor Storage. Accessed 31 March 2020.

⁷² County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.140.430 – Outdoor Storage. Accessed 31 March 2020.

⁷³ The Engineering Toolbox. Accessed on May 24, 2020. Illuminance: Recommended Light Levels. Available at: https://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/light-level-rooms-d_708.html

⁷⁴ University of Calgary – Energy Education. Accessed on May 24, 2020. Albedo. Available at: <https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Albedo>

⁷⁵ North Carolina Climate Office. Accessed May 24, 2020. Albedo. Available at: <https://climate.ncsu.edu/edu/Albedo>

⁷⁶ University of Calgary – Energy Education. Accessed on May 24, 2020. Albedo. Available at: <https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Albedo>

⁷⁷ North Carolina Climate Office. Accessed May 24, 2020. Albedo. Available at: <https://climate.ncsu.edu/edu/Albedo>

⁷⁸ North Carolina Climate Office. Accessed May 24, 2020. Albedo. Available at: <https://climate.ncsu.edu/edu/Albedo>

⁷⁹ Coakley, J.A. 2003. Reflectance and Albedo, Surface. Available at: http://curry.eas.gatech.edu/Courses/6140/ency/Chapter9/Ency_Atmos/Reflectance_Albedo_Surface.pdf

TABLE 2.1-2
MATERIALS – LIGHT-REFLECTING FACTORS

Material	Albedo (%)
Asphalt, new	5–10
Asphalt, weathered or oxidized	10–15
Aluminum coatings, matt	55–56
Aluminum, anodized, matt	80–85
Aluminum, matt	55–75
Aluminum, polished	65–75
Aluminum, pure, highly polished	80–87
Brick, red	10–15
Chrome, polished	60–70
Concrete, rough	20–30
Copper, highly polished	70–75
Granite	20–25
Lacquer, pure white	80–85
Limestone	35–55
Marble, polished	30–70
Nickel, highly polished	50–60
Oak, light polished	25–35
Paint, brown	20–30
Paint, dark blue	15–20
Paint, dark green	15–20
Paint, dark red	15–20
Paint, light green	45–55
Paint, light yellow	60–70
Paint, medium grey	25–35
Paint, white	75–85
Paper, white	70–80
Plaster, dark	15–25
Plaster, light	40–45
Plywood, rough	25–40
Sandstone	20–40
Silver, highly polished	90–92
Silvered mirror, behind glass	80–88
Stainless steel	50
Vitreous Enamel, white	65–75

SOURCE: The Engineering Toolbox. Accessed on May 24, 2020. Illuminance: Recommended Light Levels. Available at: https://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/light-level-rooms-d_708.html

Glare: Perceived glare is the unwanted and potentially objectionable sensation as observed by a person looking directly into the light source (e.g., the sun, the sun’s reflection, automobile headlights, or other light fixtures). Reflective surfaces on existing buildings, car windshields, etc., can expose people and property to varying levels of glare. Glare may come directly from a light source or be reflected. There are four types of glare: Distracting glare, discomforting glare, disabling glare, and blinding glare. This results in some of the light being reflected off the surface, or internally reflecting within a spectacle lens.

Shadow Sensitive Uses: Shadow sensitive uses are land uses that are considered sensitive to the effects of new light-blocking structures casting shadows because sunlight is important to the function, physical comfort, or commerce of the land use. Facilities and operations that are considered sensitive to the effects of shadows include: routinely useable outdoor spaces associated with residential, recreational, or institutional (e.g., schools, convalescent homes) land uses; commercial uses such as pedestrian-oriented outdoor spaces or restaurants with outdoor eating areas; nurseries; and existing solar collectors.⁸⁰

⁸⁰ City of Los Angeles. 2006. *LA CEQA Thresholds Guide*. Chapter A, Aesthetics and Visual Resources. Available at: <http://environmentla.com/programs/Thresholds/A-Aesthetics%20and%20Visual%20Resources.pdf>

The potential for impacts to aesthetics has been evaluated in relation to the five elements of the Green Zones Program and the areas within the unincorporated areas that are subject to revisions in development standards resulting from the green zones program (see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The qualitative and quantitative analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment that might be visible from scenic vista include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (Table 1.IV-2).

The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. The five elements would result in different levels of incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new development standards, recycling and solid waste uses, and zoning requirements for industrial uses, vehicle-related uses, and recycling and solid waste uses that may disproportionately affect communities surrounding these land uses. These changes would involve the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). These incremental changes within subject properties would not be substantial enough to create a new source of substantial shadows, light, or glare because they would require minor modifications to existing development standards for specific industrial land uses such as fencing, walls, landscape buffers, paving, lighting and signage, building height and screening, and open space standards. The relative impact levels of each element of the proposed program on new sources of substantial shadows, light, or glare is discussed below.

Impact Analysis

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to the creation of a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the proposed program area. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and limited parking, signage, tree planning and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts and to future entitlements subject to CUP, for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within the 3-10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The Green Zone Districts would be located in the urbanized Los Angeles area of the County where they experience medium to high nighttime light levels, and Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) of the Ordinance contains no provisions for lighting in its development standards for industrial uses. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing

sensitive uses on other properties would create no new source of light that would affect daytime or nighttime views, and there would be less than significant impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to aesthetics in relation to the creation of a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the proposed program area. Currently the zoning and land use designations defined as sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing land use designation have development standards related to the land use designation and zoning; however, the Ordinance expands those requirement to include new development where properties are adjacent, or adjoining to industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses requiring the use of solid wall screening expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, standards for window, placement of balconies, and air filtration devices, (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would experience medium to high nighttime light levels, and Title 22 of the Ordinance indicates that adequate outdoor lighting should be provided for safety and security but that the light should be shielded to be directed inward to the facility, yard and equipment and away from lots with sensitive uses which would not result in substantial light or glare during the daytime.⁸¹ In addition, vegetation and concrete materials such as walls and surfacing have a low reflectivity factor or albedo of approximately 20–30 percent. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the proposed program area due to existing urban development, topography, vegetation and other existing factors.

The proposed New Sensitive Uses would have no impact on the quality and quantity of these hillsides regarding light trespass and light pollution, as the development standards for New Sensitive Uses within the HMAs would be required to comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines, in particular landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting.⁸² The use of lighting would not result in light trespass and light pollution, as the County requires that such system be shielded and directed away from sensitive uses and other adjacent properties. Per Title 22 Ordinance and in conjunction with the Dark Skies, Policy C/NR 13.3, and the Landscape and Lighting Assessment Districts (LLADs), outdoor signage lighting should include hooded fixture with downward projection for minimizing light trespass.^{83,84} In addition, other outdoor lighting should be provided for safety and security, but should shield the light to be directed inward to the facility, yard and equipment and away from lots with sensitive uses with not result in substantial light or glare during the daytime.⁸⁵ In the case that the facility is located within a Rural Outdoor Lighting District (Chapter 22.80), subsection standards H.4 (Fences, Walls and Landscaping), H.7.b and c (Storage of

⁸¹ County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.140.430 – Outdoor Storage. Accessed 31 March 2020.

⁸² Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁸³ County of Los Angeles. Adopted 6 October 2016. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning – Hillside Management Areas, Chapter 22.56.217 – Section VI: Sensitive Hillside Design Features. Accessed 31 March 2020.

⁸⁴ County of Los Angeles. Hillside Design Guidelines. Accessed 31 March 2020.

⁸⁵ County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.140.430 – Outdoor Storage. Accessed 31 March 2020.

Collected Materials), and H.13 (Accessory Structures and Utilities) regarding lighting shall apply.⁸⁶ These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new development standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities. Furthermore, require setbacks, screen walls, fencing and/or landscaping that provide screening of the systems will not have light trespass and light pollution during nighttime and shield or reduce light or glare during daytime due to the low reflective or albedo factor of the materials. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would create no new source of light that would affect daytime or nighttime views, and there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impact to aesthetics in relation to the creation of a new source of substantial shadows, light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The project would allow for new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with state requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for future entitlements would be subject to CUP, for the proposed revisions, that include construction improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement features are already subject to current development standards as identified in the project description (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit all these uses from HMAs such as automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant in relation to a new source of light that would affect daytime or nighttime views.

The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal.^{87,88}

The proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would screen from view incompatible land uses. The revisions would require waste, compost, and recyclable materials to be stored in receptacles, which would be located in the same enclosure. Storage areas would have a vertical dimension of 8 feet; however, when located outside of a building, storage areas would be located in the rear portion of the lot. Additionally, recycling and solid waste storage areas including Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition. Waste receptacles and enclosures would improve the waste management of industrial, commercial, and other facilities so that waste is more organized and out of view. The proposed revisions pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection centers as an accessory use to an existing supermarket in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment (Chapter 22.140.660). The revisions apply to Commercial Zones (C-1, C-2, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU), Mixed Used Zones (MXD, MXD-RU) and Industrial Zones.

⁸⁶ County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.140.430 – Outdoor Storage. Accessed 31 March 2020.

⁸⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. November 3, 2008. Memorandum: Subdivision & Zoning Ordinance Standards for Accessory Recycling Collection Centers.

⁸⁸ Public Draft Green Zones Ordinance (Appendix A to the Initial Study) – Section 7. 22.14.180. R.

Currently developed Supermarkets in urbanized locations would be permitted in areas of the County where permitting is already required. The County regulates these facilities based on CalRecycle standards.⁸⁹ These Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M as well as all industrial zones must comply with CalRecycle requirements. The County regulates these facilities based on CalRecycle standards.⁹⁰ These uses must comply with existing development standards including property line and residential use setback standards; pedestrian or vehicular access and circulation standards, parking standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, enclosure standards including solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, and building height and screening standards. The CalRecycle requirements are used to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow these uses in the C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, and MXD-RU designated zones. These uses will be constructed on existing parking lots and no structures would be built.

The areas subject to these revisions are located in areas with low to high existing nighttime levels. Chapter 22.128 (Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste including Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers) of the Ordinance contains no provisions for lighting in its development standards for waste storage receptacles and enclosures. However, Chapter 22.140.660 (Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers) identifies that adequate outdoor lighting provided for Supermarket Recycling Collection Centers shall be directed into the facility and away from lots with sensitive uses which would not result in substantial light or glare during the daytime.⁹¹ In addition, the Green Zones Program within HMAs would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines, in particular with landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting to provide further screening of the proposed program.⁹² Furthermore, should the subject properties fall within an HMA, the revisions would have no adverse impact on light nighttime light trespass, light pollution or daytime light and glare, as they would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines in providing shielded lighting for nighttime applications and materials with minimal albedo for daytime application along with setbacks and adequate screening.⁹³

The proposed revisions will prohibit all these uses from HMAs. In addition, Supermarket Recycling Accessory Collection Centers will be constructed on existing parking lots and no structures would be built. Therefore, the project would create no new source of light that would affect daytime or nighttime views, and the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to the creation of a new source of substantial shadow, light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views. These existing uses are subject to the current development standards within of the zones that they reside in. The revisions would add additional requirement such as enclosure wall height with roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, distance requirements from adjoining doorways or windows, and clearances and circulation standards. The existing uses are subject to the current development standards as required per zone and the new requirements would only apply to new development as well as expansion of existing development in addition to the current standards.

The areas subject to these revisions are located in areas with low to high existing nighttime levels (primarily low levels in rural areas of the County). Chapter 22.128 (Storage Enclosures Requirements for Recycling and Solid Waste) of the Ordinance contains no provisions for lighting in its development standards for waste storage receptacles and enclosures.

⁸⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. November 3, 2008. Memorandum: Subdivision & Zoning Ordinance Standards for Accessory Recycling Collection Centers.

⁹⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. November 3, 2008. Memorandum: Subdivision & Zoning Ordinance Standards for Accessory Recycling Collection Centers.

⁹¹ County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.140.660 – Outdoor Storage. Accessed 31 March 2020.

⁹² Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁹³ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions per the Ordinance pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development and containment of onsite storage as a primary use to an existing collection facility in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment (Chapter 22.140.670 and 22.140.680). These revisions apply to existing Recycling and Solid Waste Centers in Commercial Zones (C-1, C-2, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU), Mixed Use Zones (MXD, MXD-RU) and Industrial Zones.

The construction of an onsite storage enclosures would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that views of light or glare of the existing site or the surrounding area would be impacted. The storage would be required to have fence or wall enclosures for screening the stored items and located outside of a building, would be required to be at least 8 feet tall and placed in the rear portion of the lot or adjacent to an alley, where applicable, and not obstruct or encroach into parking spaces, landscape areas, pedestrian or vehicular circulation, or other areas per County Fire and Building codes. Municipal solid waste, recyclables, and compostable material containers would be required to be located in the same enclosure thereby eliminating the need for multiple enclosures, unless allowed per code under extraordinary circumstances. The recyclable materials would be deposited and stored in containers that have lids, and the containers would be maintained in good condition with no structural damage, holes, visible rust, or graffiti. The storage areas shall be accessible to residents, employees, and haulers at all times.

Any new development would be subject to development requirement of HMAs The Green Zones Program within HMAs would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines, in particular with landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting to provide further screening of the proposed program.⁹⁴ Furthermore, should the subject properties fall within an HMA, the revisions would have no adverse impact on light nighttime light trespass, light pollution or daytime light and glare, as they would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines in providing shielded lighting for nighttime applications and materials with minimal albedo for daytime application along with setbacks and adequate screening.⁹⁵ These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new development standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities.

The supermarket recycling collection center would be an accessory to existing supermarket which produces light, and it would not result in a substantial change in the existing conditions. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts. No further analysis is warranted.

Therefore, the proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics related to the creation of a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the proposed program area. No further analysis is warranted.

⁹⁴ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁹⁵ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

2.2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to agriculture and forestry resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to the California Department of Conservation (CDC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP),² Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Municipal Code,³ the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035,⁴ Public Resource Codes 12220 and 4526,^{5,6} and Government Code 51104.⁷

Definitions

State CEQA Statutes (§21060.1(a), Public Resources Code [PRC] 21000-21177) define agricultural land to mean “prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, or unique farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) land inventory and monitoring criteria, as modified for California,” and is herein collectively referred to as “Farmland.”

“Forest land” is defined in PRC § 12220 (g) as land that can support 10 percent native tree cover of any species including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one of more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits.⁸

“Timberland” is defined in Public Resources Code § 4526 as land other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the board as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of a commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products.⁹

A “Timberland Production Zone” (TPZ) is defined in Government Code § 51104 (g) as an area which has been zoned pursuant to Section 51112 or 51113 and is devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber, or for growing and harvesting timber and compatible uses.¹⁰

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, 2004. Important Farmland in California, 2002. Sacramento, CA.

³ Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning. Accessed 03 March 2020. https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO

⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Adopted 6 October 2015. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁵ California Public Resources Code, Division 10.5 California Forest Legacy Program Act of 2007 [21200-12276], Chapter 1. General provisions [12200-12231], Article 3. Definitions § 12220 (g). Effective January 2008. Accessed 23 September 2019. <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>.

⁶ California Public Resources Code, Division 4. Forests, Forestry and Range and Forage Lands [4001-4958], Chapter 8. Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 [4511-4630.2], Article 2. Definitions [4521-4529.5], § 4526. Effective January 2008. Accessed 23 September 2019. Available at <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>.

⁷ California Government Code, Title 5. Local Agencies [50001-57550], Chapter 6.7. Timberland [51100-51155], Article 1. General Provisions [51100-51104], § 51104 (g). Accessed 23 September 2019. <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>.

⁸ California Public Resources Code, Division 10.5 California Forest Legacy Program Act of 2007 [21200-12276], Chapter 1. General provisions [12200-12231], Article 3. Definitions § 12220 (g). Effective January 2008. Accessed 23 September 2019. Available at <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>.

⁹ California Public Resources Code, Division 4. Forests, Forestry and Range and Forage Lands [4001-4958], Chapter 8. Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 [4511-4630.2], Article 2. Definitions [4521-4529.5], § 4526. Effective January 2008. Accessed 23 September 2019. Available at <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>.

¹⁰ California Government Code, Title 5. Local Agencies [50001-57550], Chapter 6.7. Timberland [51100-51155], Article 1. General Provisions [51100-51104], § 51104 (g). Accessed 23 September 2019. Available at <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>.

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Resource Area, or with a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code § 12220 (g)), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code § 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined in Government Code § 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Analysis

- a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

Existing Conditions

The FMMP allows use of the California Important Farmland Finder, which provides an inventory of agricultural land resources using the most recent maps and data. Based on a comparison of maps prepared by the FMMP and the parcels subject to the Ordinance, the Ordinance would include parcels that have been categorized as Prime Farmland,

Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Statewide Importance.¹¹ There are approximately 18,156 acres that are categorized as Farmland according to the FMMP that overlap with the project footprint.

Threshold of Significance

An impact would occur if construction would be required on lands mapped as Farmland such that the land use would be converted to a non-agricultural use.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to converting Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) to non-agricultural use. The potential for impacts to agriculture and forestry resources has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts, and the areas within the unincorporated areas of the County that are subject to revisions in development standards resulting from the proposed program (please see Section 1, *Project Description*; Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment such as Farmland include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to converting Farmland to non-agricultural use. There are 0 acres of Farmland in the areas subject to the Green Zone Districts, which are concentrated in the urbanized Los Angeles Basin.

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revisions allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations

¹¹ California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resources Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. California Important Farmland Finder. Accessed 10 March 2019. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/>

standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

An impact would be expected to occur if construction would be required on lands mapped as Farmland. However, in the case of Green Zone Districts, given that there are 0 acres of Farmland in areas subject to the Green Zone Districts, there is no potential for any Farmland to be converted to non-agricultural use as a result of these development standards.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to converting Farmland to non-agricultural use. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to converting Farmland to non-agricultural use. The New Sensitive Uses apply to new development of sensitive uses in the unincorporated areas of the County.

Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

An impact would be expected to occur if construction would be required on lands mapped as Farmland. However, in the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, despite its location within an area which contains Farmland, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they result in an impact to Farmland. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not convert Farmland to non-agricultural uses. If the development standards for New Sensitive Uses were required to be implemented on Farmland, then the development standards would be implemented as a part of the sensitive use being proposed. The development standards would be minimal additions to the design of the proposed new sensitive use, which would be evaluated on an individual project basis under CEQA for impacts to agricultural and forestry resources.

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to converting Farmland to non-agricultural use. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to converting Farmland to non-agricultural use. These revisions affect the same four manufacturing land use zoning designations as the Green Zone Districts, along with additional land use zoning designations: Zone A-2 (Heavy Agricultural), and Zone IT (Institutional).

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities would be prohibited in Agricultural Resource Areas (ARAs).

An impact would be expected to occur if construction would be required on lands mapped as Farmland. However, in the case of development standards for these recycling and solid waste uses, despite its location within an area which contains Farmland, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they result in an impact to Farmland given that they would not convert Farmland to non-agricultural uses. If the development standards for these facilities were required to be implemented on Farmland, then one of the specified recycling or solid waste uses described in the Ordinance would already exist on the land.

Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to converting Farmland to non-agricultural use. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to converting Farmland to non-agricultural use. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones.

An impact would be expected to occur if construction would be required on lands mapped as Farmland. However, despite its location within an area which contains Farmland, these uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. The addition of a recycling collection center as an attachment to an existing supermarket or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that the Farmland would be lost. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would

result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to converting Farmland to non-agricultural use. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to converting Farmland to non-agricultural use. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

An impact would be expected to occur if construction would be required on lands mapped as Farmland. However, despite its location within an area which contains Farmland, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not affect Farmland, given that farms are not recycling or waste facilities. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that the Farmland would be lost, given its location on an existing industrial use. Should the revisions to on-site waste storage standards be relevant to any waste produced by agricultural uses on designated Farmland, the farms would comply, and this would not result in the loss of availability of the Farmland.

Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to converting Farmland to non-agricultural use. No further analysis is warranted.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Resource Area, or with a Williamson Act contract?

Existing Conditions

The County defines all zones in the unincorporated County and their respective land use regulations in Title 22, *Planning and Zoning*, of the County municipal code. Under Title 22, there are two Agricultural Zones designated: Zone A-1 (Light Agricultural) and Zone A-2 (Heavy Agricultural).¹² The purpose of the Agricultural Zones, as defined in Title 22, is “to permit a comprehensive range of agricultural uses in areas particularly suited for agricultural activities.”¹³

ARAs are defined in the County General Plan 2035 as Farmland identified by the California Department of Conservation and lands which have received permits from the Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures.¹⁴ Williamson Act contracts, or Land Conservation Act contracts, enter local governments and private landowners in a contract to restrict agricultural and open space lands to farming and ranching uses through the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection. However, there are no agricultural or open space lands with Williamson Act contracts in effect in Los Angeles County, as it is a

¹² Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Section 22.16.020 – Agricultural Zones Designated. Accessed 10 March 2020.
https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO_DIV3ZO_CH22.16AGOPSPREREWAZO_22.16.020AGZODE

¹³ Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Section 22.16.010 – Purpose. Accessed 10 March 2020.
https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO_DIV3ZO_CH22.16AGOPSPREREWAZO_22.16.020AGZODE

¹⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

non-participating county. The only exception is Catalina Island where land is eligible for subventions; however, there are no executed Williamson Act contracts reported.¹⁵

Threshold of Significance

An impact would occur if construction would be required on lands zoned for agricultural use that have been designated as Agricultural Resource Areas or protected under a Williamson Act contract, such that the land use would be converted to a non-agricultural use.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to conflicting with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract. The potential for impacts to agriculture and forestry resources has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment which may conflict with existing zoning include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Resource Area, or with a Williamson Act contract.

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table

¹⁵ California Department of Conservation. 2018. The Williamson Act Status Report 2016-17. https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/wa/Pages/stats_reports.aspx

1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

As described in Section 1, Agricultural Zones would not be affected by the Green Zone Districts. Only Zone M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5 would be affected, which are manufacturing and industrial land uses designations. Thus, the Green Zone Districts would result in no conflict with zoning for agricultural use under County Municipal Zoning Code. These revisions would result to no conflict with an ARA or Williamson Act contract, Green Zones Districts are not within any ARAs¹⁶ and there are no lands in the County, regardless of zoning designations, which hold Williamson Act contracts in effect.¹⁷

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Resource Area, or with a Williamson Act contract. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Resource Area, or with a Williamson Act contract. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would impact agricultural uses. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in a substantial impact to an existing Agricultural Zones, ARA, or Williamson Act contract.

The New Sensitive Uses would apply to all zones in the unincorporated territory of the County; thus, the implementation of development standards for New Sensitive Uses may be within Agricultural Zones under County Municipal Zoning Code or within ARAs identified by the County General Plan 2035. However, these revisions would not conflict with the Agricultural Zones or ARAs, as the development standards would be implemented as a part of the sensitive use being proposed. The proposed new sensitive use including the development standards would be evaluated individually in regard to its location within an Agricultural Zone or ARA. The development standards would be minimal additions to the design of the proposed new sensitive use, which would be evaluated on an individual

¹⁶ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.5: Agricultural Resource Areas Policy Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

¹⁷ California Department of Conservation. 2018. The Williamson Act Status Report 2016-17. https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/wa/Pages/stats_reports.aspx

project basis under CEQA for impacts to agricultural and forestry resources. Additionally, these revisions would result in no conflict with a Williamson Act contract, as there are no lands in the County, regardless of zoning designations, which hold Williamson Act contracts in effect.¹⁸

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Resource Area, or with a Williamson Act contract. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Resource Area, or with a Williamson Act contract.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

Recycling and Waste Management Revisions affect the same four manufacturing land use zoning designations as the Green Zone Districts, along with additional land use zoning designations: Zone A-2 (Heavy Agricultural), and Zone IT (Institutional). Thus, these revisions overlap with areas in the County that are Zoned A-2 and are located within ARAs.¹⁹

The use regulations for Zones A-1 and A-2 are defined in Tables 22.16.030-B, -C, and -D of Title 22 (Principal, Accessory, and Temporary Uses, respectively). The changes that the Ordinance makes to Zone A-2 apply to Table 22.16.030-B and -C. It removes “Land reclamation” as a Principal Use under the section Agricultural and Resource-Based Uses. It also adds two new Principal Uses under Recycling and Solid Waste Uses: (1) organic waste recycling facilities and (2) solid waste facilities, both with various sub-types of facilities. All new Principal Uses under Recycling and Solid Waste Uses would be permitted in Zone A-2 with a CUP, and they would be commercial-purpose facilities and would not include agricultural uses. Organic waste recycling facilities of various sub-types would also be allowed with a Ministerial Site Plan Review as an accessory use when operated in conjunction with a use permitted in the zone, and they would be commercial-purpose facilities and would not include agricultural uses.²⁰

The new Recycling and Solid Waste Uses would have the potential to be approved on land designated as Zone A-2, and existing agricultural land would be open to more opportunity for non-agricultural use. However, there would no impacts in relation to conflicting with agricultural zoning, as Zone A-2 would still fulfill the purpose of the Agricultural Zones according to the County. The purpose of the Agricultural Zones, as defined in Title 22, is “to

¹⁸ California Department of Conservation. 2018. The Williamson Act Status Report 2016-17. https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/wa/Pages/stats_reports.aspx

¹⁹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.5: Agricultural Resource Areas Policy Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

²⁰ Public Draft Green Zones Ordinance (Appendix A to the Initial Study).

permit a comprehensive range of agricultural uses in areas particularly suited for agricultural activities.”²¹ Thus, the purpose of the Agricultural Zones is not solely for agricultural uses, and Zone A-2 already allows for many uses beyond agricultural use, including oil wells, solid fill projects, surface mining, correctional institutions, K-12 and higher education institutions, explosives storage, processing/packing plants, solar energy facilities, hospitals, and airports.²² The purpose of the Agricultural Zones is not to allow agricultural uses alone; therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not impact the zoning for agricultural use by adding a commercial use, as Zone A-2 would still permit agricultural uses.

In addition, the development standards as a result of these Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not conflict with the Agricultural Zones or ARAs, as these changes would implement development standards on existing recycling or solid waste uses which have been approved within these Agricultural Zones. Additionally, these revisions would result in no conflict with a Williamson Act contract, as there are no lands in the County, regardless of zoning designations, which hold Williamson Act contracts in effect.²³

Therefore, Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Resource Area, or with a Williamson Act contract. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Resource Area, or with a Williamson Act contract.

The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones.

Thus, Agricultural Zones would not be affected by the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers, which would therefore result in no conflict with zoning for agricultural use under County Municipal Zoning Code. In

²¹ Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Section 22.16.010 – Purpose. Accessed 10 March 2020.
https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO_DIV3ZO_CH22.16AGOPSPREREWAZO_22.16.020AGZODE

²² Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Section 22.16.030 – Land Use Regulations for Zones A-1, A-2, O-S, R-R, and W. Accessed 10 March 2020.
https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO_DIV3ZO_CH22.16AGOPSPREREWAZO_22.16.020AGZODE

²³ California Department of Conservation. 2018. The Williamson Act Status Report 2016-17.
https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/wa/Pages/stats_reports.aspx

addition, these uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built, which would not conflict with ARAs, as these changes would not differ from existing conditions. With regard to the Williamson Act, these revisions would result in no conflict with a Williamson Act contract, as there are no lands in the County, regardless of zoning designations, which hold Williamson Act contracts in effect.²⁴

Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Resource Area, or with a Williamson Act contract. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated ARA, or with a Williamson Act contract. The purpose of these revisions is to ensure safety and accessibility enclosures and storage areas for waste, recyclable materials, and organic materials generated by recycling and solid waste land uses. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These revisions do not specify zones under Title 22, and therefore may include Agricultural Zones. However, any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions of the existing land uses. Thus, it would not conflict with Agricultural Zones or ARAs. Should the revisions to on-site waste storage standards be relevant to any waste produced by agricultural uses on designated Farmland, the farms would comply, and this would not result in the loss of availability of the agricultural land. With regard to the Williamson Act, these revisions would result to no conflict with a Williamson Act contract, as there are no lands in the County, regardless of zoning designations, which hold Williamson Act contracts in effect.²⁵

Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture in relation to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Resource Area, or with a Williamson Act contract. No further analysis is warranted.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code § 12220 (g)), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code § 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined in Government Code § 51104(g))?

Existing Conditions

The proposed program area applies to unincorporated areas of the County, which may include land that can be defined as forest land, timberland, or a TPZ under California Public Resources Code and Government Code. Both the Angeles National Forest and the Los Padres National Forest are located within the unincorporated County.²⁶ Although forest resources in the National Forest are managed pursuant to the United States Forest Service (USFS) land management plans and are not subject to the County General Plan 2035, there are approximately 669,220 acres

²⁴ California Department of Conservation. 2018. The Williamson Act Status Report 2016-17. http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/wa/Pages/stats_reports.aspx

²⁵ California Department of Conservation. 2018. The Williamson Act Status Report 2016-17. http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/wa/Pages/stats_reports.aspx

²⁶ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

of National Forest land that overlap with the project footprint. Additionally, many zoning designations that are subject to the Green Zones Ordinance permit commercial forestry uses.²⁷

Threshold of Significance

An impact would occur if construction would be required on lands zoned for forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production use, such that the land use would be converted to a non-forestry resource use.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to conflicting with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. The potential for impacts to agriculture and forestry resources has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment such as forestry resources include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to conflicting with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or a TPZ. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently, the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

²⁷ Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning. Accessed 03 March 2020. https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO

There are 0 acres of National Forest land in areas subject to the Green Zone Districts. The Green Zone Districts are located in developed urban communities of Los Angeles County, and do not have land which may be defined as forest land, timberland, or a TPZ. The Green Zone Districts do not include provisions which would allow the conversion of forest land, timberland, or a TPZ to other uses beyond those that already exist.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to conflicting with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or a TPZ. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to conflicting with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or a TPZ.

Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would impact forestry resources. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not impact forestry resource.

These development standards for New Sensitive Uses would be minimal additions to a sensitive use being proposed, which would be evaluated on an individual project basis under CEQA for impacts to forestry resources. The draft Ordinance contains no mention of any zoning, land uses, operations, or standards for forestry resources, commercial forestry, timber, or logging.²⁸ The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses, and forest land is considered neither an incompatible land use nor a sensitive use. The Green Zone Districts do not include provisions which would allow the conversion of forest land, timberland, or a TPZ to other uses beyond those that already exist.

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to conflicting with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or a TPZ. No further analysis is warranted.

²⁸ Public Draft Green Zones Ordinance (Appendix A to the Initial Study).

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to conflicting with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or a TPZ.²⁹

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions contain National Forest land as well as many zoning designations, such as M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and A-2, which permit commercial forestry uses including tree crops and logging operations.²⁹ Thus, parcels subject to these revisions contain land defined as forest land, timberland, or a TPZ. However, the Ordinance would have no impact on forestry resources, as the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not conflict with or re-zone this land. The draft Ordinance contains no mentions of any zoning, land uses, operations, or standards for forest resources, commercial forestry, timber, or logging.³⁰ The development standards for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be minimal additions to existing industrial land uses, and would not conflict with or rezone any forest land. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions do not include provisions which would allow the conversion of forest land, timberland, or a TPZ to other uses beyond those that already exist; therefore, there would be no impacts.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to conflicting with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or a TPZ.

The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical

²⁹ Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning. Accessed 03 March 2020. https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO

³⁰ Public Draft Green Zones Ordinance (Appendix A to the Initial Study).

stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers contain National Forest land are many zoning designations, such as M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, which permit commercial forestry uses including tree crops and logging operations.³¹ Thus, parcels subject to these revisions contain land defined as forest land, timberland, or a TPZ. However, the Ordinance would have no impact, as the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not conflict with or rezone this land. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. The draft Ordinance contains no mentions of any zoning, land uses, operations, or standards for forest resources, commercial forestry, timber, or logging.³² The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers do not include provisions which would allow the conversion of forest land, timberland, or a TPZ to other uses beyond those that already exist; therefore, there would be no impacts.

Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to conflicting with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or a TPZ. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to conflicting with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or a TPZ. The purpose of these revisions is to ensure safety and accessibility enclosures and storage areas for waste, recyclable materials, and organic materials generated by recycling and solid waste land uses. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

New storage enclosures or compliance with development standards would be minimal additions to existing land uses and would not conflict with or re-zone any forest land. The draft Ordinance contains no mentions of any zoning, land uses, operations, or standards for forest resources, commercial forestry, timber, or logging.³³ The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses, and forest land is considered neither an incompatible land use nor a sensitive use. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions do not include provisions which would allow the conversion of forest land, timberland, or a TPZ to other uses beyond those that already exist.

Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to conflicting with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or a TPZ. No further analysis is warranted.

³¹ Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning. Accessed 03 March 2020. https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO

³² Public Draft Green Zones Ordinance (Appendix A to the Initial Study).

³³ Public Draft Green Zones Ordinance (Appendix A to the Initial Study).

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

Existing Conditions

The proposed program area applies to unincorporated areas of the County, which may include forest land. There are two National Forests located wholly or partially within Los Angeles County; Angeles National Forest and the Los Padres National Forest.³⁴ Although forest resources in the National Forest are managed pursuant to the USFS land management plans and are not subject to the County General Plan 2035, there are approximately 669,220 acres of National Forest land which overlap with the project footprint.

Threshold of Significance

An impact would occur if construction would be required on forest land uses or forestry resources would otherwise be removed, such that the land use would be converted to a non-forestry resource use.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources regarding loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. The potential for impacts to forestry resources has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment and forestry resources include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources regarding loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are

³⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

There are 0 acres of National Forest land in areas subject to the Green Zone Districts. The Green Zone Districts are located in developed urban communities of Los Angeles County, and do not have a high likelihood for forest land. Even so, these development standards for Green Zone Districts would be minimal additions to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, and vehicle-related uses, and would not conflict with or re-zone any forest land. The draft Ordinance contains no mentions of any zoning, land uses, operations, or standards for forest resources, commercial forestry, timber, or logging.³⁵ The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses, and forest land is considered neither an incompatible land use nor a sensitive use. The Green Zone Districts do not include provisions which would allow the conversion of forest land to other uses beyond those that already exist.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources regarding loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources regarding loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in loss of forest land. These development standards for New Sensitive Uses would be minimal additions to a sensitive use being proposed, which would be evaluated on an individual project basis under CEQA for impacts to agricultural and forestry resources. The draft Ordinance contains no mention of any zoning, land uses, operations, or standards for forestry resources, commercial forestry, timber, or logging.³⁶ The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses, and forest land is considered neither an incompatible land use

³⁵ Public Draft Green Zones Ordinance (Appendix A to the Initial Study).

³⁶ Public Draft Green Zones Ordinance (Appendix A to the Initial Study).

nor a sensitive use. The Ordinance does not include provisions which would allow the conversion of forest land, timberland, or a TPZ to other uses beyond those that already exist.

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources regarding loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources regarding loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions contain National Forest land as well as many zoning designations, such as M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and A-2, which permit commercial forestry uses including tree crops and logging operations.³⁷ Thus, parcels subject to these revisions contain forest land. However, the Ordinance would have no impact on forestry resources, as the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not conflict with or re-zone this land. The draft Ordinance contains no mentions of any zoning, land uses, operations, or standards for forest resources, commercial forestry, timber, or logging.³⁸ The development standards for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be minimal additions to existing industrial land uses, and would not conflict with or rezone any forest land. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions do not include provisions which would allow the conversion of forest land to other uses beyond those that already exist; therefore, there would be no impacts.

Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources regarding loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources regarding loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a

³⁷ Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning. Accessed 03 March 2020.
https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO

³⁸ Public Draft Green Zones Ordinance (Appendix A to the Initial Study).

Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers contain National Forest land and many zoning designations, such as M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, which permit commercial forestry uses including tree crops and logging operations.³⁹ Thus, parcels subject to these revisions contain forest land. However, the Ordinance would have no impact, as the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not conflict with or re-zone this land. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. The draft Ordinance contains no mentions of any zoning, land uses, operations, or standards for forest resources, commercial forestry, timber, or logging.⁴⁰ The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers do not include provisions which would allow the conversion of forest land to other uses beyond those that already exist; therefore, there would be no impacts. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources regarding loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. The purpose of these revisions is to ensure safety and accessibility enclosures and storage areas for waste, recyclable materials, and organic materials generated by recycling and solid waste land uses. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

New storage enclosures or compliance with development standards would be minimal additions to existing land uses and would not convert any forest land. The draft Ordinance contains no mentions of any zoning, land uses, operations, or standards for forest resources, commercial forestry, timber, or logging.⁴¹ The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses, and forest land is considered neither an incompatible land use nor a sensitive use. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions do not include provisions which would allow the conversion of forest land to other uses beyond those that already exist.

³⁹ Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning. Accessed 03 March 2020. https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO

⁴⁰ Public Draft Green Zones Ordinance (Appendix A to the Initial Study).

⁴¹ Public Draft Green Zones Ordinance (Appendix A to the Initial Study).

Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources regarding loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No further analysis is warranted.

- e) **Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?**

Existing Conditions

There are approximately 18,156 acres that are categorized as Farmland according to the FMMP that overlap with the project footprint. Although forest resources in the National Forest are managed pursuant to the USFS land management plans and are not subject to the County General Plan 2035, there are approximately 669,220 acres of National Forest land which overlap with the project footprint.

Threshold of Significance

An impact would occur if construction would be required on Farmland or forest land uses, or agricultural and forestry resources would otherwise be removed, such that the land use would be converted to a non-agricultural use or non-forestry resource use.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to involving changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. The potential for impacts to agriculture and forestry resources has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment to agriculture and forestry resources include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to involving changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be

retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

As previously discussed, given that there are 0 acres of Farmland, 0 acres of National Forest land, and the Green Zone Districts are located in developed urban communities of the County that do not have a high likelihood for forest land, the Ordinance would have no impact, as the revisions do not include provisions which would result in the loss or conversion of forest land or agricultural land to other uses beyond those that already exist. The development standards would apply to specific existing land uses and would not convert agricultural or forest land.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to involving changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to involving changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. As previously discussed, these revisions contain Farmland and forest land. However, development standards for New Sensitive Uses would have no impact on agricultural or forest land, as they would be implemented as part of a sensitive use being proposed that would be evaluated on an individual project basis under CEQA for impacts to agricultural and forestry resources. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to involving changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to involving changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion

of forest land to non-forest use. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. As previously discussed, these revisions contain Farmland and forest land. However, development standards for these revisions would have no impact on agricultural or forest land, as they would apply to specific existing land uses and would not convert agricultural or forest land. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to involving changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to involving changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. As previously discussed, these revisions contain Farmland and forest land. However, these uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to involving changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to involving changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No further analysis is warranted. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. As previously discussed,

development standards for these revisions would have no impact on agricultural or forest land, as they would apply to specific existing land uses and would not convert agricultural or forest land. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to agriculture and forestry resources in relation to involving changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No further analysis is warranted.

2.3. AIR QUALITY

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to air quality, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to the Air Quality Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035,² the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) *CEQA Handbook*,³ the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (AVAQMD) *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Federal Conformity Guidelines*,⁴ and the air quality and environmental justice analyses in the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2016–2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategies (RTP/SCS).⁵

The Air Quality Element of the County General Plan characterizes the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which includes the majority of Los Angeles County, as having among the worst air quality ratings in the country.

Regional Climate

Southern California Air Basin

The regional climate significantly influences the air quality in the SCAB. Temperature, wind, humidity, precipitation, and the amount of sunshine influence the quality of the air. In addition, the SCAB is frequently subjected to an inversion layer that traps air pollutants. Temperature has an important influence on basin wind flow, pollutant dispersion, vertical mixing, and photochemistry.

Annual average temperatures throughout the SCAB vary from the low to middle 60 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). However, due to decreased marine influence, the eastern portion of the SCAB shows greater variability in average annual minimum and maximum temperatures. January is the coldest month throughout the SCAB, with average minimum temperatures of 47°F in downtown Los Angeles and 36°F in San Bernardino. All portions of the SCAB have recorded maximum temperatures above 100°F.

Although the climate of the SCAB can be characterized as semiarid, the air near the land surface is quite moist on most days because of the presence of a marine layer. This shallow layer of sea air is an important modifier of SCAB climate. Humidity restricts visibility in the SCAB, and the conversion of sulfur dioxide to sulfate (SO₂ to SO₄) is heightened in air with high relative humidity. The marine layer is an excellent environment for that conversion process, especially during the spring and summer months. The annual average relative humidity is 71 percent along the coast and 59 percent inland. Because the ocean effect is dominant, periods of heavy early morning fog are frequent, and low stratus clouds are a characteristic feature. These effects decrease with distance from the coast.

More than 90 percent of the SCAB's rainfall occurs from November through April. Annual average rainfall varies from approximately 9 inches in Riverside to 14 inches in downtown Los Angeles. Monthly and yearly rainfall totals are extremely variable. Summer rainfall usually consists of widely scattered thundershowers near the coast and slightly heavier shower activity in the eastern portion of the region and near the mountains. Rainy days comprise 5 to 10 percent of all days in the SCAB, with the frequency being higher near the coast. The influence of rainfall on the contaminant levels in the SCAB is minimal. Although some washout of pollution would be expected with winter rains, air masses

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² County of Los Angeles General; Chapter 8 Air Quality E. County of Los Angeles, California.
http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch8.pdf

³ South Coast Air Quality Management District. Air Quality Analysis Handbook. <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook>

⁴ Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) And Federal Conformity Guidelines. August 2016. <https://avaqmd.ca.gov/files/e5b34d385/AV%20CEQA%20Guides%202016.pdf>

⁵ Southern California Association of Governments, 2016 RTP/SCS. <http://scagrtpscs.net/Pages/default.aspx>

that bring precipitation of consequence are very unstable and provide excellent dispersion that masks wash-out effects. Summer thunderstorm activity affects pollution only to a limited degree. If the inversion is not broken by a major weather system, then high contaminant levels can still persist even in areas of light showers.

Mojave Desert Air Basin

The Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB) is an assemblage of mountain ranges interspersed with long broad valleys that often contain dry lakes. Many of the lower mountains that dot the vast terrain rise from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the valley floor. Prevailing winds in the MDAB are out of the west and southwest. These prevailing winds are due to the proximity of the MDAB to coastal and central regions and the blocking nature of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the north; air masses pushed onshore in Southern California by differential heating are channeled through the MDAB. The MDAB is separated from the Southern California coastal and central California valley regions by mountains (highest elevation approximately 10,000 feet), whose passes form the main channels for these air masses. The Antelope Valley is bordered in the northwest by the Tehachapi Mountains, separated from the Sierra Nevadas in the north by the Tehachapi Pass (3,800 feet). The Antelope Valley is bordered in the south by the San Gabriel Mountains, bisected by Soledad Canyon (3,300 feet).

During the summer, the MDAB is generally influenced by a Pacific Subtropical High cell that sits off the coast, inhibiting cloud formation and encouraging daytime solar heating. The MDAB is rarely influenced by cold air masses moving south from Canada and Alaska, as these frontal systems are weak and diffuse by the time they reach the desert. Most desert moisture arrives from infrequent warm, moist, and unstable air masses from the south. The MDAB averages between three and seven inches of precipitation per year (from 16 to 30 days with at least 0.01 inch of precipitation). The MDAB is classified as a dry-hot desert climate (BWh), with portions classified as dry-very hot desert (BWh) to indicate at least 3 months have maximum average temperatures over 100.4° F.

Temperature Inversion

The vertical dispersion of air pollutants in the SCAB and MDAB is frequently restricted by the presence of a persistent temperature inversion in the atmospheric layers near the earth's surface. Normally, the temperature of the atmosphere decreases with altitude. However, when the temperature of the atmosphere increases with altitude, the phenomenon is termed an inversion. An inversion condition can exist at the surface or at any height above the ground. The bottom of the inversion, known as the mixing height, is the height of the base of the inversion.

In general, inversions in the SCAB and MDAB are lower before sunrise than during the daylight hours. As the day progresses, the mixing height normally increases as the warming of the ground heats the surface air layer. As this heating continues, the temperature of the surface layer approaches the temperature of the base of the inversion layer. When these temperatures become equal, the inversion layer's lower edge begins to erode, and if enough warming occurs, the layer breaks up. The surface layers are gradually mixed upward, diluting the previously trapped pollutants. The breakup of inversion layers frequently occurs during mid to late afternoon on hot summer days. Winter inversions usually break up by midmorning.

Air Pollutants

Certain air pollutants have been recognized to cause notable health problems and consequential damage to the environment either directly or in reaction with other pollutants, due to their presence in elevated concentrations in the atmosphere. Such pollutants have been identified as criteria air pollutants and regulated as part of the overall endeavor to prevent further deterioration and facilitate improvement in air quality. Criteria pollutants are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and are subject to emissions control requirements adopted by federal, state and local regulatory agencies.

Ozone (O₃): Ozone is a secondary pollutant formed by the chemical reaction of volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) under favorable meteorological conditions such as high temperature and stagnation episodes. An elevated level of ozone irritates the lungs and breathing passages, causing coughing and pain in the chest and throat, thereby increasing susceptibility to respiratory infections and reducing the ability to exercise. Effects are more severe in

people with asthma and other respiratory ailments. Long-term exposure may lead to scarring of lung tissue and may lower the lung efficiency.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): These are compounds comprised primarily of atoms of hydrogen and carbon. Internal combustion associated with motor vehicle usage is the major source of hydrocarbons, as are architectural coatings. Emissions of VOCs themselves are not “criteria” pollutants; however, they contribute to formation of O₃ and are regulated as O₃ precursor emissions.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂): Nitrogen dioxide is a reddish-brown, reactive gas that is formed in the ambient air through the oxidation of nitric oxide (NO). The principal form of NO₂ produced by combustion is NO, but NO reacts quickly to form NO₂, creating the mixture of NO and NO₂ referred to as nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Major sources of NO_x include power plants, large industrial facilities, and motor vehicles. Emissions of NO_x can potentially irritate the nose and throat and may increase susceptibility to respiratory infections, especially in people with asthma. According to the California Air Resources Control Board (CARB), NO₂ is an oxidizing gas capable of damaging cells lining the respiratory tract. Exposure to NO₂ along with other traffic-related pollutants, is associated with respiratory symptoms, episodes of respiratory illness and impaired lung functioning. Studies in animals have reported biochemical, structural, and cellular changes in the lung when exposed to NO₂ above the level of the current state air quality standard. Clinical studies of human subjects suggest that NO₂ exposure to levels near the current standard may worsen the effect of allergens in allergic asthmatics, especially in children.⁶

Carbon Monoxide (CO): Carbon monoxide is primarily emitted from combustion processes and motor vehicles due to incomplete combustion of fuel. Elevated concentrations of CO weaken the heart's contractions and lower the amount of oxygen carried by the blood. It is especially dangerous for people with chronic heart disease. Inhalation of CO can cause nausea, dizziness, and headaches at moderate concentrations and can be fatal at high concentrations.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): Major sources of SO₂ include power plants, large industrial facilities, diesel vehicles, and oil-burning residential heaters. Emissions of sulfur dioxide aggravate lung diseases, especially bronchitis. It also constricts the breathing passages, especially in asthmatics and people involved in moderate to heavy exercise. Sulfur dioxide potentially causes wheezing, shortness of breath, and coughing. High levels of particulates appear to worsen the effect of sulfur dioxide, and long-term exposures to both pollutants leads to higher rates of respiratory illness.

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}): The human body naturally prevents the entry of larger particles into the body. However, small particles including fugitive dust, with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 10 microns (PM₁₀) and even smaller particles with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}), can enter the body and are trapped in the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract. These small particulates could potentially aggravate existing heart and lung diseases, change the body's defenses against inhaled materials, and damage lung tissue. The elderly, children, and those with chronic lung or heart disease are most sensitive to PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Lung impairment can persist for 2 to 3 weeks after exposure to high levels of particulate matter. Some types of particulates could become toxic after inhalation due to the presence of certain chemicals and their reaction with internal body fluids.

Lead (Pb): Lead is emitted from industrial facilities and from the sanding or removal of old lead-based paint. Smelting or processing the metal is the primary source of lead emissions, which is primarily a regional pollutant. Lead affects the brain and other parts of the body's nervous system. Exposure to lead in very young children impairs the development of the nervous system, kidneys, and blood forming processes in the body.

⁶ California Air Resources Board, “Nitrogen Dioxide – Overview,” July 21, 2011, <http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/caaqs/no2-1/no2-1.htm>. Accessed March 2015.

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations.

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plans of either the South Coast AQMD (SCAQMD) or the Antelope Valley AQMD (AVAQMD)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plans of either the South Coast AQMD (SCAQMD) or the Antelope Valley AQMD (AVAQMD)?				

Existing Conditions

There are three primary air quality plans that seek to improve air quality in the unincorporated areas of the County: (1) the portion of the unincorporated area of the County in the SCAB is regulated by the SCAQMD pursuant to the SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP);⁷ (2) the northernmost portion of the unincorporated area of the County in the Antelope Valley by AVAQMD pursuant to the AVAQMD State Implementation Plan;⁸ and (3) the Air Quality Element of the County General Plan 2035 establishes goals and policies for the County.

SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan. Air quality compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) is overseen by the SCAQMD pursuant to the AQMP.⁹ There are four primary components of the Air Toxic Control strategy in the SCAQMD AQMP:

⁷ South Coast AQMD. Final 2016 AQMP-CARB/EPA/SIP Submittal. <https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan/final-2016-aqmp>

⁸ Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District. Los Angeles County within the Mojave Desert Air Basin. <https://avaqmd.ca.gov/files/620c3957c/AV+Full+SIP+Table+2020+16+Jan.pdf>

⁹ South Coast Air Quality Management District. March 2017. Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan. <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2016-air-quality-management-plan/final-2016-aqmp/final2016aqmp.pdf?sfvrsn=15>

- Continue efforts to reduce diesel particulate matter.
- Control volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions that are most reactive in ozone and/or fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) formation.
- Mobile source control strategies that are designed to reduce nitrogen oxide (NO_x), reactive organic gases (ROG), and PM emissions in order to meet the State Implementation Plan (SIP) commitments in the 2016 AQMP, while also producing co-benefits for a variety of toxic air contaminants (TACs).
- Stationary source control strategies that are implemented by the SCAQMD in order to primarily reduce TACs that can create localized impacts to nearby communities.¹⁰

In addition to criteria pollutants, the SCAQMD periodically assesses levels of TACs in the Air Basin. A TAC is defined by California Health and Safety Code Section 39655:

“Toxic air contaminant” means an air pollutant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. A substance that is listed as a hazardous air pollutant pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 112 of the federal act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(b)) is a toxic air contaminant.

The SCAQMD completed the Multiple Air Toxic Exposure (MATES)-IV Study which includes an emissions inventory of TACs in the South Coast Air Basin, and makes several characterizations that are relevant to the consideration of plan conformity:

- During the study period, the average Basin cancer risk from air toxics based on the annual average levels calculated from the 10 monitoring sites data was approximately 418 per million. This is about 65% lower than the estimated risk from the 2004-2006 time period.
- Regional modeling analysis shows the highest risks from air toxics surrounding the port areas, with the highest grid cell risk about 1,000 per million, followed by Central Los Angeles, where there is a major transportation corridor, with grid cell modeled risks MATES IV Final Report 6-2 ranging from about 700 to 750 per million.
- The spatial distribution of diesel PM_{2.5} emission in MATES IV is similar to the diesel PM emission pattern derived in CalEnviroScreen 2.0, both showing the highest diesel PM emission in Central Los Angeles and area around the Ports.¹¹

Antelope Valley State Implementation Plan. The AVAQMD has jurisdiction over the northern, desert portion of Los Angeles. The AVAQMD AQMP Applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) was designed to provide information on rules contained in the Applicable SIP for various areas within the AVAQMD.¹² The SIP table provides notes about each regulation listed in the AVAQMD Rule Book. The EPA-approved AVAQMD portion of the California SIP includes rules and regulations that require an implementation schedule and measures to reduce air pollution and mobile emissions. The proposed program would not conflict with the AVAQMD SIP regulations. The EPA and CARB have designated portions of the AVAQMD as non-attainment for a variety of pollutants. The AVAQMD has adopted a single attainment plan for ozone (Table 2.3-1).

¹⁰ South Coast Air Quality Management District. March 2017. Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan. <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2016-air-quality-management-plan/final-2016-aqmp/final2016aqmp.pdf?sfvrsn=15>

¹¹ South Coast Air Quality Management District. May 2015. Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study in the South Coast Air Basin: MATES-IV, Final Report. 21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765.

¹² Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District. EPA-Approved Antelope Valley Air District Regulations in the California SIP. January 8, 2020. Accessible at: <https://www.epa.gov/sips-ca/epa-approved-antelope-valley-air-district-regulations-california-sip#doc>

**TABLE 2.3-1
AVAQMD ATTAINMENT PLANS**

Name of Plan	Date of Adoption	Standard(s) Targeted	Applicable Area	Pollutant(s) Targeted	Attainment Date*
AVAQMD 2004 Ozone Attainment Plan (State and Federal)	4/2004	Federal one hour ozone	Entire District	NOx and VOC	2007
AVAQMD Federal 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan	5/20/2008	Federal eight-hour ozone (84 ppb)	Entire District	NOx and VOC	2019 (revised from 2021)

* A historical attainment date given in an attainment plan does not necessarily mean that the affected area has been redesignated to attainment.

Air Quality Element of County of Los Angeles General Plan. The Air Quality Element of the County General Plan contains two goals and three policies that are relevant to the evaluation of the Green Zones Program:

Goal AQ 1: Protection from exposure to harmful air pollutants.

Policy AQ 1.1: Minimize health risks to people from industrial toxic or hazardous air pollutant emissions, with an emphasis on local hot spots, such as existing point sources affecting immediate sensitive receptors.

Goal AQ 2: The reduction of air pollution and mobile source emissions through coordinated land use, transportation and air quality planning.

Policy AQ 2.1: Encourage the application of design and other appropriate measures when siting sensitive uses, such as residences, schools, senior centers, daycare centers, medical facilities, or parks with active recreational facilities within proximity to major sources of air pollution, such as freeways.

Policy AQ 2.3: Support the conservation of natural resources and vegetation to reduce and mitigate air pollution impacts.

Thresholds of Significance

A significant impact in relation to applicable air quality plans of either the SCAQMD or the AVAQMD was considered in relation to the potential conflict with or obstruct implementation of specified air pollution control strategies. The AVAQMD defines this more specifically as conformity as being demonstrated by consistency with growth forecasts and established land use patterns.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to conflicting with or obstruction of implementation of the applicable air quality plan. The potential for impacts to applicable air quality plans has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses in relation to the potential change growth forecast of land use patterns.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The designation of Green Zones Districts within the County's Zoning Code, Title 22, would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the SCAQMD AQMP or the AVAQMD AQMP. Rather than changing the land use pattern, the Green Zone Districts (see Figure 1.IV-1, *Los Angeles County Planning Areas*) creates development standards and procedures for existing M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5 and

industrial uses within the located within communities of Avocado Heights, East Los Angeles, East Rancho Dominguez, Florence-Firestone, South San Jose Hills, Walnut Park, West Athens-Westmont, West Carson, West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria, West Whittier-Los Nietos, and Willowbrook. The development standards apply where existing and zoned M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5 industrial uses are located within 500 feet of a sensitive use on an unincorporated parcel, or a residential use on incorporated parcel. This development standards and procedures would be required to minimize adverse effects related to air quality (and other environmental factors) on nearby sensitive uses. As of June 2020, the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to properties within the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

SCAQMD AQMP. Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the SCAQMD AQMP. The project would not conflict with or prevent the implementation of the four primary components of the Air Toxic Control strategy in the SCAQMD AQMP:

- **Continue efforts to reduce diesel particulate matter.**

The majority of the proposed improvements are inanimate objects such as walls, fencing, signage, and lighting that would be compliant with County Title 22, Zoning Code, and Title 31, Building Codes and not involve the use of diesel fuels.

- **Control volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions that are most reactive in ozone and/or fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) formation.**
- **Mobile source control strategies that are designed to reduce nitrogen oxide (NO_x), reactive organic gases (ROG), and PM emissions in order to meet the State Implementation Plan (SIP) commitments in the 2016 AQMP, while also producing co-benefits for a variety of toxic air contaminants (TACs).**

The project regulates existing and allowable land uses that are located in proximity to sensitive uses; therefore, it would not contribute to increased per capita vehicle miles traveled (VMT), which is the primary source of VOCs, NO_x, ROG, and PM.

- **Stationary source control strategies that are implemented by the SCAQMD in order to primarily reduce TACs that can create localized impacts to nearby communities.¹³**

The project measures are consistent with the SCAQMD strategy to reduce localized impacts to sensitive uses within the County and immediately adjacent parcels in incorporated Cities to exposure to TACs, through development standards and the use of air filtration systems.

¹³ South Coast Air Quality Management District. March 2017. Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan. <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2016-air-quality-management-plan/final-2016-aqmp/final2016aqmp.pdf?sfvrsn=15>

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to the AQMP. No further analysis is warranted.

AVAQMD AQMP. The proposed program would not conflict with the AVAQMD AQMP Applicable SIP since the project would neither exacerbate population growth nor change land use patterns. The effect of the project is limited to updated zoning standards for existing industrial uses. Air filtration would be implemented to reduce pollution and air quality impacts to adjacent sensitive receptors, by minimizing and avoiding exposure, to emissions from pallet yards, and recycling processing, organic waste, and solid waste facilities to filter out the contaminants, in a manner that is consistent with AVAQMD's mission of being protective of public health. Since the protective measures, specified pursuant to the project would not generate VOCs, which are the precursor to O₃, there would be no effect on AVAQMD SIP. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to the AVAQMD AQMP. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to the AVAQMD AQMP. No further analysis is warranted.

Air Quality Element of the County of Los Angeles General Plan. The goals of the County General Plan 2035 Air Quality Element include the protection of County residents from exposure to harmful criteria air pollutants; the reduction of air pollution and mobile source emissions through coordinated land use, transportation and air quality planning; and implementation of plans and programs to address the impacts of climate change. The Green Zones District element does not conflict with or impede the implementation of the two applicable goals, and three related policies of the Air Quality Element of the County General Plan:

Goal AQ 1: Protection from exposure to harmful air pollutants.

Policy AQ 1.1: Minimize health risks to people from industrial toxic or hazardous air pollutant emissions, with an emphasis on local hot spots, such as existing point sources affecting immediate sensitive receptors. Waste management and recycling involve the use of heavy equipment and on-road vehicles that uses diesel fuels.

The Green Zones District requirements includes the use of air filtration systems for sensitive uses within 500 feet of pallet yards, solid waste management, and recycling facilities. Installation of air filtration systems would be required within building enclosures at pallet yards and recycling processing, organic waste, and solid waste facilities to draw in the dust and particulate matter generated from indoor and outdoor operational activities in order to protect employees and visitors. The types of air filtrations utilized would be "best available control technology" as defined by AQMD Guidelines.

Goal AQ 2: The reduction of air pollution and mobile source emissions through coordinated land use, transportation and air quality planning.

Policy AQ 2.1: Encourage the application of design and other appropriate measures when siting sensitive uses, such as residences, schools, senior centers, daycare centers, medical facilities, or parks with active recreational facilities within proximity to major sources of air pollution, such as freeways.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses implements Policy AQ 2.1 and works towards Goal AQ2.

Policy AQ 2.3: Support the conservation of natural resources and vegetation to reduce and mitigate air pollution impacts.

The Green Zones Districts applies to existing M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5, and Industrial Uses within the Green Zones District Boundary (see Table 1.IV-1); therefore, there would be no conflict with the conservation of natural resources and vegetation.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to applicable air quality plans.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The proposed development standards for new sensitive uses adjoining or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the SCAQMD AQMP. New sensitive uses that are constructed adjacent to industrial, recycling, solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would be required to implement development standards similar to those required for existing industrial uses, to protect these new sensitive uses from impacts from existing industrial uses (Chapter 22.84, and Chapter 22.130).

SCAQMD AQMP. The New Sensitive Uses element of the Green Zones Program would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the SCAQMD AQMP. The project would not conflict with or prevent the implementation of the four primary components of the Air Toxic Control strategy in the SCAQMD AQMP:

- **Continue efforts to reduce diesel particulate matter.**

The majority of the proposed improvements are inanimate objects such as walls, fencing, signage, and lighting that would be compliant with County Title 22, Zoning Code, and Title 31, Building Codes and not involve the use of diesel fuels. The SCAQMD regulates construction equipment and diesel fuel emissions with the SCAQMD. Consistent with the objectives of the SCAQMD Commercial Electric Lawn and Garden Program, the County has required the use of electric and manual commercial lawn and garden equipment, including handheld trimmers, chainsaws, pruners, backpack and handheld leaf blowers, and ride-on, stand-on, and walk-behind lawn mowers for landscape areas required in conjunction with the New Sensitive Uses.

- **Control volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions that are most reactive in ozone and/or fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) formation.**
- **Mobile source control strategies that are designed to reduce nitrogen oxide (NO_x), reactive organic gases (ROG), and PM emissions in order to meet the State Implementation Plan (SIP) commitments in the 2016 AQMP, while also producing co-benefits for a variety of toxic air contaminants (TACs).**

The project regulates existing and allowable land uses that are located in proximity to sensitive uses; therefore, it would not contribute to increased per capita VMT which is the primary source of VOCs, NO_x, ROG, and PM. Identification of organic waste recycling as an allowable use would not change the generation of such waste, but rather allow them to be diverted from landfills to organic waste recycling and composting centers within the unincorporated areas of the County; therefore, there would be no increase in VOCs, NO_x, ROG, or PM as a result of the allowable use.

- **Stationary source control strategies that are implemented by the SCAQMD in order to primarily reduce TACs that can create localized impacts to nearby communities.¹⁴**

The project measures are consistent with the SCAQMD strategy to reduce localized impacts to sensitive uses within the County and immediately adjacent parcels in incorporated Cities to exposure to TACs, through development standards and the use of air filtration systems. The air filtration systems would be installed, along with recycling processing, organic waste, and solid waste facilities, to protect inhabitants at the location of sensitive receptors including in residential units and other rooms intended for human occupancy, as recommended by Department of Public Health to filter out contaminants such as PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ from adjacent industrial sites. The proposed program would include construction of fencing and solid walls, temporary truck trips during construction that would not differ substantially from existing

¹⁴ South Coast Air Quality Management District. March 2017. Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan. <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2016-air-quality-management-plan/final-2016-aqmp/final2016aqmp.pdf?sfvrsn=15>

conditions, and maintenance to existing facilities. The construction would be minimal and short-term. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts to the SCAQMD AQMP.

AVAQMD SIP. The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to the AVAQMD AQMP. The proposed program component would address incompatible land uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses in proximity to sensitive uses and require development standards for new sensitive uses in proximity to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses. The proposed program would not conflict with the AVAQMD AQMP Applicable SIP since the project would neither exacerbate population growth nor change land use patterns. The effect of the project is limited to updated standards for existing industrial uses. Air filtrations would be implemented to reduce pollution and air quality impacts to adjacent sensitive receptors. by minimizing and avoiding exposure, to emissions from pallet yards, and recycling processing, organic waste, and solid waste facilities to filter out the contaminants, in a manner that is consistent with AVAQMD's mission of being protective of public health. Since the protective measures, specified pursuant to the project would not generate VOCs, which are the precursor to O₃, there would be no effect on AVAQMD SIP. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to the AVAQMD AQMP. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts to the AVAQMD AQMP.

Air Quality Element of County General Plan. The goals of the County General Plan 2035 Air Quality Element include the protection of County residents from exposure to harmful criteria air pollutants; the reduction of air pollution and mobile source emissions through coordinated land use, transportation and air quality planning; and implementation of plans and programs to address the impacts of climate change. The New Sensitive Uses Element does not conflict with impede the implementation of the two applicable goals, and three related policies of the Air Quality Element of the County General Plan:

Goal AQ 1: Protection from exposure to harmful air pollutants.

Policy AQ 1.1: Minimize health risks to people from industrial toxic or hazardous air pollutant emissions, with an emphasis on local hot spots, such as existing point sources affecting immediate sensitive receptors. Waste management and recycling involve the use of heavy equipment and on-road vehicles that uses diesel fuels.

The New Sensitive Uses requirement includes the use of air filtration systems for sensitive uses adjacent to pallet yards, solid waste management, and recycling facilities. In addition, installation of air filtration systems would be required, within building enclosures at pallet yards; and recycling processing, organic waste, and solid waste facilities to draw in the dust and particulate matter generated from indoor and outdoor operational activities in order to protect employees and visitors. The types of air filtrations utilized would be "best available control technology" as defined by AQMD Guidelines.

Goal AQ 2: The reduction of air pollution and mobile source emissions through coordinated land use, transportation and air quality planning.

Policy AQ 2.1: Encourage the application of design and other appropriate measures when siting sensitive uses, such as residences, schools, senior centers, daycare centers, medical facilities, or parks with active recreational facilities within proximity to major sources of air pollution, such as freeways.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for New Sensitive Uses would protect the adjacent sensitive uses from industrial emissions.

Policy AQ 2.3: Support the conservation of natural resources and vegetation to reduce and mitigate air pollution impacts.

The Green Zones Districts applies to existing M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5, and Industrial Uses within the Green Zones District Boundary (see Table 1.IV-1); therefore, there would be no conflict with the conservation of natural resources and vegetation.

The proposed program would not conflict with the County General Plan 2035 Air Quality Element since the proposed program would include construction of fencing and solid walls and maintenance to existing facilities. The construction would be minimal and short-term. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in substantial changes to the existing conditions. Air filtration and other updated technologies would be implemented to reduce pollution and air quality impacts to adjacent sensitive receptors. The proposed program would be compliant with County General Plan 2035 Air Quality Element goals to implement programs that address the impacts of climate change. The proposed program's goal is to address air pollution impacts to sensitive receptors. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for the New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts to applicable air quality plans.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the SCAQMD AQMP. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

SCAQMD AQMP. Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the SCAQMD AQMP. The project would not conflict with or prevent the implementation of the four primary components of the Air Toxic Control strategy in the SCAQMD AQMP:

- **Continue efforts to reduce diesel particulate matter.**

The majority of the proposed improvements are inanimate objects such as walls, fencing, signage, and lighting that would be compliant with Title 22 Building Codes and not involve the use of diesel fuels. The SCAQMD regulates construction equipment and diesel fuel emissions with the SCAQMD. Consistent with the objectives of the SCAQMD Commercial Electric Lawn and Garden Program, the County has required the use of electric and manual commercial lawn and garden equipment, including handheld trimmers, chainsaws, pruners, backpack and handheld leaf blowers, and ride-on, stand-on, and walk-behind lawn mowers for landscape areas required in conjunction with the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions.

- **Control volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions that are most reactive in ozone and/or fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) formation.**
- **Mobile source control strategies that are designed to reduce nitrogen oxide (NO_x), reactive organic gases (ROG), and PM emissions in order to meet the State Implementation Plan (SIP) commitments in the 2016 AQMP, while also producing co-benefits for a variety of toxic air contaminants (TACs).**

The project regulates existing and allowable land uses that are located in proximity to sensitive uses; therefore, it would not contribute to increased per capita VMT, which is the primary source of VOCs, NO_x, ROG, and PM. Identification of organic waste recycling as an allowable use would not change the generation of such waste, but rather allow them to be diverted from landfills to organic waste recycling and composting centers within the unincorporated areas of the County; therefore, there would be no increase in VOCs, NO_x, ROG, or PM as a result of the allowable use.

- **Stationary source control strategies that are implemented by the SCAQMD in order to primarily reduce TACs that can create localized impacts to nearby communities.**¹⁵

The project measures are consistent with the SCAQMD strategy to reduce localized impacts to sensitive uses within the County and immediately adjacent parcels in incorporated Cities to exposure to TACs, through development standards and the use of air filtration systems. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zones Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to the AQMP.

AVAQMD SIP. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to the AVAQMD AQMP. The proposed program would not conflict with the AVAQMD AQMP Applicable SIP since the project would neither exacerbate population growth nor change land use patterns. The effect of the project is limited to updated standards for existing industrial uses. Air filtrations would be implemented to reduce pollution and air quality impacts to adjacent sensitive receptors. by minimizing and avoiding exposure, to emissions from pallet yards, and recycling processing, organic waste, and solid waste facilities to filter out the contaminants, in a manner that is consistent with AVAQMD's mission of being protective of public health. Since the protective measures, specified pursuant to the project would not generate VOCs, which are the precursor to O₃, there would be no effect on AVAQMD SIP. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to the AVAQMD AQMP.

Air Quality Element of County General Plan. The goals of the County General Plan 2035 Air Quality Element include the protection of County residents from exposure to harmful criteria air pollutants; the reduction of air pollution and mobile source emissions through coordinated land use, transportation and air quality planning; and implementation of plans and programs to address the impacts of climate change. The Green Zones District does not conflict with impede the implementation of the two applicable goals, and three related policies of the Air Quality Element of the County General Plan:

Goal AQ 1: Protection from exposure to harmful air pollutants.

Policy AQ 1.1: Minimize health risks to people from industrial toxic or hazardous air pollutant emissions, with an emphasis on local hot spots, such as existing point sources affecting immediate sensitive receptors.

The improvements, consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards would be compliant with the Air Quality Element goals by addressing incompatible land uses and improving existing facilities. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant impacts to the County General Plan Air Quality Element. The types of air filtrations utilized would be "best available control technology" as defined by AQMD Guidelines.

Goal AQ 2: The reduction of air pollution and mobile source emissions through coordinated land use, transportation and air quality planning.

Policy AQ 2.1: Encourage the application of design and other appropriate measures when siting sensitive uses, such as residences, schools, senior centers, daycare centers, medical facilities, or parks with active recreational facilities within proximity to major sources of air pollution, such as freeways.

The proposed program would not conflict with the County General Plan 2035 Air Quality Element. The program would address climate change impacts and promotes the reduction of air pollution and mobile source emissions through coordinated land uses by addressing the incompatible land uses and protecting sensitive uses. The improvements, consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building

¹⁵ South Coast Air Quality Management District. March 2017. Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan. <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2016-air-quality-management-plan/final-2016-aqmp/final2016aqmp.pdf?sfvrsn=15>

height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards would be compliant with the Air Quality Element goals by addressing incompatible land uses and improving existing facilities.

Policy AQ 2.3: Support the conservation of natural resources and vegetation to reduce and mitigate air pollution impacts.

The Green Zones Districts applies to existing M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5, and Industrial Uses within the Green Zones District Boundary (see Table 1.IV-1); therefore, there would be no conflict with the conservation of natural resources and vegetation. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to applicable air quality plans.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the SCAQMD AQMP. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The Ca Recycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for Supermarket Accessory and Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts to applicable air quality plans.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the SCAQMD AQMP. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

SCAQMD AQMP. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the SCAQMD AQMP. The project would not conflict with or prevent the implementation of the four primary components of the Air Toxic Control strategy in the SCAQMD AQMP:

- **Continue efforts to reduce diesel particulate matter.**

The majority of the proposed improvements are inanimate objects such as walls, fencing, signage, and lighting that would be compliant with Title 22 Building Codes and not involve the use of diesel fuels. The SCAQMD regulates construction equipment and diesel fuel emissions with the SCAQMD. Consistent with the objectives of the SCAQMD Commercial Electric Lawn and Garden Program, the County has required the use of electric and manual commercial lawn and garden equipment, including handheld trimmers, chainsaws, pruners, backpack and handheld leaf blowers, and ride-on, stand-on, and walk-behind lawn mowers for landscape areas required in conjunction with the Green Zones Program.

- **Control volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions that are most reactive in ozone and/or fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) formation.**
- **Mobile source control strategies that are designed to reduce nitrogen oxide (NO_x), reactive organic gases (ROG), and PM emissions in order to meet the State Implementation Plan (SIP) commitments in the 2016 AQMP, while also producing co-benefits for a variety of toxic air contaminants (TACs).**

Identification of organic waste recycling as an allowable use would not change the generation of such waste, but rather allow them to be diverted from landfills to organic waste recycling and composting centers within the unincorporated areas of the County; therefore, there would be no increase in VOCs, NOX, ROG, or PM as a result of the allowable use. The project regulates existing and allowable land uses that are located in proximity to sensitive uses; therefore, it would not contribute to increased per capita VMT, which is the primary source of VOCs, NOX, ROG, and PM. Identification of organic waste recycling as an allowable use would not change the generation of such waste, but rather allow them to be diverted from landfills to organic waste recycling and composting centers within the unincorporated areas of the County; therefore, there would be no increase in VOCs, NOX, ROG, or PM as a result of the allowable use.

- **Stationary source control strategies that are implemented by the SCAQMD in order to primarily reduce TACs that can create localized impacts to nearby communities.¹⁶**

Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The proposed program would not result in a substantial change from existing conditions. The proposed program component would include improvements to existing facilities to meet the requirements of new standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection center as an accessory use to an existing supermarket. The proposed program would not conflict with the AQMP.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to the AQMP.

AVAQMD AQMP. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to the AVAQMD AQMP. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The proposed program would not result in substantial changes from existing conditions. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to the AVAQMD AQMP. The proposed program

¹⁶ South Coast Air Quality Management District. March 2017. Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan. <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2016-air-quality-management-plan/final-2016-aqmp/final2016aqmp.pdf?sfvrsn=15>

would not conflict with the AVAQMD AQMP Applicable SIP since the project would neither exacerbate population growth nor change land use patterns. The effect of the project is limited to updated standards for existing industrial uses. Air filtrations would be implemented to reduce pollution and air quality impacts to adjacent sensitive receptors. by minimizing and avoiding exposure, to emissions from pallet yards, and recycling processing, organic waste, and solid waste facilities to filter out the contaminants, in a manner that is consistent with AVAQMD's mission of being protective of public health. Since the protective measures, specified pursuant to the project would not generate VOCs, which are the precursor to O₃, there would be no effect on AVAQMD SIP. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to the AVAQMD AQMP. The proposed program would not conflict with the AVAQMD AQMP Applicable SIP since the Program would neither exacerbate population growth nor change land use patterns. The effect of the project is limited to updated standards for existing industrial uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to the AVAQMD AQMP.

Air Quality Element of County General Plan. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to the County General Plan Air Quality Element. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The proposed program would not conflict with the County General Plan Air Quality Element and would not result in substantial changes to the existing conditions. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to the County General Plan Air Quality Element.

The goals of the County General Plan 2035 Air Quality Element include the protection of County residents from exposure to harmful criteria air pollutants; the reduction of air pollution and mobile source emissions through coordinated land use, transportation and air quality planning; and implementation of plans and programs to address the impacts of climate change. The Green Zones Districts element does not conflict with impede the implementation of the two applicable goals, and three related policies of the Air Quality Element of the County General Plan:

Goal AQ 1: Protection from exposure to harmful air pollutants.

Policy AQ 1.1: Minimize health risks to people from industrial toxic or hazardous air pollutant emissions, with an emphasis on local hot spots, such as existing point sources affecting immediate sensitive receptors. Waste management and recycling involve the use of heavy equipment and on-road vehicles that uses diesel fuels.

The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

Goal AQ 2: The reduction of air pollution and mobile source emissions through coordinated land use, transportation and air quality planning.

Policy AQ 2.1: Encourage the application of design and other appropriate measures when siting sensitive uses, such as residences, schools, senior centers, daycare centers, medical facilities, or parks with active recreational facilities within proximity to major sources of air pollution, such as freeways.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, including all uses specified in PolicyAQ2.1.

Policy AQ 2.3: Support the conservation of natural resources and vegetation to reduce and mitigate air pollution impacts.

The Green Zones Districts applies to existing M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5, and Industrial Uses within the Green Zones District Boundary (see Table 1.IV-1); therefore, there would be no conflict with the conservation of natural resources and vegetation.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to applicable air quality plans.

Although the Green Zones Program is not anticipated to result in significant impacts to air quality in relation to conflicts with adopted air quality management plan, and although it is anticipated that the long-term impact of the proposed program would result in an improvement to air quality, this issue area is being carried forward for further analysis to ensure that the findings will be consistent and in alignment with the findings of the Health Impact Assessment.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Existing Conditions

The existing air quality in Southern California does not currently meet state and federal standards. Data on existing air quality in the SCAB, in which the proposed program area is located, is monitored by a network of air monitoring stations operated by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), CARB, SCAQMD, and the AVAQMD. The air quality assessment considers all phases of project planning, construction, and operation. The Green Zones Program affects County land use zoning designations that fall within areas regulated by two air districts: SCAQMD and AVAQMD. These districts are in nonattainment for criteria pollutants (Table 2.3-2, *CAAQS and NAAQS Attainment Status for Green Zones Program Areas*).

**TABLE 2.3-2
CAAQS AND NAAQS ATTAINMENT STATUS FOR GREEN ZONES PROGRAM AREA**

Criteria Pollutants	SCAQMD ¹⁷		AVAQMD ¹⁸	
	California	Federal	California	Federal
O ₃	Nonattainment	Nonattainment	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
NO _x	Attainment	Attainment	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
VOC	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
PM ₁₀	Nonattainment	Attainment	Nonattainment	Unclassified/Attainment
PM _{2.5}	Nonattainment	Nonattainment	No State Standard	Unclassified/Attainment
SO ₂	Nonattainment	Attainment	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
CO	Attainment	Attainment	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Lead	Not reported	Nonattainment	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment

Thresholds of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the project results in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors).

The potential air quality impacts occurring during the construction and operation of proposed programs complying with the Green Zones program is evaluated using the CEQA Guidelines and the quantitative thresholds of significance established by the SCAQMD (Table 2.3-3, *SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds*).

¹⁷ South Coast Air Quality Management District. Downloaded June 4, 2020. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) Attainment Status for South Coast Air Basin. Available at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/naaqs-caaqs-feb2016.pdf?sfvrsn=14>

¹⁸ Antelope Valley AQMD. Downloaded June 4, 2020. 2017 Attainment Status. Available at: <https://avaqmd.ca.gov/files/e0986ab83/AVAQMD+2017+Attainment+Status+Table.pdf>

**TABLE 2.3-3
SCAQMD AIR QUALITY SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS**

Mass Daily Thresholds		
Pollutant	Construction	Operation
NO _x	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
PM ₁₀	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
PM _{2.5}	55 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
SO _x	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Lead	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs), Odor, and GHG Thresholds		
TACs (including carcinogens and noncarcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥ 10 in 1 million Cancer Burden > 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas ≥ 1 in 1 million) Chronic & Acute Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	
GHG	10,000 MT/yr CO ₂ eq for industrial facilities	
Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants ^a		
NO ₂ 1-hour average Annual arithmetic mean	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 0.18 ppm (state) 0.03 ppm (state) and 0.0534 ppm (federal)	
PM ₁₀ 24-hour average Annual average	10.4 µg/m ³ (construction) ^b & 2.5 µg/m ³ (operation) 1.0 µg/m ³	
PM _{2.5} 24-hour average	10.4 µg/m ³ (construction) ^b & 2.5 µg/m ³ (operation)	
SO ₂ 1-hour average 24-hour average	0.25 ppm (state) & 0.075 ppm (federal – 99th percentile) 0.04 ppm (state)	
Sulfate 24-hour average	25 µg/m ³ (state)	
CO 1-hour average 8-hour average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 20 ppm (state) and 35 ppm (federal) 9.0 ppm (state/federal)	
Lead 30-day average Rolling 3-month average	1.5 µg/m ³ (state) 0.15 µg/m ³ (federal)	

NOTE: lbs/day = pounds per day; ppm = parts per million; µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter; MT/year CO₂eq = metric tons per year of CO₂ equivalents; NO_x = nitrogen oxide; VOC = volatile organic compounds; PM₁₀ = particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter (coarse PM); PM_{2.5} = particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter (fine PM); SO_x = sulfates; CO = carbon monoxide; TACs = toxic air contaminants; GHG = greenhouse gases; NO₂ = nitrogen dioxide; SO₂ = sulfur dioxide.

^a Ambient air quality thresholds for criteria pollutants based on SCAQMD Rule 1303, Table A-2 unless otherwise stated.

^b Ambient air quality threshold based on SCAQMD Rule 403.

SOURCE: South Coast Air Quality Management District. April 1993. CEQA Air Quality Handbook.

Impact Analysis

The analysis of impacts was based the construction of the physical improvements required pursuant to the development standards (please see Table I.IV-2). With the exception of air filtration devices and landscaping, the improvements are primarily inanimate objects, such as walls, fencing, lighting, and signs, that would not have the capacity to generate emissions; therefore, the operation and maintenance of these facilities was not considered in the analysis of impacts. It is further understood that the use of air filtration devices would be limited to mechanical devices that use physical

¹⁹ California Air Resources Board. 2020. California Certified Air Cleaning Devices. Available at: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/air-cleaners-ozone-products/california-certified-air-cleaning-devices>

filtration such pleated or HEPA-Style filters, which do not typically generate O₃. The primary source of criteria pollutants related to landscaping would be associated with the use of diesel tools. Consistent with the objectives of the SCAQMD Commercial Electric Lawn and Garden Program, the County has required the use of electric and manual commercial lawn and garden equipment, including handheld trimmers, chainsaws, pruners, backpack and handheld leaf blowers, and ride-on, stand-on, and walk-behind lawn mowers for landscape areas required in conjunction with the Green Zones Program. The established goals of the program are to “improve air quality by exchanging older, polluting gasoline- or diesel-powered commercial lawn and garden equipment for new zero emission, battery electric commercial grade equipment for operation ... Special focus will be given to environmental justice (EJ) or disadvantaged communities.” There is incentive funding for exchange of equipment in the portion of Los Angeles County regulated by the SCAQMD. The AVAQMD does not have a comparable program.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to cumulatively considerable net increases in criteria pollutants for which the region is in nonattainment. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The Green Zones Districts element includes the construction of fencing and solid walls around existing and new uses in the M-1, M 1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and industrial areas within the Green Zones District boundaries that are directly adjacent to sensitive receptors. Motorized equipment used during construction would comply with CARB regulations for diesel programs relating to mobile source, stationary engines, and portable equipment.

The construction of walls, fencing, signs, lighting, landscaping, and installation of air filtration devices to meet the improved Development Standards for the Green Zones Districts would not generate cumulatively considerable emissions of O₃, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ or lead, criteria pollutants for which portions of Green Zones Districts are in nonattainment (see Table 2.3-2). The primary source of VOCs is combustion engines from on-road vehicles powered by carbon-based fuels. VOCs are a precursor to O₃. The Green Zones District regulates existing land use pattern and does not exacerbate population growth or change the land use pattern, in a manner that would be expected to substantial increase per capita VMT. Since the protective measures, specified pursuant to the project would not generate VOCs, which are the precursor to O₃; therefore, the project would not contribute substantially to O₃. Similarly, the identification of organic waste recycling as an allowable use would not change the generation of such waste, but rather allow them to be diverted from landfills to organic waste recycling and composting centers within the unincorporated areas of the County; therefore, there would be no increase in VOCs, O₃, NO_x, PM, or SO₂ as a result of the allowable use. The project regulates existing and allowable land uses that are located in proximity to sensitive uses; therefore, it would not contribute to increased per capita VMT, which is the primary source of VOCs, NO_x, PM, or SO₂. Lead is emitted from industrial facilities and from the sanding or removal of old lead-based paint. Rather than allowing or expanding the industrial uses that have the potential to result in lead emissions, certain industrial uses are restricted within the densely populated unincorporated areas of the County that comprise the Green Zones Districts, including acid manufacture; cement, lime, gypsum, or plaster of paris manufacture; distillation of bones; drop hammers; forging work; explosives;

fertilizer manufacture; gas manufacture; glue manufacture; smelting of tin, copper, zinc or iron ores; tannery or the curing or storage of raw hides; metal plating; and polymer plastics and foam manufacture. Therefore, lead emission would be expected to decrease over the 3- to 10-year implementation period. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to cumulatively considerable net increases in criteria pollutants for which the region is in nonattainment.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to cumulatively considerable net increases in criteria pollutants due to construction. The construction of walls, fencing, signs, lighting, landscaping, and installation of air filtration devices to meet the improved development standards for the Green Zones Districts would not generate cumulatively considerable emissions of O₃, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, or lead, criteria pollutants for which portions of Green Zones Districts are in nonattainment (see Table 2.3-2). The primary source of VOCs is combustion engines from on-road vehicles powered by carbon-based fuels. VOCs are a precursor to O₃. The Green Zones District regulates existing land use pattern and does not exacerbate population growth or change the land use pattern, in a manner that would be expected to substantial increase per capita VMT. Since the protective measures, specified pursuant to the project would not generate VOCs, which are the precursor to O₃, therefore, the project would not contribute substantially to O₃. Similarly, the identification of organic waste recycling as an allowable use would not change the generation of such waste, but rather allow them to be diverted from landfills to organic waste recycling and composting centers within the unincorporated areas of the County; therefore, there would be no increase in VOCs, O₃, NO_x, PM, or SO₂ as a result of the allowable use. The project regulates existing and allowable land uses that are located in proximity to sensitive uses; therefore, it would not contribute to increased per capita VMT, which is the primary source of VOCs, NO_x, PM, or SO₂. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. The proposed program would require the facilities to comply with new development standards aimed to reduce air quality impacts through creation of landscaped buffers, requiring certain activities to be enclosed when in proximity to sensitive uses and installation of air filters. Construction related to the proposed program's technological updates would be short-term and air pollutant emissions impacts would be addressed under federal, State, and County regulations. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space would not result in a substantial change to existing conditions. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to cumulatively considerable net increases in criteria pollutants due to construction.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to cumulatively considerable net increases in criteria

pollutants due to construction. The proposed program would include the construction of walls, enclosures and buffers which would have less than significant impacts on air quality. The waste will be properly contained as per development standards. The proposed component includes the construction of updated technologies for the organic waste and solid waste facilities. The construction of walls, fencing, signs, lighting, and landscaping, to meet the improved Development Standards for the Green Zones District would not generate cumulatively considerable emissions of O₃, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, or lead, criteria pollutants for which portions of Green Zones Districts are in nonattainment (see Table 2.3-2). The primary source of VOCs is combustion engines from on-road vehicles powered by carbon-based fuels. VOCs are a precursor to O₃. The Green Zones District regulates existing land use pattern and does not exacerbate population growth or change the land use pattern, in a manner that would be expected to substantial increase per capita VMT. The protective measures specified pursuant to the project would not generate VOCs, which are the precursor to O₃; therefore, the project would not contribute substantially to O₃. Similarly, the identification of organic waste recycling as an allowable use would not change the generation of such waste, but rather allow them to be diverted from landfills to organic waste recycling and composting centers within the unincorporated areas of the County; therefore, there would be no increase in VOCs, O₃, NO_x, PM, or SO₂ as a result of the allowable use. The project regulates existing and allowable land uses that are located in proximity to sensitive uses; therefore, it would not contribute to increased per capita VMT, which is the primary source of VOCs, NO_x, PM, or SO₂. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. The maintenance of the existing facilities would not include and building construction or demolition of existing facilities. Construction would be short-term and would not include the construction of buildings. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. The proposed program would ensure that the facilities are not located in high risk areas. The construction of the improvements would be minimal, and the scope of work is not extensive. Construction would be short-term and would not result in an increase of criteria pollutants. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to cumulatively considerable net increases in criteria pollutants due to construction

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to cumulatively considerable net increases in criteria pollutants due to construction. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The construction of walls, fencing, signs, lighting, landscaping, and installation of air filtration

devices to meet the improved Development Standards for the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not generate cumulatively considerable emissions of O₃, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ or lead, criteria pollutants for which portions of Green Zones Districts are in nonattainment (see Table 2.3-2). The primary source of VOCs is combustion engines from on-road vehicles powered by carbon-based fuels. VOCs are a precursor to O₃. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers regulates existing recycling collection facilities. The protective measures specified pursuant to the project would not generate VOCs, which are the precursor to O₃; therefore, the project would not contribute substantially to O₃. Similarly, the identification of organic waste recycling as an allowable use would not change the generation of such waste, but rather allow them to be diverted from landfills to organic waste recycling and composting centers within the unincorporated areas of the County; therefore, there would be no increase in VOCs, O₃, NO_x, PM, or SO₂ as a result of the allowable use. The project regulates existing and allowable land uses that are located in proximity to sensitive uses; therefore, it would not contribute to increased per capita VMT, which is the primary source of VOCs, NO_x, PM, or SO₂. The proposed program is expected to result in a cumulatively considerable net decrease of any criteria pollutant. The air filtration devices would be required as part of any new sensitive uses being developed and the pallet yards which would protect both inhabitants and workers from toxic emissions. The air filtration devices would also filter particulate matter to protect the health of inhabitants and workers surrounding the uses, and at the industrial sites. The proposed program's air filtrations would be compliant with the County Building Code air filtration grade, which is updated every 2 to 3 years. Additionally, best available control technologies will be implemented based on the AQMD requirements.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to cumulatively considerable net increases in criteria pollutants due to construction. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The construction of walls, fencing, signs, lighting, landscaping, and installation of air filtration devices to meet the improved Development Standards for the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not generate cumulatively considerable emissions of O₃, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ or lead, criteria pollutants for which portions of Green Zones Districts are in nonattainment (see Table 2.3-2). The primary source of VOCs is combustion engines from on-road vehicles powered by carbon-based fuels. VOCs are a precursor to O₃. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. The protective measures specified pursuant to the project would not generate VOCs, which are the precursor to O₃, therefore, the project would not contribute substantially to O₃. Similarly, the identification of organic waste recycling as an allowable use would not change the generation of such waste, but rather allow them to be diverted from landfills to organic waste recycling and composting centers within the unincorporated areas of the County; therefore, there would be no increase in VOCs, O₃, NO_x, PM, or SO₂ as a result of the allowable use. The project regulates existing and allowable land uses that are located in proximity to sensitive uses; therefore, it would not contribute to increased per capita VMT, which is the primary source of VOCs, NO_x, PM, or SO₂. The construction of the proposed program would include the implementation of physical barriers between the recycling and solid waste facilities to contain the material in storage. Construction would be short-term and would not result in any new buildings. The construction would not result in substantial changes to existing conditions. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to cumulatively considerable net increases in criteria pollutants due to construction.

Although the Green Zones Program is not anticipated to result in significant impacts to air quality in relation to a cumulatively considerable net increase in the emission of criteria air pollutants, and although it is anticipated that the long-term impact of the proposed program would result in an improvement to air quality, this issue area is being carried forward for further analysis to ensure that the findings will be consistent and in alignment with the findings of the Health Impact Assessment.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Existing Conditions

Land uses identified as sensitive receptors by SCAQMD in CARB's Air Quality Handbook include residences, schools, playgrounds, child care centers, athletic facilities, long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and retirement homes (Table 2.3-4, *Sensitive Receptors in Areas Subject to the Green Zones Program*).²⁰

**TABLE 2.3-4
SENSITIVE RECEPTORS IN AREAS SUBJECT TO THE GREEN ZONES PROGRAM**

Sensitive Use	Number within 500 Feet of Green Zones Program	Number within 500 Feet of Green Zones Districts
Residential parcels	206,208	9,910
Parks	420	15
Libraries	28	0
Senior Living Homes	2	0
Hospitals	11	1
Public Elementary School	87	6
Public Middle School	25	1
Public High School	44	5
Early Childhood Centers	68	8
Private and Charter Schools	113	7
Colleges and Universities	14	0

Significance Threshold

A significant impact on sensitive receptors would occur if the project resulted in increasing the number of sensitive receptors exposed to substantial air pollutant concentrations or increasing the level of air pollutant concentrations.

Impact Analysis

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards,

²⁰ California Air Resources Board. April 2005. Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf>

maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. New sensitive uses that are constructed adjacent to industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would be required to implement development standards similar to those required for existing industrial uses, to protect these new sensitive uses from impacts from existing industrial uses (Chapter 22.84, and Chapter 22.130).

Development standards for the Green Zone Districts would include landscaping barriers, enclosed buildings, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. The proposed program includes more stringent development standards for the facilities in these districts. This component would result in an overall reduction of the concentration of air pollution experienced by sensitive receptors adjacent to the industrial facilities. The net reduction would result from two aspects of the Green Zones Districts: (1) physical separation through buffers; (2) physical separation of sensitive receptors from M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and other industrial uses through barriers including walls, and landscaping. The proposed program would reduce emissions and require compliance with new and existing standards. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. New sensitive uses that are constructed adjacent to industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would be required to implement development standards similar to those required for existing industrial uses, to protect these new sensitive uses from impacts from existing industrial uses (Chapter 22.84, and Chapter 22.130). Development standards for the New Sensitive Uses would include landscaping barriers, enclosed buildings, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. The proposed program includes more stringent development standards for the facilities in these districts. This component would result in an overall reduction of direct impacts of air pollution on sensitive receptors adjacent to the industrial facilities. The proposed program would reduce emissions and require compliance with new and existing standards. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in substantial changes to existing conditions. This component would result in an overall reduction of the concentration of air pollution experienced by sensitive receptors adjacent to the industrial facilities. The net reduction would result from two aspects of the New Sensitive Uses component: (1) physical separation through buffers; (2) physical separation of sensitive receptors from M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and other industrial uses through barriers

including walls, and landscaping. The proposed program would reduce emissions and require compliance with new and existing standards. The proposed program's improvements include physical barriers and air filtrations which would result in reduce exposure of sensitive receptors to air pollutants. Air filtration and up-to-date technologies would be implemented to reduce pollution and air quality impacts to adjacent sensitive receptors. These air filtration systems would be installed, along with recycling processing, organic waste, and solid waste facilities, to protect inhabitants at the location of sensitive receptors including in residential units and other rooms intended for human occupancy, as recommended by Department of Public Health to filter out contaminants such as PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ from adjacent industrial sites. The proposed program would include the construction of enclosures, fencing and walls which would provide physical barriers to protect sensitive receptors from industrial emissions. The installation of both air filtrations and walls/fencing would result in reduced impacts of air pollutants to adjacent sensitive uses. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the Green Zones Program consists of the inclusion of permitting requirements and development standards for Specific Uses including pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste facilities, and solid waste facilities. A CUP would be required for all of the above uses (Chapter 22.140). Development standards for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include requirements for landscaping buffers, walls, enclosed buildings, surfacing of storage areas, air filtration, signage, and lighting. Additionally, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions prohibits specific uses in certain areas identified in the General Plan, including SEAs, LA County Floodways, FEMA Flood Zones, High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, HMAs, and in some cases ARAs. Operation of the facilities in compliance with the proposed program element would be improved from existing conditions and would result of a net reduction of air quality impacts in the long term. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. This component would result in an overall reduction of the concentration of air pollution experienced by sensitive receptors adjacent to the industrial facilities. The net reduction would result from two aspects of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions: (1) physical separation through buffers; (2) physical separation of sensitive receptors, and other industrial uses through barriers including walls, and landscaping. The proposed program would reduce emissions and require compliance with new and existing standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. The facilities would not be located in high risk areas and would include the maintenance of existing facilities. The improvements would reduce direct exposure to sensitive uses adjacent to the placement of the recycling facilities and would not result in an increased impact of pollutants to sensitive receptors. The proper storage of materials and maintenance of facilities would ensure compliance with CALGreen building standards and would ensure the containment of stored materials at the existing facilities. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. The purpose of the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers is to establish standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection center as an accessory use to an existing supermarket (Chapter 22.140.660), and to establish standards for enclosed rooms or storage areas for storing, collecting, and loading waste, recyclable materials, and organic materials. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces,

driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. This component would result in an overall reduction of the concentration of air pollution experienced by sensitive receptors adjacent to the industrial facilities. The net reduction would result from two aspects of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions: (1) physical separation through buffers; (2) physical separation of sensitive receptors, and other industrial uses through barriers including walls, and landscaping. The proposed program would reduce emissions and require compliance with new and existing standards. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The maintenance of materials for storage and the recycling facilities would reduce direct impacts to adjacent sensitive uses. Operation of the supermarket recycling center revisions would reduce waste at supermarket recycling centers by implementing on-site collection of recyclable materials. The collection center requirements would not result in increased exposure of air pollutants since the improvements would not include substantial changes to existing conditions or the construction of any new buildings. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These Revisions would also require that these collection and storage areas be safely accessible by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers in compliance with Title 14, Division 7 (Natural Resources) of the California Code of Regulations (Chapter 22.128). This component would result in an overall reduction of the concentration of air pollution experienced by sensitive receptors adjacent to the industrial facilities. The net reduction would result from two aspects of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions: (1) physical separation through buffers; (2) physical separation of sensitive receptors, and other industrial uses through barriers including walls, and landscaping. The proposed program would reduce emissions and require compliance with new and existing standards. The improvements would reduce exposure of the facilities to adjacent sensitive uses. The proposed program would implement more energy efficient technologies for the organic and solid waste facilities during operation. The energy efficient technologies would be in compliance with existing regulations and would reduce air pollutant impacts from existing organic and solid waste stored at facilities. The enclosures and maintenance of existing facilities would not result in an increase of air pollutants to adjacent sensitive receptors. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Although the Green Zones Program is not anticipated to result in significant impacts to air quality in relation to exposing sensitive receptors substantial pollution concentrations, and although it is anticipated that the long-term impact of the proposed program would result in an improvement to air quality, this issue area is being carried forward for further analysis to ensure that the findings will be consistent and in alignment with the findings of the Health Impact Assessment.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Existing Conditions

According to the CARB's Air Quality Handbook, land uses and industrial operations associated with odor complaints include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding. Similarly, CARB's Air Quality Handbook identifies 17 land uses typically associated with nuisance dust complaints: agriculture; asphalt and cement plants, auto body facilities; construction activities; diesel engines; composting operations, fertilizer operations; fiberglass molding; furniture manufacturing; landfills and transfer stations; refineries; roofing operations; rubber manufacturing; sand and gravel operations; sandblasting; silk screening; and wood dust. A number of the typical sources of nuisance dust and odor complaints are allowable uses within the area subject to the project.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the project would result in emission of dust or odor that would adversely affect a substantial number of people.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program involves implementation of development standards to reduce exposure of residents to emissions from industrial facilities that are typically associated with nuisance dust and odor. The proposed program would address existing dust and odor emissions from recycling and solid waste facilities by requiring property owners or operators to install air filters, maintenance of existing facilities including the construction of buffers, enclosures, and walls to reduce odors impacts to surrounding sensitive uses.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to resulting in emissions of dust or odors with the potential to adversely affect a substantial number of people. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. Development standards for the Green Zone Districts would include landscaping barriers, enclosed buildings, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation nuisance dust and odor emissions.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to resulting in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people). Development standards for the New Sensitive Uses would include landscaping barriers, enclosed buildings, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. The implementation of development standards associated with the program would not create odors to sensitive uses. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. The implementation of development standards associated with the program would not create odors to sensitive uses. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. The implementation of development standards associated with the program would result would create dust and odors during the construction of the proposed physical improvements, including walls and landscaping. The net reduction would result from two aspects of the New Sensitive Uses: (1) physical separation through buffers; (2) physical separation of sensitive uses from industrial uses through barriers including walls, and landscaping. Although there would be the potential to generate dust and odors from ground-disturbing activities and the use of heavy equipment using diesel fuel, the impact would be less than significant due to the limited area and duration required for the construction of such improvements. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. Composting operations would be an allowable use. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to resulting in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people).

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to resulting in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people). Development standards for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include requirements for landscaping buffers, walls, enclosed buildings, surfacing of storage areas, air filtration, signage, and lighting. Additionally, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions prohibits specific uses in areas identified in the General Plan, including HMAs, SEAs, VHFHSZs, and in some cases ARAs. The implementation of development standards associated with the program would not increase odors to sensitive uses. The implementation of enclosures, air filtration, and buffers would reduce the odors emitted by the facilities. The solid walls and enclosures would result in the reduction of odors from the collection facilities. The requirements for the storage of materials, cleaning, and maintenance would reduce odors. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air

filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. The implementation of development standards associated with the program would result would create dust and odors during the construction of the proposed physical improvements, including walls and landscaping. The net reduction would result from two aspects of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions: (1) physical separation through buffers; (2) physical separation of sensitive uses from industrial uses through barriers including walls, and landscaping. Although there would be the potential to generate dust and odors from ground-disturbing activities and the use of heavy equipment using diesel fuel, the impact would be less than significant due to the limited area and duration required for the construction of such improvements. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. Composting operations would be an allowable use. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to resulting in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people).

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to resulting in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people). The Revisions also require that the area be safely accessible by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers in compliance with Title 14, Division 7 (Natural Resources) of the California Code of Regulations (Chapter 22.128). The implementation of development standards associated with the program would result would create dust and odors during the construction of the proposed physical improvements, including walls and landscaping. The net reduction would result from two aspects of the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions: (1) physical separation through buffers; (2) physical separation of sensitive uses from industrial uses through barriers including walls, and landscaping. Although there would be the potential to generate dust and odors from ground-disturbing activities and the use of heavy equipment using diesel fuel, the impact would be less than significant due to the limited area and duration required for the construction of such improvements. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. Composting operations would be an allowable use. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The implementation of enclosures and maintenance of the existing collection facilities would not result in an increase in odors. The construction of solid walls and enclosures would not result in an increase of odors from the collection facilities. The requirements for the storage of materials, cleaning, and maintenance would result in reduced odors. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to air quality in relation to resulting in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people).

Although the Green Zones Program is not anticipated to result in significant impacts to air quality in relation to exposing people to other emissions, such as odors, and although it is anticipated that the long-term impact of the proposed program would result in an improvement to air quality, this issue area is being carried forward for further analysis to ensure that the findings will be consistent and in alignment with the findings of the Health Impact Assessment.

2.4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact on biological resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated through a query of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database,² the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB),³ the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory,⁴ and a review of published and unpublished literature germane to biological resources potentially affected by the proposed program. The potential for impacts to biological resources has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment, including the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). In this analysis, the project footprint of the Green Zones program is hereafter referred as “Zoning Designation with Revision Area.” Although the tables and figures show the footprint of the Zoning Designation with Revision Area, each element was analyzed individually to determine its potential for significant impacts to biological resources.

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any sensitive natural communities (e.g., riparian habitat, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, non-jurisdictional wetlands) identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2020. Environmental Conservation Online System: Information for Planning and Conservation. <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>

³ California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2016. Rarefind 5: California Natural Diversity Database. Sacramento, CA.

⁴ California Native Plant Society. 2020. CNPS Electronic Inventory. Accessed 10 March 2020. Available at: www.cnps.org

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|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Convert oak woodlands (as defined by the state, oak woodlands are oak stands with greater than 10% canopy cover with oaks at least 5 inch in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade) or other unique native woodlands (juniper, Joshua, southern California black walnut, etc.)? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, including Wildflower Reserve Areas (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.36), the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.174), the Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 102), Specific Plans (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.46), Community Standards Districts (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.300 et seq.), and/or Coastal Resource Areas (L.A. County General Plan, Figure 9.3)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?

Existing Conditions

A query of the CNDDDB resulted in 32 federally-listed threatened or endangered and 10 State-listed rare, threatened, or endangered species whose historic range includes the areas associated with the County land use zoning designation revisions (Table 2.4-1, *Listed Species Whose Range Includes the Zoning Designation with Revision Area*). Of the 32 federally listed species, designated or proposed critical habitat for 13 species overlaps with the Zoning Designation with Revision Area (Table 2.4-2, *Acre of Critical Habitat inside Zoning Designation with Revisions Area*; Figure 2.4.1, *Critical Habitat*). A further 138 sensitive species recognized by the USFWS as species of concern, by the CDFW as California species of special concern, by the Bureau of Land Management, by the United States Forest Service, or by the Western Bat Working Group also are known to previously occur within the boundaries of the proposed program (Table 2.4-3, *Sensitive Species Whose Range Includes the Zoning Designation with Revision Area*).

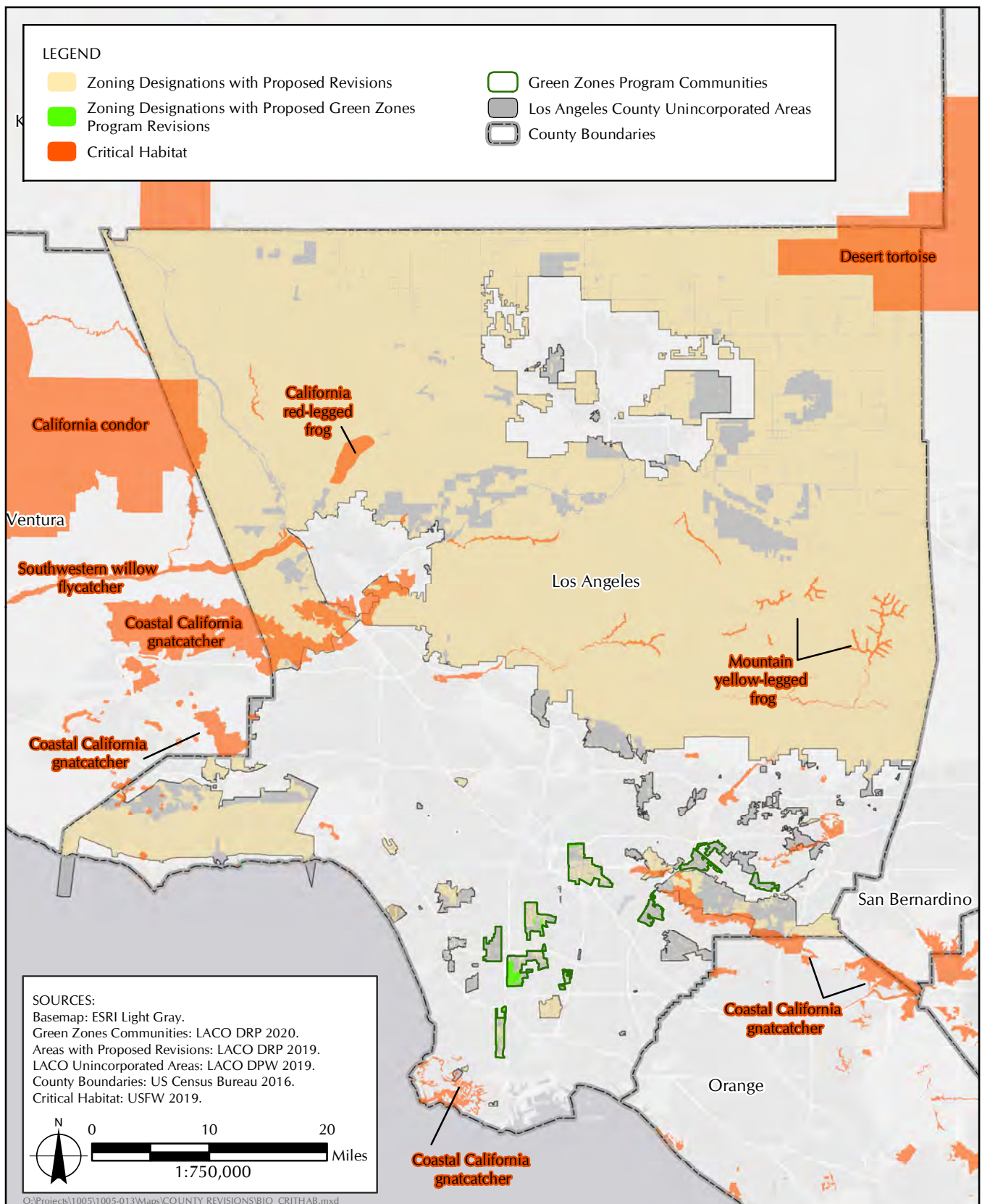


FIGURE 2.4-1
Critical Habitat

Implementation of the proposed program would not affect the CEQA process and would instead impose stricter regulations to certain land use areas. Although industrial use areas are typically situated in highly urbanized areas where disturbance and human activity generally preclude suitable habitat for listed or sensitive species, there is the unlikely possibility that a listed species could reside within the boundaries of the proposed program and be impacted by the work activities. In the unlikely event that a federally or state listed species is found to be present at any of the facilities to which the Zoning Designation Revisions apply, the revisions would neither allow nor facilitate the take of any listed species.

**TABLE 2.4-1
LISTED SPECIES WHOSE RANGE INCLUDES
THE ZONING DESIGNATION WITH REVISION AREA**

	Plants	Amphibians	Reptiles	Birds	Mammals	Fish	Invertebrates
Number of Federally Listed Species	13	3	1	6	1	5	3
Number of State Listed Species	2	1	0	5	2	0	0

**TABLE 2.4-2
ACRES OF CRITICAL HABITAT INSIDE ZONING DESIGNATION WITH REVISION AREA**

Species	Zoning Designation with Revision Area (acres)
Arroyo toad	4,666.68
Braunton's milk-vetch	194.60
California condor	7,789.88
California red-legged frog	7,759.31
Coastal California gnatcatcher	18,193.57
Desert tortoise	36,020.15
Least Bell's vireo	2,547.89
Lyon's pentachaeta	445.30
Mountain yellow-legged frog	4,485.04
Santa Ana sucker	1,298.43
Southwestern willow flycatcher	1,375.32
Spreading navarretia	120.56
Tidewater goby	13.78
Total	84,910.52

**TABLE 2.4-3
OTHER SENSITIVE SPECIES WHOSE RANGE INCLUDES
THE ZONING DESIGNATION WITH REVISION AREA**

	Plants	Amphibians	Reptiles	Birds	Mammal	Fish	Invertebrates
Number of State and Federal Sensitive Species	68	5	9	19	26	2	9

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program caused the take of a state or federally listed or sensitive species, or altered the physical landscape, either directly or indirectly, in such a way that the habitats of any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS were altered in a way that would affect the species ability to survive and reproduce in these environments.

The proposed program would result in potentially significant impacts to biological resources in relation to having a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or the USFWS.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in potentially significant impacts, either directly or through habitat modifications, to species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the USFWS or CDFW. Nine species are known to historically occur within the boundaries of the Green Zone Districts (one amphibian, four plants, two mammals, two reptiles). The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the implementation of these measures would differ from existing conditions, as there would be modifications and alterations to existing industrial land uses. As a result, there is the potential for significant impacts, either directly or through habitat modifications, on species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in potentially significant impacts, either directly or through habitat modifications, on species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter

22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would potentially results in significant impacts. However unlikely, species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS could be impacted. As a result, there is the potential for significant impacts, either directly or through habitat modifications, on species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in potentially significant impacts to species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. There is no conversion of proposed or designated critical habitat that would occur as a result of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions. Although unlikely, species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS could be significantly impacted by the construction of fencing, solid walls, paving, and landscaping barriers, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in potentially significant impacts to species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or the USFWS. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU

designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. However unlikely, species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or the USFWS could live in or near these areas and could be impacted by the inclusion of landscape areas and fencing or screening walls, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in potentially significant impacts to species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or the USFWS. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Although unlikely, species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or the USFWS could reside in these areas and be impacted, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

- b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any sensitive natural communities (e.g., riparian habitat, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, non-jurisdictional wetlands) identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS?**

Existing Conditions

The boundaries of the proposed program overlap with roughly 62,000 acres of state or federally designated natural communities, such as Mojave riparian forest and California walnut woodlands (Table 2.4-4, *Acres of State-Designated Sensitive Habitats in the Zoning Designation with Revision Area Threshold of Significance*). Due to the high levels of disturbance and human activity, it is unlikely that any of these sensitive communities will be directly present at the facilities that the proposed program pertains to. However, these communities do have the potential to be located nearby and could be either indirectly or directly affected by the alterations to the landscape. If riparian or sensitive natural communities are found to be present at these facilities, the revisions would neither allow or facilitate the conversion of riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural communities and which would impact their continued existence. The inclusion of the landscaping barriers, enclosures, and paving has the potential to alter the current existing conditions by changing both the amount and availability of water, or other resources needed for the communities to survive. Ultimately, this could result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural community provided protection under federal, state, and local laws, regulations, policies or plans, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

TABLE 2.4-4
ACRES OF STATE-DESIGNATED SENSITIVE HABITATS IN
THE ZONING DESIGNATION WITH REVISION AREA

Habitat Type	Zoning Designation with Revision Area (acres)
California walnut woodland	2,234.89
Canyon live oak ravine forest	4,776.24
Mainland cherry forest	72.98
Mojave riparian forest	947.62
Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub	564.65
Southern coast live oak riparian forest	5,259.65
Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest	6,283.14
Southern mixed riparian forest	1,725.01
Southern riparian forest	98.46
Southern riparian scrub	2,640.78
Southern sycamore alder riparian woodland	29,882.26
Southern willow scrub	1,370.36
Valley oak woodland	6,580.99
Total	62,437.04

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program altered the physical landscape, either directly or indirectly, in such a way that the sensitive natural communities were irreparably damaged, and that their continued existence was threatened.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would potentially result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural community provided protection under federal, state, and local laws, regulations, policies or plans.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in no impacts to sensitive natural communities (e.g., riparian habitat, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, non-jurisdictional wetlands) identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS). The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of

the Ordinance. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in impact to sensitive natural communities (e.g., riparian habitat, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, non-jurisdictional wetlands) identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS). The Green Zone Districts do not overlap with any areas of riparian or state sensitive natural communities and there is no conversion of aquatic or riparian habitat that would occur as a result of the Green Zone Districts (Table 2.4-4). Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in a potentially significant impact to sensitive natural communities (e.g., riparian habitat, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, non-jurisdictional wetlands) identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS). Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause an impact to sensitive natural communities (e.g., riparian habitat, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, non-jurisdictional wetlands) identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS). The inclusion of additional landscaping and fencing could result in a modified environment and could lead to impacts to sensitive natural communities that overlap with the boundaries of the zone revisions (Table 2.4-4). Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would potentially result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding sensitive natural communities, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in potentially significant impacts to sensitive natural communities (e.g., riparian habitat, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, non-jurisdictional wetlands) identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS). The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic

waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Riparian habitats and other sensitive habitats are unlikely to occur in these heavily disturbed and modified areas. If riparian or sensitive habitat is found to be present at these facilities, the revisions would neither allow or facilitate the conversion of riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural communities and which would impact their continued existence. The inclusion of the landscaping barriers, enclosures, and paving has the potential to alter water flow and availability, resulting in significant impacts to biological resources regarding riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural community provided protection under federal, state, and local laws, regulations, policies or plans, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to biological resources regarding riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural community provided protection under federal, state, and local laws, regulations, policies or plans. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Riparian habitats are unlikely to occur in these heavily disturbed and modified areas. If riparian or sensitive habitat is found to be present at these facilities, the revisions would neither allow or facilitate the conversion of riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural communities and which would impact their continued existence. There would be no impacts to biological resources regarding riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural community provided protection under federal, state, and local laws, regulations, policies or plans. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in potentially significant impacts to biological resources regarding riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural community provided protection under federal, state, and local laws, regulations, policies, or plans. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Riparian habitats are unlikely to occur in these heavily disturbed and modified areas. If riparian or sensitive habitat is found to be present at these facilities, the revisions would neither allow or facilitate the conversion of riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural communities and which would impact their continued existence. There is the potential to result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural community provided protection under federal, state, and local laws, regulations, policies or plans, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

- c) **Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?**

Existing Conditions

The boundaries of the proposed program overlap with nearly 50,000 acres of either state or federally protected wetlands (Table 2.4-5, *Wetland Habitats in the Zoning Designation with Revision Area*). Given that the proposed program generally pertains to facilities in areas that are already highly urbanized and disturbed it is unlikely that any federally protected wetland will be directly affected. However, these wetland habitats do have the potential to be located nearby and could be either indirectly or directly affected by the alterations to the landscape. If wetland habitats are found to be present at these facilities, the revisions would neither allow or facilitate their conversion and which would impact their continued existence. The inclusion of the landscaping barriers, enclosures, and paving has the potential to alter the current existing conditions by changing both the amount and availability of water needed for the wetland habitats to persist. Ultimately, this could result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding state or federally protected wetlands.

**TABLE 2.4-5
WETLAND HABITATS IN THE ZONING DESIGNATION WITHIN REVISION AREAS**

Habitat Type	Zoning Designation with Revision Area (acres)
Estuarine and marine deepwater	371.44
Estuarine and marine wetland	32.99
Freshwater emergent wetland	1,378.59
Freshwater forested/shrub wetland	7,877.48
Freshwater pond	4,697.59
Lake	17,848.53
Riverine	18,033.74
Total	50,240.37

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if proposed program altered the physical landscape, either directly or indirectly, in such a way that the sensitive natural communities were irreparably damaged or altered and impact their continued existence.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in potentially significant impacts to biological resources regarding federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) was reviewed and there are state or federally protected wetlands likely to be impacted by the proposed program (Table 2.4-5). The revisions to the zoning caused by the proposed program would be solely limited to previously developed areas used for industrial purposes, and recycling facilities and would not impact any state or federally protected wetlands or any other waters of the United States. The proposed program would generally apply to County industrial and commercial zones. Although “natural” waterways are not typically found in these highly modified areas, water is conveyed through these areas through a variety of means such as through channels, ditches, or storm drains. Often these are subject to the jurisdiction of permitting agencies such as CDFW and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). All construction related activities would center around previously developed facilities and would neither develop nor promote the development of these waterways. However, as shown in Table 2.4-5, several wetland habitat types exist in areas subject to the Zoning Designation with Revision Area, including Estuarine and Marine Deepwater, Freshwater Emergent Wetland, Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland, Freshwater Pond, Lake, and Riverine. Therefore, the Zoning Designation with Revision Area may result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

(including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in potentially significant impacts to state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc.). The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In total 26.7 acres of wetland habitat overlap into the boundaries of the Green Zone District. It is unlikely that state or federally protected wetlands that are within of the boundaries of the Green Zone Districts would be impacted by the zone revisions. If wetland habitats were found at or near the facilities the zoning ordinance would not facilitate impacts to any protected wetlands. Although unlikely, the proposed program may result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in potentially significant impacts to state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc.). Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as

construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would potentially impact wetland habitats. As shown in Table 2.4-5, several wetland habitat types exist in areas subject to the proposed program including Estuarine and Marine Deepwater, Freshwater Emergent Wetland, Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland, Freshwater Pond, Lake, and Riverine. Therefore, the proposed program may result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 2 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in potentially significant impacts to state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc.). The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Although wetlands habitats overlap with the recycling and waste management revisions, the zoning designation applies only to previously existing facilities and is unlikely to impact any state or federally protected wetlands. However, as shown in Table 2.4-5, several wetland habitat types exist in areas subject to the proposed program including Estuarine and Marine Deepwater, Freshwater Emergent Wetland, Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland, Freshwater Pond, Lake, and Riverine. Therefore, the proposed program may result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in potentially significant impacts to state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc.). The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The revisions would concentrate on supermarket recycling centers would neither promote or allow for the development of any state or federally protected

wetlands and would not impact these resources. However, as shown in Table 2.4-5, several wetland habitat types exist in areas subject to the proposed program including Estuarine and Marine Deepwater, Freshwater Emergent Wetland, Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland, Freshwater Pond, Lake, and Riverine. Therefore, the proposed program may result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in potentially significant impacts to state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc.). Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The revisions would concentrate on storage enclosures and would neither promote or allow for the development of any state or federally protected wetlands and would not impact these resources. However, as shown in Table 2.4-5, several wetland habitat types exist in areas subject to the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions including estuarine and marine deepwater, freshwater emergent wetland, freshwater forested/shrub wetland, freshwater pond, lake, and riverine. Therefore, the proposed program may result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

- d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?**

Existing Conditions

Multiple SEAs overlap the boundaries of the Zoning Designation with Revision Area (Figure 2.4-2, *Significant Ecological Areas within the Proposed Program Area*; Table 2.4-6, *Acre of SEA inside Zoning Designation with Revision Area*). However, within these SEAs, the proposed program is generally limited to only highly modified areas throughout the unincorporated areas of the County. None of these areas would be expected to funnel wildlife through the area; nor is there any contiguous natural habitat through which wildlife would be expected to move.

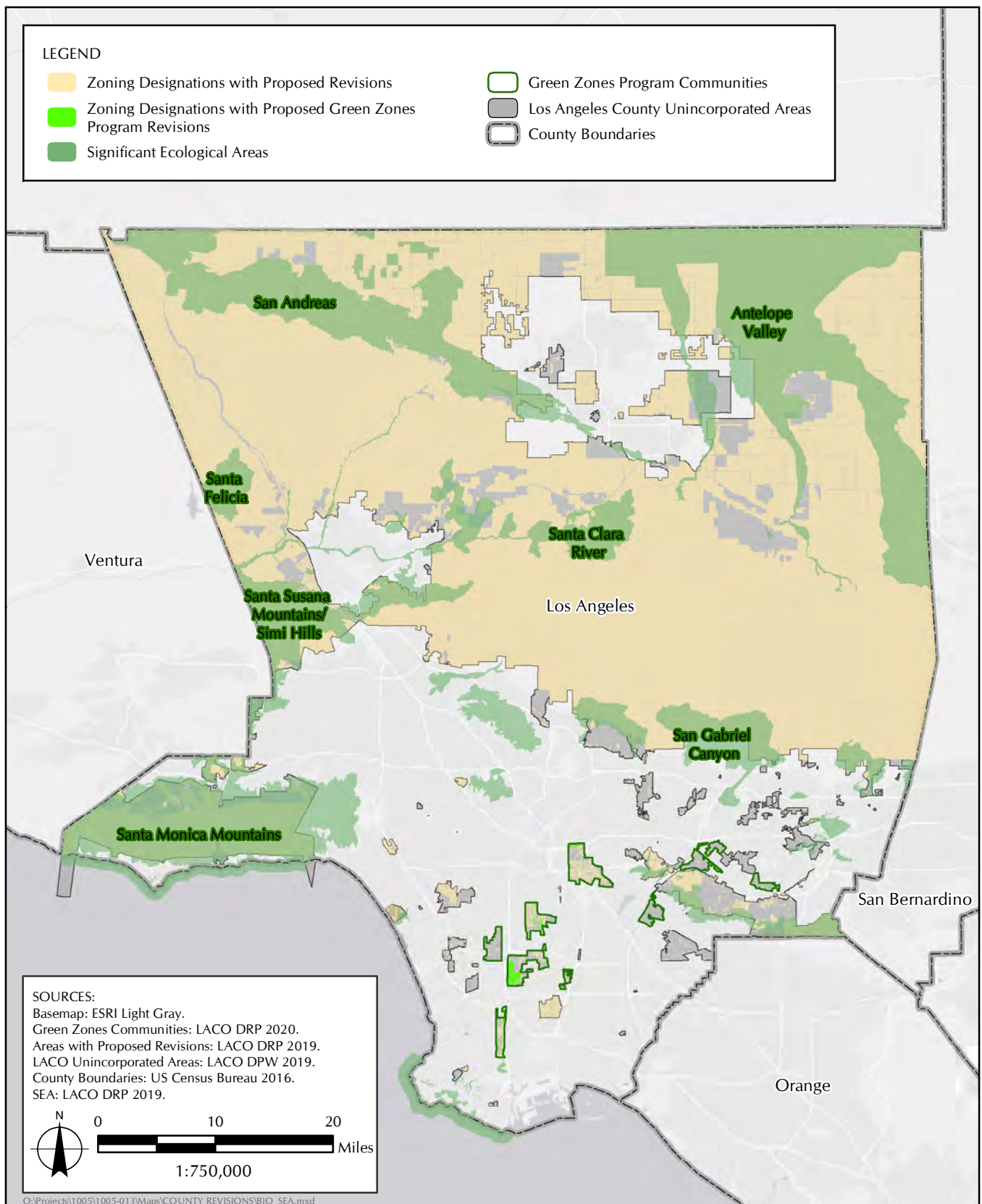


FIGURE 2.4-2
Significant Ecological Areas

TABLE 2.4-6
ACRES OF SEA INSIDE ZONING DESIGNATION WITH REVISION AREA

SEA	Zoning Designation with Revision Area (number of parcels)
Altadena Foothills and Arroyos	6,429.26
Antelope Valley	175,377.66
Ballona Wetlands	0.01
Cruzan Mesa Vernal Pools	238.32
East San Gabriel Valley	82.13
Harbor Lake Regional Park	7.15
Joshua Tree Woodlands	5,306.57
Malibu Coastline	4.61
Puente Hills	7,594.26
Rio Hondo College Wildlife Sanctuary	81.41
San Andreas	90,088.24
San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash	3,602.81
San Gabriel Canyon	14,767.09
Santa Clara River	36,538.15
Santa Felicia	9,652.22
Santa Monica Mountains	57,210.97
Santa Susana Mountains/Simi Hills	24,518.53
Valley Oaks Savannah	157.15
Total	431,656.53

Threshold of Significance

An impact would occur if proposed program altered the physical landscape of wildlife corridors and native nurseries, either directly or indirectly, in such a way that the native and migratory wildlife species could no longer utilize these areas for their continued survival.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to biological resources regarding the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and/or wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation or further analysis is warranted.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts to biological resources regarding the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and/or wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing

materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to biological resources regarding the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and/or wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites). Although 7.15 acres of SEA overlap into the Green Zone District, these areas are highly anthropogenically modified and would likely not be conducive for wildlife corridor movement or native nursery sites. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to biological resources regarding the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and/or wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to biological resources regarding the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and/or wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would impact biological resources regarding the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and/or wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not allow nor promote development in these wildlife corridors, SEAs, or native nursery sites. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to biological resources regarding the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and/or wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The

new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. The revisions to recycling and waste management centers pertain solely to storage enclosures used for recycling and solid waste and would not affect any of the SEAs that overlap within the zone's revision. The revisions do not allow nor promote development in these wildlife corridors, SEAs, or native nursery sites. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would ultimately reduce the amount of development allowed with SEAs. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts, and no mitigation or further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to biological resources regarding the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and/or wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. These areas are highly anthropogenically modified and would likely not be conducive for wildlife corridor movement or native nursery sites. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to biological resources regarding the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and/or wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites, and no mitigation or further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to biological resources regarding the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and/or wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development and would not substantially alter the existing conditions. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to biological resources regarding the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and/or wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites. No further analysis is warranted.

- e) **Convert oak woodlands (as defined by the state, oak woodlands are oak stands with greater than 10% canopy cover with oaks at least 5 inch in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade) or other unique native woodlands (juniper, Joshua, southern California black walnut, etc.)?**

Existing Conditions

The boundaries of the proposed program overlap with roughly 62,000 acres of state or federally designated natural communities, which includes unique native woodlands (Table 2.4-4). Due to the high levels of disturbance and human activity, it is unlikely that any of these woodlands will be directly present at the facilities that the proposed program pertains to. However, these woodlands do have the potential to be located nearby and could be either indirectly or directly affected by the alterations to the landscape caused by the proposed program. If oak or native woodlands are found to be present at these facilities, the revisions would neither allow or facilitate the conversion of any woodland habitat and which would impact their continued existence. The inclusion of the landscaping barriers, enclosures, and paving has the potential to alter the current existing conditions by changing both the amount and availability of water and other resources needed for the woodlands to survive. Ultimately, this would result in significant impacts to biological resources oak woodlands and other unique native woodlands.

Threshold of Significance

An impact would occur if the proposed program altered the physical landscape, either directly or indirectly, in such a way that the sensitive natural communities were irreparably damaged, and that their continued existence was threatened.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would potentially result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding oak woodlands or other unique native woodlands provided protection under federal, state, and local laws, regulations, policies or plans.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to oak woodlands (as defined by the state, oak woodlands are oak stands with greater than 10 percent canopy cover with oaks at least 5 inch in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade) or other unique native woodlands (juniper, Joshua, southern California black walnut, etc.). The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to oak woodlands. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial,

recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result into oak woodlands or other unique native woodlands. While other elements of the Zoning Designation with Revision Area overlap into sensitive habitats, the Green Zone District Area does not overlap with any areas of oak woodland or unique native woodlands (Table 2.4-4). Therefore, there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in potentially significant impacts to woodlands (as defined by the state, oak woodlands are oak stands with greater than 10 percent canopy cover with oaks at least 5 inch in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade) or other unique native woodlands (juniper, Joshua, southern California black walnut, etc.). Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures could alter the existing conditions in such a way that they would cause an impact to oak woodlands or other unique native woodlands. Although the zoning ordinance would overlap with areas of oak woodland or unique native woodlands, it would neither facilitate nor promote their development in such a way that would impact their permanent existence. (Table 2.4-4). Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would potentially result in significant impacts to biological resources regarding oak woodlands and other unique native woodlands, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in potentially significant impacts to oak woodlands (as defined by the state, oak woodlands are oak stands with greater than 10 percent canopy cover with oaks at least 5 inch in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade) or other unique native woodlands (juniper, Joshua, southern California black walnut, etc.). The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Riparian habitats are unlikely to occur in these heavily disturbed and modified areas. If oak woodlands or other unique native woodlands are found to be present at these facilities, the revisions would neither allow or facilitate the conversion of riparian habitat or any other sensitive natural communities and which would impact their continued

existence. However, there is the potential for significant impacts to biological resources regarding oak woodlands and other unique native woodlands, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to biological resources regarding oak woodlands (as defined by the state, oak woodlands are oak stands with greater than 10 percent canopy cover with oaks at least 5 inch in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade) or other unique native woodlands (juniper, Joshua, southern California black walnut, etc.). The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built, and would not significantly alter the existing conditions. Oak and other unique native woodlands are unlikely to occur in these heavily disturbed and modified areas. If a woodland is found to be present at these facilities, the revisions would neither allow or facilitate the conversion of oak woodland habitat or any other unique native woodlands, which would impact their continued existence. As such, there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to biological resources regarding oak woodlands (as defined by the state, oak woodlands are oak stands with greater than 10 percent canopy cover with oaks at least 5 inch in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade) or other unique native woodlands (juniper, Joshua, southern California black walnut, etc.). Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Native woodlands are unlikely to occur in these heavily disturbed and modified areas. If oak woodlands or native woodlands are found to be present at these facilities, the revisions would neither allow nor facilitate the conversion of the woodland habitat which would impact their continued existence. Therefore, there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

- f) **Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, including Wildflower Reserve Areas (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.36), the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.174), the Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 102), Specific Plans (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.46), Community Standards Districts (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.300 et seq.), and/or Coastal Resource Areas (L.A. County General Plan, Figure 9.3)?**

Existing Conditions

Oak trees and countless wildflower species are endemic and integrals part of the LA County vegetation community and can be found throughout the county. As the urban sprawl reached the outer limits of LA County, local policies and ordinances such as the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance, were put into affect to preserve the remaining biological resources. As such any construction that happens as a result of the proposed program would be required to abide by the rules, regulations, and mitigations set forth by any local policies or ordinance designed to protect biological resources.

Threshold of Significance

An impact would occur if the proposed program facilitated any construction that conflicted with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, and ultimately resulted in the loss of protected species or degradation of habitat for protected oak trees, wildflowers, or other biological resources.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to biological resources protected under local policies or ordinances such as the LA County Oak Tree Ordinance or conflict with SEA's.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to biological resources with regard to conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Any oak trees or protected trees that are anticipated to be removed or damaged would have to comply with policies or ordinances such as the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance, and as such would result in no impact with regards to conflicts with policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

Under Los Angeles County Code 22.176.030 a person shall not cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage, or encroach into a protected zone of any tree of the oak genus which is

- (a) 25 inches or more in circumference (eight inches in diameter) as measured 4.5 feet above mean natural grade; in the case of an oak with more than one trunk, whose combined circumference of any two trunks is at least 38 inches (12 inches in diameter) as measured four and one half feet above mean natural grade, on any lot or parcel of land within the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County.
- (b) any tree that has been provided as a replacement tree, pursuant to Section 22.56.2180, on any lot or parcel of land within the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, unless an oak tree permit is first obtained.

Under the appropriate permit, oak trees may be relocated or removed so long as the applicant agrees to a minimum of 2:1 replacement ratio.⁵

Oak trees, and other trees, provide nesting habitats for native birds, and any removal has the potential to disrupt avian species' ability to reproduce. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take of all birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds.^{6,7} In the event that trees are removed, including oak trees, the proposed program would have to abide by the rules, regulations, and mitigations set forth by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Therefore, the proposed program would have no impacts to tree preservation policies. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Any oak trees or protected trees that are anticipated to be removed or damaged would have to comply with policies or ordinances such as the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance, and as such would result in no impact. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would have potentially significant impacts to local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, particularly the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance. All removed or relocated oak trees that fall under the requirements of Los Angeles County Code 22.176.030, would be subject to a minimum of 2:1 replacement ratio and appropriate permitting. Oak trees, and other trees provide essential nesting habitat for nesting birds, and any removal has the potential to disrupt avian species' ability to reproduce. The MBTA and Sections 3503,

⁵ L.A.C.C. § 22.176.070.6a.

⁶ Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 50 § § FR 13710 (Apr. 5, 1985).

⁷ California Fish and Game Code §§ 3503 & 3513 (2019).

3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take of all birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds. In the event that trees are removed, including oak trees, the proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would have to abide by the rules, regulations, and mitigations set forth by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Therefore, the proposed program would have no impacts to tree preservation policies. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. The construction of improvements such as landscaping barriers, paving and fencing would have potentially significant impacts to local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, particularly the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance. All removed or relocated oak trees that fall under the requirements of Los Angeles County Code 22.176.030, would be subject to a minimum of 2:1 replacement ratio and appropriate permitting. Oak trees, and other trees provide essential nesting habitat for nesting birds, and any removal has the potential to disrupt avian species' ability to reproduce. The MBTA and Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take of all birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds. In the event that trees are removed, including oak trees, the proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would have to abide by the rules, regulations, and mitigations set forth by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Therefore, the proposed program would have no impacts to tree preservation policies. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no significant impacts to local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. As these revisions pertain solely to recycling collection centers used for recycling and solid waste, there would be no impact to any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. As these revisions pertain solely to storage enclosures used for recycling and solid waste, there would be no impact to any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. No further analysis is warranted.

g) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan?

Existing Conditions

HCP's and NCCP's are protected areas that are designed to protect biodiversity and connect large blocks of federal and other publicly owned land to ensure species are able to utilize the most expansive range of habitats available.⁸ Within the boundaries of the proposed program, there are no HCPs or NCCPs with boundaries that intersect with any of the elements within the proposed program site (Figure 2.4.3, *HCP and NCCP within Proposed Program Area*).

Threshold of Significance

An impact would occur if the proposed program facilitated any construction that would threaten the continued existence, or overall ecological health of any adopted HCP's or NCCP's, or other approved state, regional, and local habitat conservation plans.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impact to the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impact. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing

⁸ California Department of Fish and Wildlife. N.d. *Natural Community Conservation Planning Program*. Accessed June 9, 2020. <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Climate-Science/Case-Studies/NCCP#:~:text=The%20Natural%20Community%20Conservation%20Planning,of%20wildlife%20to%20climate%20change>.

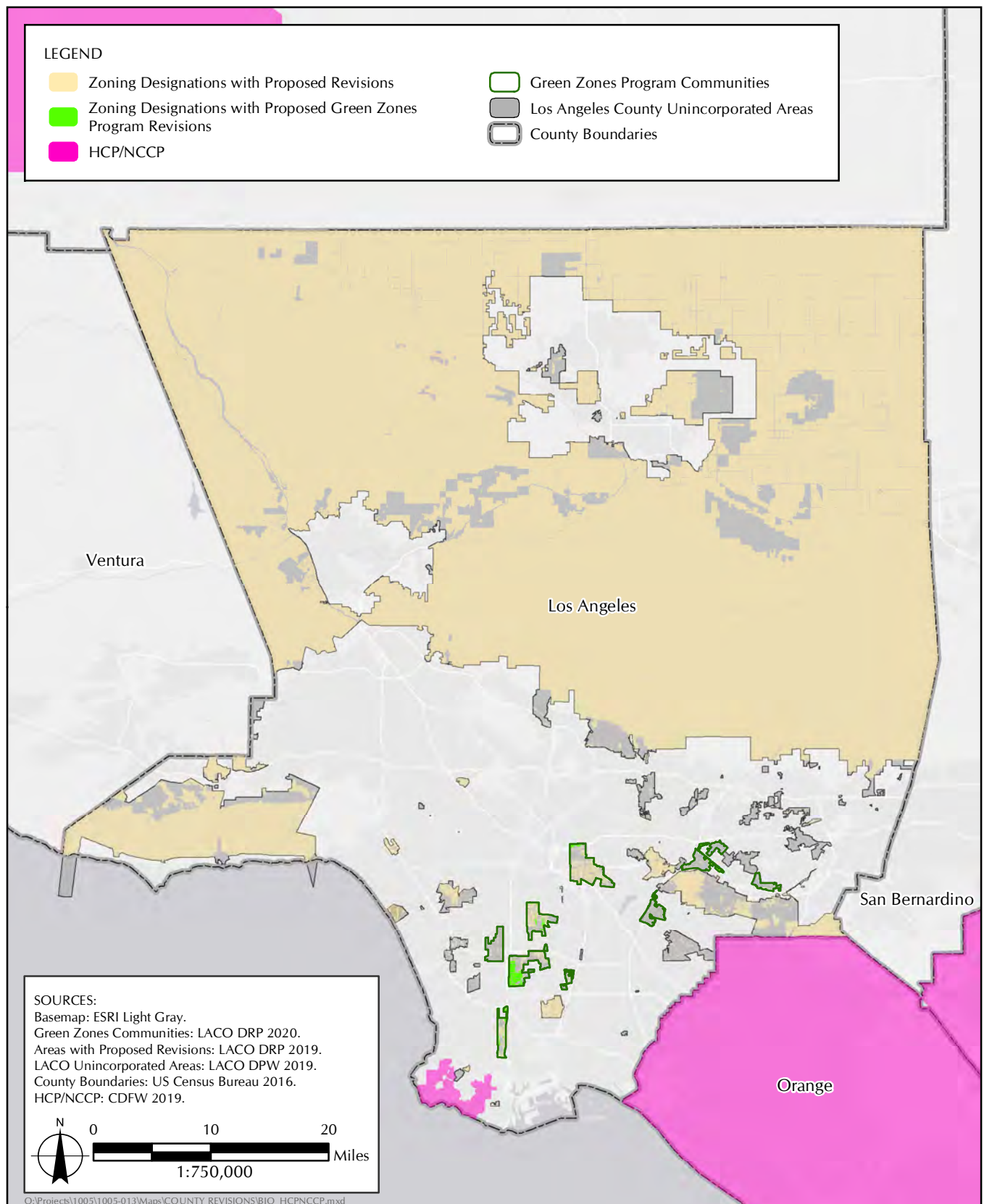


FIGURE 2.4-3
HCPs and NCCPs

sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would impact any HCP or NCCPs. There are no HCPs or NCCPs with boundaries that intersect with any of the elements within the proposed program site (Figure 2.4.3). The proposed program would result in no impact to biological resources regarding conflicts with the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP,⁹ or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause any impacts to existing or proposed HCPs or NCCPs. There are no HCPs or NCCPs with boundaries that intersect with any of the elements (Figure 2.4.3). Therefore, there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in would result in no impacts to the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. There are no HCPs or NCCPs with boundaries that intersect with any of the elements within the proposed program site (Figure 2.4.3). Therefore, there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

⁹ California Regional Conservation Plans, October 2017 <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=68626&inline>.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. There are no HCPs or NCCPs with boundaries that intersect with any of the elements within the proposed program site (Figure 2.4.3). Therefore, there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in would result in no impact to the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. There are no HCPs or NCCPs with boundaries that intersect with any of the elements within the proposed program site (Figure 2.4.3). Therefore, there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

2.5. CULTURAL RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to cultural resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to the *Conservation and Natural Resource Element (Part III)* of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035;¹ the Los Angeles County *Historic Preservation Program*;² previously published information regarding known cultural resources located within the program area, including publicly disclosed historic properties of significance listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), National Historic Landmarks database, and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); and a review of the Green Zones Program.³

Eligibility for Historical and Archeological Resources to be Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Working with State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and Federal Preservation Offices, the National Park Service (NPS) maintains the NRHP, searchable in the National Historic Landmarks database (currently under reconstruction). This is the official list of properties that are deemed worthy of preservation. Properties listed in the NRHP tell stories that are important to a local community, the citizens of a specific state, or all Americans. Properties listed in the NRHP may be owned by private individuals, universities, nonprofits, governments, and/or corporations. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Criterion B: Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Criterion C: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for the NRHP unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be at least 50 years of age to be considered for listing in the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

Eligibility for Historical and Archeological Resources to be Listed in California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are based upon NRHP criteria. These criteria are as follows:

¹ Conservation and Natural Resource Element (Part III), Chapter 9 - Open Space Resources, of the County of Los Angeles General plan 2035. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

² Title 22 (Vol. I) Zoning Code Ordinance, Part 22.0124 Historic Preservation of the Los Angeles County Code.

³ Green Zones Program of Los Angeles County. Board of Supervisors, 2015. Available for download at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/greenzones>

- Criterion 1: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of California's history and cultural heritage;
- Criterion 2: Associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value; or
- Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Additionally, a historic resource eligible for listing in the CRHR must meet one or more of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.

The CRHR consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The CRHR automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed in the NRHP (Category 1 in the State Inventory of Historical Resources) and those formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP (Category 2 in the California Historical Resource Inventory System [CHRIS])
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 077 and up
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion in the CRHR

Other resources that may be nominated for listing in the CRHR include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Categories 3 through 5 in CHRIS (Categories 3 and 4 refer to potential eligibility for the NRHP, while Category 5 indicates a property with local significance);
- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts; and
- Historical resources designated or listed as a local landmark.

Eligibility for County of Los Angeles Historical Landmark Designation

County of Los Angeles Historic Preservation Ordinance (*Title 22 – Planning and Zoning of the Los Angeles County Code, Part 29 of Chapter 22.52*)

22.52.3010 Purpose

The County of Los Angeles Historic Preservation Ordinance has seven established basic purposes:

- A. Enhance and preserve the distinctive historic, architectural, and landscape characteristics which represent the County's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history.
- B. Foster community pride in the beauty and noble accomplishments of the past as represented by the County's historic resources.
- C. Stabilize and improve property values and enhance the aesthetic and visual character and environmental amenities of the County's historic resources.
- D. Recognize the County's historic resources as economic assets.
- E. Encourage and promote the adaptive reuse of the County's historic resources.
- F. Promote the County as a destination for tourists and as a desirable location for businesses.
- G. Specify significance criteria and procedures for the designation of landmarks and Historic Districts and provide for the ongoing preservation and maintenance of landmarks and Historic Districts.

- A. Property which is more than 50 years of age may be designated as a landmark if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:
 - 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the nation, State, County, or community.
 - 2. It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the nation, State, County, or community.
 - 3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, architectural style, period, or method of construction; or represents the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is of significance to the nation, State, County, or community; or possesses artistic values of significance to the nation, State, County, or community.
 - 4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important locally in prehistory or history.
 - 5. It is listed or has been formally determined eligible by the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - 6. It is one of the largest or oldest trees of the species located in the County.
 - 7. It is a tree, plant, landscape, or other natural land feature having historical significance due to an association with a historic event, person, site, street, or structure, or because it is a defining or significant outstanding feature of a neighborhood.
- B. Property less than 50 years of age may be designated as a landmark if it meets one or more of the criteria set forth in Section 22.52.3060.A, above, and exhibits exceptional importance.
- C. The interior space of a property, or other space held open to the general public, including but not limited to a lobby, may itself be designated as a landmark or included in the landmark designation of a property if the space is more than 50 years of age and satisfies one or more of the criteria set forth in Subsection A, above, or if the space is less than 50 years of age and satisfies the requirements of Section 22.52.3060.B, above.

Related CEQA Guidance

Pursuant to CEQA, a *historical resource* is a resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR. In addition, resources included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a local survey conducted in accordance with state guidelines are also considered historical resources under CEQA, unless a preponderance of the facts demonstrates otherwise. According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, or is not included in a local register or survey, shall not preclude a Lead Agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5024.1.⁴

CEQA applies to archaeological resources when (1) the archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a historical resource or (2) the archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a “unique archaeological resource.” A unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site that has a high probability of meeting any of the following criteria:⁵

- (1) The archaeological resource contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) The archaeological resource has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) The archaeological resource is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

⁴ California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3: Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act as Amended October 6, 2005, Section 15064.5(a).

⁵ California Public Resources Code, Division 13, Section 21083.2(g).

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Existing Conditions

*Historic Context.*⁶ The area making up present-day Los Angeles County was originally settled by differing groups of Native Americans for centuries before the first European contact was made in 1769. California was ruled by Spain until 1822, when Mexico assumed jurisdiction. Mexican and American hostilities over the land came to an end with the Treaty of Cahuenga in 1847 and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which incorporated Los Angeles and the rest of California as an American territory.

In 1850, Los Angeles County was established as one of the 27 original counties, and the City of Los Angeles, incorporated later that year as the County's first city, was declared to be the county seat.

In the late 19th century, Southern California citrus farming was born, and the Southern Pacific Railroad and Santa Fe Railway completed routes into Los Angeles County. By 1890, the population of Los Angeles County had reached 60,000 residents. The population continued to grow in the late 19th century. During the early 20th century, the San Pedro harbor became operational, including the founding of salable petroleum, and the population continued to grow with the establishment of the motion picture, television, and the defense industries.

Historical Resources. The NRHP, CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), and California Historical Landmarks (SHL) in the CHRIS, and County of Los Angeles Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (Landmarks), were searched to determine whether known historical resources are located within the area of the proposed program. The literature search was abbreviated due to the large size of the proposed program area. The information reviewed includes sufficient data necessary to determine the level of cultural sensitivity for the project area.

An abundant amount of historical resources was identified in the NRHP, CRHR, SPHI, SHL, and Landmarks and are spread out throughout all of Los Angeles County. According to the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035, the CHRH lists over 500 historical resources throughout Los Angeles County, with zero of those resources located in areas of the unincorporated territory of Los Angeles County affected by the Ordinance.⁷ There are 31 known historical resources within the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County and none of those resources are known to be located in areas of the unincorporated territory of Los Angeles County affected by the Ordinance.

⁶ County of Los Angeles. "History," accessed March 2020, <https://lacounty.gov/government/about-la-county/history/>.

⁷ Los Angeles County General Plan 2035, Chapter 9.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if incompatible land uses or development adversely affected historical resources by degrading the historic nature of the building, structure, object, site, or cultural landscape through incompatible and inappropriate design features by allowing development that blocks views or hinders the public's enjoyment of a particular cultural resource, or development that removes or demolishes significant historical features on existing buildings, structures, objects, sites, or cultural landscapes.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to historical resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. There are 31 known historical resources within the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County and none of those resources are known to be located in areas of the unincorporated territory of Los Angeles County affected by the Ordinance. Thus, initiatives within the proposed program area would not impact historical resources. Incompatible land uses and development can adversely affect resources by degrading the historic nature of the building, structure, object, site, or cultural landscape through incompatible and inappropriate design features, by allowing development that blocks views or hinders the public's enjoyment of a particular cultural resource, or development that removes or demolishes significant historical features on existing buildings, structures, objects, sites, or cultural landscapes.

The potential for impacts to historical resources has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*; Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential to result in physical changes in the environment resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in no impacts to cultural resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. There are no known historical resources located in land use zoning designations that are affected by the Green Zone Districts. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties and would result in no impacts to cultural resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot

radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the non-conforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to cultural resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to cultural resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in no impacts to cultural resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not impact historical resources as none are present within the land designation for these standards. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to cultural resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to cultural resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as

well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to cultural resources as it relates to the significance of historical resources. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to cultural resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that historical resources would be impacted. These revisions would not affect historical resources given that they are generally not recycling or supermarket facilities. Compliance with the development standards would result in no impacts to cultural resources and thus no mitigation is required. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to cultural resources as it relates to the significance of historical resources. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in result in no impacts to cultural resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to cultural resources as it relates to the significance of historical resources. No further analysis is warranted.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5?

Existing Conditions

Archaeological Resources. The resources described in Section 9 of the Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan⁸ include significant archaeological resources located within the unincorporated

⁸ Los Angeles County General Plan 2035, Chapter 9.

territory of Los Angeles County. Archaeological resources are nonrenewable and irreplaceable, and as such, it is the policy of the County to strive for the promotion of public awareness of the value of these resources, and public enjoyment should be fostered whenever possible. The County promotes cooperative efforts between public and private organizations to identify, restore, and conserve these resources.

Archival research and review of published literature considered a general overview of the existing conditions and potentially known archaeological sites or resources that could be impacted. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 13, 2020, to request a Sacred Lands File search and the current Native American contact list for the proposed program site in order to initiate consultation with interested tribes in accordance with CEQA and Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Senate Bill (SB) 18. Of the 89 topographic quadrangle maps that document the County, 78 intersect with the Green Zones Program (Figure 2.5-1, *USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Index Map*). Section 9 of the Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County of Los Angeles General Plan acknowledges the history of occupation by indigenous people of lands that now comprise the unincorporated territory of the County:

The indigenous Chumash and Gabrieliño/Tongva peoples, two of the most populous and sophisticated native cultures, have occupied land within Los Angeles County since prehistoric times. Unfortunately, many of the known archaeological, paleontological, and historic cultural sites in the region have been disturbed to some extent by both human activity, such as development, occupation, and use, and natural occurrences, such as erosion that results from earthquakes, fire, and flood. In some instances, historic and prehistoric artifacts such as stone tools, antique nails, and equipment parts have been picked up or even destroyed by visitors or residents.⁹

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if incompatible land uses or development adversely affected archaeological resources by excavating native undisturbed soils thereby hindering the archeological resources ability to yield important information regarding prehistory and history.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would have the potential to result in significant impacts to historical resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR. The improvements that would be required pursuant to the Ordinance have the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Ground disturbance is expected to reach depths of approximately 3 feet or greater; therefore, excavation associated with the program developments may reach native undisturbed soils that contain buried archaeological deposits.

The potential for impacts to archaeological resources has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment to archeological resources include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

⁹ Los Angeles County General Plan 2035, Chapter 9.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. Surficial resources are not likely to be encountered; however, there is a potential to encounter intact buried archaeological deposits interred at shallow depths at project locations where ground disturbance is expected to occur.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would have the potential to result in significant impacts to historical resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in result in potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial,

recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. Surficial resources are not likely to be encountered; however, there is a potential to encounter intact buried archaeological deposits interred at shallow depths at project locations where ground disturbance is expected to occur. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in impacts to historical resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in potentially significant impacts to historical resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to cultural resources as it relates to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses. These revisions would not be expected to affect archaeological resources as development standards would be less restrictive than previously imposed, as they are not recycling or supermarket facilities. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not result in impacts to historical resources as it relates to causing a substantial adverse change to the significance of an archaeological resource. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to cultural resources as it relates to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste

diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that they would have the potential to impact historical resources as it relates to causing a substantial adverse change to the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have result in no impacts to cultural resources as it relates to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 - Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to cultural resources as it relates to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The storage enclosures or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions, such that they would have the potential to impact historical resources as it relates to causing a substantial adverse change to the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to cultural resources as it relates to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource. No further analysis is warranted.

The improvements that would be required pursuant to the Ordinance have the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Implementation of the improvements required pursuant to the development standards for the Green Zones Program, Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, and Supermarket Recycling Center Revisions would require ground disturbance particularly with regard to the construction of barrier walls, the construction of enclosure buildings, and the planting of landscaping. Ground disturbance is expected to reach depths of approximately 3 feet or greater; therefore, excavation associated with the program developments may reach native undisturbed soils that contain buried archaeological deposits.

Therefore, the proposed program would have the potential to result in significant impacts to historical resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Existing Conditions

California Public Resource Code 21083.2. PRC 21083.2, defines a *unique geologic feature* as an important and irreplaceable geological formation, and these features may be considered to have scientific and/or cultural value.

- a. *A unique paleontological resource* is defined as a fossil that meets one or more of the following criteria:
- b. It provides information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct.
- c. It provides data useful in determining the age(s) of the rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein.
- d. It provides data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between plant and animal communities.
- e. It demonstrates unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life.
- f. The fossils are in short supply and/or in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation, and are not found in other geographic locations.

Surficial Geologic Units. Surficial geological units within the proposed program area vary greatly due to the immense geographical area represented and the complex geology found along tectonic plate boundaries like Southern California and are described below in relation to three program ordinance revisions that encompassed in the Green Zones Program. The surficial geology has been discussed within the context of these areas.

The Conservation and Open Space Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035, provides a summary of the significant general fossil locations in the County:¹⁰

“Paleontological resources, or fossils, are the remains of ancient animals and plants, as well as trace fossils such as burrows, which can provide scientifically-significant information on the history of life on Earth.

Over 1,000 fossil localities have been recorded and in excess of a million specimens have been collected in Los Angeles County. Numerous places countywide have yielded fossils, especially in the Santa Monica Mountains and in the vicinity of Rancho La Brea.”

The area subject to the proposed program consists of stationary sources of pollution near sensitive uses in the Los Angeles Basin. These communities are located within highly urbanized areas of Los Angeles County, and have undergone significant development

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if incompatible land uses or development adversely affected paleontological resources by excavating native undisturbed soils thereby hindering the paleontological resources ability to yield information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to paleontological resources in regard to directly or indirectly destroying a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic figure. The potential for impacts to paleontological resources has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment to paleontological resources include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in would not impact paleontological resource as related to destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature directly or indirectly. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would not impact paleontological resource as related to directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part

¹⁰ Sharp, Robert P. 1993. *Geology Underfoot in Southern California*. Missoula, MT: Mountain Press.

of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses.

As stated in the Conservation and Open Space Element of the County General Plan, the area subject to the proposed program consists of stationary sources of pollution near sensitive uses in the Los Angeles Basin.¹¹ These communities are located within highly urbanized areas of Los Angeles County, and have undergone significant development, resulting in significant ground disturbance throughout the Green Zone Districts area. Implementation of development standards for the Green Zones Program will likely result in ground disturbance particularly with regards to the construction of barrier walls, the construction of enclosure buildings, and the planting of landscaping. These modifications are expected to result in a maximum depth of approximately 3 feet of ground disturbance.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties are not expected to result in potential impacts to paleontological resources related to directly or indirectly destroying a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would not impact paleontological resource as related to destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature directly or indirectly. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would not impact paleontological resource as related to directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive

¹¹ Sharp, Robert P. 1993. *Geology Underfoot in Southern California*. Missoula, MT: Mountain Press.

uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses.

As stated in the Conservation and Open Space Element of the County General Plan, the proposed program site consists of stationary sources of pollution near sensitive uses in the Los Angeles Basin.¹² These communities are located within highly urbanized areas of Los Angeles County, and have undergone significant development, resulting in significant ground disturbance throughout the New Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses area. Implementation of development standards for the Green Zones Program will likely result in ground disturbance particularly with regards to the construction of barrier walls, the construction of enclosure buildings, and the planting of landscaping. These modifications are expected to result in a maximum depth of approximately 3 feet of ground disturbance. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space are not expected to result in potential impacts to paleontological resources related to directly or indirectly destroying a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature.

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses are not expected to result in potential impacts to paleontological resources related to directly or indirectly destroying a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not be expected to destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic features directly or indirectly. As discussed in Section 1, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the Green Zones Program consists of the inclusion of permitting requirements and development standards for Specific Uses including pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste facilities, and solid waste facilities. A CUP would be required for all of the above uses (Chapter 22.140). Development standards for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include requirements for landscaping buffers, walls, enclosed buildings, surfacing of storage areas, air filtration, signage, and lighting. Additionally, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include prohibitions on areas where certain specific uses would be prohibited including HMAs, SEAs, VHFHSZs, and in some cases ARAs. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that unique paleontological resources, sites, or unique geologic features would be impacted. These revisions would not affect newly discovered paleontological resources at the shallow depth anticipated to be reached. Implementation of development standards for the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions will likely result in ground disturbance particularly with regard to the construction of barrier walls, the construction of enclosure buildings, and the planting of landscaping and result in a maximum extent of approximately 3 feet of ground disturbance. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMA, SEA, and VHFHSZ. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARA. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not be expected to destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic features directly or indirectly. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would not be expected to destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic features directly or indirectly. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of

¹² Sharp, Robert P. 1993. *Geology Underfoot in Southern California*. Missoula, MT: Mountain Press.

Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not be expected to destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic features directly or indirectly. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not be expected to destroy a unique paleontological resource or unique geologic feature. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that impacts to unique paleontological resources or unique geologic features would occur. The construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing land uses. Therefore, no direct or indirect impact to a unique paleontological resources or unique geologic features is expected as related to a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature.

Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions are not expected to impact paleontological resources as it relates the direct or indirect destruction of a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature. No further analysis is warranted.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Existing Conditions

There are 12 known cemeteries within the proposed program area. The number of informal cemeteries is unknown. Burial features can range in complexity from a modest and isolated internment or a final site for cremated remains to complex elaborate burial sites with multiple individuals interned. Informal burials can often exist as shallow gravesites of no more than a few feet below the surface.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if incompatible land uses or development adversely affected human remains by excavating native undisturbed soils.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts in relation to disturbing human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries. The potential for impacts to cultural resources with respect to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential to result in physical changes in the environment to cultural resources with respect to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 - Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in less than significant impacts to cultural resources with respect to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, through compliance with existing federal, State, and local statutes and regulations. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to cultural resources with respect to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, through compliance with existing federal, State, and local statutes and regulations. The land use zoning designation affected by the Green Zone Districts does not contain any formal cemeteries and a review of historic topographic maps and state registries does not indicate a presence of informal interment sites. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties. The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would as be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. As a result, ground disturbance, although minimal excavation may reach depths of as much as 3 feet or potentially more in which internments at shallow depths could be encountered, may result in the inadvertent find of human remains in an informal cemetery.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties could potentially impact human remains as it relates to the disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries. In the event of the unanticipated discovery of human remains during construction, the construction contractor shall be required to notify the County Coroner and provide for the required

reinternment or repatriation of the recovered human remains. Compliance with government code would ensure that potential impacts related to the unanticipated discovery of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, is reduced to below the level of significance.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to cultural resources with respect to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, through compliance with existing federal, State, and local statutes and regulations. The land use zoning designation affected by the new sensitive uses standards does not contain any formal cemeteries and a review of historic topographic maps and State registries does not indicate a presence of informal interment sites. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would as be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. As a result, ground disturbance, although minimal excavation may reach depths of as much as 3 feet or potentially more in which internments at shallow depths could be encountered, may result in the inadvertent find of human remains in an informal cemetery. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would result in less than significant impacts to cultural resources with respect to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, through compliance with existing federal, State, and local statutes and regulations.

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses could potentially impact human remains as it relates to the disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries. In the event of the unanticipated discovery of human remains during construction, the construction contractor shall be required to notify the County Coroner and provide for the required reinternment or repatriation of the recovered human remains. Compliance with government code would ensure that potential impacts related to the unanticipated discovery of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, is reduced to below the level of significance.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in would result in less than significant impacts to cultural resources with respect to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, through compliance with existing federal, State, and local statutes and regulations. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height

restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, would be impacted. These revisions would not affect the significance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries. Given that they are not recycling or waste facilities, organic waste processing facilities would not be expected to impact human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

In the event of the unanticipated discovery of human remains during construction, the construction contractor shall be required to notify the County Coroner and provide for the required reinternment or repatriation of the recovered human remains. Compliance with government code would ensure that potential impacts related to the unanticipated discovery of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, is reduced to below the level of significance.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to cultural resources with respect to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, through compliance with existing federal, State, and local statutes and regulations. The land use zoning designation effected by the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers does not contain one formal cemetery and a review of historic topographic maps and State registries do not indicate a presence of informal interment sites. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include one parking stall for every 250 square feet of area; any facility larger than 250 square feet of area shall be required to have fencing or walls for screening purposes, containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. These revisions would not affect the significance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries. Given that they are not recycling or waste facilities, supermarket recycling facilities would not be expected to impact human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

In the event of the unanticipated discovery of human remains during construction, the construction contractor shall be required to notify the County Coroner and provide for the required reinternment or repatriation of the recovered human remains. Compliance with government code would ensure that potential impacts related to the unanticipated discovery of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, is reduced to below the level of significance.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to cultural resources with respect to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, through compliance with existing federal, State, and local statutes and regulations. Any new development or expansion

of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, would be impacted. These revisions would not affect the significance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

In the event of the unanticipated discovery of human remains during construction, the construction contractor shall be required to notify the County Coroner and provide for the required reinternment or repatriation of the recovered human remains. Compliance with government code would ensure that potential impacts related to the unanticipated discovery of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries, is reduced to below the level of significance.

2.6. ENERGY

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to energy, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen),¹ the California Energy Commission (CEC) Guidebook for the Renewable Portfolio Standard Eligibility,² the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2016–2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS),³ the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035,⁴ and the Los Angeles County Green Building Standards Code.⁵

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?				

Existing Conditions

The County has characterized the availability of renewable and nonrenewable energy resources in the Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County General Plan:

Energy in California is produced from a variety of nonrenewable and renewable natural resources, including oil, natural gas, hydrologic, wind, and solar power.⁶ Although nonrenewable energy resources (oil and natural gas) generate a majority of its energy, California has one of the most diverse portfolios of renewable energy resources in the country. Renewable energy is derived from resources that are regenerative and cannot be depleted, such as wind and solar power. For this reason, renewable energy sources are fundamentally different from fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, which are finite and produce greenhouse gases and other

¹ California Building Standards Commission. Effective January 1, 2020. 2019 California Green Building Standards Code. CALGreen (Part 11 of Title 24). <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/Resources/Page-Content/Building-Standards-Commission-Resources-List-Folder/CALGreen#@ViewBag.JumpTo>

² California Energy Commission. January 2017. Renewables Portfolio Standard Eligibility; Ninth Edition, Commission Guidebook.

³ Southern California Association of Governments. April 2016. 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategies; A Plan for Mobility, Accessibility, Sustainability, and a High Quality of Life. <http://scagrtpsc.net/Documents/2016/final/f2016RTPSCS.pdf>

⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁵ Los Angeles County Green Building Standards Code. Title 31. http://lacounty-ca.elaws.us/code/coor_title31

⁶ County of Los Angeles Solar Map Application. Solar Rooftop Planning Toll. Accessible at: <http://lacounty.solarmap.org>.

pollutants. Aside from existing oil and natural gas deposits, California's topography and climate lend themselves to the production of energy from wind, solar, and tidal power.⁷

As characterized in the U.S. Energy Information Administration profile for California, the State is one of the most energy efficient in the Nation:

California is the most populous state in the nation, has the largest economy, and is second only to Texas in total energy consumption. Although California has the world's fifth-largest economy and many energy-intensive industries, the state has one of the lowest per capita energy consumption levels in the United States. California's extensive efforts to increase energy efficiency and implement alternative technologies have slowed growth in energy demand. The state is also rich in energy resources. California leads the nation in nonhydroelectric renewable-sourced electricity generation and is among the top producers of conventional hydroelectric power.⁸ ... Per capita energy use in California's residential sector is lower than that of any other state except Hawaii.

There are numerous building codes and standards that would apply to the construction, operation, and maintenance of improvements required pursuant to 2019 CALGreen, CEC Guidebook, and Los Angeles County Green Building Standards Code. The County Green Building Standards Code (Title 31), as well as Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code) of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and the State of California Green Code, requires applicable projects to provide energy saving features. The proposed program would also be consistent with Goals and Policies related to energy conservation in Part VI, Mineral and Energy Resources of the Conservation and Natural Resources Element (Chapter 9), of the Los Angeles County General Plan. Implementation of the project would also be consistent with the Los Angeles Energy and Environmental Program (EEP), adopted by the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors in 2006. The EEP established target reductions in consumptive use of nonrenewable sources of energy by 20 percent between 2006 and 2015.

Threshold of Significance

Impacts to energy would occur if energy is utilized in a manner that is wasteful, inefficient, or results in unnecessary consumption of nonrenewable energy resources.

Impact Analysis

The potential for impacts to energy has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). Wasteful use of energy is defined as expending or consuming energy, thoughtlessly or carelessly, in a manner that results in no benefit or compensatory outcome. Inefficient use of energy results from using a greater amount of energy than required to products and services.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element would result in less than significant impacts to energy in relation to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during construction, operation, or maintenance of improvements required pursuant to the project. The new development standards (see Table 1.IV-2) would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 and other industrial uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions,

⁷ County of Los Angeles. [insert GP date]. Chapter 9, Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County of Los Angeles General Plan 2035. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf, Page 154.

⁸ U.S. Energy Information Administration. January 16, 2020. California State Profile and Energy Estimates. Available at: <https://www.eia.gov/state/analysis.php?sid=CA>

28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. Development standards for the Green Zone Districts would include landscaping barriers, enclosed buildings, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. The motorized equipment used during construction would comply with California Air Resources Board (CARB) regulations for diesel programs relating to mobile source, stationary engines, and portable equipment. Construction related to the energy required to construct the improvements required pursuant to the project would be required to comply with energy efficiency standards for design, construction, operation established by State and County regulations which are among the strictest in the Nation, including those specifically required pursuant to the Green Building Operation component of the EEP: Green Building, Low-impact Development, and Drought Tolerant Ordinances and thus do not constitute an inefficient use of energy. The majority of the proposed improvements are inanimate objects such as walls, fencing, signage, and lighting that would be compliant with Title 31 Green Building Codes and not involve the use of diesel fuels. The SCAQMD regulates construction equipment and diesel fuel emissions with the SCAQMD. Consistent with the objectives of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Commercial Electric Lawn and Garden Program, the County has required the use of electric and manual commercial lawn and garden equipment, including handheld trimmers, chainsaws, pruners, backpack and handheld leaf blowers, and ride-on, stand-on, and walk-behind lawn mowers for landscape areas required in conjunction with the Green Zones Program. The use of electric and manual tools to maintain landscaping optimizes energy efficiency based on Best Available Current Technology.

Once completed, the development improvements would provide long-term environmental benefits for sensitive receptors adjacent to industrial sites, and thus do not constitute a wasteful use of energy. The construction would include improvements to existing industrial sites. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. Therefore, the Green Zone Districts would result in less than significant impacts to energy in relation to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The New Sensitive Uses element would result in less than significant impacts to energy in relation to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during construction, operation, or maintenance of improvements required pursuant to the project. The implementation of development standards for existing industrial use facilities would reduce wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during operation by improving the existing facilities. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses.

The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; and placement of balconies (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals,

shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

The measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in substantial changes to existing conditions in relation to consumptive use of energy resources. The motorized equipment used during construction would comply with CARB regulations for diesel programs relating to mobile source, stationary engines, and portable equipment. Construction would not be extensive and would be minimal for individual properties. Construction related to the energy required to construct the improvements required pursuant to the project would be required to comply with energy efficiency standards for design, construction, operation established by State and County regulations which are among the strictest in the nation, including those specifically required pursuant to the Green Building Operation component of the EEP: Green Building, Low-Impact Development, and Drought Tolerant Ordinances and thus do not constitute an inefficient use of energy. The majority of the proposed improvements are inanimate objects such as walls, fencing, signage, and lighting that would be compliant with Title 22 Building Codes and not involve the use of diesel fuels. The SCAQMD regulates construction equipment and diesel fuel emissions with the SCAQMD. Consistent with the objectives of the SCAQMD Commercial Electric Lawn and Garden Program, the County has required the use of electric and manual commercial lawn and garden equipment, including handheld trimmers, chainsaws, pruners, backpack and handheld leaf blowers, and ride-on, stand-on, and walk-behind lawn mowers for landscape areas required in conjunction with the Green Zones Program. The use of electric and manual tools to maintain landscaping optimizes energy efficiency based on Best Available Current Technology.

Once completed, construction, the development improvements would provide long-term environmental benefits for sensitive receptors adjacent to industrial sites, and thus do not constitute a wasteful use of energy. The construction would include improvements to existing industrial sites, and would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts to energy in relation to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revision, including Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers, element would result in less than significant impacts to energy in relation to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during construction, operation, or maintenance of improvements required pursuant to the project. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include prohibitions on areas where certain specific uses would be prohibited (Table 2.6-1, *Applicable Zones and Prohibited Uses*).

**TABLE 2.6-1
APPLICABLE ZONES AND PROHIBITED USES**

Recycling and Waste Management Revisions					
	Applicable Zones	Prohibited Areas			
		SEA	VHFHSZ	Agricultural	HMA
Pallet Yards	M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5	X	X	X	
Recycling Collection Facilities	M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5				
Recycling Processing Facilities	M-2, M-2.5	X	X		X
MRF, XFER Stat, Auto C&D or Inert Debris	M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and A-2 (Except C&D prohibited in A-2)	X	X	X	X
Organic Waste Facilities	M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5				
Consistency w/SWMP	M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and A-2	X	X		
Chip/Grind/Mulch	M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and A-2	X	X		
Compost	M-2, M-2.5, and A-2	X	X	X	
Mulch In-vessel					
Solid Waste Facilities	M-2, and M-2.5				
Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center Zones	All zones except R-1, R-2, R-A, A-1				

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards (Table 1.IV-2) and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (please Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities in selected land use management areas (Table 1.IV-1 and Table 2.6-1). Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

Improvement required pursuant to the project would be required to achieve the CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

Construction equipment used during the construction of development standards would be required to comply with CARB regulations to use energy efficient equipment and construction impacts would be short-term and would not be extensive. Construction related to the energy required to construct the improvements required pursuant to the project would be required to comply with energy efficiency standards for design, construction, operation established by State and County regulations which are among the strictest in the Nation, including those specifically required pursuant to the Green Building Operation component of the EEP: Green Building, Low-Impact Development, and Drought Tolerant Ordinances and thus do not constitute an inefficient use of energy. The majority of the proposed improvements are inanimate objects such as walls, fencing, signage, and lighting that would be compliant with Title 22 Building Codes and not involve the use of diesel fuels. The SCAQMD regulates construction equipment and diesel fuel emissions with the SCAQMD. Consistent with the objectives of the SCAQMD Commercial Electric Lawn and Garden Program, the County has required the use of electric and manual commercial lawn and garden equipment, including handheld trimmers, chainsaws, pruners, backpack and handheld leaf blowers, and ride-on, stand-on, and walk-behind lawn mowers for landscape areas required in conjunction with the Green Zones Program. The use of electric and manual tools to maintain landscaping optimizes energy efficiency based on Best Available Current Technology.

Once completed, construction, the development improvements would provide long-term environmental benefits for sensitive receptors adjacent to industrial sites, and thus do not constitute a wasteful use of energy. The construction would include improvements to existing industrial sites, and would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary

consumption of energy resources. Operational uses of Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not differ substantially from existing conditions, in relation to consumptive use of energy resources. The purpose of CALGreen is to improve public health, safety, and general welfare by enhancing the design and construction of buildings using concepts which reduce negative impacts and promote principles that have a positive environmental impact and encourage sustainable construction practices. The organic waste facilities and recycling facilities are not currently in compliance with these standards. The proposed program would implement more efficient technologies for the organic and solid waste facilities during operation. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant impacts to energy in relation to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Management Revisions element would result in less than significant impacts to energy in relation to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during construction, operation, or maintenance of improvements required pursuant to the project. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards (see Table 1.IV-2) of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Construction equipment used during the construction of development standards would be required to comply with CARB regulations to use energy efficient equipment and construction impacts would be short-term for individual improvements. The construction of increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation would not be extensive and would result in minor changes to operations. The construction and operation would not result in substantial changes to existing conditions, in relation to consumptive use of energy resources.

The requirements and compliance with standards would maintain and increase the efficiency of existing facilities by enhancing the maintenance of the stored materials. In the case of updated standards for Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. Operational uses of Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not differ substantially from existing conditions. Construction related to the energy required to construct the improvements required pursuant to the project would be required to comply with energy efficiency standards for design, construction, operation established by State and County regulations which are among the strictest in the nation, including those specifically required pursuant to the Green Building Operation component of the EEP: Green Building, Low-Impact Development, and Drought Tolerant Ordinances and thus do not constitute an inefficient use of energy. The majority of the proposed improvements are inanimate objects such as walls, fencing, signage, and lighting that would be compliant with Title 22 Building Codes and not involve the use of diesel fuels. The SCAQMD regulates construction equipment and diesel fuel emissions with the SCAQMD. Consistent with the objectives of the SCAQMD Commercial Electric Lawn and Garden Program, the County has required the use of electric and manual commercial lawn and garden equipment, including handheld trimmers, chainsaws, pruners, backpack and handheld leaf blowers, and ride-on, stand-on, and walk-behind lawn mowers for landscape areas required in conjunction with the Green Zones Program. The use of electric and manual tools to maintain landscaping optimizes energy efficiency based on Best Available Current Technology.

The purpose of CALGreen is to improve public health, safety, and general welfare by enhancing the design and construction of buildings using concepts which reduce negative impacts and promote principles that have a positive environmental impact and encourage sustainable construction practices. The organic waste facilities and recycling facilities are not currently in compliance with these standards. The proposed program would implement more efficient technologies for the organic and solid waste facilities during operation.

Once completed, construction, the development improvements would provide long-term environmental benefits for sensitive receptors adjacent to industrial sites, and thus do not constitute a wasteful use of energy. The construction would include improvements to existing industrial sites, and would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts to energy in relation to

wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation. No further analysis is warranted.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to energy in relation to conflicting with or obstructing a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The CEC adopts energy efficiency standards for appliances and buildings, which reduces air pollution and saves consumers money. The energy-efficient provisions include the California Building Standards Code (24 CCR), Title 31 Green Building Standards Code, and applicable CALGreen mandatory measures.⁹

Existing Conditions

There are existing state and County plans related to renewable energy and energy efficiency.

California Energy Code. The California Energy Code goals include planning, design and development methods that include environmentally responsible site selection, building design, building siting and development to protect, restore and enhance the environmental quality of the site and respect the integrity of adjacent properties. Additionally, with the adoption of Senate Bill 2, the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) mandates that 33 percent of electricity delivered in California be generated by renewable sources such as solar, wind, and geothermal by 2020.

Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. The County of Los Angeles has defined one goal, and related policy that are relevant to consideration of conflicts with local plans for renewable energy or energy:

- Goal CNR 12: Sustainable management of renewable and non-renewable energy resources
 - Policy C/NR 12.1: Encourage the production and use of renewable energy resources

In the most recent energy briefing for the County of Los Angeles, the progress towards increasing reliance on renewable sources of energy was described

Energy generation is distributed throughout Los Angeles County, with concentrations in Long Beach and Lancaster. The County is a leader in solar generation, producing and using more renewable energy than ever before. While, as of 2018, utility-scale wind facilities are currently prohibited in all unincorporated areas within the county, utility-scale solar generation increased by over one million Megawatt Hours (MWh) between 2012 and 2015 and reached over 575 MW of capacity in 2015. A total of 475 MW of rooftop solar was installed in the County as of 2015, mainly in Southern California Edison (SCE) territory. Overall, approximately 14% of the County's electricity generation came from renewable energy sources in 2015. While this represents an increase from years prior, it is equivalent to less than 5% of the County's electricity consumption. Utilities serving L.A. County show a gravitation towards renewable energy purchases with some cities representing nearly 35% of energy consumption with renewable energy purchasing.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact to a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency would occur if the Green Zones Program conflicted or obstructed the implementation of strategies established in adopted State or local plans.

⁹ California Building Standards Commission. Effective January 1, 2017. 2016 California Green Building Standards Code. CALGreen (Part 11 of Title 24). <http://www.bsc.ca.gov/Home/CALGreen.aspx>

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to energy in relation to conflicting with or obstructing a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. Development standards for the Green Zone Districts and New Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would include landscaping barriers, enclosed buildings, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. All improvements required to constructed, operated, or maintained would be required to conform to the California Energy Code; therefore, there would be on conflict with the California Code. Since, at the time of this analysis, the County General Plan and zoning ordinance do not allow for development of utility scale renewable energy, the development standards would have no effect on the achieving RPS established by the State. Similarly, energy required for construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed improvements such as lighting and signs would be provided by public and investor owned utilities, such as Southern California Edison, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, and other private and municipal power companies who are required by the State to achieve Renewable Portfolio Standard. Thus, the project would be consistent with State and County goals that encourage reliance on sustainable renewable energy. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to energy in relation to conflicting with or obstructing a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to energy in relation to conflicting with or obstructing a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The new development standards would implement energy-efficient provisions through the use of improved recycling facilities and practices and enforcing proper maintenance of the facilities to reduce emissions and impacts to sensitive receptors. Development Standards include prohibitions on areas where certain specific uses would be prohibited (Table 2.6-1). The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for

windows; and placement of balconies devices (see Table 1.IV-2). In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. All improvements required to constructed, operated, or maintained would be required to conform to the California Energy Code; therefore, there would be no conflict with the California Code. Since, at the time of this analysis, the County General Plan and zoning ordinance do not allow for development of utility scale renewable energy, the development standards would have no effect on the achieving RPS established by the State. Similarly, energy required for construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed improvements such as lighting and signs would be provided by public and investor owned utilities, such as Southern California Edison, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, and other private and municipal power companies who are required by the State to achieve RPS. Thus, the project would be consistent with State and County goals that encourage reliance on sustainable renewable energy. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts to energy in relation to conflicting with or obstructing a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to energy in relation to conflicting with or obstructing a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The proposed program would be in compliance with CALGreen and the RPS. The RPS aims to reduce emissions and requires private and public utilities to generate 50 percent of their power from renewable sources by 2030. The proposed program would support this RPS goals by implementing updated technologies and enforcing maintenance to comply with development standards to increase energy efficiency and use more recycled material and renewable energy within the facilities. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1), including prohibitions on areas where certain specific uses would be prohibited (Table 2.6-1).

Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions.

All improvements would be required to conform to the California Energy Code; therefore, there would be on conflict with the California Code. Since, at the time of this analysis, the County General Plan and zoning ordinance do not allow for development of utility scale renewable energy, the development standards would have no effect on achieving RPS established by the State. Similarly, energy required for construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed improvements such as lighting and signs would be provided by public and investor owned utilities, such as Southern California Edison, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, and other private and municipal power companies who are required by the State to achieve RPS. Thus, the project would be consistent with State and County goals that encourage reliance on sustainable renewable energy. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to energy in relation to conflicting with or obstructing a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The components of the program establish conditions and development standards for recycling processing facilities, recycling as an accessory use to a supermarket in all commercial, mixed use, and industrial zones, organic waste facilities, recycling collection and processing facilities, solid waste facilities, and pallet yards. The solid waste and organic waste facilities development standards would establish conditions including composting and in-vessel organic waste conversion and converting solid waste to gas or energy. The clean energy technologies implemented through the program would be in compliance with renewable energy regulations and goals.

Any projects developed under the proposed program's more stringent development standards would be required to comply with the more energy-efficient provisions of the County's Green Building Standards code, the current California Building Standards Code (24 CCR) and applicable CALGreen mandatory measures.¹⁰ All improvements required to constructed, operated, or maintained would conform to the California Energy Code; therefore, there would be no conflict with the California Code. Similarly, energy required for construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed improvements such as lighting and signs would be provided by the County's Clean Power Alliance, which provide 100% renewable energy to all unincorporated area communities. Thus, the project would be consistent with State and County goals that encourage reliance on sustainable renewable energy. No further analysis is warranted.

¹⁰ California Building Standards Commission. Effective January 1, 2017. 2016 California Green Building Standards Code. CALGreen (Part 11 of Title 24). <http://www.bsc.ca.gov/Home/CALGreen.aspx>

2.7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to geology and soils, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035,² and Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035;³ and the Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances – Title 22 Planning and Zoning, California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG), California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey (CGS), Regulatory Maps.⁴

Definitions

Alluvium: An unconsolidated accumulation of stream deposited sediments, including sands, silts, clays, or gravels.

Extrusive Igneous Rocks: Rocks that crystallize from molten magma on earth's surface.

Fault: A fracture or fracture zone in rock along which movement has occurred.

Formation: A laterally continuous rock unit with a distinctive set of characteristics that make it possible to recognize and map from one outcrop or well to another. The basic rock unit of stratigraphy.

Holocene: An interval of time relating to, or denoting the present epoch, which is the second epoch in the Quaternary period, from approximately 11,000 years ago to the present time.

Miocene: An interval of time relating to, or denoting the fourth epoch of the Tertiary period, between the Oligocene and Pliocene epochs, from approximately 23 to 5.5 million years ago.

Oligocene: An interval of time relating to, or denoting the third epoch of the Tertiary period, between the Eocene and Miocene epochs, from approximately 34 to 23 million years ago.

Outcrop: A rock formation that is visible on earth's surface.

Paleocene: An interval of time, relating to, or denoting the earliest epoch of the Tertiary period, between the Cretaceous period and the Eocene epoch.

Paleozoic: An interval of time relating to or denoting the era between the Precambrian eon and the Mesozoic era.

Pleistocene: An interval of time relating to, or denoting the first epoch of the Quaternary period, between the Pliocene and Holocene epochs, from approximately 2.6 million years ago to 11,000 years ago.

Pliocene: An interval of time relating to, or denoting the last epoch of the Tertiary period, between the Miocene and Pleistocene epochs, from approximately 5.5 to 2.6 million years ago.

Plutonic Igneous Rocks: Igneous rocks that have crystallized beneath the earth's surface.

Quaternary: The most recent period in geological time; includes the Pleistocene and Holocene Epochs.

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035, Chapter 12, Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

³ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035, Chapter 9, Conservation Element, Part VII, Historic, Cultural and Paleontological Resources http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁴ California Department of Conservation. 2015, California Geological Survey, CGS Information Warehouse: Regulatory Maps. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/>

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known active fault trace? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and lateral spreading?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of onsite wastewater treatment systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a) **Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:**
- i) **Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known active fault trace? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.**

Existing Conditions

Under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, the State Geologist is required to delineate “earthquake zones” (formerly called “special studies” zones) along known active faults. An active fault is one that has demonstrated offset of Holocene materials (less than 11,000 years ago) or significant seismic activity. Potentially active faults have demonstrated movement within Pleistocene time (approximately 1.6 million years ago). According to the CDMG, active and potentially active faults must be considered as potential sources of fault rupture. Cities or counties affected by the zones must regulate development within the designated zones. Approval of building permits for sites within State-designated zones must be withheld until geologic investigation demonstrates that a proposed development is not threatened by surface displacement from future seismic activity. Active or potentially active faults are mapped within the proposed program boundaries (Table 2.7-1, *Active and Potentially Active Faults within 2 Miles of the Proposed Ordinance*).

**TABLE 2.7-1
ACTIVE AND POTENTIALLY ACTIVE FAULTS WITHIN
2 MILES OF THE PROPOSED GREEN ZONES PROGRAM**

Fault	Predominant Style of Faulting	Site-to-Source Approximate Distance to Proposed Green Zones Program¹
Anacapa-Dume	Strike-Slip and Reverse	Approximately 2 miles west
Hollywood	Left-Reverse	Approximately 2 miles west
Malibu Coast Fault	Reverse	Approximately 0.5 mile west
Newport-Inglewood	Right-Lateral Strike-Slip	Intersects
Oak Ridge (Onshore)	Reverse	Approximately 2 miles to the west
San Andreas	Right Lateral Strike-Slip	Intersects
San Fernando-Sierra Madre-Cucamonga	Reverse (Thrust)	Intersects
San Gabriel	Primarily Right Lateral Strike Slip	Intersects
Santa Monica Fault	Left-Reverse	Intersects
Santa Susana	Reverse (Thrust)	Intersects
Simi-Santa Rosa- Northridge	Reverse	Intersects
Whittier-Elsinore	Lateral Strike Slip	Intersects

KEY: ¹ Shortest (map) distance from the nearest ordinance location to the inferred fault plane.

The Transverse Ranges (represented by the San Gabriel Mountains in Angeles National Forest, the Santa Susana Mountains, and mountains of the southern Los Padres National Forests in the proposed program area) are an anomalous west-trending geological province of deformation associated with relative movement of the North American and Pacific Tectonic Plates. The majority of the Los Angeles Basin (south of the mountains) lies within the northwest-trending Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, which represents the prevailing structural orientation of California. Associated northwest-trending surface faults are the San Andreas, San Jacinto, Whittier-Elsinore, Palos Verdes, and Newport-Inglewood faults (Figure 2.7-1, *Alquist-Priolo Fault Lines*). Major surface faults and fault zones associated with the Transverse Ranges generally parallel the Province and include: the Malibu Coast, Anacapa-Dume, Oak Ridge, Santa Monica, Hollywood, Santa Susana, Simi-Santa Rosa-Northridge, San Fernando-Sierra Madre-Cucamonga, and San Gabriel faults (Figure 2.7-1).

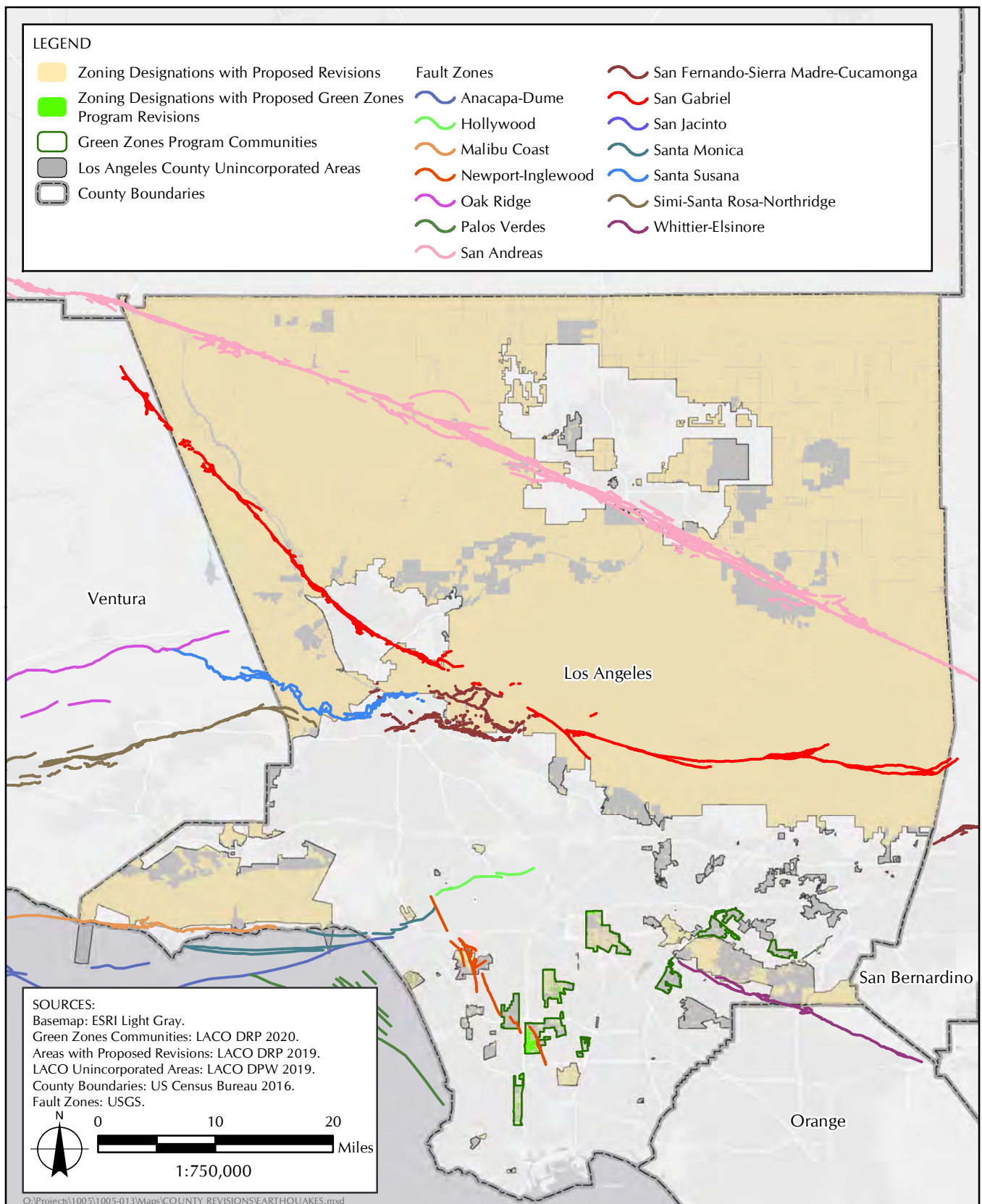


FIGURE 2.7-1
 Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Lines

Thresholds of Significance

The proposed program would result in significant impacts in relation to geology and soils if it results in a direct or indirect substantial adverse effect, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault.

Impact Analysis

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zones Districts element of the proposed program would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts related to the exposure of people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault.

The requirements of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act aim to prevent the construction of residential buildings along traces of active fault. While Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones or other active or potentially active faults are located within, near or projecting toward the proposed program site, the Green Zones Districts element does not include the development of residential or habitable buildings or structures, but rather includes new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for development. Further, through the California Building Code (CBC), building design and construction requirements are implemented to reduce any hazards from earthquakes and safeguard against major structural failures or loss of life caused by earthquakes or seismic related hazards. The proposed program would be required to adhere to the provisions of the CBC, as required by the County Code during the plan check and development review process, thus, reducing potential impacts related to rupture of a known earthquake fault to less than significant levels. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts related to the exposure of people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; and placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-1). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting, as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault.

Implementation of the New Sensitive Uses Element of the proposed program would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. Implementation of the New Sensitive Uses Element would be developed in accordance with the California Building Code and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and be consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements. As discussed the New Sensitive Uses Element would require measures where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The requirements of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act aim to prevent the construction of residential buildings along traces of active fault. While Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones or other active or potentially active faults are located within, near or projecting toward the proposed program site. The New Sensitive Uses element would include measures for development would not exacerbate existing geologic conditions. Thus, impacts related to impacts to geology and soils in relation directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault would be less than significant. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

As discussed previously, implementation of the proposed program would adhere to provisions of the CBC, as required by the County Code during the plan check and development review process, thus, reducing potential impacts related to rupture of a known earthquake fault to less than significant levels. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from Hillside Management Areas (HMA), Significant Ecological Areas (SEA), and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ). Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in Agricultural Resource Areas (ARA). Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. No further analysis is warranted.

Implementation of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the proposed program would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils related to directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. The requirements of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act aim to prevent the construction of residential buildings along traces of active fault. While Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones or other active or potentially active faults are located within, near or projecting toward the proposed program site, the element does not include the development of residential or habitable buildings or structures, but rather includes new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for development. Further, through the California Building Code, building design and construction requirements are implemented to reduce any hazards from earthquakes and safeguard against major structural failures or loss of life caused by earthquakes or seismic related hazards. As discussed previously, implementation of the proposed program would adhere to provisions of the CBC, as required by the County Code during the plan check and development review process, thus, reducing potential impacts related to rupture of a known earthquake fault to less than significant levels.

Therefore, impacts to geology and soils related to directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault would be less than significant. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall

not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The requirements of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act aim to prevent the construction of residential buildings along traces of active fault. While Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones or other active or potentially active faults are located within, near or projecting toward the proposed program site, this element does not include the development of residential or habitable buildings or structures, but rather includes new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for development. Further, through the California Building Code, building design and construction requirements are implemented to reduce any hazards from earthquakes and safeguard against major structural failures or loss of life caused by earthquakes or seismic related hazards. As discussed previously, implementation of the proposed program would adhere to provisions of the CBC, as required by the County Code during the plan check and development review process, thus, reducing potential impacts related to rupture of a known earthquake fault to less than significant levels. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

The requirements of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act aim to prevent the construction of residential buildings along traces of active fault. While Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones or other active or potentially active faults are located within, near or projecting toward the proposed program site, this element does not include the development of residential or habitable buildings or structures, but rather includes new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for development. Further, through the California Building Code, building design and construction requirements are implemented to reduce any hazards from earthquakes and safeguard against major structural failures or loss of life caused by earthquakes or seismic related hazards, thus, reducing potential impacts related to rupture of a known earthquake fault to less than significant levels. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. No further analysis is warranted.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Existing Conditions

The primary effects of an earthquake are fault rupture and ground shaking. Earthquake shaking can generate secondary affects as these ground motions permanently deform and dislocate some near-surface earth materials. Ground failure can include affects ranging from simple ground cracking to complex lateral spreading landslides. Failures may be associated with saturated deposits (liquefaction) or unsaturated deposits (densification).

The proposed program area, and Los Angeles County in general, contains numerous active earthquake faults, with active or potentially active faults mapped within the proposed program boundaries listed in Table 2.7-1, and shown in Figure

2.7-1. Of the faults listed, the southern section of the San Andreas Fault is estimated to be capable of generating the largest earthquake, potentially in excess of Mw 7.1.⁵

Thresholds of Significance

The proposed program would result in significant impacts in relation to geology and soils if it results in a direct or indirect substantial adverse effect, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking.

Impact Analysis

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zones Districts element would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking.

As discussed, The proposed program area, and Los Angeles County in general, contains numerous active earthquake faults, with active or potentially active faults mapped within the proposed program boundaries listed in Table 2.7-1 and shown in Figure 2.7-1. Of the faults listed, the southern section of the San Andreas Fault is estimated to be capable of generating the largest earthquake, potentially in excess of Mw 7.1. However, implementation of the Green Zone District element of the proposed program would not result in impacts over those currently existing within the proposed program area. Although strong seismic shaking is a risk throughout Southern California region, the proposed program site does not contain any greater risk of seismic activity or impacts when compared with other areas within Southern California. Further, through the California Building Code, building design and construction requirements are implemented to reduce hazards from earthquakes and safeguard against major structural failures or loss of life caused by earthquakes or other geologic hazards. The County has adopted the most recent version of the CBC by reference and are included in the County Code, Title 26, Chapters 2 through 35. The Green Zones Districts element of the proposed program would be required to adhere to the provisions of the CBC, as required by the County Code during the plan check and development review process.

⁵ County of Los Angeles. June 2014. Los Angeles County General Plan Update Draft EIR. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2035_deir.pdf

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts in relation to the exposure of people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 - New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; and placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting, as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

Although strong seismic shaking is a risk throughout Southern California region, the proposed program site does not contain any greater risk of seismic activity or impacts when compared with other areas within Southern California. Further, through the California Building Code, building design and construction requirements are implemented to reduce hazards from earthquakes and safeguard against major structural failures or loss of life caused by earthquakes or other geologic hazards. The County has adopted the most recent version of the CBC by reference and are included in the County Code, Title 26, Chapters 2 through 35. The New Sensitive Uses element of the proposed program would be required to adhere to the provisions of the CBC, as required by the County Code during the plan check and development review process, thus, reducing potential impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking to less than significant levels.

These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more

stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

Although strong seismic shaking is a risk throughout Southern California region, the proposed program site does not contain any greater risk of seismic activity or impacts when compared with other areas within Southern California. Further, through the California Building Code, building design and construction requirements are implemented to reduce hazards from earthquakes and safeguard against major structural failures or loss of life caused by earthquakes or other geologic hazards. The County has adopted the most recent version of the CBC by reference and are included in the County Code, Title 26, Chapters 2 through 35. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the proposed program would be required to adhere to the provisions of the CBC, as required by the County Code during the plan check and development review process, thus, reducing potential impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking to less than significant levels. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

Although strong seismic shaking is a risk throughout Southern California region, the proposed program site does not contain any greater risk of seismic activity or impacts when compared with other areas within Southern California. Further, through the California Building Code, building design and construction requirements are implemented to reduce hazards from earthquakes and safeguard against major structural failures or loss of life caused by earthquakes or other geologic hazards. The County has adopted the most recent version of the CBC by reference and are included in the County Code, Title 26, Chapters 2 through 35. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers element of the proposed program would be required to adhere to the provisions of the CBC, as required by the County Code during the plan check and development review process, thus, reducing potential impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking to less than significant levels. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers element would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

Although strong seismic shaking is a risk throughout Southern California region, the proposed program site does not contain any greater risk of seismic activity or impacts when compared with other areas within Southern California. Further, through the California Building Code, building design and construction requirements are implemented to reduce hazards from earthquakes and safeguard against major structural failures or loss of life caused by earthquakes or other geologic hazards. The County has adopted the most recent version of the CBC by reference and are included in the County Code, Title 26, Chapters 2 through 35. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element of the proposed program would be required to adhere to the provisions of the CBC, as required by the County Code during the plan check and development review process, thus, reducing potential impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking to less than significant levels. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. No further analysis is warranted.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and lateral spreading?

Existing Conditions

The three key factors that indicate whether an area is potentially susceptible to liquefaction are severe ground shaking, shallow groundwater, and cohesionless sands. In addition to having ground-shaking parameters, quantitative estimates of liquefaction potential require specific data from geotechnical borings and groundwater level information. Although there is some potential for deep liquefaction deeper than approximately 50 feet below ground surface (bgs), liquefaction potential is substantially higher where water has historically been found less than 30 to 50 feet bgs. There is a potential for liquefaction to occur in the various areas within the proposed program area as presented in Figure 2.7-2, *Landslide and Liquefaction Zones*, based on the CGS Seismic Hazard Maps.

Thresholds of Significance

The proposed program would result in significant impacts in relation to geology and soils if it results in a direct or indirect substantial adverse effect, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.

Impact Analysis

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1.

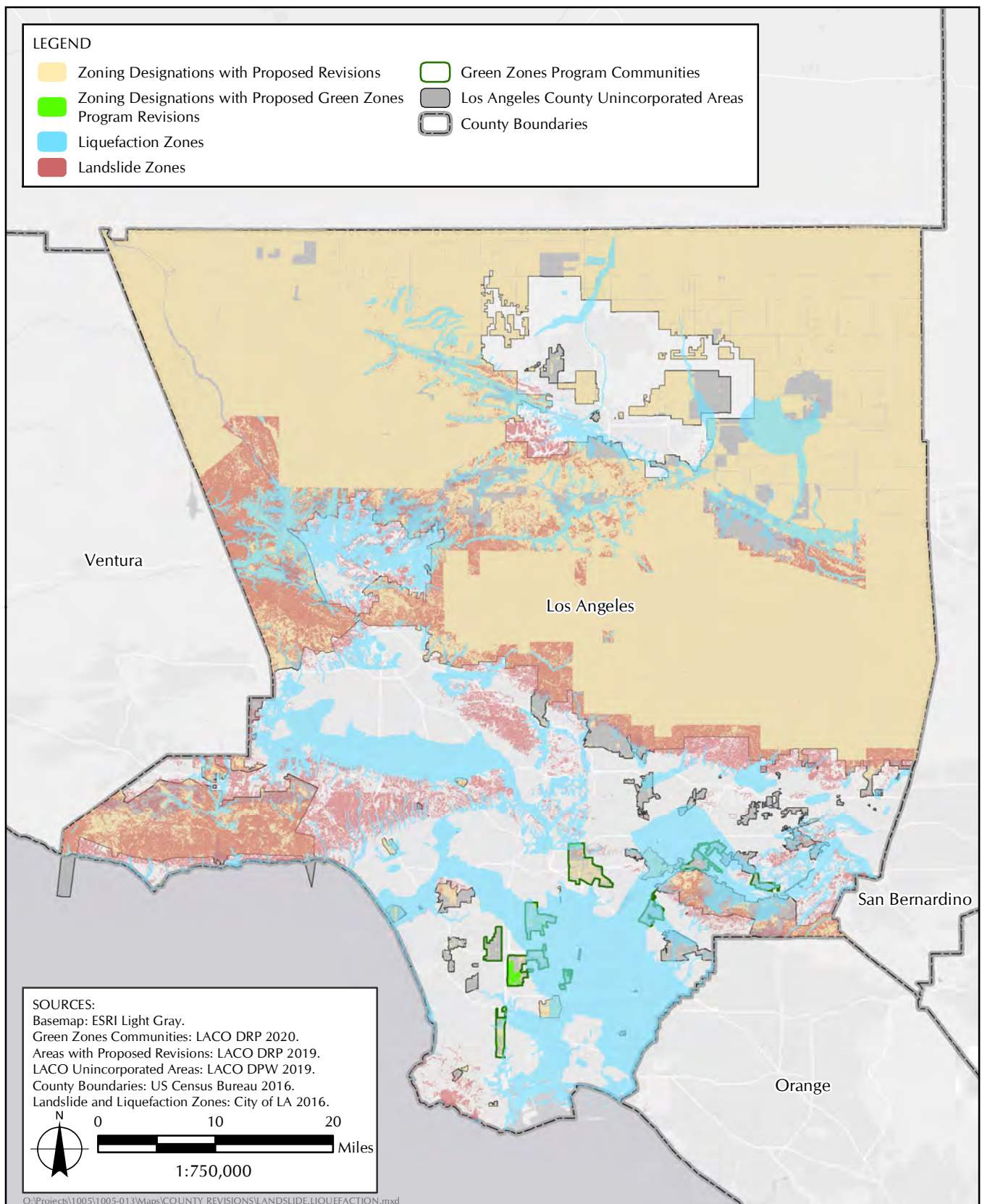


FIGURE 2.7-2
 Landslide and Liquefaction Zones

Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. While areas of the proposed program site are situated within CGS-designated Liquefaction Zones, implementation of the proposed program would not exacerbate underlying geologic and seismic conditions at the proposed program site resulting in seismic related ground-failure or liquefaction. The proposed program would be required to adhere to existing building and grading codes including adherence to provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to liquefaction or potential seismic-related ground failure. Compliance with existing state and county regulations, as well as the goals and policies included as part of the proposed program, would ensure that the impacts associated with implementation of the proposed program in relation to liquefaction, would be minimized to less than significant levels.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; and placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

While areas of the proposed program site are situated within CGS-designated Liquefaction Zones, implementation of the proposed program would not exacerbate underlying geologic and seismic conditions at the proposed program site resulting in seismic related ground-failure or liquefaction. The proposed program would be required to adhere to existing building and grading codes including adherence to provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil

preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to liquefaction or potential seismic-related ground failure. Compliance with existing state and county regulations, as well as the goals and policies included as part of the proposed program, would ensure that the impacts associated with implementation of the proposed program in relation to liquefaction, would be minimized to less than significant levels. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would result in impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.

While areas of the proposed program site are situated within CGS-designated Liquefaction Zones, implementation of the proposed program would not exacerbate underlying geologic and seismic conditions at the proposed program site resulting in seismic related ground-failure or liquefaction. The proposed program would be required to adhere to existing building and grading codes including adherence to provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to liquefaction or potential seismic-related ground failure. Compliance with existing state and county regulations, as well as the goals and policies included as part of the proposed program, would ensure that the impacts associated with implementation of the proposed program in relation to liquefaction, would be minimized to less than significant levels.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways,

loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

While areas of the proposed program site are situated within CGS-designated Liquefaction Zones, implementation of the proposed program would not exacerbate underlying geologic and seismic conditions at the proposed program site resulting in seismic related ground-failure or liquefaction. The proposed program would be required to adhere to existing building and grading codes including adherence to provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to liquefaction or potential seismic-related ground failure. Compliance with existing state and county regulations, as well as the goals and policies included as part of the proposed program, would ensure that the impacts associated with implementation of the proposed program in relation to liquefaction, would be minimized to less than significant levels. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. While areas of the proposed program site are situated within CGS-designated Liquefaction Zones, implementation of the proposed program would not exacerbate underlying geologic and seismic conditions at the proposed program site resulting in seismic related ground-failure or liquefaction. The proposed program would be required to adhere to existing building and grading codes including adherence to provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to liquefaction or potential seismic-related ground failure. Compliance with existing state and county regulations, as well as the goals and policies included as part of the proposed program, would ensure that the impacts associated with implementation of the proposed program in relation to liquefaction, would be minimized to less than significant levels. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. No further analysis is warranted.

iv) Landslides?

Existing Conditions

The County's Hillside Management Area Ordinance and the Hillside Design Guidelines regulates, through the permitting process, development on hillsides that have natural slope gradients of 25 percent or steeper with potential hazards.

The topography of the proposed program ranges from flat slightly dissected desert plains to rolling hills to rugged mountains and canyons. The topography is defined by two geomorphic provinces: the Transverse Ranges and the Mojave Desert. The Transverse Ranges are an anomalous east-west-trending group of mountain ranges (most California mountain ranges trend approximately northwest to southeast) that divide the Los Angeles Basin from the Mojave Desert. The anomalous east-west orientation of the Transverse Ranges is due to rotation along the San Andreas Fault

System during the Miocene.⁶ The Mojave Desert Geomorphic Province is located north of the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province and is bounded on the east by the Colorado River and Nevada-California border, on the north by the Garlock Fault, and the Los Angeles Basin on the south.

In the case of slope instability, static slope instability can arise for many reasons (e.g., adverse geologic bedding, overly steep slopes, saturation of weak materials) in hillside areas. Earthquake shaking can destabilize earth materials, which under static conditions may be stable or marginally stable. The CDMG maps such areas for planning purposes, primarily considering slope angle, seismic intensity, and material type. The landslide areas that traverse the proposed program site are presented in Figure 2.7-2.

Thresholds of Significance

The proposed program would result in significant impacts in relation to geology and soils if it results in a direct or indirect substantial adverse effect, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides.

Impact Analysis

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

While areas of the Green Zone Districts element are situated on a variety of ground surfaces including relatively level ground and steep mountain/canyon slopes that could be potentially susceptible to slope instability. According to the CDMG, areas within the proposed program are situated within a Seismic Hazard Zone. However, while these areas of the are situated within CGS-designated Landslide Zones, implementation of the proposed program would not exacerbate underlying geologic and seismic conditions at the proposed program site. The proposed program would be required to adhere to existing building and grading codes including adherence to provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to landslides or potential geologic or soil stability issues. Compliance with existing state and County regulations, as well as the goals and policies included as part of the proposed program, would ensure that the impacts associated with implementation the Green Zone Districts element of the proposed program in relation to landslides, would be minimized to less than significant levels. Therefore, the new

⁶ Harden, Deborah R. 2004. California Geology. 2nd Edition. New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc.

development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. While areas of the New Sensitive Uses element are situated on a variety of ground surfaces including relatively level ground and steep mountain/canyon slopes that could be potentially susceptible to slope instability. According to the CDMG, areas within the proposed program are situated within a Seismic Hazard Zone. However, while these areas of the are situated within CGS-designated Landslide Zones, implementation of the proposed program would not exacerbate underlying geologic and seismic conditions at the proposed program site. The proposed program would be required to adhere to existing building and grading codes including adherence to provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to landslides or potential geologic or soil stability issues. Compliance with existing state and County regulations, as well as the goals and policies included as part of the proposed program, would ensure that the impacts associated with implementation the New Sensitive Uses element of the proposed program in relation to landslides, would be minimized to less than significant levels.

Currently, the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides.

These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would result in impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides..

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. While areas of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element are situated on a variety of ground surfaces including relatively level ground and steep mountain/canyon slopes that could be potentially susceptible to slope instability. According to the CDMG, areas within the proposed program are situated within a Seismic Hazard Zone. However, while these areas of the are situated within CGS-designated Landslide Zones, implementation of the proposed program would not exacerbate underlying geologic and seismic conditions at the proposed program site. The proposed program would be required to adhere to existing

building and grading codes including adherence to provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to landslides or potential geologic or soil stability issues.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

While areas of the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers element are situated on a variety of ground surfaces including relatively level ground and steep mountain/canyon slopes that could be potentially susceptible to slope instability. According to the CDMG, areas within the proposed program are situated within a Seismic Hazard Zone. However, while these areas of the are situated within CGS-designated Landslide Zones, implementation of the proposed program would not exacerbate underlying geologic and seismic conditions at the proposed program site. The proposed program would be required to adhere to existing building and grading codes including adherence to provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to landslides or potential geologic or soil stability issues. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers element would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. No further analysis is warranted. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be

required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

While areas of the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element are situated on a variety of ground surfaces including relatively level ground and steep mountain/canyon slopes that could be potentially susceptible to slope instability. According to the CDMG, areas within the proposed program are situated within a Seismic Hazard Zone. However, while these areas of the are situated within CGS-designated Landslide Zones, implementation of the proposed program would not exacerbate underlying geologic and seismic conditions at the proposed program site. The proposed program would be required to adhere to existing building and grading codes including adherence to provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to landslides or potential geologic or soil stability issues. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to directly or indirectly causing potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. No further analysis is warranted.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Existing Conditions

Erosion of earth materials is the process of wearing away and transport due to concentrated water, wind, or gravitational forces. Harder, denser, and more cemented bedrock formations (usually older) will erode much less than softer, uncemented alluvium under the same forces. Erosion by water and gravity is usually more severe on steep terrain/slopes than on relatively flat ground, and in seismically active (uplifting) areas. The shale, siltstone, and claystone bedrock formations will generally have low erosion potential due to their higher density and some cementation. Sandstones and conglomerates with a sandy matrix will generally have low to moderate erosion potential due to the presence of some cementation. Holocene alluvium and colluvium/soil are softer and less dense than the other deposits and, therefore, will have a moderate to high erosion potential where exposed. New cut slopes or newly graded fill slopes will have relatively high to low erosion potential for Holocene alluvium, artificial fill, and bedrock, respectively.

Thresholds of Significance

The proposed program would result in significant impacts in relation to geology and soils if it results in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil

Impact Analysis

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of

alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

The proposed program is not expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. As discussed, erosion of earth materials is the process of wearing away and transport due to concentrated water, wind, or gravitational forces. Harder, denser, and more cemented bedrock formations (usually older) will erode much less than softer, uncemented alluvium under the same forces. Erosion by water and gravity is usually more severe on steep terrain/slopes than on relatively flat ground, and in seismically active (uplifting) areas. The shale, siltstone, and claystone bedrock formations will generally have low erosion potential due to their higher density and some cementation. Sandstones and conglomerates with a sandy matrix will generally have low to moderate erosion potential due to the presence of some cementation. Holocene alluvium and colluvium/soil are softer and less dense than the other deposits and, therefore, will have a moderate to high erosion potential where exposed. New cut slopes or newly graded fill slopes will have relatively high to low erosion potential for Holocene alluvium, artificial fill, and bedrock, respectively. Implementation of the Green Zone Districts element would be developed in accordance with the California Building Code and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements. Furthermore, construction activities on any project sites larger than 1 acre would be subject to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements and the preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be required as well as deployment of approved erosion control best management practices (BMP).

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. Implementation of the New Sensitive Uses element would be developed in accordance with the California Building Code and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements. Furthermore, construction activities on any project sites larger than 1 acre would be subject to NPDES requirements and the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP would be required as well as deployment of approved erosion control BMPs. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive

uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. Implementation of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element would be developed in accordance with the California Building Code and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements. Furthermore, construction activities on any project sites larger than 1 acre would be subject to NPDES requirements and the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP would be required as well as deployment of approved erosion control BMPs. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that "contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code" (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Implementation of the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be developed in accordance with the California Building Code and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements. Furthermore, construction activities on any project sites larger than 1 acre would be subject to NPDES requirements and the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP would be required as well as deployment of approved erosion control BMPs. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Implementation of the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element would be developed in accordance with the California Building Code and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements. Furthermore, construction activities on any project sites larger than 1 acre would be subject to NPDES requirements and the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP would be required as well as deployment of approved erosion control BMPs. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil. No further analysis is warranted.

- c) **Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?**

Existing Conditions

Dry to partially saturated sediments that may not be susceptible to liquefaction may be susceptible to dynamic consolidation and local ground subsidence during strong earthquake shaking. This consolidation or densification occurs in loose, cohesionless sediments as the void spaces are diminished due to grain-to-grain compaction from the intense seismic shaking. Bedrock has a low potential for dynamic consolidation, engineered artificial fill has a moderate potential, and the younger alluvium has the highest potential. Variations in vertical subsidence may occur within a small area, such as an individual lot or beneath an individual structure. Settlements of 5 to 30 centimeters (2 to 12 inches) can occur during strong earthquake shaking, as was the case during in the 1994 Northridge event. The amount of dynamic consolidation and subsidence would not be consistent from location to location throughout the proposed program area.

Thresholds of Significance

The proposed program would result in significant impacts in relation to geology and soils if located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the proposed program, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse.

Impact Analysis

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to

the Light Industrial (II) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Implementation of the proposed program recycling and waste management revisions would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.

Implementation of the Green Zone Districts element would be developed in accordance with the California Building Code and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements. As discussed previously, adherence to existing building and grading codes including provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to liquefaction, subsidence, and other potential geologic or soil stability issues would ensure that the impacts associated with implementation of the proposed program, atop unstable geologic units and soil, would be minimized to less than significant levels. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

Implementation of the New Sensitive Uses element would be developed in accordance with the California Building Code and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning

standards and requirements. As discussed previously, adherence to existing building and grading codes including provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to liquefaction, subsidence, and other potential geologic or soil stability issues would ensure that the impacts associated with implementation of the proposed program, atop unstable geologic units and soil, would be minimized to less than significant levels.

These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Implementation of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element would be developed in accordance with the California Building Code and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements. As discussed previously, adherence to existing building and grading codes including provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to liquefaction, subsidence, and other potential geologic or soil stability issues would ensure that the impacts associated with implementation of the proposed program, atop unstable geologic units and soil, would be minimized to less than significant levels. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that "contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code" (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any

parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Implementation of the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers be developed in accordance with the California Building Code and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements. As discussed previously, adherence to existing building and grading codes including provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to liquefaction, subsidence, and other potential geologic or soil stability issues would ensure that the impacts associated with implementation of the proposed program, atop unstable geologic units and soil, would be minimized to less than significant levels. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Implementation of the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element would be developed in accordance with the California Building Code and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements. As discussed previously, adherence to existing building and grading codes including provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards related to liquefaction, subsidence, and other potential geologic or soil stability issues would ensure that the impacts associated with implementation of the proposed program, atop unstable geologic units and soil, would be minimized to less than significant levels. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. No further analysis is warranted.

- d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?**

Existing Conditions

Expansive surficial materials are found within various parts of the proposed program area. The siltstone, claystone, shale, sandstone, and conglomerate units of the surficial sediments and formations have expansion potential that is variable. These units are generally moderately to highly expansive for shale, siltstone, and claystone beds and are non-expansive to slightly expansive for sandstone and conglomerate beds. Surficial deposits of young and older alluvium, playa clays, and colluvium/soil can be fine-grained due to the nature of the surrounding bedrock formations, and are therefore generally moderately to highly expansive, depending on the clay content. In areas where the surficial young and older alluvial deposits have higher gravel content and less clay, they are more often than not non-expansive to slightly expansive.

Thresholds of Significance

The project would result in significant impacts in relation to geology and soils if the project is located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property.

Impact Analysis

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

Implementation of the Green Zone Districts element would not involve development of inhabitable or residential buildings or structures. As a result, the proposed elements would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. While expansive surficial materials are found within the project area, development of the Green Zone Districts element would be in accordance with the County's Code and developed in accordance with the California Building Code adhering to existing building and grading codes containing provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards from unstable and expansive soils; and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds,

daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

Implementation of the New Sensitive Uses element would not involve development of inhabitable or residential buildings or structures. As a result, the proposed elements would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. While expansive surficial materials are found within the project area, development of the New Sensitive Uses element would be in accordance with the County's Code and developed in accordance with the California Building Code adhering to existing building and grading codes containing provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards from unstable and expansive soils; and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements.

These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in impacts in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. Implementation of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element would not involve development of inhabitable or residential buildings or structures. As a result, the proposed elements would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. While expansive surficial materials are found within the project area, development of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element would be in accordance with the County's Code and developed in accordance with the California Building Code adhering to existing building and grading codes containing provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards from unstable and expansive soils; and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County's zoning standards and requirements. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant

in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Implementation of the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not involve development of inhabitable or residential buildings or structures. As a result, the proposed elements would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. While expansive surficial materials are found within the project area, development of the elements Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be in accordance with the County’s Code and developed in accordance with the California Building Code adhering to existing building and grading codes containing provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards from unstable and expansive soils; and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County’s zoning standards and requirements. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Implementation of Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element would not involve development of inhabitable or residential buildings or structures. As a result, the proposed elements would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. While expansive surficial materials are found within the project area, development of the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element would be in accordance with the County’s Code and developed in accordance with the California Building Code adhering to existing building and grading codes containing provisions for grading, soil compaction, and soil preparation/conditioning to minimize hazards from unstable and expansive soils; and the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan and consistent with the County’s zoning standards and requirements. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to being located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. No further analysis is warranted.

- e) **Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of onsite wastewater treatment systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?**

Existing Conditions

The existing surficial conditions in portions of the proposed program area are those of cohesionless alluvial sands and gravels; however, the proposed program would not involve the construction or installation of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems.

Thresholds of Significance

The project would result in significant impacts in relation to geology and soils if the project proposes onsite wastewater treatment systems and is located on an area having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of onsite wastewater treatment systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater.

Impact Analysis

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would not result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to location having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would not result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to location having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewer are not available for the disposal of waste water. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that geology and soils in relation to septic tanks or alternative waste systems would be impacted. As a result, the proposed program would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water. While the existing surficial conditions in parts of the proposed program area are those of cohesionless alluvial sands and gravels; the proposed program would not involve the construction or installation of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would not result in impacts to geology and soils in relation being located in an area having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewer are not available for the disposal of waste water. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would not result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to location having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewer are not available for the disposal of waste water. the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that geology and soils in relation to septic tanks or alternative waste systems would be impacted. As a result, the proposed program would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water. While the existing surficial conditions in parts of the proposed program area are those of cohesionless alluvial sands and gravels; the proposed program would not involve the construction or installation of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to location having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewer are not available for the disposal of waste water. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would not result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to being located in an area having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewer are not available for the disposal of waste water. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would not result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to location having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewer are not available for the disposal of waste water. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, no impacts would result from the implementation of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element in relation to being located in an area having soils incapable of adequately supporting

the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewer are not available for the disposal of waste water. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to location having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. While the existing surficial conditions in parts of the proposed program area are those of cohesionless alluvial sands and gravels; the proposed program would not involve the construction or installation of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, no impacts would result from the implementation of the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in relation to being located in an area having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewer are not available for the disposal of waste water. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to location having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewer are not available for the disposal of waste water. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. While the existing surficial conditions in parts of the proposed program area are those of cohesionless alluvial sands and gravels; the proposed program would not involve the construction or installation of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, no impacts would result from the implementation of the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element in relation to being located in an area having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewer are not available for the disposal of waste water. No further analysis is warranted.

f) Conflict with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104)?

Existing Conditions

Upon review of the County General Plan and the proposed program, the parcels that would be subject to the Green Zone Districts and Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions are located outside the HMA (Figure

2.1-2, *Slope*).⁷ The parcels that would be subject to the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions within the HMAs are located in the Whittier Hills and north of the City of Santa Clarita. Based on the *Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map* in the County General Plan, no County designated significant ridgelines are located within the Green Zone Districts, but the Green Zone Districts are within HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope (Figure 2.1-2).⁸ However, the proposed Green Zones District element of the proposed program would not result in impacts in relation to the quality of these hillsides, as the development standards for Green Zone Districts element within the HMAs would be required to comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines, in particular landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting.

Thresholds of Significance

The project would result in significant impacts in relation to geology and soils if the project would conflict with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104).

Impact Analysis

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104). The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104). Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts related to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104).

As discussed, the parcels that would be subject to the Green Zone Districts and Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions are located outside the HMA (Figure 2.1-2).⁹ The parcels that would be subject to the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions within the HMAs are located in the Whittier Hills and north of the City of Santa Clarita. Based on the *Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map* in the County General Plan, no County designated significant ridgelines are located within the Green Zone Districts, but the Green Zone Districts are within

⁷ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

⁸ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

⁹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

HMA of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope (Figure 2.1-2).¹⁰ However, the proposed Green Zones District element of the proposed program would not result in impacts in relation to the quality of these hillsides, as the development standards for Green Zone Districts element within the HMA would be required to comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines, in particular landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104). No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104). The proposed New Sensitive Uses would have no impact on the quality of these hillsides, as the development standards for New Sensitive Uses within the HMA would be required to comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines, in particular landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting.¹¹ Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104).

These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104). Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104). No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104). The proposed program would have no adverse effect on the scenic characteristics of the key ridgelines in areas such as Puente Hills, Castaic, the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Angeles National Forest, as the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines that help preserve and enhance the physical integrity and value of hillsides and associated views. The goals

¹⁰ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

¹¹ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

of the HMA Ordinance coupled with the Hillside Design Guidelines identify the proposed development location in or near HMAs and use sensitive hillside design techniques for keeping with the preservation and enhancement of physical site integrity and value of hillsides that would apply to all allowable uses governed by the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions. The measures proposed by the Project are consistent with the requirements of the five HMA categories: (1) site planning; (2) grading and facilities; (3) road circulation; (4) building design; and (5) landscaping.^{12, 13} Rather than resulting in blight, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would ensure that materials and equipment staged within such centers would not be visible from adjacent public rights-of-way, thus protecting scenic vistas within HMAs.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104). No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104). The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The proposed program would have no adverse effect on the scenic characteristics of the key ridgelines in areas such as Puente Hills, Castaic, the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Angeles National Forest, as the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines that help preserve and enhance the physical integrity and value of hillsides and associated views. The goals of the HMA Ordinance coupled

¹² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2016 and Accessed 31 March 2020. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning – Hillside Management Areas, Chapter 22.56.217 – Section VI: Sensitive Hillside Design Features. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>.

¹³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Accessed 31 March 2020. Hillside Design Guidelines. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>

with the Hillside Design Guidelines identify the proposed development location in or near HMAs and use sensitive hillside design techniques for keeping with the preservation and enhancement of physical site integrity and value of hillsides that would apply to all allowable uses governed by the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions. The measures proposed by the Project are consistent with the requirements of the five HMA categories: (1) site planning; (2) grading and facilities; (3) road circulation; (4) building design; and (5) landscaping.^{14, 15} Rather than resulting in blight, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would ensure that materials and equipment staged within such centers would not be visible from adjacent public rights-of-way, thus protecting scenic vistas within HMAs. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104). No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104). Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These existing uses are subject to the current development standards within of the zones that they reside in. The revisions would add additional requirement such as enclosure wall height with roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, distance requirements from adjoining doorways or windows, and clearances and circulation standards. The existing uses are subject to the current development standards as required per zone and the new requirements would only apply to new development as well as expansion of existing development in addition to the current standards.

Any new development would be subject to development requirement of HMAs. These revisions contain HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope, as well as significant ridgelines in areas such as Castaic.¹⁶ However, the proposed program would have no impact on the quality of these hillsides as a scenic resource, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines that help preserve and enhance the physical integrity of scenic values. In regard to scenic vistas along scenic highway corridors, the proposed Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions are directly adjacent to two of the four state scenic highway corridors identified in the County General Plan 2035; Angeles Crest Highway and Malibu Canyon-Las Virgenes Highway.¹⁷ Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to conflicting with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch.22.104). No further analysis is warranted.

¹⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2016 and Accessed 31 March 2020. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning – Hillside Management Areas, Chapter 22.56.217 – Section VI: Sensitive Hillside Design Features. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>.

¹⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Accessed 31 March 2020. Hillside Design Guidelines. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>

¹⁶ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

¹⁷ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

2.8. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to the Air Quality Element of the County General Plan 2035 (including the Community Climate Action Plan),^{2,3} and the SCAG 2016–2040 RTP/SCS.⁴

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
a) Generate greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?				

Existing Conditions

GHGs emitted from the combustion of fuels such as natural gas consists of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), collectively reported as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). GHGs are also emitted from mobile sources such as on-road vehicles and construction equipment burning fuels such as gasoline, diesel, biodiesel, propane, or natural gas. Indirect GHG emissions result from electric power generated elsewhere (i.e., power plants) and used to operate process equipment, lighting, and utilities at a facility. The principal anthropogenic GHGs that enter the atmosphere are CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HCFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). Among these GHGs, CO₂ emissions are considered to be the most abundant type of GHG emissions contributing to global climate change.

As described in the Final SCAG Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Reference Case Projections 1990-2035,⁵ SCAG's gross GHG emissions are rising at a slower rate than those of the nation. The growth in emissions from 1990 to 2008 was primarily associated with the transportation sector, the use of ozone-depleting substances substitutes, the fossil fuel industry and electricity generation. Existing sources of GHG emissions in the County of Los Angeles includes building energy, transportation, water conveyance and wastewater generation, waste

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Air Quality Element (Chapter 8) of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan>

³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted August 2015. Unincorporated Los Angeles County Community Climate Action Plan 2020. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/ccap_final-august2015.pdf

⁴ Southern California Association of Governments. April 2016. 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy. <http://scagtrtpscs.net/Pages/FINAL2016RTPSCS.aspx>

⁵ Final Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Reference Case Projections, 1990-2035. May 30, 2012. Accessible at: http://sustain.scag.ca.gov/Sustainability%20Portal%20Document%20Library/05-30-12_SCAG_Revised_IF%20Report_Final.pdf

generation, agricultural activities, and stationary sources. Four sectors account for more than 90 percent of GHG emissions in the SCAG Region: Transportation, Electric Power, Commercial-Residential, and Industrial. Building energy is the first largest source of emissions and transportation emissions are the second largest source of emissions, accounting for 42 percent of total emissions in the unincorporated areas. Similar to the building energy sector, transportation is typically a considerable component of a community's total GHG emissions, ranging from 30 percent to 70 percent depending on other sources and local conditions. The third largest source is waste generation, with a contribution of 7 percent of the total 2010 inventory. The remaining sources are water conveyance and wastewater generation (2 percent), agriculture (0.4 percent), and stationary sources (0.02 percent). Key strategies in the AB 32 Scoping Plan⁶ regarding industry includes audits of the largest industrial sources to identify greenhouse gas reduction opportunities and the regulation of fugitive emissions. The proposed program would implement development regulation of industrial uses in proximity to sensitive uses as well as regulate a set of recycling and solid waste facilities to further reduce GHG emissions.

According to the Air Quality Element of the County General Plan, the County “adopted an Energy and Environmental Program (EEP) for the development and enhancement of energy conservation and environmental programs for County departments. These programs contribute to the County's efforts to reduce communitywide GHGs and GHGs from County operations.” The EEP consists of four programs intended to manage GHG emission in the unincorporated areas of the County:

- **Energy and Water Efficiency** which establishes a target reduction in energy through water and energy conservation practices, particularly the operation and maintenance of County Buildings and programs.
- **Green Building Construction and Operations** utilizes Green Building, Low-impact Development, and Drought Tolerant Ordinances to avoid and minimize direct consumptive uses of energy and indirect uses related to transport and delivery of water.
- **Environmental Stewardship** audits and provides measures to reduce direct and indirect sources of GHG Emissions related to County operations.
- **Public Outreach and Education** utilizes the County's communication tools to share information, particularly as it relates to utility subsidy and assistance programs and encourage energy conservation practices.

According to CalRecycle, as of 2018, the disposal of organic waste in landfills is a substantial contributor to greenhouse gas emissions:

“California disposed approximately 39 million tons of waste in landfills in 2018 (approximately one ton of waste per person⁷), of which approximately one third is compostable organic materials, including 18 percent food, 12 percent lumber, 9 percent landscape waste, and nearly 20 percent paper and cardboard.

Inedible food waste can be composted or used to generate renewable energy; landscape waste is ideal for composting; and lumber can be turned into mulch, used in a biofilter, or burned in a biomass plant for renewable energy. Paper can be composted, but greater climate benefits are achieved when it is recycled, allowing other trees to stay in the ground.

Anaerobic decomposition of organic materials in landfills produces methane (CH₄), a greenhouse gas with global warming potential approximately 85 times higher than carbon dioxide (CO₂) over a 20-year time period. Landfills emit the majority of man-made methane emissions in California, and are one of the top emitters in the United States. Reducing the amount of organic materials sent to landfills and increasing the production of compost and mulch are part of the AB 32 Scoping Plan.”⁸

⁶ California's Climate Plan. California Environmental Protections Agency; Air Resources Board.

⁷ United States Census Bureau (2019) California population = 39.51 million.

⁸ CalRecycle. January 7, 2020. Organic Materials Management and Climate Change. Available at: <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/climate/organics>.

Threshold of Significance

Even though the proposed program does not fit the typical “land-use” project, the project regulates would result in regulation of industrial, commercial, and residential land uses; therefore, the use of the “Tier 3” quantitative thresholds for residential and commercial projects has been used as a reasonable metric. The SCAQMD proposes that if a project generates GHG emissions below 3,000 CO₂e annually, it could be concluded that the proposed program’s GHG contribution is not “cumulatively considerable” and is therefore less than significant under CEQA.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts, directly or indirectly, regarding generating GHG emissions that would have a significant impact on the environment. The potential for impacts to GHG emissions has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment which would include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Construction

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a Conditional Use Permit. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the new required measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The Green Zone Districts component of the proposed program would result in less than significant impacts. The component includes the construction of fencing and solid walls around the

industrial sites which are directly adjacent to sensitive receptors. Motorized equipment used during construction would comply with California Air Resources Board (CARB) regulations for diesel programs relating to mobile source, stationary engines, and portable equipment. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. The Green Zone Districts component includes the use of updated technologies for the organic waste and solid waste facilities. Construction related to the proposed program's technological updates would be short-term and GHG emissions impacts would be addressed under federal, State and County regulations related to GHG emissions reductions, including those specifically required pursuant to the Green Building Operation component of the EEP: Green Building, Low-impact Development, and Drought Tolerant Ordinances. Compliance with the specified Ordinances ensures consistency the SCAG RTP/SCS and the County's Community Climate Action Plan regional goals for target reductions in GHGs.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. The New Sensitive Uses component of the proposed program would result in less than significant impacts. The component includes the construction of fencing and solid walls around the industrial sites which are directly adjacent to sensitive receptors. Motorized equipment used during construction would comply with CARB regulations for diesel programs relating to mobile source, stationary engines, and portable equipment. The New Sensitive Uses component includes the use of updated technologies for the organic waste and solid waste facilities. Construction related to the proposed program's technological updates would be short-term and GHG emissions impacts would be addressed under federal, State and County regulations related to GHG emissions reductions such as those mentioned in the County's Community Climate Action Plan.

Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standard, the measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in substantial changes to existing conditions. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. The proposed program's component requires a CUP which establishes conditions and development standards for operating the recycling and waste management facilities. The proposed program would require standards addressing minimum lot area, building height, screening, storage, signage, lighting, air filtration, vehicle circulation, storage of materials, access, paving, and maintenance. These development standards were created to mitigate impacts to the environment. The maintenance of the existing facilities would not include and building construction or demolition of existing facilities.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

- As part of the Green Zones Districts, the County is identifying the development of organic waste facilities and specifying the location where such facilities would be an allowable use. The encouragement of the development of organic waste facilities to divert organic waste from landfills and repurposing for repurposing those materials to feed food-insecure people, make carbon sequestering fertilizers and soil amendments, and generate clean, low-carbon renewable energy is consistent with the SCAG RTP/SCS, the County's Community Climate Action Plan, and Statewide legislations for target reductions in GHGs: SB 1383 (Lara, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016) targets a 50 percent reduction of statewide organic waste disposal from the 2014 level by 2020, and a 75 percent reduction by 2025. Grants CalRecycle regulatory authority to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction targets and establishes an additional target that not less than 20 percent of currently disposed edible food is recovered for human consumption by 2025. Attaining this goal will require an expansion of California's organics infrastructure, creating infrastructure, jobs, and value-added products along the way.
- AB 1826 (Chesbro, Chapter 727, Statutes of 2014) requires businesses to recycle their organic waste, depending on the amount of waste they generate per week. Cities and counties across the state must implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste generated by businesses, including multifamily residential dwellings that consist of five or more units.
- AB 1594 (Williams, Chapter 719, Statutes of 2014). Green materials are the perfect feedstock for composting but are sometimes used to cover garbage in landfills at the end of the day, a practice known as alternative daily cover (ADC). Green materials used for daily cover break down anaerobically in a landfill, the same as if they were disposed. AB 1595 eliminates incentives to use green materials as ADC by ensuring it counts as disposal.
- AB 341 (Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) set a goal of a 75 percent reduction in the amount of waste going to landfills by the year 2020, to be achieved through source reduction, recycling, and composting.

Therefore, rather than causing direct or indirect impacts to regional GHG emissions, the Green Zones Program implements statewide initiatives to facilitate infrastructure to divert organic waste from landfills with a corresponding reduction in anaerobic decomposition of organic materials in landfills which produces CH₄, a GHG with global warming potential approximately 85 times higher than CO₂ over a 20-year time period. Therefore, impacts from

Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These measures would ensure that the collection centers are located in allowable areas and containers are appropriately maintained as per CalRecycle requirements. No new structures will be built, and the proposed program component would not result in substantial changes to existing conditions. The maintenance and placement of the containers would help reduce the exposure of the collection facility to adjacent sensitive receptors. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions component includes the construction of enclosures, buffers, and walls necessary to meet the existing standards. Construction impacts would be short term, and the walls and maintenance of the facilities would not result in an increase of direct GHG emissions impacts to adjacent sensitive receptors. The enclosures would further contain potential emissions and protect sensitive receptors from exposure. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment.

Operation

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The operation of the Green Zone Districts would have an overall reduction in the direct impact of GHG emissions to surrounding sensitive receptors produced by industrial sites. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. Significant GHG emission reductions can be achieved through sustainable construction, operation, and renovation of new and existing buildings. California's CALGreen Code includes mandatory measures to support the goals of the State's GHG reduction and building energy efficiency programs. In addition to achieving GHG reductions to meet AB 32 targets, the green building strategy also provides a significant contribution towards meeting the 2050 climate goals. Executive Order S-3-05 calls for reducing greenhouse gas emission reduction for 2020 to 1990 levels; and for 2050, reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels. The proposed program would contribute to and be in compliance with the building energy efficiency programs by implementing standards which includes buffers, maintenance, and air filtration devices which would not result in an increase of GHG emissions and would further protect sensitive uses from industrial use emissions.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. The operation of the New Sensitive Uses would have an overall reduction in the direct impact of GHG emissions to surrounding sensitive receptors produced by industrial sites due to the implementation of the program. The implementation of use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses would reduce exposure to sensitive uses.

Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. The construction would be minimal and short-term. The landscaping buffers would reduce exposure of the industrial uses to adjacent sensitive uses. The program would ensure compliance of the industrial facilities to and reduce direct impacts of GHG emissions. As a result of the overall proposed program, a net reduction of GHG emissions, offsetting construction GHG emissions produced over the course of the phasing of the proposed program, would be excepted with the additional waste diversion percentage provided with implementation of the proposed program. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the Green Zones Program consists of the inclusion of standards for Specific Uses (revisions to existing Chapter 22.140) and would modify one section of Chapter 22.140 and introduces six new sections to the chapter, in Division 7 (Standards for Specific Uses) of Title 22 in relation to primary recycling. The operation of the applied development standards would have less than significant impact on greenhouse gas emissions. The updates to the facilities should reduce the GHG emissions by complying with CALGreen building standards and other GHG reduction requirements.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards would include requirements that limit the location of the facilities and regulating the facilities. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The improvements would reduce direct exposure to sensitive uses adjacent to the placement of the recycling facilities. The proper storage of materials and maintenance of facilities would ensure compliance with CALGreen building standards which would contribute to GHG reduction requirements. Compliance with building standards and the implementation of maintenance standards, fencing, walls, and air filtration would result impacts of GHG emissions on surrounding sensitive uses. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. As discussed, the State of California disposed of approximately 39 million tons of waste into landfills in 2018 (approximately one ton of waste per person), of which approximately one third is compostable organic materials. Further, as of 2012, disposal per resident has increased from 5.3 to 6 pounds with the recycling rate decreasing from 50 percent to the current 44 percent as of 2016 and far below the State's 2020 goal of 75 percent.

Based on the average per capita rate of waste production for the state (approximately one ton of waste per person disposed of in landfills), Los Angeles County's waste stream would result in approximately 10 million tons of waste disposed of in landfills within the County. As described, this would include approximately one third of compostable organic materials (or 3.33 million tons of organic waste) and resulting in the production of CH₄ during the anaerobic

decomposition in landfills. As the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would involve the implementation of measures requiring new standards new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities. These measures would allow for the development of organic waste facilities allowing for greater availability and access to composting facilities serving the County and facilitating diversion requirements for waste hauler, facilities, residents, and business to meet the State's goal of 75 percent waste diversion. Specifically, the County (including 88 cities and unincorporated communities), recorded an estimated diversion rate of 60 percent (2012) and diverted from landfills and transformation facilities.

In establishing requirements to progress towards meeting the statewide objective of 75 percent waste diversion, the proposed program would include measures facilitating the diversion of organic waste from landfills to organic waste facilities providing for the diversion of the additional 20 to 31 percent needed to meet the statewide goal of 75 percent. Based on the EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM) Model Version 15, the County's diversion of 500,000 to 1.03 million tons of organic material would result in a reduction of 88,006.1 to 181,824.02 Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e) when compared to the 271,089.92 to 560,071.78 of MTCO₂e produced resulting in the waste stream to County landfills. As a result, a net reduction of GHG emissions, offsetting construction GHG emissions produced over the course of the phasing of the proposed program, would be excepted with the additional waste diversion percentage provided with implementation of the proposed program. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that "contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code" (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The proposed program component would not result in substantial changes to existing conditions since construction consists of fencing and walls. The maintenance of materials for storage and the recycling facilities would reduce direct impacts to adjacent sensitive uses. Operation of the supermarket recycling center revisions would reduce waste at supermarket recycling centers by implementing on-site collection of recyclable materials. There would be less than significant impact on GHG emissions. As a result of the overall proposed program, a net reduction of GHG emissions, offsetting construction GHG emissions produced over the course of the phasing of the proposed program, would be excepted with the additional waste diversion percentage provided with implementation of the proposed program.

Both construction and operation GHG emissions are well below the suggested GHG reporting thresholds. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The implementation of the increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation would have less than significant impact on GHG emissions and would better contain the recycling and solid waste. The improvements and maintenance of existing facilities would reduce exposure of the facilities to adjacent sensitive uses. The proposed program would implement more energy efficient technologies for the organic and solid waste facilities during operation. The energy efficient technologies would be in compliance with existing regulations and would reduce direct GHG impacts from existing organic and solid waste equipment at facilities. As a result of the overall proposed program, a net reduction of GHGs, offsetting construction GHG emissions produced over the course of the phasing of the proposed program, would be expected with the additional waste diversion percentage provided with implementation of the proposed program. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts regarding generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Existing Conditions

The primary applicable plans are the SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS and the County's Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) adopted with the General Plan in 2015. CARB has prepared a Climate Change Scoping Plan⁹ that lays out the GHG emission reduction goals for the state. This 2017 plan calls for an ambitious but achievable reduction in California's carbon footprint. Reducing GHGs to 1990 levels means cutting approximately 30 percent from "business-as-usual" emission levels projected for 2020, or about 15 percent from current (2019) levels. The proposed program would help achieve these GHG reduction goals by improving existing facilities with building retrofits and technologies that improve energy efficiency. In addition, the analysis considers the four key pieces of statewide legislation identified by CalRecycle in relation to reducing the net generation of methane from landfills, by diverting organic waste from landfills for repurposing, including organic waste recycling.

The final 2016-2040 RTP/SCS complies with the emission reduction targets established by the California ARB and meets the requirements of SB 375 as codified in Government Code §65080(b) et seq. by achieving per capita GHG emission reductions relative to 2005 of 8 percent by 2020 and 18 percent by 2035. Being in the SCAG region, the proposed program is required to reduce GHG emissions from automobiles and light trucks to achieve the GHG reduction targets.

The CCAP outlines County actions designed to reduce GHG emissions. The CCAP states that climate change could affect public health and community well-being and lists the potential public health impacts. The CCAP was adopted by the County in 2015 to reduce GHG emissions and contribute to an overall state, national, and global effort to avoid the worst effects of climate change.

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5, projects which are consistent with the General Plan may rely on the General Plan EIR and the CCAP to address project-specific GHG emissions. The CCAP¹⁰ is composed of State

⁹ California Air Resources Board. Accessed November 27, 2019. California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan. https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/scoping_plan_2017.pdf

¹⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Final Unincorporated Los Angeles County Community Climate Action Plan 2020. August 2015. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/ccap_final-august2015.pdf

and local actions to reduce GHG emissions within the unincorporated areas. The State actions considered in the CCAP include the Renewables Portfolio Standard, Title 24 Standards for Commercial and Residential Buildings (Energy Efficiency and CALGreen), Pavley/Advanced Clean Cars (Vehicle Efficiency), and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard. These State actions generally do not require action from the County but will result in local GHG reductions in the unincorporated areas. The proposed program is consistent with three of five local action strategy areas included in the CCAP: green building and energy, land use and transportation, and waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.

Statewide legislations passed between 2011 and 2016 target reductions in GHGs through diversion of organic waste from landfills and repurposing:

- SB 1383 (Lara, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016) targets a 50 percent reduction of statewide organic waste disposal from the 2014 level by 2020, and a 75 percent reduction by 2025. Grants CalRecycle regulatory authority to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction targets and establishes an additional target that not less than 20 percent of currently disposed edible food is recovered for human consumption by 2025. Attaining this goal will require an expansion of California's organics infrastructure, creating infrastructure, jobs and value-added products along the way.
- AB 1826 (Chesbro, Chapter 727, Statutes of 2014) requires businesses to recycle their organic waste, depending on the amount of waste they generate per week. Cities and counties across the state must implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste generated by businesses, including multifamily residential dwellings that consist of five or more units.
- AB 1594 (Williams, Chapter 719, Statutes of 2014). Green materials are the perfect feedstock for composting but are sometimes used to cover garbage in landfills at the end of the day, a practice known as alternative daily cover (ADC). Green materials used for daily cover break down anaerobically in a landfill, the same as if they were disposed. AB 1595 eliminates incentives to use green materials as ADC by ensuring it counts as disposal.
- AB 341 (Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) set a goal of a 75 percent reduction in the amount of waste going to landfills by the year 2020, to be achieved through source reduction, recycling, and composting.

Threshold of Significance

There would be a significant impact in relation to applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs if the project conflicts with the overall strategies for regional reductions in GHG.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to GHG emissions and will not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. The potential for impacts to GHG emissions has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Elements*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment would not result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. The proposed revisions include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to GHG emissions and would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a Conditional Use Permit. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. Air filtrations and other updated technologies would be implemented to reduce pollution and GHG emissions. Air filtrations and landscaping buffers would reduce exposure of adjacent sensitive uses to emissions from industrial facilities. The maintenance to existing facilities and improvements would result in reduced air pollutants. The proposed program component would be consistent with the Climate Change Scoping Plan by addressing harmful air pollutants and protect the communities emitted from industrial facilities. The Climate Change Scoping Plan aims to enhance industrial efficiency and competitiveness by extending successful programs to reduce GHG emissions, increase energy cost savings, offer business flexibility to reduce emissions at low cost and provide clear policy and market direction. The development standards would ensure compliance with the Climate Change Scoping Plan's goals. The proposed program would also be consistent with the CCAP by focusing on public health and community well-being through the requirement of development standards for industrial facilities. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. The Green Zones Districts is consistent with Statewide Legislation for the reduction of GHG emissions associated through diversion of organic waste from landfills:

- SB 1383: The Green Zones Districts supports reduction of statewide organic waste disposal by specifying locations where organic waste recycling facilities are an allowable use.
- AB 1826: The Green Zones District is consistent with the requirement for the County to implement waste recycling programs, by facilitating the development of the required infrastructure as an allowable use.
- AB 1594: The Green Zones District, through identify organic waste facilities as an allowable use, is consistent the desired outcome of this legislation to decrease the use of organic waste as cover in landfills.
- AB 341: The Green Zones Districts supports the statewide goal of 75 percent reduction in waste going to landfills by identifying organic waste recycling as an allowable use that supports reduction of organic waste in landfills to recycling and composting.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to GHG emissions and will not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to GHG

emissions in relation to conflicting with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to GHG emissions and will not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. Operation of the proposed program would reduce GHG emissions and the impact of pollution to surrounding sensitive receptors. The proposed program component would be consistent with the Climate Change Scoping Plan by addressing harmful air pollutants and protect the communities emitted from industrial facilities. The Climate Change Scoping Plan aims to enhance industrial efficiency and competitiveness by extending successful programs to reduce GHG emissions, increase energy cost savings, offer business flexibility to reduce emissions at low cost and provide clear policy and market direction. The development standards would ensure compliance with the Climate Change Scoping Plan's goals. The proposed program would also be consistent with the CCAP by focusing on public health and community well-being through the requirement of development standards for industrial facilities. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would implement landscape barriers, enclosures, lighting, and air filtration. These improvements to the existing facilities would filter and provide physical barriers between industrial uses and adjacent sensitive uses. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in substantial changes to existing conditions. The proposed program would not result in the construction of structures or buildings and would not result in increased emissions or long-term construction emissions. The implementation of landscape, hardscape, and mechanical measures to protect sensitive uses would have no impact on Statewide legislation for the reduction of GHG emissions associated through diversion of organic waste from landfills as it would exacerbate or increase the diversion of organic waste to landfills. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to GHG emissions and will not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to GHG emissions and will not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. The proposed program would result in decreased GHG emissions and would be consistent with the SCAG 2016-2040 RTP/SCS and the Climate Change Scoping Plan. The proposed program would be consistent with SCAG 2016-2040 RTP/SCS strategies by requiring compliance of existing development standards to better the existing safety and health of surrounding communities to the Recycling and Waste Management facilities and would increase effectiveness by improving existing facilities. Implementation of the proposed program would not result in increased GHG emissions and would be consistent with all plans, policies, and

regulations. The proposed program component does not include the construction of any facilities or structures and consists of improvements to existing facilities. The improvements include physical barriers, better maintenance of stored materials, height restrictions and standards which would result in contained materials and enclosures. The proposed program is consistent with the Climate Change Scoping Plan and the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS by promoting environmental protection and public health by reducing and containing air pollutants from the facilities.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. The proposed program would help achieve GHG reduction goals by prohibiting facilities in high risk areas and requiring improvements to existing facilities. The proposed program would result in no impacts to GHG emissions in relation to conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. Therefore, impacts of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to GHG emissions and would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to GHG emissions and will not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The proposed program would result in decreased GHG emissions and would be consistent with the SCAG 2016-2040 RTP/SCS and the Climate Change Scoping Plan. The proposed program would have no impact to GHG emissions and would include improvements to existing facilities. The proposed program would meet the requirements of AB 32 by improving environmental quality and safety and health to communities adjacent to Supermarket Recycling Centers. The proposed program is consistent with the Climate Change Scoping Plan and the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS by promoting environmental protection and public health. The compliance with requirements would ensure enclosure of materials, location of recycling collection facilities in approved areas, and the requirement of fencing and storage would contribute to the SCAG 2016-2040 RTP/SCS and the Climate Change Scoping Plan by maintaining and improving existing facilities. The implementation of landscape, hardscape, and mechanical measures to protect sensitive uses would have no impact on Statewide legislation with Statewide Legislation for the reduction of GHG emissions

associated through diversion of organic waste from landfills as it would exacerbate or increase the diversion of organic waste to landfills. The proposed program component would not result in new structures, construction of the walls and fencing would be short-term, and the proposed program component would not result in any substantial changes to existing conditions.

Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have no impacts to GHG emissions and will not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to GHG emissions and will not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The requirements would provide requirements for wall height and maintenance to promote efficient storage of materials. The proposed program would be consistent with the Climate Change Scoping Plan and the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS by promoting environmental protection and public health by reducing exposure of the stored materials from adjacent sensitive uses. The receptacles and storage of recycling and solid waste would contribute to and would be in compliance with the Climate Change Scoping Plan and the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS goals. The implementation of landscape, hardscape, and mechanical measures to protect sensitive uses would have no impact on Statewide legislation with Statewide Legislation for the reduction of GHG emissions associated through diversion of organic waste from landfills as it would exacerbate or increase the diversion of organic waste to landfills. The proposed program component would not increase GHG emissions and would improve containment methods of recycling and solid waste material. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to GHG emissions and will not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. No further analysis is warranted.

2.9. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to hazards and hazardous materials, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated in light of the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County (County) General Plan 2035;² and review of available public records, expert opinion, supported facts, literature, and relevant environmental regulatory databases.³

Hazardous wastes are by-products of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous wastes possess at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), or appears on special U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) lists.⁴

Definitions

Acutely Hazardous: Waste that contains such dangerous chemicals that it could pose a threat to human health and the environment even when properly managed.⁵

Hazard: An event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss.⁶

Hazardous: Capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or the environment; capable of causing harm.⁷

Hazardous Waste: Hazardous wastes are by-products of society that can pose a substantial or potential risk or hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous wastes possess at least one of four characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity. In addition, this analysis considers those materials classified as hazardous material on lists maintained by the EPA.⁸

Risk: The estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community; the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage.

The analysis of impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials was undertaken with the recognition that the construction and operation of improvements required pursuant to the proposed program would be required to comply with applicable federal, State, and local statutes and regulations. Applicable regulations require strict adherence to specific guidelines regarding the use, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. Regulations that would be required of those transporting, using or disposing of hazardous materials include Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), which provides the ‘cradle to grave’ regulation of hazardous wastes; Comprehensive

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

³ California Environmental Protection Agency. Department of Toxic Substances Control. Envirostor Database. <http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>

⁴ Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter 1, Part 261.

⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. September 2005. Introduction to Hazardous Waste Identification. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/hwid05.pdf>

⁶ Wayne Blanchard, Ph.D., CEM. 22 January 2008. Guide to Emergency Management and Related Terms, Definitions, Concepts, Acronyms, Organizations, Programs, Guidance and Legislation: A Tutorial on Emergency Management, Broadly Defined, Past, Present, and Future.

⁷ Blanchard, Wayne, Ph.D., CEM. 22 January 2008. Guide to Emergency Management and Related Terms, Definitions, Concepts, Acronyms, Organizations, Programs, Guidance and Legislation: A Tutorial on Emergency Management, Broadly Defined, Past, Present, and Future.

⁸ Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter 1, Part 261.

Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), which regulates closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites; the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, which governs hazardous materials transportation on U.S. roadways; International Finance Corporation (IFC), which creates procedures and mechanisms to ensure the safe handling and storage of hazardous materials; California Health and Safety Code and California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22, which regulates the generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste; CCR Title 27, which regulates the treatment, storage and disposal of solid wastes; and the County Consolidated Fire Code, which regulates hazardous materials and hazardous substance releases. For development within the State of California, Government Code Section 65850.2 requires that no final certificate of occupancy or its substantial equivalent be issued unless there is verification that the owner or authorized agent has met, or is meeting, the applicable requirements of the Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 2, Sections 25500 through 25520.

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan, or where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires, because the project is located:				
i) within a high fire hazard area with inadequate access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ii) within an area with inadequate water and pressure to meet fire flow standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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iii) within proximity to land uses that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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h) Does the proposed use constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Existing Conditions

The Green Zones Ordinance would affect supermarket recycling collection facilities, industrial uses, and solid waste facilities, which typically involve the use, storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous materials, such as fuels, lubricants, solvents and degreasers, and paints. There are 18 existing hazardous waste facilities that service the area subject to the proposed program (Figure 2.9-1, *Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Facilities*). However, these 18 identified sites are located outside of the unincorporated area of the County and located within the jurisdiction of cities adjacent to the program area. These 18 sites are required to comply with regulatory requirements related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials within their specific jurisdictions and would not be subject to the revision of the Green Zones Ordinance in relation to supermarket recycling collection facilities, and solid waste facilities.

Hazardous materials in various forms can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to buildings, homes, and other property. Many products containing hazardous chemicals are also used and stored in homes routinely. Varying quantities of hazardous materials are manufactured, used, or stored at facilities in the project area. Hazardous materials come in the form of explosives, corrosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons, and radioactive materials (Figure 2.9-2, *Typical Contaminants from Land Use Sources*).

The Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) is the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for the County and is responsible for enforcing Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code. As the CUPA, LACFD is required to regulate hazardous materials business plans and chemical inventory, hazardous waste and tiered permitting, underground storage tanks (UST), and risk-management plans. The Hazardous Materials Business Plan is required to contain basic information on the location, type, quantity, and health risks of hazardous materials stored, used, or disposed of on development sites. The plan also contains an emergency-response plan, which describes the procedures for mitigating a hazardous release, procedures, and equipment for minimizing the potential damage of a hazardous materials release, and provisions for immediate notification of the HMD, the Office of Emergency Services, and other emergency-response personnel, such as the local Fire Agency having jurisdiction. Implementation of the emergency response plan facilitates rapid response in the event of an accidental spill or release, thereby reducing potential adverse impacts. Furthermore, the LAFCD is required to conduct ongoing routine inspections to ensure compliance with existing laws and regulations; to identify safety hazards that could cause or contribute to an accidental spill or release; and to suggest preventative measures to minimize the risk of a spill or release of hazardous substances. The County, in conjunction with its many emergency services partners, has prepared a Local All-Hazards Mitigation Plan that sets strategies for coping with the natural and man-made hazards faced by residents. The plan is a compilation of information from County departments correlated with known and projected hazards that face Southern California. The plan complies with, and has been approved by, FEMA and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES). The plan has been formally adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors for use in the development of specific hazard mitigation proposals that have a high cost-benefit ratio.

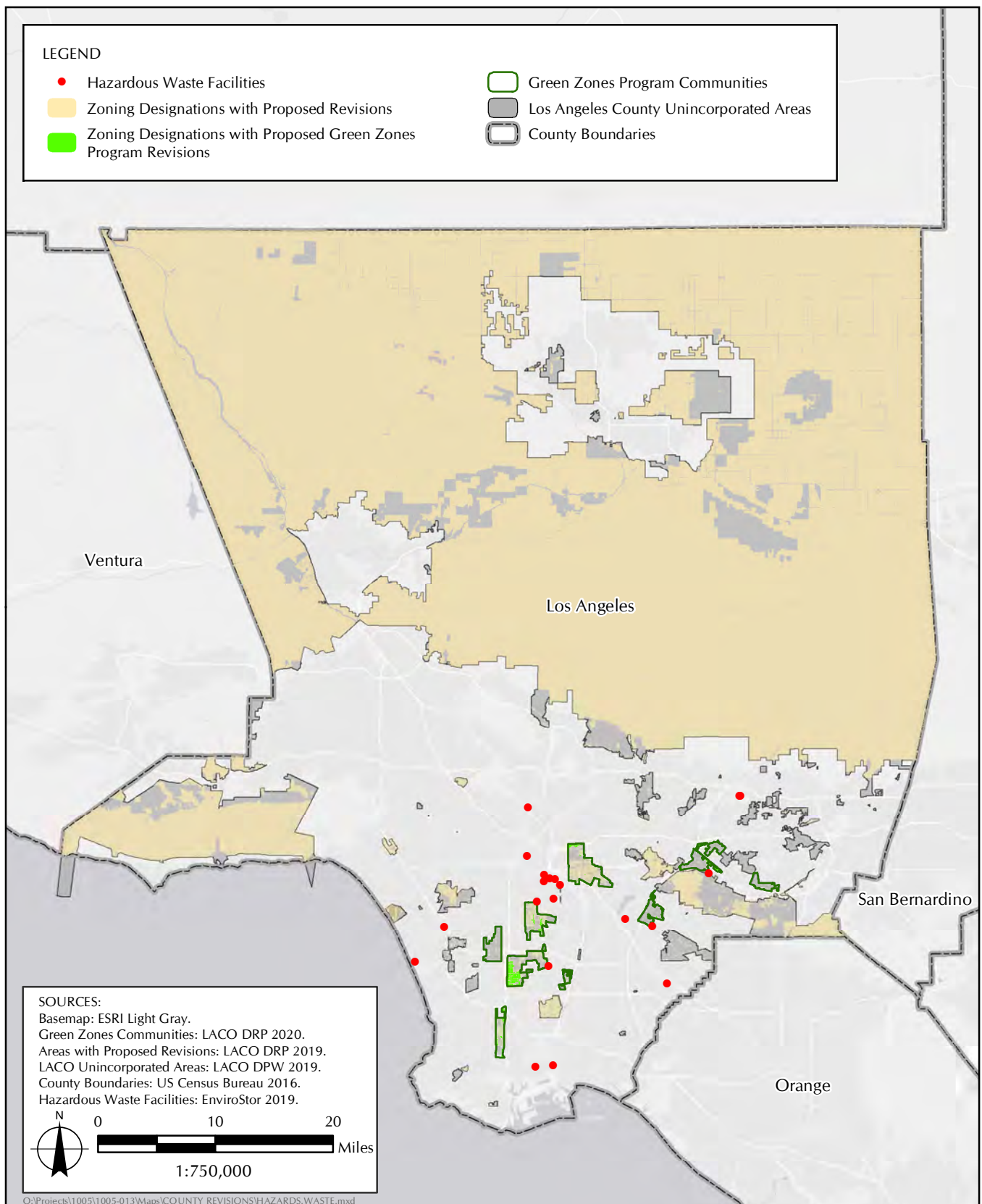


FIGURE 2.9-1
 Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Facilities

Typical Contaminants from Land Uses / Sources	
Land Use / Facility / Source	Typical Contaminants ^{1,2,3}
Commercial / Industrial	
Automobile Body shops/repair shops	Waste oils; solvents; acids; paints; automotive wastes; ⁴ miscellaneous cutting oils
Car washes	Soaps; detergents, waxes; miscellaneous chemicals
Gas stations/sumps	Oils; solvents; miscellaneous wastes
Boat Services/repair/refinishing	Diesel fuels; oil; septage from boat waste disposal area; wood preservative and treatment chemicals; paints; waxes; varnishes; automotive wastes ⁴
Cement/concrete plants	Diesel fuels; solvents; oils; miscellaneous wastes
Chemical/petroleum processing/storage	Hazardous chemicals; solvents; hydrocarbons; heavy metals; asphalt
Dry cleaners	Solvents (perchloroethylene, petroleum solvents, Freon); spotting chemicals (trichloroethane, methylchloroform, ammonia, peroxides, hydrochloric acid, rust removers, amyl acetate)
Electrical/electronic manufacturing	Cyanides; metal sludges; caustic (chromic acid); solvents; oils; alkalis; acids; paints and paint sludges; calcium fluoride sludges; methylene chloride; perchloroethylene; trichloroethane; acetone; methanol; toluene; PCBs
Fleet/trucking/bus terminals	Waste oil; solvents; gasoline and diesel fuel from vehicles and storage tanks; fuel oil; other automotive wastes ⁴
Food processing	Nitrates; salts; phosphorus; miscellaneous food wastes; chlorine; ammonia; ethylene glycol
Furniture repair/manufacturing	Paints; solvents; degreasing and solvent recovery sludges; lacquers; sealants
Hardware/lumber/parts stores	Hazardous chemical products in inventories; heating oil and fork lift fuel from storage tanks; wood-staining and treating products such as creosote; paints; thinners; lacquers; varnishes
Home manufacturing	Solvents; paints; glues and other adhesives; waste insulation; lacquers; tars; sealants; epoxy wastes; miscellaneous chemical wastes
Junk/scrap/salvage yards	Automotive wastes ⁴ ; PCB contaminated wastes; any wastes from businesses ⁶ and households ⁷ ; oils; lead
Machine shops	Solvents; metals; miscellaneous organics; sludges; oily metal shavings; lubricant and cutting oils; degreasers (tetrachloroethylene); metal marking fluids; mold-release agents
Medical/vet offices	X-ray developers and fixers ⁸ ; infectious wastes; radiological wastes; biological wastes; disinfectants; asbestos; beryllium; dental acids; miscellaneous chemicals
Metal plating/finishing/ fabricating	Sodium and hydrogen cyanide; metallic salts; hydrochloric acid; sulfuric acid; chromic acid; boric acid; paint wastes; heavy metals; plating wastes; oils; solvents
Mines/gravel pits	Mine spills or tailings that often contain metals; acids; highly corrosive mineralized waters; metal sulfides; metals; acids; minerals sulfides; other hazardous and nonhazardous chemicals ⁹
Office buildings/complexes	Building wastes ⁶ ; lawn and garden maintenance chemicals ⁵ ; gasoline; motor oil
Parking lots/malls	Hydrocarbons; heavy metals; building wastes ⁶
Photo processing/printing	Biosludges; silver sludges; cyanides; miscellaneous sludges; solvents; inks; dyes; oils; photographic chemicals
Plastics/synthetics producers	Solvents; oils; miscellaneous organic and inorganics (phenols, resins); paint wastes; cyanides; acids; alkalis; wastewater treatment sludges; cellulose esters; surfactant; glycols; phenols; formaldehyde; peroxides; etc.
Research laboratories	X-ray developers and fixers ⁸ ; infectious wastes; radiological wastes;



FIGURE 3.9-2
Typical Contaminants from Land Uses / Sources

	biological wastes, disinfectants; asbestos; beryllium; solvents; infectious materials; drugs; disinfectants; (quaternary ammonia, hexachlorophene, peroxides, chlornexade, bleach); miscellaneous chemicals
RV/mini storage	Automobile wastes ⁴ ; gasoline and diesel fuel from vehicles and storage tanks
Wood preserving/treating	Wood preservatives; creosote, pentachlorophenol, arsenic
Wood/pulp/paper processing and mills	Metals; acids; minerals; sulfides; other hazardous and nonhazardous chemicals ⁹ ; organic sludges; sodium hydroxide; chlorine; hypochlorite; chlorine dioxide; hydrogen peroxide; treated wood residue (copper quinolate, mercury, sodium bazide); tanner gas; paint sludges; solvents; creosote; coating and gluing wastes
<u>Agricultural/Forest</u>	
Auction lots	Livestock sewage wastes; nitrates; phosphates; coliform and noncoliform bacteria; giardia, viruses; total dissolved solids
Chicken/turkeys	Nitrates; phosphates; potassium; total dissolved solids; salts
Confined animal feeding operations	Livestock sewage wastes; nitrates; phosphates; chloride; chemical sprays and dips for controlling insect, bacterial, viral and fungal pests on livestock; coliform ¹⁰ and noncoliform bacteria; viruses; giardia; total dissolved solids
Dairies	Nitrates; total dissolved solids; salts; phosphates; potassium
Farm chemical distributor/application service	Pesticides ¹¹ ; fertilizers ¹² ; hydrocarbons from motor vehicles and storage tanks
Farm machinery repair	Automotive wastes ⁴ ; welding wastes
Irrigated crops	Pesticides ¹¹ ; fertilizers ¹² ; nitrates; phosphates; potassium (can be worsened by over-watering)
Lagoons	Nitrates; Livestock sewage wastes; salts; pesticides ¹¹ ; fertilizers ¹⁷ ; bacteria
Managed forest lands	Sediments; pesticides ¹¹ ; fertilizers ¹² ; petroleum (spills)
Nonirrigated crops	Pesticides ¹¹ ; fertilizers ¹² ; nitrates; phosphates; potassium
Pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage & transfer areas	Pesticides ¹¹ ; fertilizers ¹² ; petroleum residues
Rural homesteads	<i>Machine shops:</i> Automotive wastes ⁴ ; welding wastes; solvents; metals; lubricants; sludges <i>Septic systems:</i> Septage; coliform ¹⁰ and noncoliform bacteria; viruses; nitrates; heavy metals; synthetic detergents; cooking and motor oils; bleach; pesticides, ^{5,13} paints; paint thinner; photographic chemicals; swimming pool chemicals; ¹⁴ septic tank/cesspool cleaner chemicals; ¹⁵ elevated levels of chloride, sulfate, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and phosphate
Swine	Nitrates; phosphates; potassium
<u>Residential / Municipal</u>	
Airports (maintenance/fueling areas)	Jet fuels; deicers; diesel fuel; chlorinated solvents; automotive wastes; ⁴ heating oil; building wastes ⁶
Apartments and condominiums	Swimming pool maintenance chemicals ¹⁴ ; pesticides for lawn and garden maintenance and cockroach, termite, ant, rodent, and other pest control ^{5,13} , wastes from on-site sewage treatment plants; household hazardous wastes ⁷
Camp grounds/RV parks	Septage; gasoline; diesel fuel from boats; pesticides for controlling mosquitoes, ants, ticks, gypsy moths, and other pests ^{11,13} ; household hazardous wastes from recreational vehicles (RVs) ⁷
Drinking water treatment plants	Treatment chemicals; pesticides ¹¹
Fire stations	General building wastes ⁶ ; hydrocarbons from test burn areas
Golf courses	Fertilizers ¹² ; herbicides ¹¹ ; pesticides for controlling mosquitoes, ticks, ants, gypsy moths, and other pests ⁵



FIGURE 3.9-2
Typical Contaminants from Land Uses / Sources

Housing	<p><i>Household hazardous wastes</i>⁷: Household cleaners; oven cleaners; drain cleaners; toilet cleaners; disinfectants; metal polishes; jewelry cleaners; shoe polishes; synthetic detergents; bleach; laundry soil and stain removers; spot removers and dry cleaning fluid; solvents; lye or caustic soda; household pesticides;¹³ photo chemical; printing ink, paints; varnishes; stains; dyes; wood preservatives (creosote); paint and lacquer thinners; paint and varnish removers and deglossers; paint brush cleaners; floor and furniture strippers</p> <p><i>Mechanical Repair and Other Maintenance Products</i>: Automotive wastes;⁴ waste oils; diesel fuel; kerosene; #2 heating oil; grease; degreasers for driveways and garages; metal degreasers; asphalt and roofing tar; tar removers; lubricants; rustproofers; car wash detergents; car waxes and polishes; rock salt; refrigerants</p> <p><i>Lawn/garden care</i>: Fertilizers;¹¹ herbicides and other pesticides used for lawn and garden maintenance⁵ (can be worsened by over-watering)</p> <p><i>Swimming pools</i>: Swimming pool maintenance chemicals¹⁴</p> <p><i>Urban runoff/stormwater</i>³: Gasoline; oil; other petroleum products; microbiological contaminants</p>
Landfills/dumps	Leachate; organic and inorganic chemical contaminants; waste from households ⁷ and businesses ⁶ ; nitrates; oils; metals; solvents; sludge
Motor pools	Automotive wastes ⁴ ; solvents; waste oils; hydrocarbons from storage tanks
Parks	Fertilizers ¹² ; herbicides ⁵ ; insecticides ^{11,13} ; (can be worsened by over-watering)
Railroad yards/maintenance/fueling areas	Diesel fuel; herbicides for rights-of-way ¹¹ ; creosote for preserving wood ties; solvents; paints; waste oils
Schools	Machinery/vehicle serving wastes; gasoline and heating oil from storage tanks; general building wastes ⁶ ; pesticides ^{11,13}
Septic systems	Nitrates; septage; Cryptosporidium; Giardia; coliform ¹⁰ and noncoliform bacteria; viruses; drain cleaners; solvents; heavy metals; synthetic detergents; cooking and motor oils; bleach; pesticides; ^{5,13} paints; paint thinner; photographic chemicals; swimming pool chemicals; ¹⁴ septic tank/cesspool cleaner chemicals ¹⁵ ; elevated levels of chloride, sulfate, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and phosphate; other household hazardous wastes ⁷
Utility stations/maintenance areas	PCBs from transformers and capacitors; oils; solvents; sludges; acid solution; metal plating solutions (chromium, nickel, cadmium); herbicides from utility rights-of-way
Waste transfer/recycling stations	Residential and commercial solid waste residues
Wastewater	Municipal wastewater; sludge ¹⁶ ; treatment chemicals ¹⁷ ; nitrates; heavy metals; coliform ¹⁰ and noncoliform bacteria; nonhazardous wastes ¹⁶
Miscellaneous	
Above ground storage tanks	Heating oil; diesel fuel; gasoline; other chemicals
Construction/demolition areas (plumbing, heating, and air conditioning, painting, paper hanging, decorating, drywall and plastering, acoustical insulation, carpentry, flooring, roofing, and sheet metal etc.)	Solvents; asbestos; paints; glues and other adhesives; waste insulation; lacquers; tars; sealants; epoxy waste; miscellaneous chemical wastes
Historic gas stations	Diesel fuel; gasoline; kerosene
Historic waste dumps/landfills	Leachate; organic and inorganic chemicals; waste from households ⁷ ; and businesses ⁶ ; nitrates; oils; heavy metals; solvents
Injection wells/drywells/sumps	Stormwater runoff ³ ; spilled liquids; used oils; antifreeze; gasoline; solvents; other petroleum products; pesticides ¹¹ ; and a wide variety

FIGURE 3.9-2

Typical Contaminants from Land Uses / Sources



	of other substances
Military installations	Wide variety of hazardous and nonhazardous wastes depending on the nature of the facility and operation ^{3,9} ; diesel fuels; jet fuels; solvents; paints; waste oils; heavy metals; radioactive wastes
Surface water - stream/lakes/river	(Directly related to surface water quality in the stream, lake, or river which is recharging groundwater)
Transportation corridors	Herbicides in highway right-of-way ^{11,5} ; road salt (sodium and calcium chloride); road salt, anticaking additives (ferric ferrocyanide, sodium ferrocyanide); road salt anticorrosives (phosphate and chromate); automotive wastes ⁴
Underground storage tanks	Diesel fuel; gasoline; heating oil; other chemical and petroleum products
Wells (such as water supply wells, monitoring wells, unsealed or abandoned wells, and test holes)	Storm water runoff ³ ; solvents; nitrates; septic tanks; hydrocarbons; and a wide variety of other substances

SOURCE: Adapted from EPA ; Supplemented with information from Oregon DEQ hazardous waste / water quality databases and Drinking Water Protection citizen's and technical advisory committees

NOTES

¹In general, water contamination stems from the misuse and improper disposal of liquid and solid wastes; the illegal dumping or abandonment of household, commercial, or industrial chemicals; the accidental spilling of chemicals from trucks, railways, aircraft, handling facilities, and storage tanks; or the improper siting, design, construction, operation, or maintenance of agricultural, residential, municipal, commercial, and industrial drinking water wells and liquid and solid waste disposal facilities. Contaminants also can stem from atmospheric pollutants, such as airborne sulfur and nitrogen compounds, which are created by smoke, flue dust, aerosols, and automobile emissions, fall as acid rain, and percolate through the soil. When the contaminants list in this table are used and managed properly, environmental contamination is not likely to occur.

²Contaminants can reach water bodies from activities occurring on the land surface, such as industrial waste storage; from sources below the land surface but above the water table, such as septic systems; from structures beneath the water table, such as wells; or from contaminated recharge water.

³This table lists the most common wastes, but not all potential wastes. For example, it is not possible to list all potential contaminants contained in stormwater runoff or from military installations.

⁴Automobile wastes can include gasoline; antifreeze; automatic transmission fluid; battery acid; engine and radiator flushes; engine and metal degreasers; hydraulic (brake) fluid; and motor oils.

⁵Common pesticides used for lawn and garden maintenance (i.e., weed killers, and mite, grub, and aphid controls) include such chemicals as 2,4-D; chlorpyrifos; diazinon; benomyl; captan; dicofol; and methoxychlor.

⁶Common wastes from public and commercial buildings include automotive wastes; and residues from cleaning products that may contain chemicals such as xlenols, glycol esters, isopropanol, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, sulfonates, chlorinated phenols, and cresols.

⁷Household hazardous wastes are common household products which contain a wide variety of toxic or hazardous components (contact Oregon DEQ Household Waste Program for list).

⁸X-ray developers and fixers may contain reclaimable silver, glutaldehyde, hydroquinone, potassium bromide, sodium sulfite, sodium carbonate, thiosulfates, and potassium alum.

⁹The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) defines a hazardous waste as a solid waste that may cause an increase in mortality or serious illness or pose a substantial threat to human health and the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. A waste is hazardous if it exhibits characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity. Not covered by RCRA regulations are domestic sewage; irrigation waters or industrial discharges allowed by the Clean Water Act; certain nuclear and mining wastes; household wastes; agricultural wastes (excluding some pesticides); and small quantity hazardous wastes (i.e., less than 220 pounds per month) generated by businesses.

¹⁰Coliform bacteria can indicate the presence of pathogenic (disease-causing) microorganisms that may be transmitted in human feces. Diseases such as typhoid fever, hepatitis, diarrhea, and dysentery can result from sewage contamination of drinking water supplies.

¹¹Pesticides include herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides and avicides. EPA has registered approximately 50,000 different pesticide products for use in the United States. Many are highly toxic and quite mobile in the subsurface. An EPA survey found that the most common pesticides found in drinking water wells were DCPA (dacthal) and atrazine, which EPA classifies as moderately toxic (class 3) and slightly toxic (class 4) materials, respectively

¹²The EPA National Pesticides Survey found that the use of fertilizers correlates to nitrate contamination of groundwater supplies.



FIGURE 3.9-2
Typical Contaminants from Land Uses / Sources

¹³Common household pesticides for controlling pests such as ants, termites, bees, wasps, flies, cockroaches, silverfish, mites, ticks, fleas, worm, rates, and mice can contain active ingredients include naphthalene, phosphorus, xylene, chloroform, heavy metals, chlorinated hydrocarbons, arsenic, strychnine, kerosene, nitrosamines, and dioxin.

¹⁴Swimming pool chemicals can contain free and combined chlorine; bromine; iodine; mercury-based, copper-based, and quaternary algaecides; cyanuric acid; calcium or sodium hypochlorite; muriatic acid; sodium carbonate.

¹⁵Septic tank/cesspool cleaners include synthetic organic chemicals such as 1,1,1 trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachlorine, and methylene chloride.

¹⁶Municipal wastewater treatment sludge can contain organic matter, nitrates; inorganic salts, heavy metals; coliform and noncoliform bacteria; and viruses.

¹⁷Municipal wastewater treatment chemicals include calcium oxide; alum; activated alum, carbon, and silica; polymers; ion exchange resins; sodium hydroxide; chlorine; ozone; and corrosion inhibitors.



The California OES, Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Section, under the Fire and Rescue Division, coordinates statewide implementation of hazardous materials accident prevention and emergency response programs for all types of hazardous materials incidents and threats. In response to any hazardous materials emergency, the Section staff is called upon to provide state and local emergency managers with emergency coordination and technical assistance.⁹ The California OES immediately takes on the Incident Command responsibility after an emergency incident involving transport on the railways, and has a goal of resolving incidents within 90 minutes. The unincorporated territory of the County is covered by California OES.

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) has the responsibility to minimize exposure of the public to unsafe conditions resulting from emergency incidents on state highways.¹⁰ The CHP immediately takes on the Incident Command responsibility after an emergency incident, and has a goal of resolving incidents within 90 minutes. The unincorporated area of the County is covered by the CHP.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact in relation to creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials was considered in relation to the potential for new or expanded use or production of hazardous materials that could be released into the environment.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The proposed program would include new regulations for recycling and solid waste facilities but would not result in an increase in locations where such land uses are allowable. The proposed program would include construction of fencing and solid walls, temporary truck trips during construction that would not differ substantially from existing conditions, and maintenance to existing facilities. The construction would be minimal and short-term. While, the proposed program would involve new regulations for recycling and solid waste facilities, including the construction of buffers such as enclosed rooms or storage areas, to provide safely accessible storage and collection of waste, recyclable materials, and organic materials to building occupants and waste and recycling haulers in compliance with Title 14, Division 7 (Natural Resources) of the California Code of Regulations, the proposed program would not regulate the current operations regarding transport, use, and disposal of hazardous material at these facilities or alter the requirements for these activities. All routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous material at these facilities would be required to comply with all applicable existing local, state, and federal regulations in relation to hazardous waste and transport. Additionally, a CUP would be required for the development of new recycling and solid waste facilities.

Construction and operation of the new requirements under the proposed program must comply with applicable existing federal, state and local regulations related to hazardous materials (RCRA, CERCLA, Title 22 and Section 6.95 of the HSC) as discussed above. Required compliance with these regulations would ensure impacts related to transport, use and disposal of hazardous materials would be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

The potential for impacts in relation to creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The qualitative and

⁹ State of California. 2011. <http://www.calema.ca.gov/hazardousmaterials/pages/hazardous-materials.aspx>

¹⁰ California Highway Patrol, Enforcement and Planning Division, Special Projects Section. January 2014. California Highway Patrol Strategic Plan 2014-2015.

geospatial analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential to result in physical changes to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in less than significant impacts in relation to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The new development standards would result in more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. The Green Zone Districts would cover approximately 1,950 acres of the unincorporated territory of the County. As discussed in Section 1, the purpose of the Green Zone Districts is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The CUP is issued the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD). These new development standards are addressed through hazardous materials business plans and chemical inventory, hazardous waste and tiered permitting, and risk-management plans. LACFD is required to regulate transportation of hazardous materials in a hazardous materials business plan and chemical inventory, hazardous waste and tiered permitting, underground storage tanks (UST), and risk-management plans. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would in a less than significant impact.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. Similarly, new sensitive uses that are constructed adjacent to industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses would be required to implement development standards similar to those required for existing industrial uses, to protect these new sensitive uses from impacts from existing industrial uses (Chapter 22.84, and Chapter 22.130). In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in less than significant impacts to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would result in less than significant impacts to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in result in less than significant impacts to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Within the Recycling and Waste Management portion of the Green Zones Program there are seven zoning designations. The five manufacturing zoning designations combined with agricultural and institutional zoning account for approximately 600,000 acres and 37 percent of the unincorporated territory of the County. The Recycling and Waste Management element of the proposed program does not change the underlying allowable uses within these zoning designations, with the exception to the introduction of organic waste recycling facilities. As discussed in Section 1, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the Green Zones Program includes permitting requirements and development standards for pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste facilities, and solid waste facilities. A CUP would be required for all of the above uses (Chapter 22.140). Development standards for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include requirements for landscaping buffers, walls, enclosed buildings, surfacing of storage areas, air filtration, signage, and lighting. Additionally, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include prohibitions on areas where certain specific uses would be prohibited including Significant Ecological Areas, High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, Hillside Management Areas, and in some cases Agricultural Resource Areas.

While the proposed program would involve new regulations for recycling and solid waste facilities, including the construction of buffers such as enclosed rooms or storage areas, to provided safely accessible storage and collection of waste, recyclable materials, and organic materials to building occupants and waste and recycling haulers in

compliance with Title 14, Division 7 (Natural Resources) of the California Code of Regulations, the proposed program would not regulate the current operations regarding transport, use, and disposal of hazardous material at these facilities or alter the requirements for these activities. All routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous material at these facilities would be required to comply with all applicable existing local, state, and federal regulations in relation to hazardous waste and transport. Additionally, a CUP would be required for the development of new recycling and solid waste facilities. The CUP is issued by the LACFD and they are required to address standards through hazardous materials business plans and chemical inventory, hazardous waste and tiered permitting, underground storage tanks (UST), and risk-management plans, if applicable. Thus, no impacts would occur.

Construction of any required improvements would involve the transport and use of hazardous materials such as solvents, dust, and man-made mineral fibers over minimal and short-term construction periods.¹¹ In the case of the construction of new recycling and waste management facilities, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the proposed program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards existing for proposed facilities, and it requires conditions of approval as an additional permitting requirement. Based on the proposed Standards for Specific Uses (Chapter 22.140), new recycling processing and organic waste facilities would be processed on a project by project basis and subject to environmental review under CEQA in relation to hazards and hazardous materials. The operation and maintenance of the proposed improvements would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor physical improvements to existing agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, institutional, and mixed-use zoning designations. Operation and maintenance of the facilities would not require the routine use, transport, storage, production use or disposal of hazardous materials beyond that typically associated with the allowable uses for underlying land use zoning designations.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would also include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards as identified in the Project Description (Table 1.4.2-1). The proposed revisions would also prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impact in relation to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers Revisions would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The manufacturing zoning categories, combined with commercial zoning categories account for 63,419 acres of land, or 4 percent of the unincorporated areas of the County. As discussed in Section 1, the purpose of the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers Revisions is to establish standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection center as an accessory use to an existing supermarket (Chapter 22.140.660), and to establish standards for enclosed rooms or storage areas that are provided to store, collect, and load waste, recyclable materials, and organic materials generated by the uses served and that the area is safely accessible by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers in compliance with Title 14, Division 7 (Natural Resources) of the California Code of Regulations (Chapter 22.128).¹² Construction of the required improvements would involve the transport and use of hazardous materials such as solvents, dust, and man-made mineral fibers over minimal and short-term construction periods.¹³

¹¹ Craig, Duane. 8 May 2017. Construction's Most Common Hazardous Substances. <https://jobsite.procore.com/hazardous-building-materials-in-construction/>

¹² See Appendix A to the Initial Study.

¹³ Craig, Duane. 8 May 2017. Construction's Most Common Hazardous Substances. <https://jobsite.procore.com/hazardous-building-materials-in-construction/>

The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized areas of the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The operation and maintenance of the proposed improvements would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing and proposed commercial, industrial, and residential uses over four dwelling units. There would be no hazardous materials or hazardous waste stored on-site at these facilities. As such, operation and maintenance of the facilities would not require the routine use, transport, storage, production use or disposal of hazardous materials beyond that typically associated with the allowable uses for underlying land use zoning designations. The construction and operation the proposed improvements for supermarket recycling collection center would not substantially alter the existing conditions, such that there would be a significant increase of transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no significant impacts with regards to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Hazardous waste would not be stored in the storage enclosures. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts in relation to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. No further analysis is warranted.

- b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment?**

Existing Conditions

A review of the CalEPA Envirostor database indicates that there 168 hazardous waste sites within the project footprint, 55 of which are affected by the Green Zone Districts. A review of the California State Water Resources Control Board’s database system, GeoTracker indicates that there are 585 hazardous sites within the project footprint and GeoTracker’s Underground Storage Tank (UST) database identifies a total of 238 hazardous sites within the project footprint (Table 2.9-1, *Known Hazardous Materials Sites within Proposed program Footprint*).

TABLE 2.9-1
KNOWN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SITES WITHIN PROPOSED PROGRAM FOOTPRINT

	Number of Sites within the Project Footprint	Number of Sites in Project Footprint Affected by the Green Zone Districts
Envirostor	168	55
Geotracker	585	113
Geotracker UST	238	34

SOURCE: CalEPA Envirostor Database & California State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker Database.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact in relation to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment was considered in relation to the potential excavation and/or transport of hazardous materials during construction or operations activities that could be accidentally released into the environment.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in potentially significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The potential for impacts to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The qualitative and geospatial analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment, as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in the potential for significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The Green Zone Districts cover 11 unincorporated area communities totaling approximately 1,950 acres of the County. The parcels in the Green Zone Districts, with the exception of hazardous materials storage, do not include the recycling of hazardous materials. However, within the Green Zone Districts portion of the project there are a total of 168 hazardous sites located on the CalEPA Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) Envirostor database, 585 listed in GeoTracker, and 238 located on GeoTracker UST (Table 2.9-1). Many of the improvements required pursuant to the Green Zone Districts development standards would require some grading or excavation with the potential to disturb underlying soil, in order to establish landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting. These improvements would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for new and existing industrial uses. Construction of the proposed improvements has the potential to encounter known and unknown hazardous materials sites and result in a release of hazardous materials into the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measure and/or alternatives. Once constructed, the operation and maintenance of the improvements required in association with the Green Zone Districts element of the proposed program would not result in foreseeable risk of upset or release of hazardous materials to the environment.

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials with respect to creating potentially significant impacts to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in the potential for significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials with respect to creating potentially significant impacts to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The Sensitive Use Areas Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses cover 11 unincorporated area communities totaling approximately 1,950 acres of the County. The parcels in the Sensitive Use Areas Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses, with the exception of hazardous materials storage, do not include the recycling of hazardous materials. However, within the Sensitive Use Areas and Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses portion of the project there are a total of a total of 168 hazardous sites located on the CalEPA DTSC Envirostor database, 585 listed in GeoTracker, and 238 located on GeoTracker UST (Table 2.9-1). Many of the improvements required pursuant to the Green Zone Districts Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would require some grading or excavation with the potential to disturb underlying soil, in order to establish landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting. These improvements would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for new and existing industrial uses. Construction of the proposed

improvements has the potential to encounter known and unknown hazardous materials sites and result in a release of hazardous materials into the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measure and/or alternatives. Once constructed, the operation and maintenance of the improvements required in association with the New Sensitive Uses element of the proposed program would not result in foreseeable risk of upset or release of hazardous materials to the environment.

The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in potentially significant impacts to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would result in potentially significant impacts to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in potentially significant impacts to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in the potential for significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials with respect to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and/or alternatives. Recycling of hazardous materials is permitted for recycling processing if permits are obtained from the County Fire Department, and the DTSC. Within properties zoned for uses identified in the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element there are a total of 112 hazardous sites located on Envirostor Sites, 262 listed in GeoTracker sites, and 64 located on GeoTracker UST (Table 2.9-1). The Green Zones Ordinance would require that recycling processing facilities and pallet yards pave areas designated for operations, vehicle parking, vehicle circulation, or storage of materials or equipment with impervious materials such as an asphalt or an oil and aggregate mixture and maintained to the satisfaction of the Director (Section 22.140.690, 22.84.030). Construction of the proposed improvements has the potential to encounter known and unknown hazardous materials sites and result in a release to the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measure and/or alternatives. Once constructed, the operation and maintenance of the improvements required in association with the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the proposed program would not result in foreseeable risk of upset or release of hazardous materials to the environment.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement

requirements are already subject to current development standards as identified in the project description table 1.4.2-1. The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

Therefore, the construction of improvements required pursuant to the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the proposed program would result in the potential for significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials with respect to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have less than significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials with respect to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. No further analysis is warranted.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses?

Existing Conditions

As stated in Section 1, the area that would be subject to the countywide Green Zones Program for the unincorporated areas of the County would regulate development of industrial uses in proximity to sensitive uses, as well as to identify and regulate a set of recycling and solid waste facilities. The proposed program area includes sensitive uses and parcels located within a quarter-mile radius of sensitive uses. As stated in Section 2.3, *Air Quality*, land uses identified as sensitive receptors by SCAQMD in CARB's Air Quality Handbook include residences, schools, playgrounds, child care centers, athletic facilities, long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and retirement homes (see Table 2.3-4, *Sensitive Receptors in Areas Subject to the Green Zones Program*).¹⁴ With the proposed program, sensitive land uses would be defined in Title 22 to include a range of land uses where individuals are most likely to reside or spend time, including dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship.

As stated in Section 2.3, *Air Quality*, there are over 200,000 residential parcels, 420 parks, 2 senior living homes, 11 hospitals, 156 public schools, and 68 early childhood centers within 500 feet of the area subject to the Green Zones Program (see Table 2.3-4, *Sensitive Receptors in Areas Subject to the Green Zones Program*). As stated in Section 2.14, *Population and Housing*, according to SCAG's 2019 Profile of Unincorporated Los Angeles County, as of 2018, the total number of residential homes in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County was 293,730.¹⁵ There are 164 public elementary schools, 44 public middle schools, 61 public high schools, 107 early childhood centers, 169 private and charter schools, and 21 colleges and universities located within one-quarter mile of the project footprint (Table 2.9-1, *Schools within 0.25 Mile of the Project Footprint*). As stated in Section 2.14, *Public Services*, there are approximately 420 parks within 500 feet of the project area, including the Angeles National Forest.¹⁶

¹⁴ California Air Resources Board. April 2005. Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf>

¹⁵ Southern California Association of Governments. 2019. Profile of Unincorporated Los Angeles County. Retrieved from: <https://www.scag.ca.gov/Documents/UnIncAreaLosAngelesCounty.pdf>

¹⁶ Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. 2016. County Parks and Open Space GIS Data. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2016/10/25/departement-of-parks-and-recreation-county-parks-and-open-space/>

TABLE 2.9-2
SCHOOLS WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT FOOTPRINT

School Facility	Schools 0.25 Mile from Combined Project Footprint	Schools 0.25 Mile from Green Zone Districts Element
Public Elementary School	164	22
Public Middle School	44	7
Public High School	61	8
Early Childhood Centers	107	19
Private and Charter Schools	169	20
Colleges and Universities	21	4

SOURCE: Los Angeles County. Location Management System (LMS) GIS Data. 2018.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact in relation to hazardous emissions or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses was considered in relation to the potential excavation and/or transport of hazardous materials during construction or operations activities that could be accidentally released into the environment within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses, such as residences, schools, school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in potentially significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to emitting hazardous emissions or handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses. The uses regulated by the Green Zones Ordinance may create hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste and have impact on existing or proposed schools within one-quarter mile of the facilities' sites. Additionally, construction activities as a result of the ordinance have the potential to encounter known and unknown hazardous materials sites, thereby requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

The potential for impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to emitting hazardous emissions or handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The qualitative and geospatial analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

The ordinance would provide environmental benefits after construction and implementation through development standards that mitigate potentially incompatible land uses adjacent to sensitive uses. However, due to the close proximity of hazardous waste sites to sensitive uses within the Green Zones Ordinance project area, there is potentially significant impacts from to hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed sensitive use. Mitigation measures and/or alternatives are required.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in potentially significant impacts to hazardous materials and hazards with respect to the emission of hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses. As discussed in Section 1, the purpose of the new development standards for Green Zone Districts is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. Development standards for the Green Zone Districts would include landscaping barriers, enclosed buildings, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. The construction of these improvements would be minor physical additions to existing industrial facilities.

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts to hazardous materials and hazards with respect to the emission of hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

Once constructed, the operation and maintenance of the improvements required by the proposed ordinance would not result in foreseeable risk of upset or release of hazardous materials to the environment. Therefore, the construction of improvements required pursuant to the Green Zone Districts would result in the potential for significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials with respect to creating a potentially significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and/or alternatives.

Therefore the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials with respect to the emission of hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in potentially significant impacts to hazardous materials and hazards with respect to the emission of hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses. As discussed in Section 1, the purpose of the New Sensitive Uses is to address incompatible land uses in proximity by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. Development standards for the New Sensitive Uses would include landscaping barriers, enclosed buildings, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting as

measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. The construction of these improvements would be minor physical additions to existing industrial facilities.

Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. Similarly, new sensitive uses that are constructed adjacent to industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses would be required to implement development standards similar to those required for existing industrial uses, to protect these new sensitive uses from impacts from existing industrial uses (Chapter 22.84, and Chapter 22.130). In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in potentially significant impacts to hazardous materials and hazards with respect to the emission of hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses.

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in potentially significant impacts to hazardous materials and hazards with respect to the emission of hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in the potential for significant impacts related to hazardous materials and hazards with respect to the emission of hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

As discussed in Section 1, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions consist of the inclusion of permitting requirements and development standards for Specific Uses including pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste facilities, and solid waste facilities. A CUP would be required for all of the above uses (Chapter 22.140). Development standards for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would include requirements for landscaping buffers, walls, enclosed buildings, surfacing of storage areas, air filtration, signage, and lighting. Additionally, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would include prohibitions of these Specific Uses in Significant Ecological Areas, High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, Hillside Management Areas,

and in some cases Agricultural Resource Areas. The Green Zones Program would establish greater stringency in development standards for proposed facilities and require development standards to be met for approved as an additional permitting requirement. Based on the proposed Standards for Specific Uses (Chapter 22.140), new recycling processing and organic waste facilities would be processed on a project by project basis and subject to environmental review under CEQA in relation to hazards and hazardous materials prior to project approval. Construction of the proposed improvements has the potential to encounter known and unknown hazardous materials sites and result in a release to the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measure and/or alternatives. Once constructed, the operation and maintenance of the improvements required in association with the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the proposed program would not result in foreseeable risk of upset or release of hazardous materials to the environment. Therefore, the construction of improvements required pursuant to the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the proposed program would result in the potential for significant impacts related to hazardous materials and hazards with respect to the emission of hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would not result in the potential for significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials with respect to the potential to emit hazardous emissions or handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed sensitive land use. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Therefore, there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions component of the Green Zones ordinance would result in potentially significant impacts to due to these uses potentially locating on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment. Therefore, the construction of improvements would result in the potential for significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials with respect to being located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment. Therefore, further analysis is warranted, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

- d) **Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?**

Existing Conditions

The review of the CalEPA Envirostor database indicates that there are 129 hazardous waste sites in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. A review of GeoTracker sites indicates that there are 498 hazardous sites within the Green Zones Ordinance project area while Geo Tracker UST indicates that there are 206 hazardous sites within the Green Zones Ordinance project area (Table 2.9-1).

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact in relation to being located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 was considered in relation to the potential release of hazardous materials into the environment as a result of construction or operations activities that could create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

Impact Analysis

The proposed Green Zones Program would result in potentially significant impacts in relation to being located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5, as many of the industrial facilities regulated under the proposed program may be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. The potential for impacts to hazards and hazardous materials has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The qualitative and geospatial analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment, as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment regarding hazards and hazardous materials include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in a potentially significant impact as many of the industrial facilities regulated under the proposed program may be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. As discussed in Section 1, the purpose of the Green Zone Districts is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. Development standards for the Green Zone Districts would include landscaping barriers, enclosed buildings, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. Within the Green Zone Districts, there are 112 hazardous sites listed on Envirostor sites, 585 listed in GeoTracker sites, and 238 listed on GeoTracker UST sites (Table 2.9-1). These hazardous sites have the potential to pose significant impacts to the public or the environment due to the nature of the land use. In addition, construction activities from improvements required pursuant to the new development standards for Green Zone Districts would require grading or excavation with the potential to disturb underlying soil, including landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting. These improvements would be required for both new and existing industrial uses. Construction activities have the potential to encounter known and unknown hazardous materials sites and result in a release to the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measure and/or alternatives. Once constructed,

the operation and maintenance of the improvements required in association with the Green Zone Districts would not result in foreseeable risk of upset or release of hazardous materials to the environment.

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in creating significant environmental impacts as many of the industrial facilities regulated under the proposed program may be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in creating a significant environmental impacts as many of the industrial facilities regulated under the proposed program may be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in significant impacts in relation to being located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. New sensitive uses that are constructed next to existing industrial uses would be required to implement more stringent development standards similar to those required for existing industrial uses, to protect these new sensitive uses from impacts from existing industrial uses. The construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses or minor additions to new residential or other sensitive use construction. Therefore, the construction of improvements required pursuant to the New Sensitive Uses element of the proposed program would result in the potentially significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials regarding being located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives. Similarly, new sensitive uses that are constructed adjacent to industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses would be required to implement development standards similar to those required for existing industrial uses, to protect these new sensitive uses from impacts from existing industrial uses (Chapter 22.84, and Chapter 22.130).

The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in significant impacts in relation to being located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, it would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in significant impacts in relation to being located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. As discussed in Section 1, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would consist of the inclusion of permitting requirements and development standards for Specific Uses including pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste facilities, and solid waste facilities. A CUP would be required for all of the above uses (Chapter 22.140). Development standards for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include requirements for landscaping buffers, walls, enclosed buildings, surfacing of storage areas, air filtration, signage, and lighting. Additionally, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions prohibits specific uses in SEAs, High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, HMAs, and in some cases ARAs. Therefore the proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions component has the potential to result in potentially significant impacts due to these uses potentially locating on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

Within the Green Zones Program project area where recycling and waste management facilities would be permitted, there are 113 hazardous sites listed on Envirostor Sites, 262 listed on GeoTracker, and 64 listed on GeoTracker UST sites (Table 2.9-1). Hazardous sites have the potential to pose significant impacts to the public and the environment. Construction of the proposed improvements required by the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would usually require one month. These improvements would require grading or excavation with the potential to disturb underlying soil, including landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for existing manufacturing uses. Construction activities have the potential to encounter known and unknown hazardous materials

sites and result in a release to the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measure and/or alternatives. Once constructed, the operation and maintenance of the improvements required in association with the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions portion of the proposed program would not result in foreseeable risk of upset or release of hazardous materials to the environment. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions has the potential to result in significant impacts due to these uses potentially locating on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in significant impacts due to these uses potentially locating on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in significant impacts due to these uses potentially locating on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions component of the Green Zones ordinance would result in potentially significant impacts to due to these uses potentially locating on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment. Within the Green Zones Program project area where recycling, solid waste and supermarket recycling collection facilities would be permitted, there are 98 hazardous sites listed on Envirostor Sites, 435 listed in GeoTracker sites, and 195 listed on GeoTracker UST sites (Table 2.9-1). These hazardous sites have the potential to pose significant impacts in regard to creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment. In addition, construction of the proposed improvements has the potential to encounter known and unknown hazardous materials sites and result in a release to the environment, requiring the consideration of mitigation measure and/or alternatives. Once constructed, the operation and maintenance of the improvements would not result in foreseeable risk of upset or release of hazardous materials to the environment. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions component of the Green Zones ordinance would result in potentially significant impacts to due to these uses potentially locating on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government

Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment. Therefore, further analysis is warranted, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

- e) **For a project located within an airport land use plan, or where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?**

Existing Conditions

There are 10 public and private use airports located within 2 miles of the proposed Green Zones Program area: Ague Dulce Airport, Compton/Woodley Airport, General William J. Fox Airfield, Hawthorne Municipal Airport/Jack Northrop Field, Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), Palmdale Regional Airport, San Gabriel Valley Airport, Santa Monica Airport, Torrance Municipal Airport/Zamperini Field, and Whiteman Airport (Figure 2.9-3, *Airports within 2 miles of Project Location*).¹⁷ There are 2,973 parcels subject to the project located within 2 miles of a public or private use airport. The existing land uses subject to the elements of the Green Zones Program include existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, and vehicle-related uses. These industrial uses currently exist within 2 miles of an airport, and the proposed program's minimal development standards would not introduce or propose new development of excessive noise uses.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact in relation to safety hazards or excessive noise within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport was considered in relation to the potential conflict with an airport land use plan as a result of new residential development or job generating development within an airport land use plan or in close proximity to an airport.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. The potential for impacts to hazards and hazardous materials has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The qualitative and geospatial analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment, as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment to hazards and hazardous materials for a project located within an airport land use plan, or where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

The Green Zones Program proposes the construction of small structures, include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures to decrease impacts as it relates to safety and excessive noise to surrounding sensitive uses, and propose new Special Uses under *Standards for Specific Uses* (Chapter 22.140). The proposed improvements would not include the development of housing. In addition, none of the improvements require an increase in number of people working at locations within 2 miles of airport, as there is no proposed change in the underlying land use.

¹⁷ Los Angeles County. Location Management System (LMS) GIS Data. 2018.

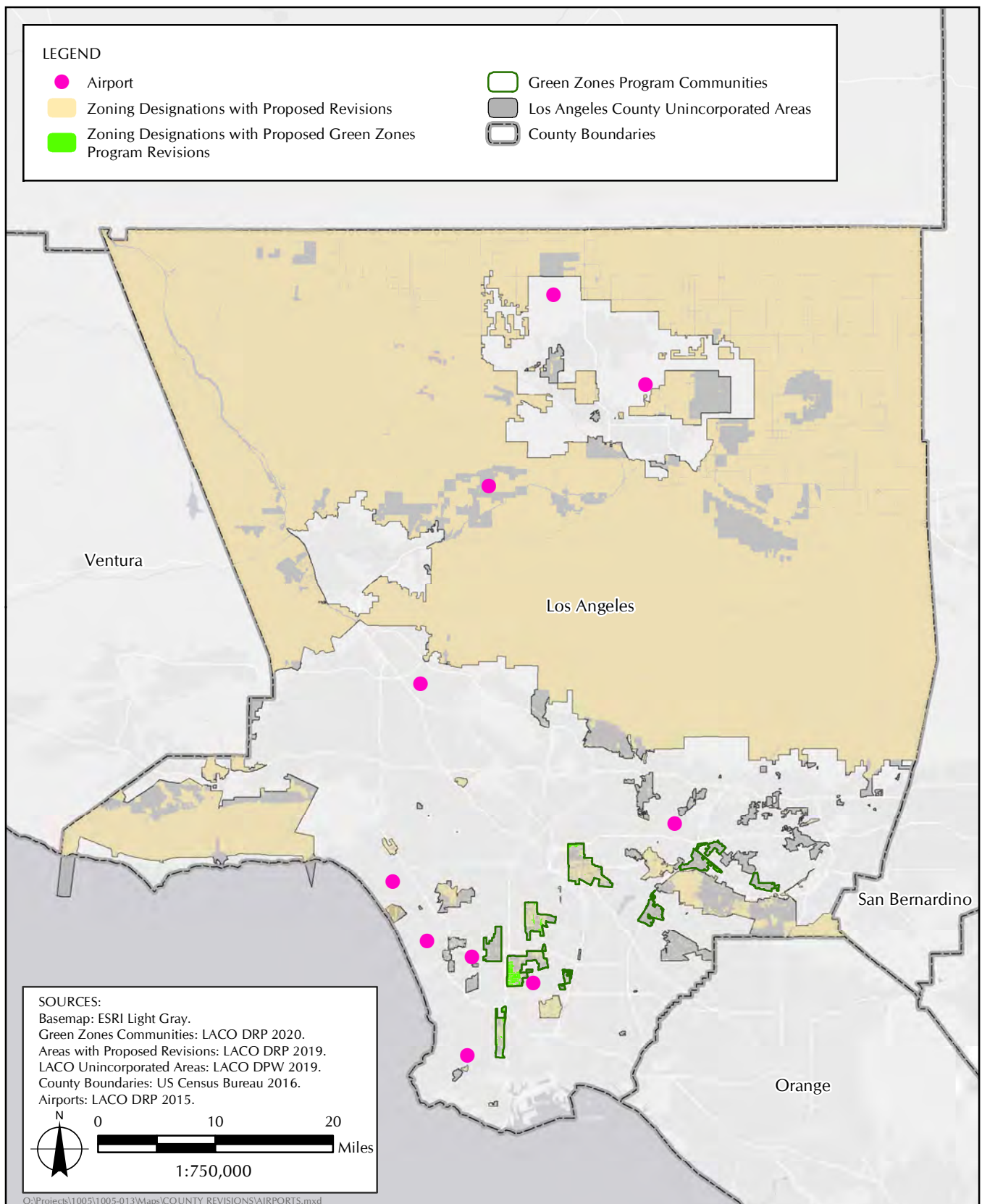


FIGURE 2.9-3
 Airports within 2 Miles of Project Location

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. As discussed in Section 1, the purpose of the Green Zone Districts is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing specific regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. Development standards for the Green Zone Districts would include landscaping barriers, enclosed buildings, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. There are 2,973 parcels subject to project located within 2 miles of a public or private use airport, and, of those, 454 parcels are within 2 miles of the Green Zone Districts element. However, the purpose of the Green Zone Districts is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing specific regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, lighting, and air filtration as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for existing industrial uses. The construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses or minor additions to new residential or other sensitive use construction. The proposed improvements would not include the development of housing. In addition, none of the improvements would require an increase in number of people working at locations within 2 miles of either a public or public use airport, as there is no change in the underlying land use. Therefore, the proposed Green Zone Districts would result in less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area.

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would have less than significant impact to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. As stated in Section 2.13, *Noise*, these industrial uses currently exist within the proposed area, and therefore, the proposed program would not introduce or propose new development of excessive noise uses.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impact to hazard and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. Therefore, the new development

standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in would result in less than significant impact to hazard and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. Similarly, new sensitive uses that are constructed adjacent to industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses would be required to implement development standards similar to those required for existing industrial uses, to protect these new sensitive uses from impacts from existing industrial uses (Chapter 22.84, and Chapter 22.130).

In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not impact hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. As discussed in Section 1, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would consist of the inclusion of permitting requirements and development standards for Specific Uses including pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste facilities, and solid waste facilities. A CUP would be required for all of the above uses (Chapter 22.140). Development standards for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include requirements for landscaping buffers, walls, enclosed buildings, surfacing of storage areas, air filtration, signage, and lighting. Additionally, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include prohibitions on areas where certain specific uses would be prohibited including Significant Ecological Areas, High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, Hillside Management Areas, and in some cases Agricultural Resource Areas. In the case of the construction of new recycling and waste management facilities, the Green Zones Program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards existing for proposed facilities, and it requires conditions of approval as an additional

permitting requirement. Based on the proposed Standards for Specific Uses (Chapter 22.140), new recycling processing and organic waste facilities would be processed on a project by project basis and subject to environmental review under CEQA in relation to hazards and hazardous materials prior to project approval.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The proposed improvements would not include the development of housing. In addition, none of the improvements would require an increase in number of people working at locations within 2 miles of either a public or public use airport, as there is no change in the underlying land use. Therefore, the proposed Recycling and Waste Management Districts would result in less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that there would be a safety hazard or excessive noise. The proposed improvements will not include the development of housing. In addition, none of the improvements would require an increase in number of people working at locations within 2 miles of either a public or public use airport, as there is no change in the underlying land use. Therefore, the proposed Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers Revisions would result in less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the proximity of airports and the safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed program area. No further analysis is warranted.

f) Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Existing Conditions

The Safety Element of the County General Plan 2035 establishes one goal and six policies for emergency response, including Policy S 4.3: “Coordinate with other County and public agencies, such as transportation agencies, and health care providers on emergency planning and response activities, and evacuation planning.”¹⁸ The County Office of Emergency Management (OEM), which is responsible for organizing and directing the emergency responders preparedness efforts, prepares the Operational Area Emergency Response Plan (OAERP) that identifies emergency response procedures and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County.¹⁹ Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works) maintains a list of disaster routes for pre-identified for use during times of crisis the entire County.^{20,21} Public Works also maintains a list of disaster routes in the Los Angeles County Operational Area by city that have been preidentified for use during times of crisis.²² An evacuation route is used to move an affected population out of an area in response to a specific condition under which an evacuation would be necessary, such as fires, floods, or earthquakes. The County’s fire code (Title 32, *Fire Code*, of the County Municipal Code), which incorporates the 2016 California Fire Code and 2015 International Fire Code by reference, requires developed areas to maintain emergency vehicle access, fire lanes, and existing fire apparatus access roads.²³

Threshold of Significance

An impact would occur if roadways designated as evacuation routes on an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan were obstructed. More specifically, a significant impact would occur if development of the project would reduce the width of roadways, block lanes, or obstruct roadways such that vehicular access is blocked in the event of an emergency.

¹⁸ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

¹⁹ County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office. Accessed March 30, 2020. Emergency Management. <https://ceo.lacounty.gov/emergencydisaster-plans-and-annexes/>

²⁰ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Figure 12.6: Disaster Routes Map. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2035_2014-FIG_12-6_Disaster_Routes.pdf

²¹ County of Los Angeles. Accessed March 30, 2020. GIS Data Portal: Disaster Routes. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2016/01/19/disaster-routes/>

²² County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed March 30, 2020. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

²³ County of Los Angeles. March 27, 2020 version. Los Angeles County, California – Code of Ordinances. Title 32 – Fire Code. https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT32FICO

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. As the proposed program would not result in changes to any existing roadways, there would be no effect on emergency access. Although the proposed program would require an increase in minor construction projects in Los Angeles County to meet the requirements, these measures would be too minor to require lane closures or partial lane closures that could obstruct emergency access routes. The proposed program is intended to improve compatibility between land uses by increasing setbacks between industrial uses and sensitive uses; locate storage, enclosure, buffers, signage, and maintenance to be safely accessible by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers; and establish standards for fences and walls, paving, landscaping, and screening.

The potential for impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The qualitative and geospatial analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment, as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Pursuant to the Mobility Element of the County of Los Angeles General Plan 2035,²⁴ Los Angeles County will review land development projects to ensure appropriate roadway transitions and multimodal connectivity that would allow the most efficient movement of traffic during an emergency or evacuation. It is not anticipated that the proposed program would result in impacts from hazards and hazardous materials from impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green zone districts would result in no impacts in relation to hazards and hazardous materials from impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. As discussed in Section 1, the purpose of the Green Zone Districts is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing specific regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. Development standards for the Green Zone Districts would include landscaping barriers, enclosed buildings, fencing, solid walls, signage, paving of permeable areas, and lighting as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. There are no parcels affected by the Green Zone Districts that are located in or near SRAs or classified as VHFHSZs and no parcels classified as other levels of FHSZs, that are located adjacent to emergency response and emergency evacuation plan areas (see Section 3.20, *Wildfire*, Table 2.20-1, *Fire Hazard Areas*). The purpose of the Green Zone Districts is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing specific regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. The construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses or minor additions to new residential or other sensitive use construction.

²⁴ Los Angeles County General Plan 2035, Public Review Draft. January 2014. Mobility Element.

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials from impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials from impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials from impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. As the Green Zone Districts would not result in changes to any existing roadways, there would be no effect on emergency access. Additionally, as stated in Section 2.20, *Wildfire*, the proposed program would have no impact on existing emergency evacuation plans and roads. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials from impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in would result in result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials from impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new

sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. Similarly, new sensitive uses that are constructed adjacent to industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses would be required to implement development standards similar to those required for existing industrial uses, to protect these new sensitive uses from impacts from existing industrial uses (Chapter 22.84, and Chapter 22.130). In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials from impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials from impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. As this element would be applied as additional standards for new development projects, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from construction of the new sensitive uses, subject to discretionary CEQA review (or exempt, depending on the project) whether or not these development standards are required. As a result, these revisions to Title 22 would not affect emergency access. As the Green Zone Districts would not result in changes to any existing roadways, there would be no effect on emergency access. Additionally, as stated in Section 2.20, the proposed program would have no impact on existing emergency evacuation plans and roads. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials from impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials as a result of the impairment of adopted emergency response and emergency evacuation plan. There are 13,459 parcels affected by the Waste Management and Recycling Center Revisions that are located in or near SRAs. There are 2,057 parcels classified as VHFHSZs: 740 parcels in Local Responsibility Areas (LRA), 1,317 parcels in Federal Responsibility Areas (FRA), and 8,331 parcels classified as other levels of FHSZs, that are located adjacent to emergency response and emergency evacuation plan areas (see Table 2.20-1). As discussed in Section 1.0, *Project Description*, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would consist of the inclusion of permitting requirements and development standards for Specific Uses including pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste facilities, and solid waste facilities. A CUP would be required for all of the above uses (Chapter 22.140).

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing recycling and solid waste uses such that emergency access would be impacted. These revisions would not affect emergency access and would be placed behind property lines. As the revisions would not result in changes to any existing roadways, there would be no effect on emergency access. Additionally, as stated in Section 2.20, the proposed program would have no impact on existing emergency evacuation plans and roads. Therefore, the proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

The proposed Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. There are 969 parcels affected by the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers and Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions that are located in or near SRAs, and a combined total of 644 parcels classified as VHFHSZs: 554 parcels in LRAs and 90 parcels in FRAs, and 256 parcels classified as other levels of FHSZs, that are located adjacent to emergency response and emergency evacuation plan areas (see Table 2.20-1). As discussed in Section 1.0, *Project Description*, the purpose of the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers is to establish standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection center as an accessory use to an existing supermarket (Chapter 22.140.660), and to establish standards for enclosed rooms or storage areas that are provided to store, collect, and load waste, recyclable materials, and organic materials generated by the uses served and that the area is safely accessible by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers in compliance with Title 14, Division 7 (Natural Resources) of the California Code of Regulations (Chapter 22.128).²⁵ The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that there would be an interference with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, the proposed Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The

²⁵ See Appendix A to the Initial Study.

construction of a storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that existing roads would be changed. As the revisions would not result in changes to any existing roadways, there would be no effect on emergency access. Additionally, as stated in Section 2.20, the proposed program would have no impact on existing emergency evacuation plans and roads. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to impairing the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No further analysis is warranted.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires, because the project is located:

i) within a high fire hazard area with inadequate access?

ii) within an area with inadequate water and pressure to meet fire flow standards?

iii) within proximity to land uses that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard?

Existing Conditions

Approximately 29.1 percent of the total project footprint is located in areas within a moderate, high, or very high FHSZ in an LRA, SRA, or FRA for wildland fire protection and suppression (see Section 2.20, *Wildfire*). Approximately 5,853 parcels are located within a high FHSZ and 31,994 parcels are located within a very high FHSZ. Zero of these parcels are subject to the Green Zone Districts element (Table 2.9-3, *Fire Hazard Severity Zones*; Figure 2.9-4, *Los Angeles County Fire Hazard Severity Zones and Responsibility*).

**TABLE 2.9-3
FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES**

	Project Footprint Parcels per FHSZs	Project Footprint Percentile per FHSZs	Project Footprint Parcels per FHSZs within Green Zone Districts
SRA Very High	21,310	15.7%	0
SRA High	5,836	4.3%	0
SRA Moderate	1,606	1.2%	0
LRA Very high	8,663	6.4%	0
FRA Very High	2,021	1.5%	0
FRA High	17	0.013%	0
FRA Moderate	4	0.003%	0
Total	39,457	29.1%	0

The Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 designates at-risk areas as FHSZs per government code sections 51175–51189.²⁶ In the unincorporated areas of the County, SRAs have been classified as Very High, High, and Moderate. However, Local and Federal Responsibility Areas are classified as Very High. The Forestry Division of the Los Angeles County Fire Department (Fire Department) assists, supports, and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards. These programs and standards include vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections. Section V (Emergency Response) of the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan states the provision of disaster routes through the OAERP.²⁷ The County Department of Public Works (Public Works) maintains a list of disaster routes in the Los Angeles County Operational Area by city that have been preidentified for use during times of

²⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

²⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

crisis.²⁸ County-wide FHSZ standards and regulations for HMAs are coordinated by the County Fire Department, Public Works, Building and Safety, Flood Control District, Corps of Engineers and FEMA. The standards and regulations pertaining to development in FHSZs include access and circulation standards, as well as road clearance.²⁹ County-wide FHSZs standards and regulations for HMAs are coordinated by the County Fire Department, Public Works, Building and Safety, Flood Control District, Corps of Engineers and FEMA. The standards and regulations pertaining to development in FHSZs include fire flow and fire hydrant standards.³⁰

Threshold of Significance

A substantial adverse effect that would occur as a result of a physical change in the environment would expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving fires. Adverse effects normally occur within a high fire hazard area with inadequate access, such as impaired emergency evacuation routes or public rights of way with the addition of development standards; within areas that have inadequate water and pressure to meet fire flow standards, such as due to decreased water supply to implement the development standards; and within proximity to land uses that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard, such as the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire from open space land uses with high fuel loads.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires. The proposed Ordinance requires compliance with the County's programs, standards, and regulatory programs for fuel management and fire protection. The improvements required pursuant to the Ordinance would not expose people or structures to fire risk. Therefore, there will be less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the exposure of people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires.

The potential for impacts to the exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The qualitative and geospatial analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment due to hazardous wildfires include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials from exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts in relation to exposing people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires due to project location. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the

²⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

²⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

³⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

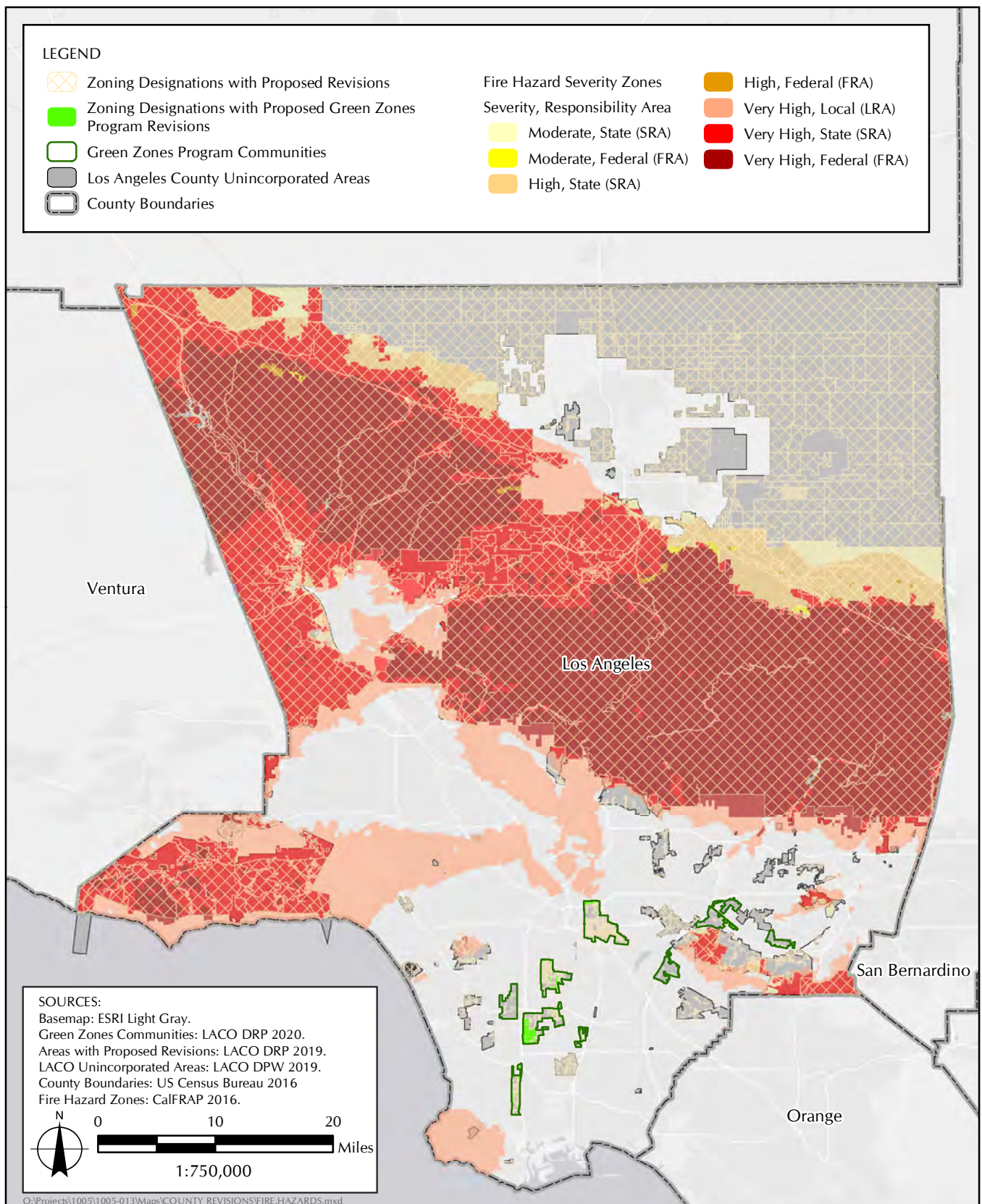


FIGURE 2.9-4
 Los Angeles County Fire Hazard Severity Zones and Responsibility

11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

Fire Access

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in inadequate access in regard to emergency response and evacuation plans. The Green Zone Districts are not located in or near SRAs or classified as VHFHSZs or classified as other levels of FHSZs (see Table 2.9-1; see Figure 2.20-1). When emergency response or evacuation orders are issued, evacuation routes, temporary shelter facilities, public alerts and warnings plus procedures would be provided by County Sheriff and Fire personnel based on the disaster to facilitate the evacuation process.³¹ These measures and development standards involved in the Green Zone Districts, such as construction of solid walls and planting trees, would comply with enclosure standards including site setback, maintenance and operation standards, and access and vehicle circulation standards, would avoid rather than obstruct or impair emergency response plans or evacuation routes. In addition, improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not require lane closures or other temporary impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes. Emergency response and evacuation routes are already in place throughout the county where current Fire Department services such as fire, safety, and emergency medical services are provided to all the unincorporated areas as well as contracted cities within the County. The OAERP's short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability, emergency procedures, and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County which would facilitate the evacuation process during a fire. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes.

Fire Flow Standards

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in inadequate water and pressure to meet fire flow standards. The Green Zone Districts are not located in or near SRAs or classified as VHFHSZs or classified as other levels of FHSZs (see Table 2.9-1; Figure 2.20-1). Regardless, County-wide FHSZ standards and regulations for HMAs are coordinated by the County Fire Department, Public Works, Building and Safety, Flood Control District, Corps of Engineers and FEMA. The standards and regulations pertaining to development in FHSZs include fire flow and fire hydrant standards.³² As discussed in Section 2.19, *Utilities and Service Systems*, based on a review of water supply for parcels with County land use zoning designations that would be subject to the Green Zone District element of proposed program, there is sufficient water supply to support the anticipated incremental increase for construction of

³¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

³² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

walls and operation and maintenance of irrigated landscaped (Table 2.19-1). Water sources include various sources such as the imported water, groundwater, and recycled wastewater. Water supply in proposed program area is served by the MWD and various member agencies to maintain sufficient water supplies available to serve the project, and they continue to implement water conservation projects and emergency supplies. The Green Zone District development standards would not result in water consumption which would decrease the water and pressure such that they would be inadequate to meet fire flow standards. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to water and pressure to meet fire flow standards. No further analysis is warranted.

Land Use Proximity

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in a hazard due to proximity to land use that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard. The proposed improvements that are not located in or near SRAs or classified as VHFHSZs or classified as other levels of FHSZs (see Table 2.9-1; see Figure 2.20-1). These measures and development standards involved in the Green Zone Districts, such as construction of solid walls and planting trees, would comply with enclosure standards including site setback, maintenance and operation standards, and access and vehicle circulation standards, plus Fire Codes and standards for fire prevention, would avoid rather than expose people to pollutants from nearby land uses. In addition, the County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports, and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to development in FHSZs.^{33,34} Additionally, the purpose of the Green Zone Districts is to implement development standards on industrial uses where sensitive uses are in close proximity. Sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, are not land uses typically associated with wildfire hazards. The Green Zone Districts are also located within very urban areas in the County which typically do not contain land uses with high fuel loads. These are communities that are located in a highly urbanized area of the Los Angeles Basin and have been in existence for many years with existing urban infrastructure. The improvements to the industrial facilities would be located behind property lines and would not create fuel loads. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires.

Therefore, the Green Zone Districts would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials from exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials from exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However,

³³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

³⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. New sensitive uses that are constructed next to existing industrial uses would be required to implement more stringent development standards similar to those required for existing industrial uses, to protect these new sensitive uses from impacts from existing industrial uses. The construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to new residential or other sensitive use construction. No further analysis is warranted.

Fire Access

In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in inadequate access in regard to emergency response and evacuation plans. When emergency response or evacuation orders are issued, evacuation routes, temporary shelter facilities, public alerts and warnings plus procedures would be provided by County Sheriff and Fire personnel based on the disaster to facilitate the evacuation process.³⁵ These measures and development standards for new sensitive uses, such as construction of solid walls and planting trees, would comply with enclosure standards including site setback, maintenance and operation standards, and access and vehicle circulation standards, would avoid rather than obstruct or impair emergency response plans or evacuation routes. In addition, improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not require lane closures or other temporary impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes. Emergency response and evacuation routes are already in place throughout the county where current Fire Department services are already being provided such as fire, safety, and emergency medical services to all the unincorporated areas as well as contracted cities within the County. The OAERP's short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability, emergency procedures, and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County which would facilitate the evacuation process during a fire. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes. No further analysis is warranted.

Fire Flow Standards

In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in inadequate water and pressure to meet fire flow standards. As discussed in Section 2.19, Utilities and Service Systems, based on a review of water supply for parcels with County land use zoning designations that would be subject to the New Sensitive Uses element of proposed program, there are sufficient water supply to support the anticipated incremental increase for construction of walls and operation and maintenance of irrigated landscaped (Table 2.19-1). Water sources include various sources such as the imported water, groundwater, and recycled wastewater. Water supply in proposed program area is served by the MWD and various member agencies to maintain sufficient water supplies available to serve the project, and they continue to implement water conservation projects and emergency supplies. The New Sensitive Use development standards would not result in water consumption which would decrease the water and pressure such that they would be inadequate to meet fire flow standards. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to water and pressure to meet fire flow standards. No further analysis is warranted.

³⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

Land Use Proximity

In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in a hazard due to proximity to land use that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard. These measures and development standards for new sensitive uses, such as construction of solid walls and planting trees, would comply with enclosure standards including site setback, maintenance and operation standards, and access and vehicle circulation standards, plus Fire Codes and standards for fire prevention, would avoid rather than expose people to pollutants from nearby land uses. In addition, the County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports, and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to development in FHSZs.^{36,37} While the purpose of the New Sensitive Uses element is to implement development standards on new sensitive uses adjacent to industrial land uses, which may contain fire hazards, the development standards would protect new sensitive uses from the existing industrial uses. This element would not be the cause of the new sensitive use being placed nearby an industrial land use, but rather would mitigate the effects that may come from it to avoid exposure to pollutants from nearby land uses. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not cause or exacerbate fire risks. Additionally, the improvements to New Sensitive Uses would be located behind property lines and would not create fuel loads. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in relation to the exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials from exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket

³⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

³⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

Fire Access

The construction of these measures for specific recycling and waste management uses would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in inadequate access in regard to emergency fire response and evacuation plans. When emergency response or evacuation orders are issued, evacuation routes, temporary shelter facilities, public alerts and warnings plus procedures would be provided by County Sheriff and Fire personnel based on the disaster to facilitate the evacuation process.³⁸ These measures and development standards for specific recycling and waste management uses, such as construction of solid walls and planting trees, would comply with enclosure standards including site setback, maintenance and operation standards, and access and vehicle circulation standards, would avoid rather than obstruct or impair emergency response plans or evacuation routes. In addition, improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not require lane closures or other temporary impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes. Emergency response and evacuation routes are already in place throughout the county where current Fire Department services are already being provided such as fire, safety, and emergency medical services to all the unincorporated areas as well as contracted cities within the County. The OAERP's short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability, emergency procedures, and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County which would facilitate the evacuation process during a fire.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts within a high fire hazard area with inadequate access. These structures would be minimal additions to existing supermarket facilities. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. They would be setback a minimum of 10 feet behind property lines, structures, public rights of way, and driveways, and therefore would not obstruct available fire protection access. The construction of Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in inadequate access in regard to emergency response and evacuation plans. Therefore, the new development standards for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes. Therefore, the new development standards would result in no impacts to impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes. No further analysis is warranted.

Fire Flow Standards

The construction of these measures for specific recycling and waste management uses would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in inadequate water and pressure to meet fire flow standards. County-wide FHSZs standards and regulations for HMAs are coordinated by the County Fire Department, Public Works, Building and Safety, Flood Control District, Corps of Engineers and FEMA. The standards and regulations pertaining to development in FHSZs include fire flow and fire hydrant standards.³⁹ As discussed in Section 2.19, Utilities and Service Systems, these revisions would result in less than significant impacts to water supply. Water supply in proposed program area is served by the MWD and various member agencies to maintain sufficient water

³⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

³⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

supplies available to serve the project, and they continue to implement water conservation projects and emergency supplies. Any construction would be in compliance with development standards and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses in relation to water supply within the proposed program area, and increased water supply needed for recycling and solid waste facilities would be in compliance with county development standards. The Recycling and Waste Management development standards would not result in water consumption which would decrease the water and pressure such that they would be inadequate to meet fire flow standards.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to water and pressure to create inadequate fire flow standards. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. These structures would be minimal additions to existing supermarket facilities and would not require additional water consumption. As discussed in Section 2.19, Utilities and Service System, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection revisions would not require additional areas for landscaping barrier or elements increasing water usage; thus, no additional consumptive use of water would occur such that water and pressure in the area would be reduced. The construction of Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would create inadequate water and pressure. Therefore, the new development standards for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to water and pressure to meet fire flow standards. Therefore, the new development standards would result in no impacts to water and pressure to meet fire flow standards. No further analysis is warranted.

Land Use Proximity

The construction of these measures for specific recycling and waste management uses would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in a hazard due to proximity to land use that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard. These measures and development standards for new sensitive uses, such as construction of solid walls and planting trees, would comply with enclosure standards including site setback, maintenance and operation standards, and access and vehicle circulation standards, plus Fire Codes and standards for fire prevention, would avoid rather than expose people to pollutants from nearby land uses. In addition, the County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports, and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to development in FHSZs.^{40,41} While the purpose of these revisions is to implement development standards on specific recycling and waste management uses, which may contain fire hazards, the development standards would protect adjacent land uses from the existing uses. This element would not be the cause of a land use being placed nearby an industrial land use, but rather would mitigate the effects that may come from it to avoid exposure to pollutants from nearby land uses. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of recycling and solid waste uses with surrounding land uses through development standards would not cause or exacerbate fire risks. New recycling processing and organic waste facilities would be processed on a project by project basis and subject to environmental review under CEQA in relation to hazards and hazardous materials prior to project approval. Additionally, the improvements to recycling and solid waste land uses would be located behind property lines and would not create fuel loads.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts within a high fire hazard area with inadequate access. These structures would be minimal additions to existing supermarket facilities, and they would be constructed on existing parking lots so that no new structures would be built. They would be placed behind property lines and would not result in increased fuel loads given that they would be located on an existing supermarket lot and would be maintained in good condition. There would be no change in land use on the supermarket facility or adjacent to it. The construction of Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would create land use with potential for a dangerous fire hazard. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not result in a hazard due to

⁴⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁴¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

proximity to land use that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard. Therefore, the new development standards would not result in a hazard due to proximity to land use that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials from exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

Fire Access

The construction of Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in inadequate access in regard to emergency response and evacuation plans. When emergency response or evacuation orders are issued, evacuation routes, temporary shelter facilities, public alerts and warnings plus procedures would be provided by County Sheriff and Fire personnel based on the disaster to facilitate the evacuation process.⁴² These Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would contain recycling and solid waste in areas that would not obstruct or impair emergency response plans or evacuation routes. In addition, improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not require lane closures or other temporary impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes. Emergency response and evacuation routes are already in place throughout the county where current Fire Department services are already being provided such as fire, safety, and emergency medical services to all the unincorporated areas as well as contracted cities within the County. The OAERP's short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability, emergency procedures, and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County which would facilitate the evacuation process during a wildfire. Therefore, the new development standards for Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes. No further analysis is warranted.

Fire Flow Standards

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in inadequate water and pressure to meet fire flow standards. County-wide FHSZs standards and regulations for HMAs are coordinated by the County Fire Department, Public Works, Building and Safety, Flood Control District, Corps of Engineers and FEMA. The standards and regulations pertaining to development in FHSZs include fire flow and fire hydrant standards.⁴³ As discussed in Section 2.19, Utilities and Service Systems, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not require additional areas for landscaping barrier or elements increasing water usage; thus, no additional consumptive use of water would occur such that water and pressure in the area would be reduced. Water supply in the proposed program area is served by the MWD and various member agencies to maintain sufficient water supplies available to serve the project, and they continue to implement water conservation projects and emergency supplies. Any construction would be in compliance with development standards and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing land uses in relation to water supply within the proposed program area, and increased water supply needed for Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would be in compliance with county development standards. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions development standards would not result in water consumption which would decrease the water and pressure such that they would be inadequate to meet fire flow

⁴² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

⁴³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

standards. Therefore, the new development standards for Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to water and pressure to meet fire flow standards. No further analysis is warranted.

Land Use Proximity

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in a hazard due to proximity to land use that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard. These structures would be minimal additions to existing land uses, and they would be constructed behind property lines and would not result in increased fuel loads given that they would be located on an existing lot and would be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition. There would be no change in land use either of the facility itself or of adjacent land uses. The construction of Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would create land use with potential for a dangerous fire hazard. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in a hazard due to proximity to land use that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard.

Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials from exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires. No further analysis is warranted.

h) Does the proposed use constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard?

Existing Conditions

The purpose of the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 is to reduce the potential risk of death injury and economic damage resulting from natural and man-made hazards.⁴⁴ In addition, the General Plan Safety Element designates at-risk areas as FHSZs per government code sections 51175–51189. In the unincorporated areas of the Los Angeles County, SRAs have been classified as Very High, High, and Moderate. However, Local and Federal Responsibility Areas are classified as Very High. The Fire Department assists, supports, and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards. Among those programs and standards include fire-related land use and building regulations, hillside ordinances, fire standards, vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections to name a few. Furthermore, the County's Fire Department is one of six contract counties that maintain a contractual relationship with CAL FIRE who implements the California Fire Plan. The California Fire Plan guides the Los Angeles County Strategic Fire Plan developed by the Fire Department.⁴⁵ The County Fire Department's Strategic Fire Plan also includes a map of existing Fire Department helispot fuel reduction projects, water resources, motorway maintenance maps, and a description of the road and fuel maintenance functions of the Fire Department.⁴⁶ Furthermore, Section 503 of Title 32 provides additional specifications for fire access roads in developed areas, including dimensions and markings.

Section V (Emergency Response) of the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan states the provision of disaster routes (Figure 2.20-1) through the OAERP.⁴⁷ When emergency response or evacuation orders are issued, evacuation routes, temporary shelter facilities, public alerts and warnings plus procedures would be provided by County Sheriff and Fire personnel based on the disaster to facilitate the evacuation process.⁴⁸ Public Works maintains

⁴⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁴⁵ Los Angeles County Fire Department. May 2018. 2017-2021 Strategic Plan: Act. Action. Accomplish. Available at: <https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/LACoFD-Strategic-Plan-2017-2021.pdf>

⁴⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁴⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁴⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

a list of disaster routes in the Los Angeles County Operational Area by city that have been preidentified for use during times of crisis.⁴⁹

The Fire Department provides fire, safety, and emergency medical services to the unincorporated areas. The Strategic Fire Plan includes the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Operations Bureau Map, which indicates that emergency services are available in all unincorporated areas of the County. Additionally, many cities within Los Angeles County utilize Fire Department services. There are three major geographic regions in the Fire Department service area, which are divided into nine divisions and 22 battalions.⁵⁰ The County of Los Angeles Disaster Routes (Figure 2.20-1).⁵¹ The OAERP strengthens short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability, and identifies emergency procedures and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County.

The County's Fire Department assist and supports the implementation of the CAL FIRE FHSZs model in Los Angeles County. In an effort to reduce the threats to lives and property, the Fire Department has instituted a variety of regulatory programs and standards. These include vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspection program. In addition to these programs, the Fire Department, Public Works, and Building and Safety enforce fire and building codes related to development in FHSZs such as Title 20, 21, 26, and 32 (Fire Code). Furthermore, the General Plan Safety Element and the Strategic Fire Plan identifies and prioritizes pre- and post-fire management strategies and tactics to reduce loss of life, property, and natural resources.^{52,53, 54} Fire prevention as it relates to FHSZs, and per the General Plan, the County's fire code and building regulations (Title 20, 21, 26, and 32), includes fire access and clearance road standards for equipment and public evacuation, access and circulation standards, fire flow and fire hydrant standards, brush clearances around structures within hillsides that are fire prone, fuel modification, defensible spaces, utility easement access for fire protection, Building standards within Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), plan review and approval process for land development projects within VHFHSZs, and integrated Vegetation Management Program (VMP).⁵⁵

Threshold of Significance

The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. A substantial adverse effect on wildfire risk would normally occur as a result of a physical change in the environment that would exacerbate or expose people to significant wildfire risk involving loss, injury or death. The County's General Plan per the government code sections 51175–51189 define at-risk areas as FHSZs and SRAs being classified as Very High, High and Moderate within the County.^{56,57} A substantial adverse effect would occur when the use proposed in the project would constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard. Uses which constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard may include open space with high fuel loads, industrial areas, and other land uses in which the operations have the potential to become fire hazards.

⁴⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

⁵⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

⁵¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed June 2, 2020. Los Angeles County Operational Area: Disaster Routes. Available at: <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

⁵² Los Angeles County Fire Department. May 2018. 2017-2021 Strategic Plan: Act. Action. Accomplish. Available at: <https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/LACoFD-Strategic-Plan-2017-2021.pdf>

⁵³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁵⁴ Los Angeles County Fire Department. May 2018. 2017-2021 Strategic Plan: Act. Action. Accomplish. Available at: <https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/LACoFD-Strategic-Plan-2017-2021.pdf>

⁵⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁵⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁵⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in regard to a proposed use that constitutes a potentially dangerous fire hazard. The potential for impacts to hazards and hazardous materials has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The qualitative and geospatial analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment in regard to a proposed use that constitutes a potentially dangerous fire hazard include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in regard to a proposed use that constitutes a potentially dangerous fire hazard. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to exacerbated wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and thereby expose Project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would constitute a potentially significant fire hazard because the proposed improvements are not located in or near SRAs or classified as VHFHSZs or classified as other levels of FHSZs (see Table 2.9-1; Figure 2.20-1). These measures such as construction of solid walls and planting trees would comply with enclosure standards including site setback, maintenance and operation standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, plus Fire Codes and standards for fire prevention that would avoid rather than expose people to pollutants. In addition, the County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as

Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to development in FHSZs.^{58, 59}

The use of the proposed program, development standards for industrial uses, do not constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard. These development standards would be placed behind property lines and would not result in increased fuel loads, and they do not constitute a potentially hazardous land use.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in regard to a proposed use that constitutes a potentially dangerous fire hazard. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in regard to a proposed use that constitutes a potentially dangerous fire hazard. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. In addition, the Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to development.^{60,61} The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would obstruct or impair adopted emergency response plans and emergency evacuation routes. Public Works maintains a list of disaster routes in the Los Angeles County Operational Area by city that have been preidentified for use during times of crisis.⁶² Emergency response and evacuation routes are already in place throughout the county where current Fire Department services such as fire, safety and emergency medical services are provided to all the unincorporated areas as well as contracted cities within the County.⁶³ The OAERP strengthens short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability, and identifies emergency procedures and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County. Furthermore, the Ordinance is expanding development standards for requiring screening, buffers, or placement of features between incompatible uses of non-conforming and new construction projects. These measures

⁵⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁵⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁶⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁶¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁶² County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

⁶³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not constitute a fire hazard. The use of the proposed program, development standards for new sensitive uses, do not constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard. These development standards would be placed behind property lines and would not result in increased fuel loads, and they do not constitute a potentially hazardous land use. Therefore, New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in regard to a proposed use that constitutes a potentially dangerous fire hazard. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in regard to a proposed use that constitutes a potentially dangerous fire hazard. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. In addition, the Fire Department along with Public Works, assists, supports and institutes a variety of applicable regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as they relate to Title 32 requirements of the fire code for development in FHSZs.^{64,65} These measures to reduce the incompatibility of recycling and solid waste uses with surrounding land industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not constitute a fire hazard. The use of the proposed program, development standards for recycling and solid waste uses, do not constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard. These development standards would be placed behind property lines and would not result in increased fuel loads, and they do not constitute a potentially hazardous land use.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in regard to a proposed use that constitutes a potentially dangerous fire hazard. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical

⁶⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁶⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard. These structures would be placed behind property lines and would not result in increased fuel loads, and they do not constitute a potentially hazardous land use. Therefore, there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in regard to a proposed use that constitutes a potentially dangerous fire hazard. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The construction of an onsite storage enclosure would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that slope stability would be impacted. The storage would be required to have view-obstructing fence or wall enclosures which the height of the stored items could not exceed and thereby would not intrude within circulation patterns and maintain clearances. The development standards for storage enclosures within a recycling and solid waste facility, located outside of a building, would be required to be at least 8 feet tall and placed in the rear portion of the lot or adjacent to an alley, where applicable, and not obstruct or encroach into parking spaces, landscape areas, pedestrian or vehicular circulation, or other areas per County Fire and Building codes. Municipal solid waste, recyclables, and compostable material containers would be required to be located in the same enclosure thereby eliminating the need for multiple enclosures, unless allowed per code under extraordinary circumstances. The recyclable materials would be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal, and the containers would be maintained in good condition with no structural damage, holes, visible rust, or graffiti. The storage areas shall be accessible to residents, employees, and haulers at all times. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in a substantial change, as the development standards for storage enclosures require them to be kept in good condition and away from circulation clearances. Construction and maintenance of the improvements can be accomplished within the properties and would not utilize materials that would contribute to fuel load or become a source of pollutants during a wildfire that would expose workers or nearby residents to excessive pollutant concentrations during a wildfire. Regulations and programs such as building codes, vegetation management, and fire inspections would reduce fuel load or source of pollutants during a wildfire. As such, the addition of Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in an adverse impact such that slope, wind or other factors in relation to exposure to pollutants from wildfires or uncontrolled wildfires would be impacted in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Storage enclosures would not constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard. These structures would be placed behind property lines and would not result in increased fuel loads, and they do not constitute a potentially hazardous land use, as they would not store any hazardous materials. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to hazards and hazardous materials in regard to a proposed use that constitutes a potentially dangerous fire hazard. No further analysis is warranted.

2.10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to hydrology and water quality, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), the Lahontan RWQCB, the Conservation and Natural Resources Element and Public Services and Facilities Element of the Los Angeles County (County) General Plan 2035,² the 2015 Antelope Valley Area Plan – Town & Country,³ and the 2012 Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan – One Valley One Vision,⁴ the State Water Resources Control Board Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Policy (OWTS Policy),⁵ National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Los Angeles and Kern Counties, the 75 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangles where the proposed program study area is located, and a review of published and unpublished literature.

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of a Federal 100-year flood hazard area or County Capital Flood floodplain; the alteration of the course of a stream or river; or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
(i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Substantially increase the rate, amount, or depth of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

³ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. June 2015. Antelope Valley Area Plan – Town & Country. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/tnc_draft-20150601.pdf

⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. 2012. Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan – One Valley One Vision. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/data/pd_santa-clarita-area-plan-2012.pdf

⁵ State Water Resource Control Board. 19 June 2012. Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS Policy). https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/owts/docs/owts_policy.pdf

(iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Impede or redirect flood flows which would expose existing housing or other insurable structures in a Federal 100-year flood hazard area or County Capital Flood floodplain to a significant risk of loss or damage involving flooding?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Otherwise place structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with the Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Use onsite wastewater treatment systems in areas with known geological limitations (e.g. high groundwater) or in close proximity to surface water (including, but not limited to, streams, lakes, and drainage course)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?				

Existing Conditions

Water is imported into the County from three sources: the Colorado River, the Bay Delta in Northern California via the State Water Project, and the Owens Valley via the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The Los Angeles RWQCB (Region 4) has prepared a Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region, which includes the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.⁶ The Lahontan RWQCB (Region 6) has prepared a Basin Plan for the Lahontan Region, which includes the inland watersheds of the Mojave Desert in Los Angeles County east and northeast through San Bernardino, Kern, Inyo, and Mono Counties to the Nevada state border and north to the Oregon state border.⁷ The Basin Plans assign beneficial uses to surface and groundwater such as municipal water supply and water-contact recreation to all waters in the basin. They also set water-quality objectives, subject to approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), intended to protect designated beneficial uses. These objectives apply to specific parameters (numeric objectives) and general characteristics of the water body (narrative objectives). An example of a narrative objective is the requirement that all waters must remain free of toxic substances in concentrations producing detrimental effects upon aquatic organisms. Numeric objectives specify concentrations of pollutants that are not to be exceeded in ambient waters of the basin.

⁶ California Water Boards: Los Angeles – R4. Accessed June 9, 2020. *Los Angeles Basin Plan*. Available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/

⁷ California Water Boards: Lahontan – R6. Accessed June 9, 2020. *Lahontan Basin Plan*. Available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahtontan/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/

Storm water discharges that are composed entirely of runoff from qualifying construction activities may require regulation under the General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit issued by the SWRCB. Construction activities that qualify include clearing, grading, excavation, reconstruction, and dredge-and-fill activities that result in the disturbance of at least 1 acre and less than 5 acres of total land area.

The Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County General Plan identifies 21 major groundwater basins, or aquifers, within the nine watersheds in Los Angeles County, six of which are primarily located in Los Angeles County (Figure 2.10-1, *Los Angeles County Groundwater Basins*; Figure 2.10-2, *Los Angeles County Watersheds*).⁸ There are a total of 61,307 parcels subject to the proposed program in the Antelope-Freemont Valleys watershed, 28,822 project parcels in the Los Angeles watershed, 17,637 project parcels in the Santa Clara River watershed, 17,525 project parcels in the San Gabriel watershed, and several other parcels in the remaining five watersheds in the County. The area subject to the proposed program is primarily located within the Antelope-Freemont Valleys watershed (45 percent of project parcels). Appendix E of the County General Plan provides an overview of the six major watersheds.

Threshold of Significance

A substantial adverse effect would occur if surface or ground water quality was degraded due to a violation of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

Impact Analysis

The potential for impacts to hydrology and water quality has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment to hydrology and water quality include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrading surface or ground water quality. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrading surface or ground water quality.

⁸ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. [http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan Chapter 9](http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan%20Chapter%209) available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

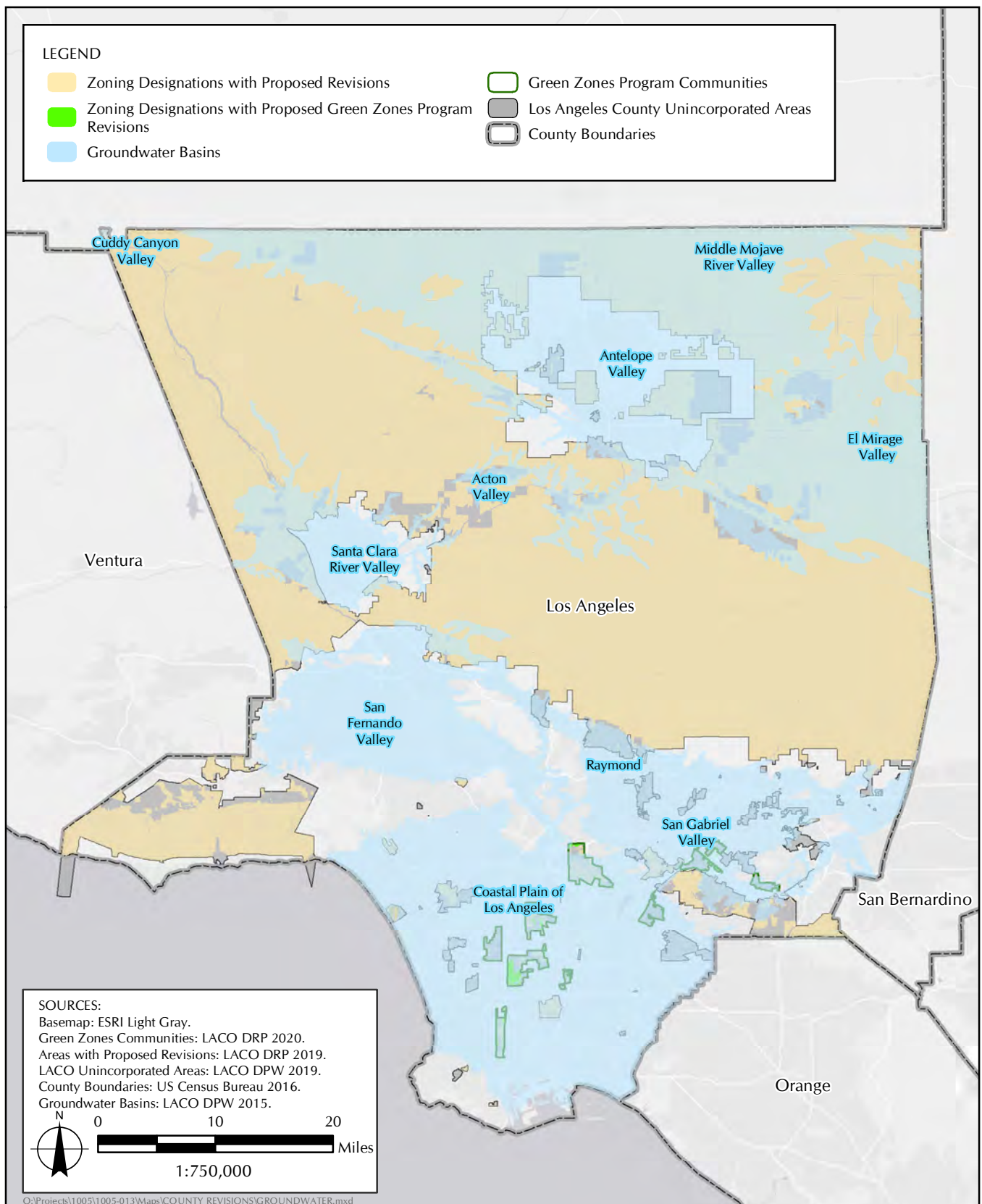


FIGURE 2.10-1
Los Angeles County Groundwater Basins

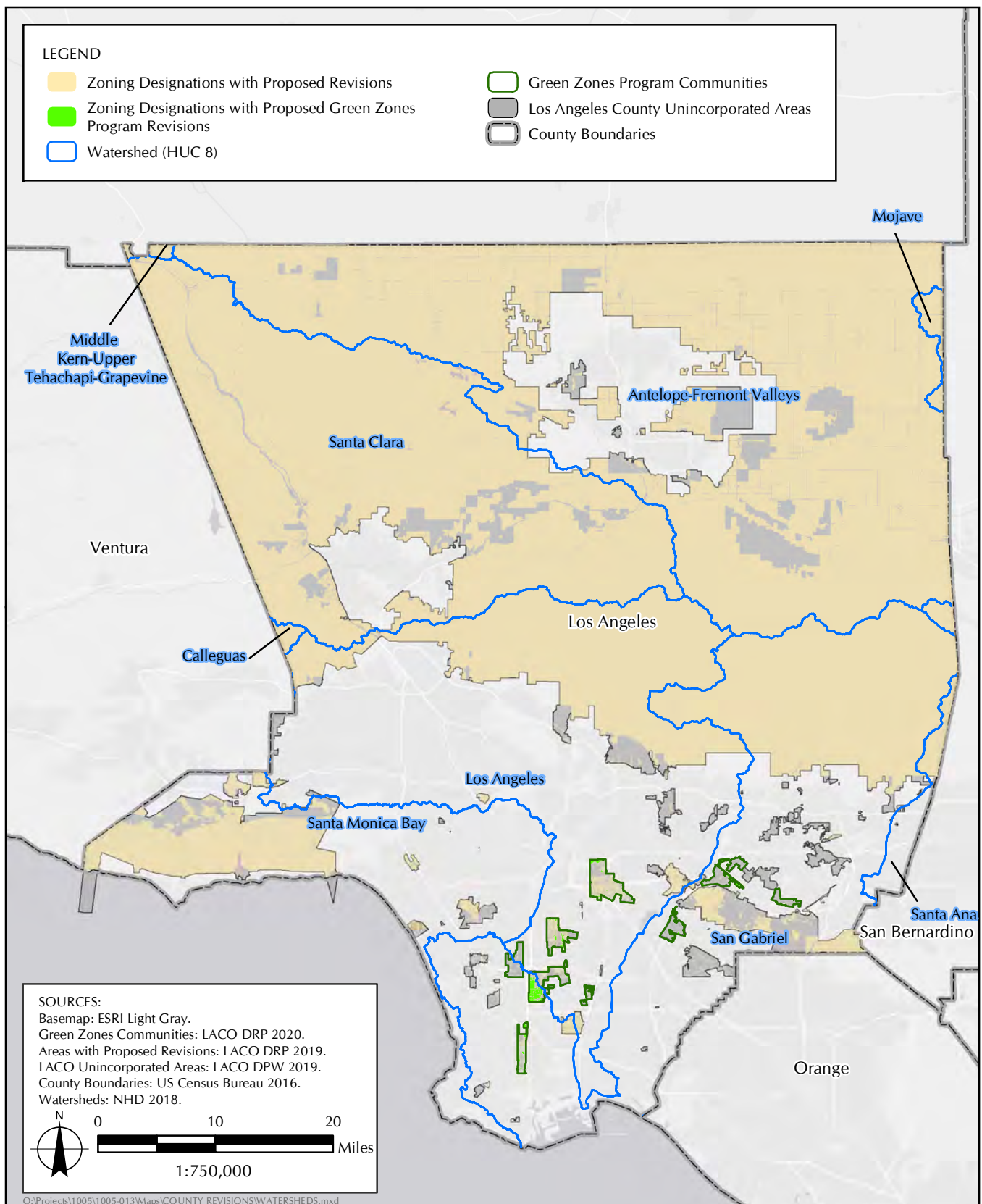


FIGURE 2.10-2
Los Angeles County Watersheds

Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, As part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions on individual properties, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The primary development of concern would be the paving of permeable areas, as they would be converted to impervious areas that may increase runoff of typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles Low-Impact Development (LID) Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.⁹ In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

However, these new impervious areas may increase surface runoff containing typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses, which could result in water quality impacts to nearby surface water bodies. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrading surface or ground water quality, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrading surface or ground water quality. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools

⁹ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrading surface or ground water quality.

However, these new impervious areas may increase surface runoff containing typical pollutants generated adjacent to industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts to nearby surface water bodies. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrading surface or ground water quality, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrading surface or ground water quality. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would require that recycling processing facilities, and pallet yards pave areas designated for operations, vehicle parking, vehicle circulation, or storage of materials or equipment with impervious materials such as an asphalt or an oil and aggregate mixture and maintained to the satisfaction of the Director (Section 22.140.690, 22.84.030). The purpose of this would be to protect water quality from contaminants associated with industrial uses, as it would prevent offsite water leak or contamination. As a result, implementation of the proposed program would result in the construction of new areas of impervious surfaces. These new impervious areas may increase surface runoff containing typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses, which could result in water quality impacts to nearby surface water bodies. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.¹⁰ However, the cumulative increase in impervious surfaces may result in significant impacts to water quality.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

However, regardless of the LID Ordinance and LID Standards Manual, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown, given that the implementation of development standards under Green Zone Districts would occur at various sites across the County. Increased runoff from individual properties combined with typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses could result in water quality impacts because the new impervious areas may increase surface runoff containing typical pollutants generated adjacent to industrial land uses, which could result in water quality impacts to nearby surface water bodies.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrading surface or ground water quality. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned

¹⁰ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

Per Chapter 22.140.660, the supermarket recycling collection containers would be required to be placed on a paved surface. Per Chapter 22.128, the surface where a storage area is located and two feet beyond the walls of the enclosure would be required to be paved pursuant to County Code 22.112.080.E with concrete, asphalt, or another approved material. The compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions at an individual parcel such that there would be impedance or redirection of flood flows. However, these new impervious areas may increase surface runoff containing typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts to nearby surface water bodies. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.¹¹ However, the cumulative increase in impervious surfaces may result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrading surface or ground water quality, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrading surface or ground water quality. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

Per Chapter 22.140.660, the supermarket recycling collection containers would be required to be placed on a paved surface. Per Chapter 22.128, the surface where a storage area is located and two feet beyond the walls of the enclosure would be required to be paved pursuant to County Code 22.112.080.E with concrete, asphalt, or another approved material. The compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions at an individual parcel such that there would be impedance or redirection of flood flows. However, these new impervious areas may increase surface runoff containing typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts to nearby surface water bodies. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the

¹¹ County of Los Angeles. Low Impact Development Standards Manual. February 2014.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

development.¹² However, the cumulative increase in impervious surfaces may result in significant impacts to water quality. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrading surface or ground water quality, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Existing Conditions

Water is imported into the County from three sources: the Colorado River, the Bay Delta in Northern California via the State Water Project, and the Owens Valley via the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The Los Angeles RWQCB (Region 4) has prepared a Basin Plan for the Los Angeles Region, which includes the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.¹³ The Lahontan RWQCB (Region 6) has prepared a Basin Plan for the Lahontan Region, which includes the inland watersheds of the Mojave Desert in Los Angeles County east and northeast through San Bernardino, Kern, Inyo, and Mono Counties to the Nevada state border and north to the Oregon state border.¹⁴ The Basin Plans assign beneficial uses to surface and groundwater such as municipal water supply and water-contact recreation to all waters in the basin. They also set water-quality objectives, subject to approval by the EPA, intended to protect designated beneficial uses. These objectives apply to specific parameters (numeric objectives) and general characteristics of the water body (narrative objectives). An example of a narrative objective is the requirement that all waters must remain free of toxic substances in concentrations producing detrimental effects upon aquatic organisms. Numeric objectives specify concentrations of pollutants that are not to be exceeded in ambient waters of the basin.

The Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County General Plan identifies 21 major groundwater basins, or aquifers, within the nine watersheds in Los Angeles County, six of which are primarily located in Los Angeles County (see Figure 2.10-1 and Figure 2.10-2).¹⁵ Aquifers can hold millions of acre-feet of water and extend for miles. Except during times of drought, groundwater extraction accounts for nearly one-third of the water usage in the unincorporated areas. There are a total of 61,307 parcels subject to the proposed program in the Antelope-Freemont Valleys watershed, 28,822 project parcels in the Los Angeles watershed, 17,637 project parcels in the Santa Clara River watershed, 17,525 project parcels in the San Gabriel watershed, and several other parcels in the remaining five watersheds in the County. The area subject to the proposed program is primarily located within the Antelope-Freemont Valleys watershed (45 percent of project parcels). Appendix E of the County General Plan provides an overview of the six major watersheds:

- 1. Antelope Valley Watershed:** The southern half of the Lahontan hydrologic region is located in the Antelope Valley. Unlike the coastal watersheds in Los Angeles County, it is a closed basin on the edge of the Mojave Desert, having no outlet to the ocean or major river system. Numerous streams drain the north-facing San Gabriel Mountains, carrying rainfall and snow melt from the Angeles National Forest into the Antelope Valley. Significant stream systems in the Antelope Valley are Amaroosa Creek, Big Rock Creek, and Little Rock Creek. During most years, the rainfall in the Antelope Valley is scant, averaging less than eight inches per year. Every few years, major storms cause flooding, sending sheets of water flow across the eastern portion of the Antelope Valley to the dry lakebeds of Rosamond and Rodgers lakes in Kern County. Antelope Valley Watershed has a natural runoff process which is important for benefits the local communities with groundwater recharge and surfaces the dry lake beds.

¹² County of Los Angeles. Low Impact Development Standards Manual. February 2014.

<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

¹³ California Water Boards: Los Angeles – R4. Accessed June 9, 2020. *Los Angeles Basin Plan*. Available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/

¹⁴ California Water Boards: Lahontan – R6. Accessed June 9, 2020. *Lahontan Basin Plan*. Available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/

¹⁵ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. [http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan Chapter 9](http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan%20Chapter%209) available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

2. **Los Angeles River:** The Los Angeles River watershed covers approximately 870 square miles, a small part of which extends into Ventura County. It includes the San Fernando Valley and is the largest watershed in the Los Angeles Basin. The river extends 51 stream miles, from the confluence of Bell Creek and Arroyo Calabasas, to the Pacific Ocean. The first 32 miles of the river flow through the cities of Los Angeles, Burbank, and Glendale, and then, subsequently, through Vernon, Commerce, Maywood, Bell, Bell Gardens, Lynwood, Compton, South Gate, Paramount, Cudahy, and Long Beach. Numerous tributaries feed the Los Angeles River, as it flows through the San Fernando Valley and the coastal plain to the Long Beach Harbor. These tributaries include Tujunga Wash, Verdugo Wash, Arroyo Seco, Rio Hondo, and Compton Creek. Several important biotic communities exist in the northern tributaries that feed the river, including freshwater marsh areas in Tujunga Canyon and the Hansen Flood Control Basin. The Los Angeles River's sole purpose for years has been efficient water conveyance—carrying stormwater from the land to the ocean as quickly as possible. Efforts continue under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District to capture as much stormwater as possible and redirect it to regional groundwater recharge areas to replenish groundwater basins, saving thousands of acre-feet of water every year.
3. **Los Angeles Harbor:** The major river system within the area that drains to Los Angeles Harbor is the Dominguez Channel. The Dominguez Channel watershed, part of the larger Los Angeles Harbor watershed, is located within the southern portion of Los Angeles County and encompasses approximately 110 square miles of intensely urban area. Approximately 81 percent of the watershed is developed. Residential development covers nearly 40 percent of the watershed, and another 41 percent is made up by industrial, commercial and transportation uses. With a population of nearly 1 million, considerable demands are made on infrastructure and services within the watershed. Local water supply is limited and the majority of water use is provided by imported sources. Parkland and open space are in short supply and generally are deficient. Another significant stream system within the Los Angeles Harbor watershed is the Wilmington Drain.
4. **San Gabriel River:** The San Gabriel River watershed encompasses part of the Angeles National Forest, the San Gabriel Valley, and large urban areas in southeast portion of Los Angeles County. It is bounded by the Los Angeles River on much of its western flank, and extends to San Bernardino and Orange counties. Totalling more than 640 square miles, the watershed has extensive areas of un-channeled tributaries, which support riparian and woodland habitats. The San Gabriel River extends 59 stream miles from the Angeles National Forest to the Pacific Ocean, draining 350 square miles of land. It also recharges groundwater tables in several basins. The major tributaries that feed the San Gabriel River include Coyote Creek, Walnut Creek, Puente Creek and San Jose Creek.
5. **Santa Clara River:** The Santa Clara River watershed is an extensive hydrologic system that encompasses the western portion of the Angeles National Forest in Los Angeles County and the eastern portion of Los Padres National Forest in Ventura County. The river is an essential component of this watershed. It recharges local groundwater, provides riparian habitat and supplies water to downstream agricultural lands in Ventura County. It is the largest relatively unaltered river system in Southern California, and the single most important natural wildlife corridor in Los Angeles County. The Santa Clara River and its tributaries provide drainage for approximately 654 square miles of the upper watershed within Los Angeles County.
6. **Santa Monica Bay Coastal Watersheds:** The County, other agencies, cities, and stakeholders coordinate the management of the coastal watersheds of Santa Monica Bay as two distinct management areas, due to the vast differences in land use and population density: North Santa Monica Bay watersheds (North Bay) and the South Santa Monica Bay watersheds (South Bay). The North Bay consists of the Malibu Creek and Topanga Creek watersheds as well as sixteen other rural coastal watersheds. North Bay watersheds are primarily natural open space with low-density residential developments. The South Bay includes Ballona Creek watershed, Marina del Rey, and 10 urban coastal sub-watersheds. The coastal watersheds of the Santa Monica Bay extend from the Ventura County-Los Angeles County line to outer Cabrillo Beach in San Pedro. This length includes 44 beaches along 55 miles of coastline.

Threshold of Significance

A substantial adverse impact would occur if sustainable ground water management of a basin were impeded by a decrease in ground water supplies or the interference of groundwater recharge.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program has the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to a decrease in groundwater supplies or interfering substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. Implementation of proposed program would result in the construction of new areas of impervious surfaces that may inhibit groundwater recharge.

The potential for impacts to hydrology and water quality has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element has the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to decrease in groundwater supplies or interfering substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to decrease in groundwater supplies or interfering substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, As part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The Green Zone District covers approximately 1,950 acres of the County, including the communities of Avocado Heights, East Los Angeles, East Rancho Dominguez, Florence-Firestone, South San Jose Hills, Walnut Park, West Athens-Westmont, West Carson, West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria, West Whittier-Los Nietos, and Willowbrook.

These areas are located in the Coastal Plains of Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley ground water basins (see Figure 2.10-1).

The Green Zone District would not substantially decrease groundwater resources through operation or maintenance of the development standards, as the only measure that may require water is landscaping. However, the introduction of impervious surfaces as a result of the development standards may reduce the amount of precipitation available to seep into the groundwater. Therefore, the Green Zone Districts element has the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to decrease in groundwater supplies or interfering substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to decrease in groundwater supplies or interfering substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The updated standards for new sensitive uses would not substantially decrease groundwater resources through operation or maintenance of the development standards, as the only measure that may require water is landscaping. However, the introduction of impervious surfaces as a result of the development standards may reduce the amount of precipitation which is available to seep into the groundwater. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to a decrease in groundwater supplies or interfering substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to decrease in groundwater supplies or interfering substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from

HMA, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions cover nearly 600,000 acres of the County and are located in all nine groundwater basins in the County (Figure 2.10-1). The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not substantially decrease groundwater resources through operation or maintenance of the development standards, as the only measure that may require water is landscaping. However, the introduction of impervious surfaces as a result of the development standards may reduce the amount of precipitation that is available to seep into the groundwater.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers have the potential for significant impacts on hydrology and water quality in relation to a decrease in groundwater supplies or interfering substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

These revisions are located in all nine groundwater basins in the County (see Figure 2.10-1). The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers and Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not substantially decrease groundwater resources through operation or maintenance of the recycling collection facilities or the development standards. However, the introduction of impervious surfaces as a result of the measures may reduce the amount of precipitation that is available to seep into the groundwater. Therefore, the proposed program has the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality related to a decrease in groundwater supplies or interference substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions has the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality related to a decrease in groundwater supplies or interference substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. The new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These revisions are located in all nine groundwater basins in the County (Figure 2.10-1). The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers and Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not substantially decrease groundwater resources through operation or maintenance of the recycling collection facilities or the development standards. However, the introduction of impervious surfaces as a result of the measures may reduce the amount of precipitation that is available to seep into the groundwater. Therefore, the proposed program has the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality related to a decrease in groundwater supplies or interference substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede

sustainable groundwater management of the basin, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

- c) **Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of a Federal 100-year flood hazard area or County Capital Flood floodplain; the alteration of the course of a stream or river; or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:**

(i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

The potential for impacts to hydrology and water quality has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Existing Conditions

The Green Zones Ordinance would apply to a total of 16,556 parcels which intersect blue-line streams. Impacts to natural water bodies would be required to comply with Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, which require no net loss of habitat functions or values. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would also be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance, which would prevent substantial erosion and siltation.¹⁶

Threshold of Significance

A substantial adverse impact would occur if substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site were caused by substantial alterations to the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of a Federal 100-year flood hazard area or County Capital Flood floodplain; the alteration of the course of a stream or river; or through the addition of impervious surfaces.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of a Federal 100-year flood hazard area or County Capital Flood floodplain; the alteration of the course of a stream or river; or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course

¹⁶ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

Impacts to natural water bodies would be required to comply with Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, which require no net loss of habitat function or values. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would also be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance, which would help prevent substantial erosion or siltation. Additionally, the construction of these measures on individual properties would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from many individual properties could result in impacts to surface water bodies that may increase the erosion downstream. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

Impacts to natural water bodies would be required to comply with Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, which require no net loss of habitat function or values. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would also be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance, which would help prevent substantial erosion or siltation. Additionally, the construction of these measures on individual properties would not differ substantially from existing conditions. However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from many individual properties could result in impacts to surface water bodies that may increase the erosion downstream. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

Impacts to natural water bodies would be required to comply with Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, which require no net loss of habitat functions or values. Construction of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance, which would help prevent substantial siltation or erosion.¹⁷ Additionally, the construction of these measures on individual properties would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from many individual properties could result in impacts to surface water bodies which may increase the erosion downstream. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts on hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones, would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development

¹⁷ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

Impacts to natural water bodies would be required to comply with Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, which require no net loss of habitat functions or values. Construction of the development standards required by the proposed program would also be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance, which would help prevent substantial erosion and siltation.¹⁸ However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from many individual properties could result in impacts to surface water bodies which may increase the erosion downstream. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site, thus warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts on hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

Impacts to natural water bodies would be required to comply with Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, which require no net loss of habitat functions or values. Construction of the development standards required by the proposed program would also be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance, which would help prevent substantial erosion and siltation.¹⁹ However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from many individual properties could result in impacts to surface water bodies which may increase the erosion downstream. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts on hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site, thus warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

¹⁸ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

¹⁹ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
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(ii) Substantially increase the rate, amount, or depth of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?

Existing Conditions

The area subject to the proposed program is primarily located within the Antelope-Freemont Valleys watershed (45 percent of project parcels), with the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Santa Clara, and Santa Monica Bay watersheds also containing large portions, while the Calleguas, Middle Kern-Upper Tehachapi-Grapevine, Mojave, and Santa Ana watersheds include a much smaller portion (Table 2.10-1, *Project Parcels within Watersheds*).

**TABLE 2.10-1
PROJECT PARCELS WITHIN WATERSHEDS**

Name of Watershed	Number of Project Parcels	Percentage of Project Parcels	Subset of Parcels within the Green Zone Districts Element
Antelope-Fremont Valleys	61,307	45%	0
Calleguas	30	0%	0
Los Angeles	28,822	21%	1,338
Middle Kern-Upper Tehachapi-Grapevine	16	0%	0
Mojave	730	1%	0
San Gabriel	17,525	13%	1440
Santa Ana	184	0%	0
Santa Clara	17,637	13%	0
Santa Monica Bay	9,132	7%	0

Threshold of Significance

A significant and adverse effect to hydrology would occur on-or offsite if there were to be a substantial increase in the rate, amount, or depth of surface runoff.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of a Federal 100-year flood hazard area or County Capital Flood floodplain; the alteration of the course of a stream or river; or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate, amount, or depth of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite. Impacts to natural water bodies would be required to comply with Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, which require no net loss of habitat functions or values. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would also be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance, which would prevent substantial erosion and siltation.²⁰

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element has the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on site or off site. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering

²⁰ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on site or off site. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, As part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

A total of 1,338 Los Angeles River watershed parcels and 1,440 San Gabriel River watershed parcels would be subject to the Green Zone Districts. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance, which would help prevent substantial flooding. Additionally, the construction of these measures on individual properties would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from many individual properties could result in impacts to surface water bodies which may increase the flooding off-site and downstream. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on site or off site, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on site or off site. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks,

playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance, which would help prevent substantial flooding. Additionally, the construction of these measures on individual properties would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from many individual properties could result in impacts to surface water bodies, which may increase the flooding off-site and downstream. Therefore, the New Sensitive Uses Revisions have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on site or off site.

Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance, which would help prevent substantial flooding. Additionally, the construction of these measures on individual properties would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from many individual properties could result in impacts to surface water bodies, which may increase the flooding off-site and downstream.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on site or off site, thus warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on site or off site. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted

in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance, which would help prevent substantial flooding. Additionally, the construction of these measures on individual properties would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing supermarkets or industrial land uses. However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from many individual properties could result in impacts to surface water bodies, which may increase the flooding off-site and downstream. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have the potential to result in significant impacts on hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on site or off site. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance, which would help prevent substantial flooding. Additionally, the construction of these measures on individual properties would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing supermarkets or industrial land uses. However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from many individual properties could result in impacts to surface water bodies which may increase the flooding off-site and downstream. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts on hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

(iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Existing Conditions

The area subject to the proposed program is primarily located within the Antelope-Freemont Valleys watershed (45 percent of project parcels), with the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Santa Clara, and Santa Monica Bay watersheds also containing large portions, while the Calleguas, Middle Kern-Upper Tehachapi-Grapevine, Mojave, and Santa Ana watersheds include a much smaller portion (Table 2.10-1). The Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from stormwater, unless such discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. Additionally, the County has a Stormwater Ordinance that requires that the discharge, deposit, or disposal of any stormwater and/or runoff to storm drains must be covered by an NPDES Stormwater Permit.²¹ The County Flood Control District maintains the County Storm Drain System, which encompasses 3,300 miles of underground storm drains throughout the County.²²

Threshold of Significance

A significant and adverse effect would occur if the storm water drainage system exceeded capacity or provided substantial additional sources of pollution due to the contribution of runoff water.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program has the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to creating or contributing runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to creating or contributing runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required

²¹ County of Los Angeles. County General Plan.

²² Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. Los Angeles Flood Control District. Accessed 14 April 2020. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/LACFCD/web/>

paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions on individual properties, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The primary development of concern would be the paving of permeable areas, as they would be converted to impervious areas that may increase runoff of typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.²³ However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from individual properties may exceed existing stormwater drainage infrastructure, and the runoff may contain the typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts to storm drains. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to creating or contributing runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to creating or contributing runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions on individual properties, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The primary development of concern would be the paving of permeable areas, as they would be converted to impervious areas that may increase runoff of typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.²⁴ However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from individual properties may exceed existing stormwater drainage infrastructure, and the runoff may contain the typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts to storm drains.

²³ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

²⁴ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to creating or contributing runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to creating or contributing runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions on individual properties, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The primary development of concern would be the paving of permeable areas, as they would be converted to impervious areas that may increase runoff of typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.²⁵ However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from individual properties may exceed existing stormwater drainage infrastructure, and the runoff may contain the typical pollutants.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to creating or contributing runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the

²⁵ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

The construction of a supermarket recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions, on individual properties, as they would be minor additions to existing supermarkets or industrial land uses. The primary development of concern would be the paving of permeable areas, as they would be converted to impervious areas that may increase runoff of typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.²⁶ However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown.

Therefore, the proposed program would have the potential to result in significant impacts to impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to creating or contributing runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts to impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to creating or contributing runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The revisions would not substantially alter the existing conditions, on individual properties, as they would be minor additions to existing supermarkets or industrial land uses. The primary development of concern would be the paving of permeable areas, as they would be converted to impervious areas that may increase runoff of typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.²⁷ However, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from individual properties may exceed existing stormwater drainage infrastructure, and the runoff may contain the typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts to storm drains. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions have the potential to result in significant impacts to impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to creating or contributing runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

- (iv) Impede or redirect flood flows which would expose existing housing or other insurable structures in a Federal 100-year flood hazard area or County Capital Flood floodplain to a significant risk of loss or damage involving flooding?**

Existing Conditions

Approximately 62,565 acres of zoning districts that would be subject to the Ordinance are located within Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)–designated flood zones (Figure 2.10-3, *Los Angeles County Tsunami Inundation Zones and Flood Zones*).

²⁶ County of Los Angeles. Low Impact Development Standards Manual. February 2014.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

²⁷ County of Los Angeles. Low Impact Development Standards Manual. February 2014.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

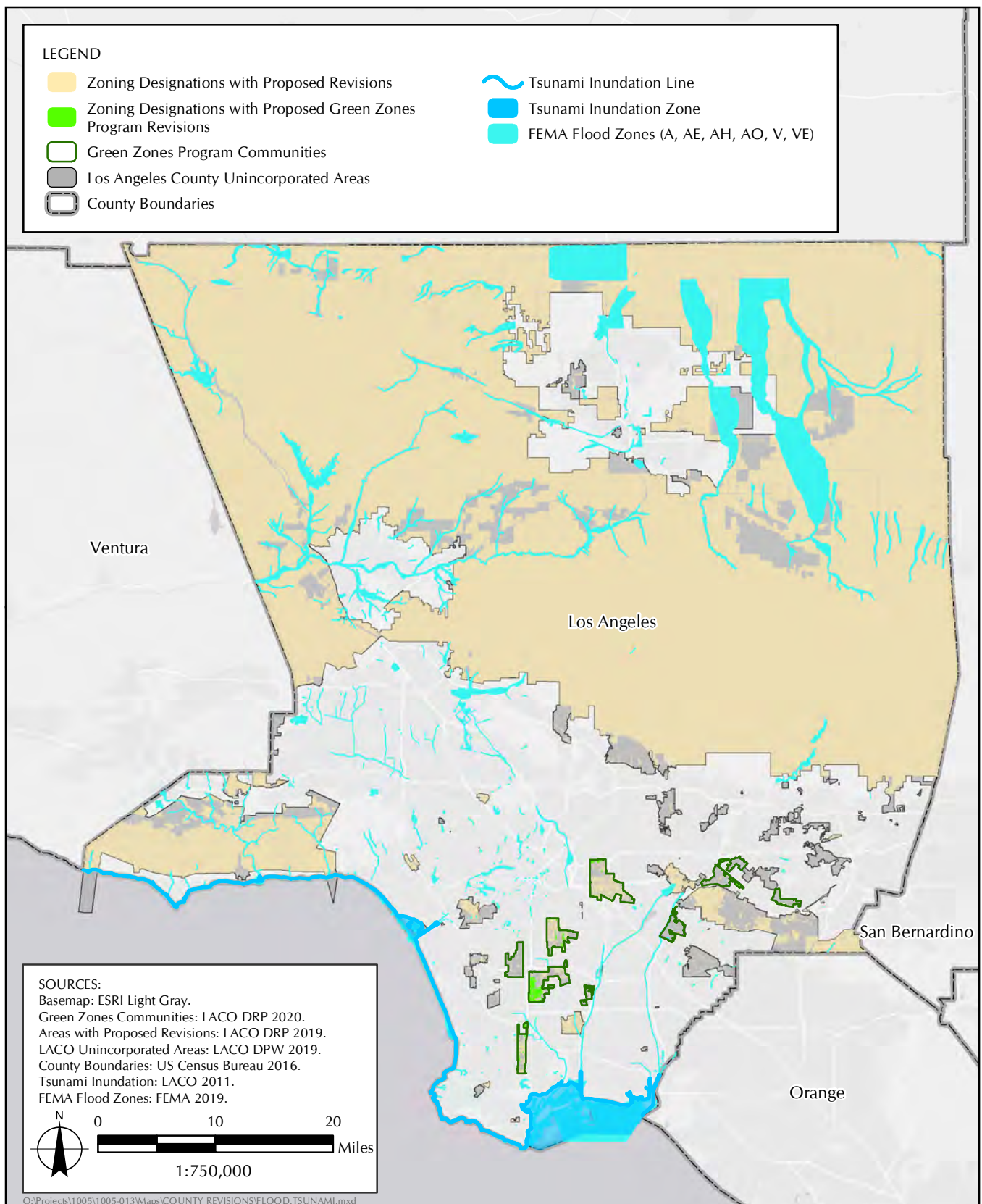


FIGURE 2.10-3
 Los Angeles County Tsunami Inundation Zones and Flood Zones

The County General Plan identifies Tsunami Hazard Areas in Los Angeles County, which include Marina del Rey and portions of the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone and flood zones. Flood-prone areas in unincorporated areas of the County are located in the Los Angeles Basin. The main bodies of water and sources of flooding include Ballona Creek, Los Angeles River, Malibu Creek, Pacific Ocean, Rio Hondo River, San Gabriel River and its tributaries (Santa Clara River and Topanga Canyon).²⁸

Threshold of Significance

As substantial and adverse impact to hydrology would occur if the significant loss or damage involving flooding were to result as a cause of impeding or redirecting flood flows thereby exposing existing housing or other insurable structures in a Federal 100-year flood hazard area.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of a Federal 100-year flood hazard area or County Capital Flood floodplain; the alteration of the course of a stream or river; or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would impede or redirect flood flows which would expose existing housing or other insurable structures in a Federal 100-year flood hazard area or County Capital Flood floodplain to a significant risk of loss or damage involving flooding.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to impeding or redirecting flood flows. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to impeding or redirecting flood flows. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.²⁹ However, regardless of the LID Ordinance and LID Standards Manual, the addition of impervious surfaces, solid walls, buildings, and other barriers on multiple parcels may substantially impede or redirect flows within the approximately 0.6 acre of Green Zone Districts parcels that are located within a designated flood zone (Figure 2.10-3). The new development standards and/or more stringent

²⁸ Los Angeles County Department of Water. September 2016. Comprehensive Flood Plain Management Plan. Retrieved from: <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/wmd/nfip/FMP/documents/Los%20Angeles%20County%20FMP%20Final%20-%20No%20appendices.pdf>

²⁹ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to impeding or redirecting flood flows. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to impeding or redirecting flood flows, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to impeding or redirecting flood flows. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions on individual properties, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.³⁰ However, regardless of the LID Ordinance and LID Standards Manual, the addition of impervious surfaces, solid walls, buildings, and other barriers on multiple parcels may substantially impede or redirect flows within the parcels that are located within a designated flood zone (Figure 2.10-3). Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to impeding or redirecting flood flows, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to impeding or redirecting flood flows. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic

³⁰ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions on individual properties, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.³¹ However, regardless of the LID Ordinance and LID Standards Manual, the addition of impervious surfaces, solid walls, buildings, and other barriers on multiple parcels may substantially impede or redirect flows within the 61,816 acres of Recycling and Waste Management Revisions parcels that are located within a designated flood zone (Figure 2.10-3). Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to impeding or redirecting flood flows, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would have the potential to result in significant impact on hydrology and water quality in relation to impeding or redirecting flood flows. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

The construction of these recycling collection centers or development measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions on individual properties, as they would be minor additions to existing supermarket or industrial land uses. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.³² However, regardless of the LID Ordinance and LID Standards Manual, the addition of impervious surfaces, solid walls, enclosures, and other barriers on multiple parcels may substantially impede or redirect flows within the 3,136 acres of Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers parcels that are located within a designated flood zone (Figure 2.10-3). Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers have the potential to result in significant impact on hydrology and water quality in relation to impeding or redirecting flood flows, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts on hydrology and water quality in relation to impeding or redirecting flood flows. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased

³¹ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

³² County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These development measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions on individual properties, as they would be minor additions to existing supermarket or industrial land uses. Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development.³³ However, regardless of the LID Ordinance and LID Standards Manual, the addition of impervious surfaces, solid walls, enclosures, and other barriers on multiple parcels may substantially impede or redirect flows (Figure 2.10-3). Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions have the potential to result in significant impact on hydrology and water quality in relation to impeding or redirecting flood flows, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

d) Otherwise place structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements?

Existing Conditions

Approximately 62,565 acres of zoning districts that would be subject to the Ordinance are located within FEMA designated flood zones (see Figure 2.10-3). The County of Los Angeles General Plan identifies Tsunami Hazard Areas located in Los Angeles County, which include Marina del Rey and portions of the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone and flood zones. Flood-prone areas in unincorporated areas of the County are located in the Los Angeles Basin. The main bodies of water and sources of flooding include Ballona Creek, Los Angeles River, Malibu Creek, Pacific Ocean, Rio Hondo River, San Gabriel River and its tributaries (Santa Clara River and Topanga Canyon).³⁴ Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works) serves as the floodplain administrator for the unincorporated areas of the County. In addition to the floodplain mapping done by FEMA on non-Federal lands throughout the County for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the County has prepared County Floodway Maps for unincorporated areas containing non-Federal lands that are either inhabited or have the potential to be developed. Public Works prepares maps (County Floodway Maps) that delineate the Capital Floodplain and County Floodway for numerous watercourses in the County, which are then used to regulate the development in those floodplains and floodways.

A County Floodway must remain free of obstruction and construction unless engineering analysis demonstrates that the obstruction/construction will not result in any increase in the Capital Flood water surface elevation and a flow velocity of no greater than 10 feet per second. Development in a County Floodway is generally restricted to uses that do not interrupt or significantly speed the natural flow of the water (tennis courts (within reason), swimming pools, stilts, etc.). County Code Section 11.60.020 identifies Floodways, Water Surface Elevations, and Areas of Special Flood Hazard. County Floodway Map Nos. 43-ML26.1, 43-ML27.1, and 43-ML28 are identified in County Code Section 11.60.020. Additionally, County Floodways are shown in Appendix G of the County's Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan.

Threshold of Significance

A significant adverse effect would occur if additional flood proofing and flood insurance would be required due to the placement of structures in a Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain area.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements. The potential for impacts to hydrology and water quality has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the

³³ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

³⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Water. September 2016. Comprehensive Flood Plain Management Plan. Retrieved from: <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/wmd/nfip/FMP/documents/Los%20Angeles%20County%20FMP%20Final%20-%20No%20appendices.pdf>

General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment to hydrology and water quality include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements. The zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The proposed program contains parcels that are located within a designated flood zone (Figure 2.10-3). However, the Green Zone Districts standards and development does not include occupied structures that would require the need for additional flood proofing and insurance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts in relation to in placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to in placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include

development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The proposed program contains parcels that are located within a designated flood zone (Figure 2.10-3). However, the New Sensitive Uses revisions do not include occupied structures which would require the need for additional flood proofing and insurance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to in placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to Hydrology and water quality in relation to in placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The proposed program contains parcels that are located within a designated flood zone (Figure 2.10-3). However, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions do not include occupied structures which would require the need for additional flood proofing and insurance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to Hydrology and water quality in relation to in placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an

accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed program contains parcels that are located within a designated flood zone (Figure 2.10-3). However, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers do not include occupied structures which would require the need for additional flood proofing and insurance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements.

Therefore, the proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to in placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to Hydrology and water quality in relation to in placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element contains parcels that are located within a designated flood zone (Figure 2.10-3). However, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element does not include occupied structures which would require the need for additional flood proofing and insurance. Therefore, the proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to Hydrology and water quality in relation to in placing structures in Federal 100-year flood hazard or County Capital Flood floodplain areas which would require additional flood proofing and flood insurance requirements. No further analysis is warranted.

e) Conflict with the Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84)?

Existing Conditions

The County of Los Angeles has adopted the LID Ordinance into the Los Angeles County Code Title 12, Chapter 84 to require the use of LID principles in all development projects except road and flood infrastructure projects.³⁵ The County LID Ordinance requires that projects

³⁵ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

- Mimic undeveloped stormwater runoff rates and volumes in any storm event up to and including the “Capital Flood” event, as defined by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (DPW);
- Prevent pollutants of concern from leaving the development site in stormwater as the result of storms, up to and including a Water Quality Design Storm Event; and
- Minimize hydromodification impacts to natural drainage systems.

Hydromodification is the change in runoff and in-stream processes caused by altered land development, which increase impervious surfaces and drainage infrastructure that can negatively affect runoff. Development can increase runoff volumes, frequency of runoff events, flow duration, and peak flows. Requirements for hydromodification management are established by the County LID Manual. Projects required to analyze for hydromodification impacts must conduct hydrology and hydraulic frequency analyses for LID, 2-, 5-, 10-, 25-, and 50-year storm events per the Public Works Hydraulic and Hydrology manuals. The frequency analyses, which analyze changes in flow velocity, flow volume, and depth/width of flow for all natural drainage systems using HEC-RAS, are used to demonstrate compliance with hydromodification requirements and identify drainage impacts on off-site property. A sediment transport analysis is also required for any project tributary to a natural drainage system with a capital flood flow rate greater than 5,000 cubic feet per second. The sediment transport analyses should be conducted using HEC-RAS, SAMS, or HEC-6 to determine long-term impacts of streambed accretion and degradation of these natural drainage systems.

Threshold of Significance

A significant and adverse impact would occur if there were conflicts with the Los Angeles County LID Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84) such that hydromodification impacts to natural drainage systems would occur.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with the Los Angeles County LID Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84). The potential for impacts to hydrology and water quality has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment to hydrology and water quality include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with the Los Angeles County LID Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84). The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with the LID Ordinance. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22,

Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development. Procedures from the County's LID Standards Manual would be followed to determine the difference in the proposed program's pre- and post-development runoff volumes and potential pollutant loads. All development would occur in compliance with the County's LID Ordinance. However, regardless of the LID Ordinance and LID Standards Manual, the addition of impervious surfaces, solid walls, enclosures, and other barriers on multiple parcels may substantially impede or redirect flows within the Green Zone Districts. In addition, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from individual properties may exceed existing stormwater drainage infrastructure, and the runoff may contain the typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts to storm drains. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with the Los Angeles County LID Ordinance, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with the Los Angeles County LID Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84). Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development. Procedures from the County's LID Standards Manual would be followed to determine the difference in the proposed program's pre- and post-development runoff volumes and potential pollutant loads. All development would occur in compliance with the County's LID Ordinance. However, regardless of the LID Ordinance and LID Standards Manual, the addition of impervious surfaces, solid walls, enclosures, and other barriers on multiple parcels may substantially impede or redirect flows within the New Sensitive Uses. In addition, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from individual properties may exceed existing stormwater drainage infrastructure, and the runoff may contain the typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts to storm drains. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology

and water quality in relation to conflicting with the Los Angeles County LID Ordinance, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with the Los Angeles County LID Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84). The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development. Procedures from the County's LID Standards Manual would be followed to determine the difference in the proposed program's pre- and post-development runoff volumes and potential pollutant loads. All development would occur in compliance with the County's LID Ordinance. However, regardless of the LID Ordinance and LID Standards Manual, the addition of impervious surfaces, solid walls, enclosures, and other barriers on multiple parcels may substantially impede or redirect flows. In addition, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from individual properties may exceed existing stormwater drainage infrastructure, and the runoff may contain the typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts to storm drains.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with the Los Angeles County LID Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84). The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that "contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code" (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones, would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

Implementation of the development standards required by the proposed program would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance to reduce the impacts of the development. Procedures from the County's LID Standards Manual would be followed to determine the difference in the proposed program's pre- and post-development runoff volumes and potential pollutant loads. All development would occur in compliance with the County's LID Ordinance.

However, regardless of the LID Ordinance and LID Standards Manual, the addition of impervious surfaces, solid walls, enclosures, and other barriers on multiple parcels may substantially impede or redirect flows within Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers. In addition, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from individual properties may exceed existing stormwater drainage infrastructure, and the runoff may contain the typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts to storm drains.

Therefore, Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with the Los Angeles County LID Ordinance, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with the Los Angeles County LID Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84). Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

The Los Angeles County LID Ordinance has been adopted to reduce the impacts of development. Procedures from the County's LID Standards Manual would be followed to determine the difference in the proposed program's pre- and post-development runoff volumes and potential pollutant loads. All development would occur in compliance with the County's LID Ordinance. However, regardless of the LID Ordinance and LID Standards Manual, the addition of impervious surfaces, solid walls, enclosures, and other barriers on multiple parcels may substantially impede or redirect flows. In addition, the cumulative quantity of new impervious surfaces is unknown. Increased runoff from individual properties may exceed existing stormwater drainage infrastructure, and the runoff may contain the typical pollutants generated on industrial land uses which could result in water quality impacts to storm drains. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have the potential to result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with the Los Angeles County LID, warranting further investigation of impacts and mitigation measures in an EIR.

- f) Use onsite wastewater treatment systems in areas with known geological limitations (e.g. high groundwater) or in close proximity to surface water (including, but not limited to, streams, lakes, and drainage course)?**

Existing Conditions

Given that the unincorporated territory of the County includes a diverse range of geological formations, watersheds, and waterbodies, there is potential for the existing parcels subject to the Green Zones Program to be in close proximity to geological limitations and surface water. As stated in Section 2.7, *Geology and Soils*, liquefaction is influenced by shallow groundwater, and there is a potential for liquefaction to occur in the various areas within the proposed program area, indicating the potential for shallow groundwater. Additionally, the Green Zone Districts are in close proximity to surface water. Parcels in nine different watersheds are subject to the proposed program, including a total of approximately 50,240 acres of wetlands and 15,833 acres of riparian area.

The existing sanitary sewers in the County of Los Angeles convey sewage from lavatories and other plumbing fixtures in buildings and factories to a wastewater treatment facility where the effluent is treated before being discharged to the ocean or river. The Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD) oversees the construction, operation, and the maintenance of facilities that collect, treat, recycle, and dispose of sewage, and industrial wastes. The LACSD oversees a confederation of 24 independent districts, serve the wastewater and solid waste management needs of approximately 5.5 million people within 73 cities and the unincorporated areas. The LACSD owns, operates, and maintains approximately 1,400 miles of sewers, ranging from 8 to 144 inches in diameter, that convey approximately 500 million

gallons per day of wastewater to 11 wastewater treatment plants. This includes a wastewater collection system with 48 active pumping plants located throughout the County.

The County plans for sewer infrastructure needs through long-range capital improvement planning through the ongoing Condition Assessment Program utilizing their Accumulative Capital Outlay Program Funds. The Department of Public Works Environmental Programs Division also permits and inspects industrial waste discharge into local sewers. The County Code requires that every business that disposes industrial wastewater obtain a permit. The Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) controls and mitigates sewer sanitary overflows.³⁶ The proposed program contains provisions for updates to existing land uses, which already contain sewer utilities and are served by existing infrastructure. The existing uses would not require the construction of new onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) as a result of the Green Zones Program.

Threshold of Significance

A substantial adverse effect would occur if the project proposed new OWTS in areas with known geological limitations, such as high groundwater, or in close proximity to surface water, such as streams, lakes, and drainage courses.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality regarding the use of OWTS in areas of known geological limitations or in close proximity to surface water. The potential for impacts to hydrology and water quality has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality regarding the use of OWTS in areas of known geological limitations or in close proximity to surface water. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently, the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards,

³⁶ County of Los Angeles. Department of Public Works. Sewer System Management Plan. Accessible at: <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/smd/smd/ssmp.pdf>

signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The Green Zone Districts do not contain provisions for implementing new OWTS as a part of the development standards for industrial, recycling, and vehicle-related uses. Additionally, the Green Zone Districts are located in very urbanized areas of the County that are served by existing sewage pipelines and other utilities. As stated in Section 2.19, *Utilities*, construction and operation are not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality regarding the use of OWTS in areas of known geological limitations or in close proximity to surface water. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality regarding the use of OWTS in areas of known geological limitations or in close proximity to surface water. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions in relation to OWTS. These measures reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, and they do not contain provisions for implementing new OWTS as a part of the development standards for new sensitive uses. These measures would be minimal additions to the design of proposed new sensitive use construction projects. Should OWTS or sewage utilities be necessary for the construction of an individual new sensitive use, the project's impacts would be evaluated on a project-by-project basis under CEQA and would not be a result of the development standards proposed under the Green Zones Program. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality regarding the use of OWTS in areas of known geological limitations or in close proximity to surface water. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality regarding the use of OWTS in areas of known geological limitations or in close proximity to surface water. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with

State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

In the case of updated standards for recycling and solid waste uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions in relation to OWTS. These measures reduce the incompatibility of recycling and solid waste uses with surrounding land uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, and they do not contain provisions for implementing new OWTS. Should OWTS or sewage utilities be necessary for the construction of an individual new recycling and or solid waste use, the project's impacts would be evaluated on a project-by-project basis under CEQA, and would not be a result of the development standards proposed under the Green Zones Program.

The definitions of biosolids and solid waste in the proposed Ordinance include waste generated during the sewage or wastewater treatment process. As described in Section 22.140.690 (Organic Waste Facilities), which is included in the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions and outlines the land use regulations including permitted zones, types of permits, and development standards for Organic Waste Facilities, biosolids are an accepted material in these facilities. However, although waste generated from wastewater treatment systems would be accepted in facilities subject to the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, this would not result in new OWTS. The Ordinance does not contain provisions for new OWTS. Should any of the facilities subject to these revisions require the construction of a new OWTS, their impacts would be evaluated on a project-by-project basis under CEQA.

Therefore, Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality regarding the use of OWTS in areas of known geological limitations or in close proximity to surface water. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality regarding the use of OWTS in areas of known geological limitations or in close proximity to surface water. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that "contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code" (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. These revisions only contain provisions for the implementation of Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers, and therefore would not include OWTS.

Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality regarding the use of OWTS in areas of known geological limitations or in close proximity to surface water. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality regarding the use of OWTS in areas of known geological limitations or in close proximity to surface water. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These revisions only contain provisions for the construction of storage enclosures and storage areas for recycling and solid waste, and therefore would not include OWTS. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality regarding the use of OWTS in areas of known geological limitations or in close proximity to surface water. No further analysis is warranted.

g) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Existing Conditions

Approximately 62,565 acres of zoning districts that would be subject to the Ordinance are located within FEMA designated flood zones (see Figure 2.10-3). The County of Los Angeles General Plan identifies Tsunami Hazard Areas located in Los Angeles County, which include Marina del Rey and portions of the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone and flood zones. Flood-prone areas in unincorporated areas of the County are located in the Los Angeles Basin.

Threshold of Significance

A significant and adverse effect would occur if pollutants were released in flood hazard, tsunami or seiche zones due to project inundation.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to risking release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones. The potential for impacts to hydrology and water quality has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to risking release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan

Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The existing land uses may contain pollutants typical of industrial land uses; however, the Green Zone Districts element consists of minor additions to development standards that do not contain pollutants. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to risking release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to risking release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to risking release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones.

The existing land uses may contain pollutants typical of industrial land uses; however, the New Sensitive Uses element consists of minor additions to development standards that do not contain pollutants. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to risking release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to risking release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not create a source of pollutants that would be released through inundation. In regard to Chapter 22.128, the existing land uses may contain pollutants typical of industrial or commercial land uses, however, this element of the proposed program refers to the minor additions that would help decrease contamination. These revisions would contain the litter, industrial waste, and other pollutants in storage areas and enclosures that would improve the site's response to inundation. Therefore, there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to risking release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers Revisions would not create a source of pollutants that would be released through inundation. In regard to Chapter 22.128, the existing land uses may contain pollutants typical of industrial or commercial land uses, however, this element of the proposed program refers to the minor additions that would help decrease contamination. These revisions would contain the litter, industrial waste, and other pollutants in storage areas and enclosures that would improve the site's response to inundation. Therefore, there would be no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to risking release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers and Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have no impact in relation to releasing pollutants due to a flood, tsunami, or seiche, as the development does not include hazardous pollutants that would be released by inundation. In regard to Chapter 22.140.660, the addition of a recycling collection center to an existing supermarket would not create a source of pollutants that would be released through inundation. In regard to Chapter 22.128, the existing land uses may contain pollutants typical of industrial or commercial land uses, however, this element of the proposed program refers to the minor additions that would help decrease contamination. These revisions would contain the litter, industrial waste, and other pollutants in storage areas and enclosures that would improve the site's response to inundation. Additionally, none of the parcels that would be subject to the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions fall in a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zone. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to risking release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones. No further analysis is warranted.

h) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Existing Conditions

The RWQCB has prepared a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan), which includes the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. The Basin Plan assigned beneficial uses to surface and groundwater such as municipal water supply and water-contact recreation to all waters in the basin. It also set water-quality objectives, subject to approval by the EPA, intended to protect designated beneficial uses. These objectives apply to specific parameters (numeric objectives) and general characteristics of the water body (narrative objectives). An example of a narrative objective is the requirement that all waters must remain free of toxic substances in concentrations producing detrimental effects upon aquatic organisms. Numeric objectives specify concentrations of pollutants that are not to be exceeded in ambient waters of the basin.

The Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County General Plan identifies 21 major groundwater basins, or aquifers, within the nine watersheds in Los Angeles County, six of which are primarily located in Los Angeles County (see Figures 2.10-1 Figure 2.10-2).³⁷ Appendix E of the County General Plan provides an overview of the six major watersheds.

Threshold of Significance

A significant adverse impact would occur if a water control plan or sustainable groundwater plan were conflicted or obstructed.

³⁷ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. [http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan Chapter 9](http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan%20Chapter%209) available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. The proposed program would comply with the objectives described in the Basin Plan.³⁸ According to the Basin Plan, the project would stay consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state, it must not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of such water, and it must not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality plans and policies. The beneficial uses of Los Angeles River Reach 2 include Municipal and Domestic Supply, Industrial Service Supply, Ground Water Recharge, Warm Freshwater Habitat, and Wildlife Habitat. Furthermore, any actions that can adversely affect surface waters are also subject to the federal Antidegradation Policy, developed under the CWA. Furthermore, the project is not anticipated to obstruct the Los Angeles River or Ballona Creek Enhanced Watershed Management Plan/Watershed Management Plan.

The potential for impacts to hydrology and water quality has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment to Hydrology and Water Quality include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

³⁸ Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. LARWQCB Basin Plan. Accessed April 15, 2020. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/

The Basin Plan requires that the project would stay consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state, it must not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of such water, and it must not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality plans and policies. The proposed new development standards for Green Zone Districts would comply with the Los Angeles Basin Plan. These revisions would not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of water. The improvements required for the Green Zone would not require beyond that which can be accommodated by existing water allocations. Areas subject to the Green Zone are required to have drought tolerant landscaping and the improvements by the proposed program would not exceed water supply. Operations and maintenance would not require the development/use of groundwater resources beyond their current uses. The Green Zone Districts would not cause a conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause a significant impact to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

The Basin Plan requires that the project would stay consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state, it must not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of such water, and it must not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality plans and policies. The proposed new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of water. Areas subject to the New Sensitive Uses are required to have drought tolerant landscaping, and the improvements by the proposed program would not exceed water supply. Operations and maintenance would not require the development or use of groundwater resources

beyond their current uses. The measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not cause significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The Basin Plan requires that the project would stay consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state, it must not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of such water, and it must not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality plans and policies. The proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would comply with the Basin Plan. These revisions would not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of water. The landscaping buffers would be required to have drought tolerant landscaping and the improvements by the proposed program would not exceed water supply. Operations and maintenance would not require the development or use of groundwater resources beyond their current uses. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts on hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket

Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

The Basin Plan requires that the project would stay consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state, it must not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of such water, and it must not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality plans and policies. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would comply with the Basin Plan. These revisions would not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of water. The landscaping buffers would be required to have drought tolerant landscaping, and the improvements by the proposed program would not exceed water supply. Operations and maintenance would not require the development or use of groundwater resources beyond their current uses. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts on hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

The Basin Plan requires that the project would stay consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state, it must not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of such water, and it must not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality plans and policies. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would comply with the Basin Plan. These revisions would not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of water. The landscaping buffers would be required to have drought tolerant landscaping, and the improvements by the proposed program would not exceed water supply. Operations and maintenance would not require the development or use of groundwater resources beyond their current uses. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts on hydrology and water quality in relation to conflicting with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. No further analysis is warranted.

2.11. LAND USE AND PLANNING

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact in relation to Land Use and Planning, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated based on review of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 Land Use Element,² the County Zoning Code,³ the 2015 Antelope Valley Area Plan: Town and Country Land Use Element,⁴ and the 2012 Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan: One Valley One Vision Land Use Element.⁵

Definitions

Hillside Management Areas (HMAs): Areas with 25 percent or greater natural slopes. The Hillside Design Guidelines are required for development in HMAs, unless exempted under the Ordinance's provisions. In hillside areas with less than 25 percent slope, use of the Guidelines is optional but encouraged.⁶ The Guidelines include specific and measurable design techniques that can be applied to residential, commercial, industrial, and other types of projects. Some design techniques may be more appropriate or feasible than others, depending on the type of project, location, size, complexity, site constraints, and other design techniques incorporated into the project.

Land Use Designation: A land use classification with associated land use or management policies. Land use designations are applied to specific areas through the county land use planning processes and culminate in the adoption of a land use element to the General Plan. Some land use designations have been established through legislation (e.g., National Forest), while other designations such as SEAs have been established through policy or planning processes.

Ordinance: A law set forth by a governmental authority; a municipal regulation.

Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs): Officially designated areas within Los Angeles County with irreplaceable biological resources.⁷ The County's SEA Program objective is to conserve genetic and physical diversity within the County by designating biological resource areas that are capable of sustaining themselves into the future.

Zoning Designation: The regulation of the use of real property by local government, which restricts a particular territory to residential, commercial, industrial, or other uses. The local governing body considers the character of the property as well as its fitness for particular uses. It must enact the regulations in accordance with a well-considered and comprehensive plan intended to avoid arbitrary exercise of government power. A comprehensive plan is a general design to control the use of properties in the entire municipality, or at least in a large portion of it. Individual pieces of property should not be singled out for special treatment. For example, one or two lots may not be placed in a separate zone and subjected to restrictions that do not apply to similar adjoining lands.

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch6.pdf

³ Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning. https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO

⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. June 2015. Chapter 2: Land Use Element. In the Antelope Valley Area Plan – Town and Country. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/tnc_draft-20150601.pdf

⁵ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. 2012. Chapter 2: Land Use Element. In the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan – One Valley One Vision. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/ovov_2012-ch-02-landuse.pdf

⁶ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Effective November 5, 2015. Hillside Management Area (HMA) Ordinance. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>

⁷ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Update effective January 16, 2020. Significant Ecological Areas Program. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/site/sea/maps/>

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any County land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to Hillside Management Areas or Significant Ecological Areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a) Physically divide an established community?				

Existing Conditions

As discussed in Section 1, *Project Description*, the zoning designations that are the subject of the proposed Ordinance fall within 11 Planning Areas described in the Land Use Element of the adopted County General Plan (see Figure 1.IV-1, *Los Angeles County Planning Areas*, and Table 1.IV-5, *Green Zones Program County Planning Areas*).⁸

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if existing linkages within communities were blocked, such as roads, bike lanes, or sidewalks, resulting in a physical divide in an established community.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to land use and planning through the physical division of an established community. The potential for impacts to land use in regard to physically dividing an established community has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment with regard to division of an established community include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in no impacts to land use and planning through the physical division of an established community. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The Green Zone Districts would be located within the 11 communities of Avocado Heights, East Los Angeles, East Rancho Dominguez, Florence-Firestone, South San Jose Hills, Walnut Park, West Athens-Westmont, West Carson, West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria, West Whittier-Los Nietos, and Willowbrook. Additionally, the County General Plan 2035 identifies 11 Planning Areas, which allow local communities to work with the County to develop plans. The Green Zones Districts are located within 1,875 acres of five Planning Areas: Metro Planning Area, Gateway Planning Area, South Bay Planning Area, West San Gabriel Valley Planning Area, and East San Gabriel Valley Planning Area (see Table 1.IV-5). The Ordinance does not require or facilitate blocking existing linkages within communities, such as roads, bike lanes, or sidewalks. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in the division of an established community. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts in regard to the division of an established community. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts in regard to the division of an established community. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts in regard to the division of an established community. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks,

playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in the division of an established community. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not require or facilitate blocking existing linkages within communities, such as roads, bike lanes, or sidewalks resulting in the division of an established community. The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts in regard to the division of an established community. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts in regard to the division of an established community. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. These revisions would not require or facilitate blocking existing linkages within communities, such as roads, bike lanes, or sidewalks resulting in the division of an established community. In the case of recycling and waste management revisions, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in the division of an established community. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions in regard to the division of an established community would result in no impacts in regard to the division of an established community. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts in regard to the division of an established community. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. These revisions would not require or facilitate blocking existing linkages within communities, such as roads, bike lanes, or sidewalks resulting in the division of an established community. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts in regard to the division of an established community. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts in regard to the division of an established community. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These revisions would not require or facilitate blocking existing linkages within communities, such as roads, bike lanes, or sidewalks resulting in the division of an established community. In the case of recycling and waste management revisions, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in the division of an established community. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts in regard to the division of an established community. No further analysis is warranted.

b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any County land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

Existing Conditions

The Green Zones Program would be implemented countywide, throughout all County unincorporated areas that contain applicable zoning designations. Most of these zoning designations include multiple land use designations due to the variety of land ownership and uses in the County. Los Angeles County is divided into 11 different planning areas, including the Antelope Valley, Santa Clarita Valley, San Fernando Valley, Santa Monica Mountains, Coastal Islands, Westside, South Bay, Metro, Gateway, West San Gabriel Valley, and East San Gabriel Valley planning areas (see Table 1.IV-5, *Green Zones Program County Planning Areas*) (Figure 1.IV-3, Figure 1.IV-4).

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program conflicted with a County land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in potentially significant impacts to land use and planning in relation to an environmental impact due to conflict with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. The potential for impacts in regard to conflicting with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment have been evaluated in regard to conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. The Ordinance includes the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts would result in potentially significant impacts to land use and planning in relation to an environmental impact due to conflict with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties.

Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in an impact land use in regard to impacts to land use and planning in relation to an environmental impact due to conflict with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. These revisions are compatible with the existing environment and County Land Use and Planning Goals. The purpose of the Green Zone Districts and New Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses is to implement to the County General Plan 2035, and it does not conflict with any of the 11 Land Use and Planning Goals established by the Land Use Element of the County General Plan (Table 2.11-1, *Land Use Plan Consistency with the Green Zones Ordinance*).⁹ Additionally, the Green Zone Districts and New Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses are not located within the Antelope Valley and Santa Clarita Valley Area Plans. The Green Zone Districts are not located within a County Airport Influence Area or a California Coastal Commission Coastal Zone, and therefore are not required to comply with the County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) computability plan, Coastal Development Permit, or Local Coastal Program.^{10,11,12}

As discussed in Section 1, the Green Zones Program includes a general plan amendment for 15 parcels within the Green Zones Districts. These parcels are proposed to be changed from the designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation, which is a lower intensity industrial designation. Similarly, in order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1 (see Figure 1.IV-1, *Zone Changes and General Plan Amendments*). The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The 15 parcels included in the general plan amendment and the 17 parcels in the zone change are proposed to occur in the same geographic locations as the Green Zones Districts Element (see Figure 1.IV-1).

Although significant impacts to land use and planning in relation to an environmental impact due to conflict with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations are not anticipated as the proposed revisions to Title 22 are being undertaken to ensure consistency with the General Plan, the general plan amendment and zone change in the Green Zones Districts may have the potential to result in significant impacts in regard to conflict with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. Therefore, the Green Zones Districts may result in potentially

⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹¹ Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal. Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) Layers. Accessed April 9, 2020. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2019/12/23/airport-land-use-commission-aluc-layers/>

¹² Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal. California Coastal Commission Zone Boundaries. Accessed April 9, 2020. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2011/06/06/california-coastal-commission-zone-boundaries/>

significant impacts to land use and planning in relation to an environmental impact due to conflict with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. Further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to land use in regard to resulting in an environmental impact due to conflict with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The Land Use Element of the County of Los Angeles General Plan establishes 11 goals related to land use and planning. The New Sensitive Uses element of the Green Zones Program is intended to implement the County General Plan 2035 and would not conflict with these policies such that it would result in a significant environmental impact. A review of all 11 goals of the Land Use Element shows that none are in conflict with the Ordinance (see Table 2.11-1).¹³ Additionally, the Ordinance specifically achieves the following County General Plan 2035 goals and policies:

- **Goal LU 7:** Compatible land uses that complement neighborhood character and the natural environment.
 - **Policy LU 7.1:** Reduce and mitigate the impacts of incompatible land uses, where feasible, using buffers and other design techniques.
 - **Policy LU 7.2:** Protect industrial parks and districts from incompatible uses.
 - **Policy LU 7.3:** Protect public and semi-public facilities, including but not limited to major landfills, natural gas storage facilities, and solid waste disposal sites from incompatible uses.

The New Sensitive Uses element of the Green Zones Program also affect zoning designations that are located within the Antelope Valley Area Plan and Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan, neither of which contain policies that are in conflict with the Ordinance (see Table 2.11-1). In addition, per the County General Plan 2035 and Title 21 of the California Code of Regulations, all developments located within an Airport Influence Area are subject to review by the ALUC for compliance with noise and safety regulations. It is the policy of the County General Plan 2035 that all proposed programs located within Airport Influence Areas be reviewed for consistency with policies of the applicable airport land use compatibility plan (ALUCP). The California Coastal Commission designated coastal zones, and there are five unincorporated areas in the coastal zones. All development within coastal zones must first obtain a Coastal Development Permit. Additionally, there are two Local Coastal Programs (LCP) certified by the County (Santa Catalina Island and Marine Del Rey) which establish detailed land use policy and development standards within their respective coastal zone segments. The measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not conflict with an existing adopted or proposed land use plan, policy, or regulation. The New Sensitive Uses

¹³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

element of the Green Zones Program is consistent with the goals and policies of the General Plan. New Sensitive Uses element of the Green Zones Program does not conflict with any of the 11 Land Use and Planning Goals established by the Land Use Element of the County General Plan, or the Antelope Valley or Santa Clarita Valley Area Plans (see Table 2.11-1).

The New Sensitive Uses element of the Green Zones Program fall within four Airport Influence Areas; Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), Palmdale Regional Airport, General William J. Fox Airfield (Fox Airfield), and Brackett Field.^{14,15} LAX and Palmdale Regional Airport do not have their own ALUCPs, however, Fox Airfield and Brackett Field do, and the County has a County-wide ACULP. Generally, industrial and commercial uses are compatible within Airport Influence Areas. These revisions would comply with the regulations set forth in the ACLUPs.¹⁶ The Ordinance would result in no impact to these land use plans, as the proposed program would not change the existing land use designations on the existing parcels, which are already compatible to these plans. Additionally, these revisions would comply with any regulations set forth in the ACLUPs.

Regarding coastal zones, the New Sensitive Uses element of the Green Zones Program are not located within an LCP; however, they are located with the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone.¹⁷ As stated in the County General Plan 2035, land use regulation and jurisdictional authority in the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone involves many public entities. In the unincorporated areas, biological resource protection is implemented through the Malibu Land Use Plan, the Malibu Coastal Program District, the County, and the California Coastal Commission. The County also establishes nine Coastal Resource Areas (CRAs) in the County, one of which is the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone.^{18,19} The Malibu Land Use Plan was adopted by the California Coastal Commission and contains provisions for new development, which the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would comply with.²⁰ The Ordinance would result in no impact to any of these land use plans. In the case of the regulations for updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in a conflict with adopted or proposed regulations. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts in regard to conflicting with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts in regard to conflicting with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping

¹⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹⁵ Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal. Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) Layers. Accessed April 9, 2020. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2019/12/23/airport-land-use-commission-aluc-layers/>

¹⁶ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC): Airports, Plans, and Maps. Accessed April 9, 2020. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/aluc/airports>

¹⁷ Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal. California Coastal Commission Zone Boundaries. Accessed April 9, 2020. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2011/06/06/california-coastal-commission-zone-boundaries/>

¹⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. October 2019. Figure 9.3: Significant Ecological Areas and Coastal Resource Areas Policy Map. In Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

²⁰ California Coastal Commission. Adopted 13 September 2002. City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan. <https://www.coastal.ca.gov/ventura/malibu-lup-final.pdf>

barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. A review of all 11 goals of the Land Use Element shows that none are in conflict with the Ordinance (see Table 2.11-1).²¹ The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the Green Zones Program is consistent with the goals and policies of the General Plan. The Recycling and Waste Management Center Revisions do not conflict with any of the 11 Land Use and Planning Goals established by the Land Use Element of the County General Plan, or the Antelope Valley or Santa Clarita Valley Area Plans (see Table 2.11-1).

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions fall within four Airport Influence Areas; LAX, Palmdale Regional Airport, Fox Airfield, and Brackett Field.^{22,23} LAX and Palmdale Regional Airport do not have their own ALUCPs; however, Fox Airfield and Brackett Field do, and the County has a County-wide ACULP. Generally, industrial and commercial uses are compatible within Airport Influence Areas. These revisions would comply with the regulations set forth in the ACLUPs.²⁴ The Ordinance would result in no impact to these land use plans, as the proposed program would not change the existing land use designations on the existing parcels, which are already compatible to these plans. Additionally, these revisions would comply with any regulations set forth in the ACLUPs.

Regarding coastal zones, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions are not located within an LCP; however, they are located with the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone.²⁵ As stated in the County General Plan 2035, land use regulation and jurisdictional authority in the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone involves many public entities. In the unincorporated areas, biological resource protection is implemented through the Malibu Land Use Plan, the Malibu Coastal Program District, the County, and the California Coastal Commission. The County also establishes nine CRAs in the County, one of which is the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone.^{26,27} The Malibu Land Use Plan was adopted by the California Coastal Commission and contains provisions for new development, which the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would comply with.²⁸ The Ordinance would result in no impact to any of these land use plans. In the case of the regulations for updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in a conflict with adopted or proposed regulations. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant in regard to conflicting with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts in regard to conflicting with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry

²¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

²² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

²³ Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal. Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) Layers. Accessed April 9, 2020. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2019/12/23/airport-land-use-commission-aluc-layers/>

²⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC): Airports, Plans, and Maps. Accessed April 9, 2020. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/aluc/airports>

²⁵ Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal. California Coastal Commission Zone Boundaries. Accessed April 9, 2020. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2011/06/06/california-coastal-commission-zone-boundaries/>

²⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

²⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. October 2019. Figure 9.3: Significant Ecological Areas and Coastal Resource Areas Policy Map. In Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

²⁸ California Coastal Commission. Adopted 13 September 2002. City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan. <https://www.coastal.ca.gov/ventura/malibu-lup-final.pdf>

grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. A review of all 11 goals of the Land Use Element shows that none are in conflict with the Ordinance (see Table 2.11-1).²⁹

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions do not conflict with any of the 11 Land Use and Planning Goals established by the Land Use Element of the County General Plan, or the Antelope Valley or Santa Clarita Valley Area Plans (see Table 2.11-1).

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions fall within four Airport Influence Areas; LAX, Palmdale Regional Airport, Fox Airfield, and Brackett Field.^{30,31} LAX and Palmdale Regional Airport do not have their own ALUCPs; however, Fox Airfield and Brackett Field do, and the County has a County-wide ACULP. Generally, industrial and commercial uses are compatible within Airport Influence Areas. These revisions would comply with the regulations set forth in the ACLUPs.³² The Ordinance would result in no impact to these land use plans, as the proposed program would not change the existing land use designations on the existing parcels, which are already compatible to these plans. Additionally, these revisions would comply with any regulations set forth in the ACLUPs.

Regarding coastal zones, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions are not located within an LCP; however, they are located with the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone.³³ As stated in the County General Plan 2035, land use regulation and jurisdictional authority in the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone involves many public entities. In the unincorporated areas, biological resource protection is implemented through the Malibu Land Use Plan, the Malibu Coastal Program District, the County, and the California Coastal Commission. The County also establishes nine CRAs in the County, one of which is the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone.^{34,35} The Malibu Land Use Plan was adopted by the California Coastal Commission and contains provisions for new development, which the Recycling

²⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

³⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

³¹ Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal. Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) Layers. Accessed April 9, 2020. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2019/12/23/airport-land-use-commission-aluc-layers/>

³² Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC): Airports, Plans, and Maps. Accessed April 9, 2020. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/aluc/airports>

³³ Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal. California Coastal Commission Zone Boundaries. Accessed April 9, 2020. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2011/06/06/california-coastal-commission-zone-boundaries/>

³⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

³⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. October 2019. Figure 9.3: Significant Ecological Areas and Coastal Resource Areas Policy Map. In Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

and Waste Management Revisions would comply with.³⁶ The Ordinance would result in no impact to any of these land use plans. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers sub element of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the Green Zones Program is consistent with the goals and policies of the General Plan. In the case of the regulations for updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in a conflict with adopted or proposed regulations. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant impacts in regard to conflicting with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in have less than significant impacts in regard to conflicting with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. A review of all 11 goals of the Land Use Element shows that none are in conflict with the Ordinance (see Table 2.11-1). The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions fall within four Airport Influence Areas; LAX, Palmdale Regional Airport, Fox Airfield, and Brackett Field. LAX and Palmdale Regional Airport do not have their own ALUCPs, however, Fox Airfield and Brackett Field do, and the County has a County-wide ACULP. Generally, industrial and commercial uses are compatible within Airport Influence Areas. These revisions would comply with the regulations set forth in the ACLUPs. The Ordinance would result in no impact to these land use plans, as the proposed program would not change the existing land use designations on the existing parcels, which are already compatible to these plans. Additionally, these revisions would comply with any regulations set forth in the ACLUPs. Regarding coastal zones, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions are not located within an LCP; however, they are located with the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone. As stated in the County General Plan 2035, land use regulation and jurisdictional authority in the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone involves many public entities. In the unincorporated areas, biological resource protection is implemented through the Malibu Land Use Plan, the Malibu Coastal Program District, the County, and the California Coastal Commission. The County also establishes nine CRAs in the County, one of which is the Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone. The Malibu Land Use Plan was adopted by the California Coastal Commission and contains provisions for new development, which the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would comply with. The Ordinance would result in no impact to any of these land use plans. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element of the Green Zones Program is consistent with the goals and policies of the General Plan. In the case of the regulations for updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in a conflict with adopted or proposed regulations. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in regard to conflicting with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations. No further analysis is warranted.

³⁶ California Coastal Commission. Adopted 13 September 2002. City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan. <https://www.coastal.ca.gov/ventura/malibu-lup-final.pdf>

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County General Plan 2035

Land Use Goals and Policies	Potential Conflict				Discussion
	Green Zone Districts	New Sensitive Uses	Recycling and Waste Management Revisions	Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions	
Goal LU 1: A General Plan that serves as the constitution for development, and a Land Use Policy Map that implements the General Plan’s Goals, Policies and Guiding Principles.	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	The Green Zones Ordinance is intended to implement the County General Plan 2035
Goal LU 2: Community-based planning efforts that implement the General Plan and incorporate public input, and regional and community level collaboration.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	
Goal LU 3: A development pattern that discourages sprawl and protects and conserves areas with natural resources and SEAs.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	
Goal LU 4: Infill development and redevelopment that strengthens and enhances communities	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	
Goal LU 5: Vibrant, livable and healthy communities with a mix of land uses, services and amenities. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy LU 5.7: Direct resources to areas that lack amenities, such as transit, clean air, grocery stores, bikeways, parks, and other components of a healthy community.Policy LU 5.9: Preserve key industrially designated land for intensive, employment-based uses.Policy LU 5.10: Encourage employment opportunities and housing to be developed in proximity to one another.Policy LU 5.9 preserves industrial land for employment and Policy LU 5.10 encourages employment opportunities, such as industrial, to be developed near housing. The Ordinance improves communities with existing industrial uses next to sensitive uses such as housing.	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Per Policy LU 5.7, the Ordinance would improve the air quality and livability of the communities which have industrial, commercial, or other uses, as they would be required to implement development standards to reduce impacts to nearby uses.
Goal LU 6: Protected rural communities characterized by living in a non-urban or agricultural environment at low densities without typical urban services. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy LU 6.1: Protect rural communities from the encroachment of incompatible development that conflict with existing land use patterns and service standards.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	The Ordinance may result in development in rural communities with existing industrial, recycling, supermarket, or other uses; however, this development would not be conflict with existing land use patterns, as development would be minor additions to existing uses.
Goal LU 7: Compatible land uses that complement neighborhood character and the natural environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy LU 7.1: Reduce and mitigate the impacts of incompatible land uses, where feasible, using buffers and other design techniques.Policy LU 7.2: Protect industrial parks and districts from incompatible uses.Policy LU 7.3: Protect public and semi-public facilities, including but not limited to major landfills, natural gas storage facilities, and solid waste disposal sites from incompatible uses.Policy LU 7.4: Ensure land use compatibility in areas adjacent to military installations and where military operations, testing, and training activities occur.Policy LU 7.5: Ensure land use compatibility in areas adjacent to mineral resources where mineral extraction and production, as well as activities related to the drilling for and production of oil and gas, may occur.Policy LU 7.6: Ensure that proposed land uses located within Airport Influence Areas are compatible with airport operations through compliance with airport land use compatibility plans.Policy LU 7.7: Review all proposed programs located within Airport Influence Areas for consistency with policies of the applicable airport land use compatibility plan.*	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent*	Consistent*	<p>The purpose of the Ordinance is to reduce and mitigate the impacts of incompatible land uses, such as industrial and waste facilities, by using buffers and other design techniques, which fulfills Goal LU 7 and Policy LU 7.1-7.3.</p> <p>Additionally, the Ordinance would not change the land use designations of the existing parcels, and therefore would not result in incompatibility in or near military installations or mineral resource sites.</p> <p>*The Green Zone Districts do not fall within Airport Influence Areas, however, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions and Supermarket Recycling Center Revisions do. These revisions would comply with the relevant airport land use computability plan(s).</p>
Goal LU 8: Land uses that are compatible with military operations and military readiness and enhance safety for military personnel and persons on the ground.	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	The Ordinance is compatible with this goal as the Ordinance would not change the land use designations of the existing parcels, and therefore would not result in incompatibility in or near military installations or mineral resource sites.

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Land Use Goals and Policies	Potential Conflict				Discussion
	Green Zone Districts	New Sensitive Uses	Recycling and Waste Management Revisions	Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions	
Goal LU 9: Land use patterns and community infrastructure that promote health and wellness. Policy LU 9.1: Promote community health for all neighborhoods.	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	The Ordinance would improve the health and livability of the communities which have industrial, commercial, or other uses, as they would be required to implement development standards to reduce impacts to nearby uses, thereby promoting health for all neighborhoods.
Goal LU 10: Well-designed and healthy places that support a diversity of built environments.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	
Goal LU 11: Development that utilize sustainable design techniques.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	
Goal C/NR 3: Permanent, sustainable preservation of genetically and physically diverse biological resources and ecological systems including: habitat linkages, forests, coastal zone,* riparian habitats, streambeds, wetlands, woodlands, alpine habitat, chaparral, shrublands, and SEAs.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict*	No conflict*	The Green Zones Districts are not located within a Coastal Zone and have no conflict with Goal C/NR 3. * The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions and the Supermarket Recycling Center Revisions are located in Coastal Zones, however, they would comply with the applicable plans and policies.

SOURCE: Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 6: Land Use Element. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan.pdf

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Antelope Valley Area Plan – Town and Country

Land Use Goals and Policies	Potential Conflict		Discussion
	Recycling and Waste Management Revisions	Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions	
Goal LU 1: A land use pattern that maintains and enhances the rural character of the unincorporated Antelope Valley. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy LU 1.4: Ensure that there are appropriate lands for commercial and industrial services throughout the unincorporated Antelope Valley sufficient to serve the daily needs of rural residents and to provide local employment opportunities.	No conflict	No conflict	The Ordinance may result in development in rural areas of the Antelope Valley; however, the development would be minimal and limited to existing industrial, waste, supermarket, or other facilities.
Goal LU 2: A land use pattern that protects environmental resources <ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy LU 2.1: Limit the amount of potential development in Significant Ecological Areas, including Joshua Tree Woodlands, wildlife corridors, and other sensitive habitat areas, through appropriate land use designations with very low residential densities, as indicated in the Land Use Policy Map (Map 2.1) of this Area PlanPolicy LU 2.2: Except within economic opportunity areas, limit the amount of potential development within Scenic Resource Areas, including water features, significant ridgelines, and Hillside Management Areas, through appropriate land use designations, as indicated in the Land Use Policy Map (Map 2.1) of this Area PlanPolicy LU 2.3: Except within economic opportunity areas, limit the amount of potential development in Agricultural Resource Areas, including important farmlands designated by the State of California and historical farmland areas, through appropriate land use designations with very low residential densities, as indicated in the Land Use Policy Map (Map 2.1) of this Area Plan.Policy LU 2.4: Except within economic opportunity areas, limit the amount of potential development in Mineral Resource Areas, through appropriate land use designations with very low residential densities, as indicated in the Land Use Policy Map (Map 2.1) of this Area Plan.Policy LU 2.5: Except within economic opportunity areas, limit the amount of potential development in riparian areas and groundwater recharge basins, through appropriate land use designations with very low residential densities, as indicated in the Land Use Policy Map (Map 2.1) of this Area Plan.Policy LU 2.6: Except within economic opportunity areas, limit the amount of potential development near the National Forests and on private lands within the National Forests, through appropriate land use designations with very low residential densities, as indicated in the Land Use Policy Map (Map 2.1) of this Area Plan.	Consistent	Consistent	The purpose of the Ordinance is to improve the environment, thereby protecting environmental resources. Furthermore, analyses of biological, visual, agricultural, mineral, and forestry resources have shown that the proposed program would be compatible with these policies given the limited development.
Goal LU 3: A land use pattern that minimizes threats from hazards. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy LU 3.1: Except within economic opportunity areas, prohibit new development on fault traces and limit the amount of development in Seismic Zones, through appropriate land use designations with very low residential densities, as indicated in the Land Use Policy Map (Map 2.1) of this Area PlanPolicy LU 3.2: Except within economic opportunity areas, limit the amount of potential development in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, through appropriate land use designations with very low residential densities, as indicated in the Land Use Policy Map (Map 2.1) of this Area Plan.Policy LU 3.3: Except within economic opportunity areas, limit the amount of potential development in Flood Zones designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, through appropriate land use designations with very low residential densities, as indicated in the Land Use Policy Map (Map 2.1) of this Area Plan.Policy LU 3.4: Except within economic opportunity areas, limit the amount of potential development on steep slopes identified as Hillside Management Areas, through appropriate land use designations with very low residential densities, as indicated in the Land Use Policy Map (Map 2.1) of this Area Plan.Policy LU 3.5: Except within economic opportunity areas, limit the amount of potential development in landslide and liquefaction areas, through appropriate land use designations with very low residential densities, as indicated in the Land Use Policy Map (Map 2.1) of this Area PlanPolicy LU 3.6: Except within economic opportunity areas, limit the amount of potential residential development in airport influence areas and near military lands, through appropriate land use designations with very low residential densities, as indicated in the Land Use Policy Map (Map 2.1) of this Area Plan.Policy LU 3.7: All development projects located on parcels that are within an airport influence area shall be consistent with all policies of that airport’s land use compatibility plan*	Consistent*	Consistent*	<p>The purpose of the Ordinance is to reduce threats from environmental issues, thereby minimizing threats from hazards. Furthermore, regarding Policy LU 3.1-3.6, the Ordinance would not change the existing land use designations which are compatible with the Area Plan, and therefore would not result in a change that would cause exposure to these hazards.</p> <p>*The Green Zone Districts do not fall within Airport Influence Areas; however, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions and Supermarket Recycling Center Revisions do. These revisions would comply with the relevant airport land use computability plan(s).</p>

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Land Use Goals and Policies	Potential Conflict		Discussion
	Recycling and Waste Management Revisions	Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions	
Goal LU 4: A land use pattern that promotes the efficient use of existing and/or planned infrastructure and public facilities.	No conflict	No conflict	The proposed program would make minimal development changes to existing uses.
Goal LU 5: A land use pattern that decreases greenhouse gas emissions. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy LU 5.4: Ensure that there is an appropriate balance of residential uses and employment opportunities within close proximity of each other.	No conflict	No conflict	
Goal LU 6: A land use pattern that makes the Antelope Valley a sustainable and resilient place to live.	Consistent	Consistent	The Ordinance improves the environment and the livability of the communities, thereby fitting into the land use pattern which makes the Antelope Valley a sustainable and resilient place to live.

SOURCE: Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, June 2015. Chapter 2: Land Use Element. Antelope Valley Area Plan – Town and Country. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/tnc_draft-20150601.pdf

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Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan – One Valley One Vision

Land Use Goals and Policies	Potential Conflict		Discussion
	Recycling and Waste Management Revisions	Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions	
Goal LU-1: Urban Form: An interconnected Valley of Villages providing diverse lifestyles, surrounded by a greenbelt of natural open space.	No conflict	No conflict	
Goal LU-2: Mixed Land Uses: A mix of land uses to accommodate growth, supported by adequate resources and maintaining community assets. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Objective LU-2.1 Provide adequate, suitable sites for housing, employment, business, shopping, public facilities, public utility facilities, and community services to meet current needs and the anticipated needs of future growth.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy LU-2.1.5: Identify areas with hazardous conditions and ensure that uses in or adjacent to these areas pose minimal risk to public health or safety.	Consistent	No conflict	Per Policy LU-2.1.5, the Ordinance identifies areas with hazardous environmental conditions, such as industrial uses, and minimizes the impact of these risks.
Goal LU-3: Healthy Neighborhoods: Healthy and safe neighborhoods for all residents. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Objective LU-3.3 Ensure that the design of residential neighborhoods considers and includes measures to reduce impacts from natural or man-made hazards.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy LU-3.3.3: Identify neighborhoods in which uses that pose a potential hazard to human health and safety may be over-concentrated, and address public safety through use of buffer areas, policies on siting decisions for such uses, changing land use designations, or other means as deemed appropriate.	Consistent	Consistent	The purpose of the Ordinance is to improve the environment, thereby creating healthy and safe neighborhoods for residents. It also identifies areas with hazardous environmental conditions, such as industrial uses, and minimizes the impact of these risks.
Objective LU-4: Economic Vitality: A diverse and healthy economy.	No conflict	No conflict	
Goal LU-7: Environmentally Responsible Development: Environmentally responsible development through site planning, building design, waste reduction, and responsible stewardship of resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Objective LU-7.5 Promote waste reduction through site and building design.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy LU-7.5.1: Ensure that all new development provides adequate space for recycling receptacles and bins on site.Objective LU-7.6 Protect natural habitats through site design where reasonable and feasible.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy LU-7.6.1: Limit outdoor lighting levels to the minimum needed for safety and security, and encourage lower lighting levels when businesses are closed.	Consistent	Consistent	Per Policy LU-7.5.1, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste requirements would Encourage waste reduction through proper design of storage enclosures, and would also ensure that adequate space is provided for recycling receptacles and bins on site The lighting which would be required on Supermarket Recycling Collection Centers would be compatible with Policy LU-8.3.1.
Goal LU-8: Environmental Justice Equitable and convenient access to social, cultural, educational, civic, medical, and recreational facilities and opportunities for all residents.	Consistent	Consistent	The purpose of the Ordinance is to improve the environment for surrounding uses and address environmental justice.
Goal LU-9: Public Facilities Adequate public facilities and services, provided in a timely manner and in appropriate locations to serve existing and future residents and businesses. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Objective LU-9.1 Coordinate land use planning with provision of adequate public services and facilities to support development.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy LU-9.1.2: Coordinate review of development projects with other agencies and special districts providing utilities and other services.Policy LU-9.1.7: Provide for location of additional waste transfer stations and other facilities to promote recycling and reuse of materials within Industrial designations on the Land Use Map, subject to the provisions of the County Zoning Ordinance.	Consistent	Consistent	

SOURCE: Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. 2012. Chapter 2: Land Use Element. Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan – One Valley One Vision. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/ovov_2012-ch-02-landuse.pdf

c) Conflict with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to Hillside Management Areas or Significant Ecological Areas?

Existing Conditions

As discussed in Section 2.1, *Aesthetics*, the County General Plan designates HMAs for natural slope gradients of 25 percent or steeper, with the intent to conserve the natural beauty and public benefit of hillsides (see Figure 2.1-2, *Slope*). Hillsides are protected by the HMA Ordinance, which was adopted as a component of the County General Plan and requires development in HMAs to comply with the Hillside Design Guidelines in a manner that respects the natural topography and biological resources of the area.^{37,38} The new County HMA Ordinance became effective on November 5, 2015.³⁹

The most recent SEA Ordinance became effective on January 16, 2020. There are 28 SEAs in Los Angeles County.⁴⁰ The SEA Ordinance establishes the permitting, design standards, and review process for development within SEAs, balancing preservation of the County's natural biodiversity with private property rights.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program conflicted with the goals or policies of the County General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs.⁴¹

Impact Analysis

The potential for impacts in regard to conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment have been evaluated in regard to conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. The Ordinance includes the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

³⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2016 and Accessed 31 March 2020. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning – Hillside Management Areas, Chapter 22.56.217 – Section VI: Sensitive Hillside Design Features. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>.

³⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Accessed 31 March 2020. Hillside Design Guidelines. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>

³⁹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning . Effective November 5, 2015. Hillside Management Area (HMA) Ordinance. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>

⁴⁰ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Update Effective January 16, 2020. Significant Ecological Areas Program. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/site/sea/maps/>

⁴¹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in less than significant impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in impacts to land use in regard to conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. Approximately 5 percent of the area of the Green Zones Districts is located with an area with a slope over 25 percent (Figure 2.1.2). The revisions to the Ordinance would not revise any of the development requirements of the Hillside Management Ordinance. Any development proposed in an HMA would be required to meet the requirements of the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines.⁴² There are no SEAs within the Green Zones Districts. There are 16 policies in the Land Use Element and the Conservation Element of the General Plan that are applicable to SEAs. The proposed revisions to the Green Zones Districts are consistent with all of these policies (Table 2.11-2, *Hillside Management Areas and Significant Ecological Area Consistency with The Green Zones Ordinance*). In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-

⁴² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2016 and Accessed 31 March 2020. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning – Hillside Management Areas, Chapter 22.56.217 – Section VI: Sensitive Hillside Design Features. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>.

2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. Large areas of the parcels affected by the New Sensitive Uses element of the Green Zones Program are located in areas with a slope over 25 percent (Figure 2.1.2). The revisions to the Ordinance would not revise any of the development requirements of the Hillside Management Ordinance. Any development proposed in an HMA would be required to meet the requirements of the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines.⁴³ Multiple SEAs overlap the boundaries of the New Sensitive Uses element of the Green Zones Program (Figure 2.4.2). However, the revisions to the Ordinance would not revise any of the development requirements of the SEA program. Any development proposed in an SEA would be required to meet the requirements of the SEA Program.⁴⁴ There are 16 policies in the Land Use Element and the Conservation Element of the General Plan that are applicable to SEAs. The proposed revisions to the New Sensitive Uses are consistent with all of these policies (Table 2.11-2). In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs.

These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in significant impacts in regard to conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. Large areas of the parcels affected by the Recycling and Waste Management element of the Green Zones Program are located in areas with a slope over 25 percent (Figure 2.1.2). Multiple SEAs overlap the boundaries of the New Sensitive Uses element of the Green Zones Program (Figure 2.4.2). However, the revisions to the Ordinance would result in the prohibition of automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs or SEAs. There are 16 policies in the Land Use Element and the Conservation Element of the General Plan that are applicable to SEAs. The proposed revisions to the Recycling and Waste Management are consistent with all of these policies (Table 2.11-2). In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management

⁴³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2016 and Accessed 31 March 2020. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning – Hillside Management Areas, Chapter 22.56.217 – Section VI: Sensitive Hillside Design Features. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>.

⁴⁴ County of Los Angeles. SEA Ordinance. December 17, 2020. Available at: <http://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/142693.pdf>

Revisions would be less than significant in regard to conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts in regard to conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Large areas of the parcels affected by the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions are located in areas with a slope over 25 percent (Figure 2.1.2). The revisions to the Ordinance would not revise any of the development requirements of the Hillside Management Ordinance. Any development proposed in an HMA would be required to meet the requirements of the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines.⁴⁵ Multiple SEAs overlap the boundaries of the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions (Figure 2.4.2). However, the revisions to the Ordinance would not revise any of the development requirements of the SEA program. Any development proposed in an SEA would be required to meet the requirements of the SEA Program.⁴⁶ There are 16 policies in the Land Use Element and the Conservation Element of the General Plan that are applicable to SEAs. The proposed revisions to the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions are consistent with all of these policies (Table 2.11-2). In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

Large areas of the parcels affected by the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste revisions are located in areas with a slope over 25 percent (Figure 2.1.2). The revisions to the Ordinance would not revise any of the development requirements of the Hillside Management Ordinance. Any development proposed in an HMA would be

⁴⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2016 and Accessed 31 March 2020. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning – Hillside Management Areas, Chapter 22.56.217 – Section VI: Sensitive Hillside Design Features. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>.

⁴⁶ County of Los Angeles. SEA Ordinance. December 17, 2020. Available at: <http://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/142693.pdf>

required to meet the requirements of the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines.⁴⁷ Multiple SEAs overlap the boundaries of the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste revisions (Figure 2.4.2). However, the revisions to the Ordinance would not revise any of the development requirements of the SEA program. Any development proposed in an SEA would be required to meet the requirements of the SEA Program.⁴⁸ There are 16 policies in the Land Use Element and the Conservation Element of the General Plan that are applicable to SEAs. The proposed revisions to the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste revisions are consistent with all of these policies (Table 2.11-2). In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste revisions would result in less than significant impacts regarding conflicting with the goals and policies of the General Plan related to HMAs or SEAs. No further analysis is warranted.

⁴⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2016 and Accessed 31 March 2020. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning – Hillside Management Areas, Chapter 22.56.217 – Section VI: Sensitive Hillside Design Features. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>.

⁴⁸ County of Los Angeles. SEA Ordinance. December 17, 2020. Available at: <http://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/142693.pdf>

TABLE 2.11-2
HILLSIDE MANAGEMENT AREA AND SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREA CONSISTENCY WITH THE GREEN ZONES ORDINANCE

Consistent = The Ordinance is consistent with the policy or it fulfills the goal or objective listed.
No conflict = The Ordinance does not conflict with the goal/policy/objective list.
Potential conflict = The Ordinance has the potential to be incompatible with the goal/policy/objective list.

2035 General Plan and Conservation Element Goals and Policies	Potential Conflict			
	Green Zone Districts	New Sensitive Uses	Recycling and Waste Management Revisions	Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions
Goal LU 3: A development pattern that discourages sprawl and protects and conserves areas with natural resources and SEAs.	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent
Goal C/NR 3: Permanent, sustainable preservation of genetically and physically diverse biological resources and ecological systems including: habitat linkages, forests, coastal zone,* riparian habitats, streambeds, wetlands, woodlands, alpine habitat, chaparral, shrublands, and SEAs.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict
Conservation Element Policies	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict
Goal C/NR 3: Permanent, sustainable preservation of genetically and physically diverse biological resources and ecological systems including: habitat linkages, forests, coastal zone, riparian habitats, streambeds, wetlands, woodlands, alpine habitat, chaparral, shrublands, and SEAs.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict
Policy C/NR 3.1: Conserve and enhance the ecological function of diverse natural habitats and biological resources.	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent
Policy C/NR 3.2: Create and administer innovative County programs incentivizing the permanent dedication of SEAs and other important biological resources as open space areas.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict
Policy C/NR 3.3: Restore upland communities and significant riparian resources, such as degraded streams, rivers, and wetlands to maintain ecological function—acknowledging the importance of incrementally restoring ecosystem values when complete restoration is not feasible.	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent*	Consistent*
Policy C/NR 3.4: Conserve and sustainably manage forests and woodlands.	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent
Policy C/NR 3.5: Ensure compatibility of development in the National Forests in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service Land and Resource Management Plan.	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent
Policy C/NR 3.6: Assist state and federal agencies and other agencies, as appropriate, with the preservation of special status species and their associated habitat and wildlife movement corridors through the administration of the SEAs and other programs.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict
Policy C/NR 3.7: Participate in inter-jurisdictional collaborative strategies that protect biological resources. Site Sensitive Design	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict
Policy C/NR 3.8: Discourage development in areas with identified significant biological resources, such as SEAs.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict*	No conflict*
Policy C/NR 3.8: Discourage development in areas with identified significant biological resources, such as SEAs.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict
Policy C/NR 3.9: Consider the following in the design of a project that is located within an SEA, to the greatest extent feasible: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preservation of biologically valuable habitats, species, wildlife corridors and linkages;• Protection of sensitive resources on the site within open space;• Protection of water sources from hydromodification in order to maintain the ecological function of riparian habitats;• Placement of the development in the least biologically sensitive areas on the site (prioritize the preservation or avoidance of the most sensitive biological resources onsite);• Design required open spaces to retain contiguous undisturbed open space that preserves the most sensitive biological resources onsite and/or serves to maintain regional connectivity;• Maintenance of watershed connectivity by capturing, treating, retaining, and/or infiltrating storm water flows on site; and• Consideration of the continuity of onsite open space with adjacent open space in project design.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict
Policy C/NR 3.10: Require environmentally superior mitigation for unavoidable impacts on biologically sensitive areas, and permanently preserve mitigation sites.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict
Policy C/NR 3.11: Discourage development in riparian habitats, streambeds, wetlands, and other native woodlands in order to maintain and support their preservation in a natural state, unaltered by grading, fill, or diversion activities.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict
Policy C/NR 4.1: Preserve and restore oak woodlands and other native woodlands that are conserved in perpetuity with a goal of no net loss of existing woodlands.	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict

2.12. MINERAL RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to mineral resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to California Department of Conservation (CDC) data from the California Geologic Survey and the Division of Mine Reclamation,^{2,3} Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Municipal Code,⁴ and the Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035.⁵

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				

Existing Conditions

Under the 1975 Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA, PRC 2710 et seq.), Mineral Land Classification (MLC) studies are conducted by the State Geologist through the California Geologic Survey (previously the Division of Mines and Geology). MLC reports identify areas with potentially important mineral resources that should be considered in local and regional planning, and then designate and map Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs) according to the existence or nonexistence of significant mineral resource deposits. There are four MRZ designations: areas with no significant mineral deposits or low likelihood (MRZ-1), areas with significant mineral deposits or high likelihood (MRZ-2), areas with mineral deposits of unknown significance (MRZ-3), and areas with inadequate information (MRZ-4).⁶ In addition, the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mine Reclamation, provides a map service, “Mines Online,” which is updated daily and shows the commodities produced by California’s mines and their statuses.⁷The Recycling

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey. Mineral Land Classification Studies Index. Updated 1 October 2015. Accessed 12 March 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/index.html?map=mlc>

³ California Department of Conservation, Division of Mine Reclamation. Mines Online. Accessed 05 March 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/mol/index.html>

⁴ Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning. Accessed 3 March 2020. https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO

⁵ County of Los Angeles. Adopted 06 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁶ California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey. Mineral Land Classification Studies Index. Updated 1 October 2015. Accessed 12 March 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/index.html?map=mlc>

⁷ California Department of Conservation, Division of Mine Reclamation. Mines Online. Accessed 5 March 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/mol/index.html>

and Waste Management Revisions include land with mineral resources that fall under MRZ-2s,⁸ and there are 11 mines in the County that are located within parcels that are subject to these revisions due to their location on land with an M-2 or A-2 land use zoning designation (Table 2.12-1, *Mines Located in Parcels Subject to the Ordinance*).⁹

**TABLE 2.12-1
MINES LOCATED IN PARCELS SUBJECT TO THE ORDINANCE**

Name of Mine	Status	Title 22 Zoning Designation
Santa Clarita Valley		
Lang Station	Active	Zone A-2
Rasmussen Soledad Rock Quarry	Active	Zone A-2
Castaic Clay Manufacturing	Active	Zone M-2
Soledad Canyon – Exempt	Exempt	Zone A-2
Land Station – Sweetwater	Closed – No Intent to Resume	Zone A-2
Soledad Canyon	Closed – No Intent to Resume	Zone A-2
Caspar Mine – Abandoned	Abandoned	Zone A-2
Antelope Valley		
Big Rock Creek – Lebata	Active	Zone A-2
Big Rock Creek – Vulcan	Active	Zone M-2
Big Rock Creek – Granite	Newly Permitted	Zone A-2
Mojave Mine	Closed – Merged	Zone A-2

SOURCE: California Department of Conservation, Division of Mine Reclamation, Mines Online, last updated 2020.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program would cause the loss of availability of a known mineral resource. An example would be the construction of a residential subdivision on top of a known sand and gravel mineral resource.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. The potential for impacts to mineral resources has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*; Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment and mineral resources include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in no impacts to in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. The Green Zone Districts cover approximately 1,950

⁸ California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey. Mineral Land Classification Studies Index. Updated 01 October 2015. Accessed 12 March 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/index.html?map=mlc>

⁹ California Department of Conservation, Division of Mine Reclamation. Mines Online. Accessed 5 March 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/mol/index.html>

acres of the County, which includes land with mineral resources that fall under MRZ-2s.¹⁰ However, despite the proposed program's location within areas which contain significant mineral resources, the Green Zone Districts would have no impact on these mineral resources, as the Ordinance would not result in the loss of their availability.

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently, the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The industrial uses would already exist within any MRZ, and therefore, the proposed program would not result in the loss of availability of a mineral resource as it would not differ substantially from existing conditions. The existing land uses would already exist within an MRZ-2, and the new development standards would not result in a substantial change from existing conditions. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that the mineral resources would be lost.

Additionally, based on a comparison of the maps of the proposed Green Zone Districts and the mines shown on the maps provided by the CDC, there are no mines located within areas subject to the Green Zone Districts.¹¹ Therefore, the Green Zone Districts would result in no impacts to in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses revisions would result in no impacts to in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. These revisions are applicable to all unincorporated territory of the County, which includes land with mineral resources that fall under MRZ-2s.¹²

Currently, the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing

¹⁰ California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey. Mineral Land Classification Studies Index. Updated 1 October 2015. Accessed 12 March 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/index.html?map=mlc>

¹¹ California Department of Conservation, Division of Mine Reclamation. Mines Online. Accessed 5 March 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/mol/index.html>

¹² California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey. Mineral Land Classification Studies Index. Updated 01 October 2015. Accessed 12 March 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/index.html?map=mlc>

zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from the sensitive use being proposed, such that they would result in the loss of a mineral resource. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would be minor additions to the design of the proposed new sensitive use, which would be evaluated on an individual project basis under CEQA for impacts to mineral resources. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not be substantially different from the design of the individual project in an MRZ-2 without the proposed measures.

Therefore, the New Sensitive Uses Element of the Green Zones Program would result in no impacts to in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would have no impact on the existing mineral resources and active mines, as the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions place development standards and new permit and review processes on specific uses. In the case of updated standards for specific uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in the loss of a mineral resource. These measures to reduce the impacts existing industrial recycling and solid waste uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would be minor additions to existing industrial uses. The existing land uses would already exist within an MRZ-2, and the new development standards would not result in a substantial change from existing conditions. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that the mineral resources would be lost. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions include land with mineral resources that fall under MRZ-2s,¹³ and there are two active mines in the County which are located within parcels that are subject to Supermarket Recycling Center Revisions due to their location on land with an M-2 land use zoning designation (Table 2.12-1).¹⁴ The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have no impact on the existing mineral resources or active mines, as the revisions pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection center as an accessory use to an existing supermarket.

The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones.

These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. As such, these revisions would not affect the mines given that mines are not supermarket or supermarket recycling facilities and would not result in development on an MRZ-2. The construction of a recycling collection center as an attachment to an existing supermarket or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that the mineral resources would be lost.

Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element of the Green Zones Program would result in no impacts to in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have no impact on the existing mineral resources and active mines, as these revisions would not affect the mines given that they are not recycling or waste facilities and would not result in development within an MRZ-2. Any construction of storage enclosures or areas resulting from

¹³ California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey. Mineral Land Classification Studies Index. Updated 01 October 2015. Accessed 12 March 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/index.html?map=mlc>

compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing land uses such that the mineral resources would be lost. Should the revisions to on-site waste storage standards be relevant to any waste produced by the mines, the mines would comply, and this would not result in the loss of availability of the mineral resource recovery site.

Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. No further analysis is warranted.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

Existing Conditions

The Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County General Plan 2035 addresses the use and management of valuable energy and mineral resources in the unincorporated areas of the County, and the importance of sustaining and maintaining these resources for future users. The County does not delineate a specific locally important mineral resource recovery site; however, it depends on the California Geological Survey to identify deposits of regionally significant mineral resources (MRZ-2s). The County General Plan 2035 specifies four major MRZ-2s in, or partially within, the unincorporated County (Table 2.12-2, *Mineral Resources Inventory in the County General Plan*).¹⁵

**TABLE 2.12-2
MINERAL RESOURCES INVENTORY IN THE COUNTY GENERAL PLAN**

Production Region	Aggregate Reserves as of 1999	Per Capita Consumption Rates	Estimated Depletion Year
Irwindale Production Area	250 million tons	4.0 tons	2017
Little Rock Creek Fan	250 million tons	12.7 tons	2046
Soledad Production Area	160 million tons	9.9 tons	2046
Sun Valley Production Area	20 million tons	2.4 tons	Near depletion

SOURCE: Los Angeles County General Plan 2035, Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element, Section VI. Mineral and Energy Resources, adopted 2015.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program resulted in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan. An example would be the construction of a residential subdivision on top of a known sand and gravel mineral resource that is designated as a mineral resource in jurisdiction's general plan conservation element.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. The potential for impacts to mineral resources has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*; Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment and mineral resources include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening

¹⁵ California Department of Conservation, Division of Mine Reclamation. Mines Online. Accessed 05 March 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/mol/index.html>

where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in no impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. Based on a comparison of the proposed Green Zone Districts and the maps of the County MRZ-2s, the proposed Florence-Firestone District overlaps with the Sun Valley Production Area MRZ-2, and the Avocado Heights District overlaps with the Irwindale Production Area. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. As previously discussed, despite the proposed program's location within an area which contains significant mineral resources, the Green Zones Program would have no impact on these mineral resources, as the Ordinance would not result in the loss of their availability.

Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

Updated standards for existing industrial uses include minimal construction activities which would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses, and which would not affect new industrial facilities which are subject to environmental review under CEQA in relation to mineral resources. Additionally, the Green Zones Program would have no impact on any mineral resource recovery sites, as there are no mines located within areas subject to the Green Zone Districts.¹⁶

Therefore, the Green Zone Districts would result in no impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or

¹⁶ California Department of Conservation, Division of Mine Reclamation. Mines Online. Accessed 05 March 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/mol/index.html>

preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from the sensitive use being proposed, such that they would result in the loss of a mineral resource. This element of the Ordinance applies to all unincorporated territory of the County, and therefore includes the four MRZ-2s delineated in the County General Plan 2035. However, these measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would be minor additions to the design of the proposed new sensitive use, which would be evaluated on an individual project basis under CEQA for impacts to mineral resources. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not be substantially different from the design of the individual project without the proposed measures in a County-delineated MRZ-2. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. Based on a comparison of the proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions areas and the maps of the County MRZ-2s, parcels which are subject to these revisions are located within all four MRZ-2s that the County delineates.¹⁷ However, despite its location within an area which contains significant mineral resources, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would have no impact on these mineral resources, as the Ordinance would not result in the loss of their availability.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would implement development standards and new permit and review processes for specific industrial recycling and waste use. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that the mineral resources would be lost. These revisions would not affect these mineral resources or any mines given that they are not recycling or waste facilities. Therefore, impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan would

¹⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Accessed 5 March 2020. Figure 9.6: Mineral Resources. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2035_2014-FIG_9.6_mineral_resources.pdf

result in no impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. Based on a comparison of the proposed Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers areas and the maps of the County MRZ-2s, parcels which are subject to these revisions are located within all four MRZ-2s that the County delineates.¹⁸ However, despite its location within an area which contains significant mineral resources, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have no impact on these mineral resources, as the Ordinance would not result in the loss of their availability.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection center as an accessory use to an existing supermarket. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The addition of a recycling collection center as an attachment to an existing supermarket or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that the mineral resources would be lost. These revisions would not affect these any mines given that mines are not recycling or supermarket facilities. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. These revisions implement new development standards and requirements for storage enclosures and areas. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would have no impact on the County MRZ-2s or any mines, as these revisions would not affect mines given that mines are not recycling or waste facilities and would not result in development within an MRZ-2. Any

¹⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Accessed 5 March 2020. Figure 9.6: Mineral Resources. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2035_2014-FIG_9.6_mineral_resources.pdf

construction of storage enclosures or areas in an MRZ-2 resulting from compliance with development standards would be done on an existing land use in the MRZ-2, and it would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing land uses such that the mineral resources would be lost. Should the revisions to on-site waste storage standards be relevant to any waste produced by the mines, the mines would comply, and this would not result in the loss of availability of the mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. No further analysis is warranted.

2.13. NOISE

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to noise, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 – Noise Element,² County Noise Control Ordinance,³ and available noise and vibration data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Federal Transit Administration.

The potential for impacts to noise has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The qualitative and geospatial analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment in relation to noise include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Definitions

Ambient Noise: The level of the total noise in an area.

CNEL: The Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) is the average sound level over a 24-hour period, with a penalty of 5 decibels (dB) added between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., and a penalty of 10 dB added for the nighttime hours between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. These increases account for reduced ambient noise levels during these time periods and increased human sensitivity to noise during the quieter periods of the day.

dBA: A-weighted decibels (dBA) are an expression of the relative loudness of sounds in air as perceived by the human ear. In the A-weighted system, the decibel values of sounds at low frequencies are reduced compared with unweighted decibels, in which no correction is made for audio frequency.

Leq: The equivalent-continuous sound (Leq) is the level of a constant sound, expressed in decibels (dB), which in a given time period ($T = T_2 - T_1$) has the same energy as a time varying sound.

Point Source: A single identifiable, localized source of noise.

Sensitive Receptors: These include, but are not limited to, hospitals, schools, daycare facilities, playgrounds, long-term health care facilities, elderly housing and convalescent facilities. These are areas where the occupants are more susceptible to noise impacts.

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch11.pdf

³ County of Los Angeles Municipal Code, Chapter 12.08 Noise Control.

https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT12ENPR_CH12.08NOCO_PT1GEPR

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance (Los Angeles County Code, Title 12, Chapter 12.08), or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance (Los Angeles County Code, Title 12, Chapter 12.08), or applicable standards of other agencies?				

Existing Conditions

Presumed ambient noise levels for the proposed program area are referenced from the *Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety*, prepared by the EPA Office of Noise Abatement and Control in March 1974,⁴ and review of available data from noise studies conducted in comparable areas. According to the published document, the range of day-night noise levels (L_{dn}) in the United States is very large, extending from the region of 20–30 dB estimated for a quiet wilderness area to the region of 80–90 dB in the most noisy urban areas. The measured range of values of day-night noise levels outside a residential unit extends from 44 dB on a farm to 88.8 dB outside an apartment located adjacent to a freeway.

The County Noise Control Ordinance, Title 12 of the County Code, was adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1977 “to control unnecessary, excessive, and annoying noise and vibration.” It declares that the purpose of the County policy is to “maintain quiet in those areas which exhibit low noise levels and to implement programs aimed at reducing noise in those areas within the county where noise levels are above acceptable values” (Section 12.08.010).

On August 14, 2001, the Board of Supervisors approved an ordinance amending Title 12 of the County Code to prohibit loud, unnecessary, and unusual noise that disturbs the peace and/or quiet of any neighborhood or which causes discomfort or annoyance to any reasonable person of normal sensitivity residing in the area. Regulations can include requirements for sound barriers, mitigation measures to reduce excessive noise, or the placement and orientation of buildings, and can specify the compatibility of different uses with varying noise levels (Table 2.13-1, *Los Angeles County Community Noise Criteria [dBA]*).

⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency. March 1974. *Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health with an Adequate Margin of Safety*. Prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Noise Abatement and Control.

**TABLE 2.13-1
LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMUNITY NOISE CRITERIA (dBA)**

Noise Zone	Land Use of Receptor Property	Time	Std 1 L50 30 min/hr	Std 2 L25 15 min/hr	Std S L8.3 5 min/hr	Std 4 L1.7 1 min/hr	Std 5 L0 at No Time
I	Noise Sensitive	Anytime	45	50	55	60	65
II	Residential	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.; 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	45; 50	50; 55	55; 60	60; 65	65; 70
III	Commercial	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.; 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	55; 60	60; 65	65; 70	70; 75	75; 80
IV	Industrial	Anytime	70	75	80	85	90

According to the County Municipal Code, mobile equipment shall not generate noise levels above 75 A-weighted decibels (dBA) for single-family residences, and stationary equipment shall not generate noise levels above 60 dBA for single-family residences during weekdays from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Furthermore, construction equipment may not operate between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., Monday through Saturday, or at any time on Sunday or holidays. The County has interior and exterior noise standards and curfews (Table 2.13-2, *Interior Noise Standards*; Table 2.13-3, *Exterior Noise Standards*; Table 2.13-4, *County of Los Angeles Construction Noise Restrictions*).

**TABLE 2.13-2
INTERIOR NOISE STANDARDS⁵**

Noise Zone	Designated Land Use	Time Interval	Allowable Interior Noise Level (dBA)
All	Multifamily	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.	40 dBA
	Residential	7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	45 dBA

**TABLE 2.13-3
EXTERIOR NOISE STANDARDS⁶**

Noise Zone	Designated Noise Zone Land Use (Receptor Property)	Time Interval	Exterior Noise Level (dBA)
I	Noise-sensitive area	Anytime	45 dBA
II	Residential properties	10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (nighttime)	45 dBA

⁵ County of Los Angeles Municipal Code, Chapter 12.08 Noise Control.
https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT12ENPR_CH12.08NOCO_PT1GEPR

⁶ County of Los Angeles Municipal Code, Chapter 12.08 Noise Control.
https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT12ENPR_CH12.08NOCO_PT1GEPR

**TABLE 2.13-4
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES CONSTRUCTION NOISE RESTRICTIONS**

Time Frame	Single-Family Residential	Multifamily Residential	Semiresidential/ Commercial
Mobile equipment*			
Daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. (daytime)	75 dBA	80 dBA	85 dBA
Daily, 8:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (nighttime) and all-day Sunday and legal holidays	60 dBA	64 dBA	70 dBA
Stationary equipment**			
Daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. (daytime)	60 dBA	65 dBA	70 dBA
Daily, 8:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (nighttime) and all-day Sunday and legal holidays	50 dBA	55 dBA	60 dBA

SOURCE: County of Los Angeles Municipal Code, Title 12, Chapter 8, Noise Control.

* Maximum noise levels for nonscheduled, intermittent, short-term operation (less than 10 days) of mobile equipment.

** Maximum noise levels for repetitively scheduled and relatively long-term operation (periods of 10 days or more) of stationary equipment.

Based on the findings of the EPA, and assuming a worst-case scenario for rural or non-urban areas, it is anticipated that noise sensitive uses within the parcels that are zoned for single-family residential development would experience Ldn noise levels of 35–50 dB. Furthermore, the EPA estimates that quiet suburban residential areas typically experience Ldn noise levels of 48–52 dBA, which is within the range of the County’s community noise criteria (see Table 2.13-4).

Furthermore, parcels zoned for sensitive uses within the Green Zones Program are located within and in the vicinity of developed and undeveloped agriculture zones; rural, urban, and mixed-use residential zones; and commercial, manufacturing, and industrial zones. Based on the community noise criteria, the Los Angeles County Municipal Codes established noise standards for noise levels ranging from 45–60 dBA for noise sensitive uses at any given time. Based on a review of the geospatial data prepared for the proposed program, it is found that the areas subject to the proposed Green Zones Program would experience ambient Ldn noise levels consistent with the community noise criterion.

There are over 16,000 parcels in the unincorporated areas of the County, or lands immediately adjacent to the unincorporated areas, where there are includes sensitive uses within 500 feet of areas under consideration as the subject of the Green Zones Program (Table 2.13-5, *Parcels Including Sensitive Uses within 500 feet of Areas Subject to Green Zones Program*).

**TABLE 2.13-5
PARCELS INCLUDING SENSITIVE USES WITHIN 500 FEET OF AREAS SUBJECT TO GREEN ZONES PROGRAM**

Facility	Number of Parcels within 500 Feet of Project Footprint	Number of Parcels within 500 Feet of Green Zone Districts
Residential Parcels	206,208	9,910
Parks	420	14
Libraries	28	0
Senior Living Homes	2	0
Hospitals	11	1
Public Elementary School	87	6
Public Middle School	25	1
Public High School	44	5
Early Childhood Centers	68	8
Private and Charter Schools	113	7
Colleges and Universities	14	0

Sensitive Receptors

Residential Parcels

The areas that would be subject to the proposed program consists of 3,714 residential parcels in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County and 12,758 residential parcels located within incorporated areas (Table 2.13-5). The County's Green Zones Ordinance specifies that if an area under the jurisdiction of the County is subject to the revisions and is within 500 feet of a sensitive receptor that is under the jurisdiction of an incorporated city, the program revisions would apply. Thus, the sensitive receptor calculations include areas from both the unincorporated and the incorporated areas included in the project area as subject to the County's noise standards. In addition, the proposed Green Zones Program would apply to all current and future development on those parcels included as either developed or zoned for development of sensitive uses and are included in the 16,472 parcels considered as sensitive receptors.

Early Childhood Centers and Schools

In addition to residential parcels, schools, and hospitals, parks are often considered sensitive receptors due to the likely presence of children. There 68 early childhood centers, 113 private charter school, 87 public elementary schools, 25 public middle schools, 44 public high schools, and 14 colleges or universities located adjoining or in the vicinity of the parcels within all the proposed program area. In addition, there are 8 early childhood centers, 8 public elementary schools, 1 public middle school, and 5 public high schools within 500 feet of the Green Zone Districts (refer to Section 3.15, *Public Services* for further discussion on schools).

Hospitals and Senior Housing

There are 11 hospitals and two senior living homes located adjoining or in the vicinity of the parcels within all the proposed program areas and one hospital located within 500 feet of the Green Zone Districts (Table 2.13-5) (refer to Section 3.15, *Public Services* for further discussion on hospitals and senior housing services).

Parks

There are 420 parks located within a 500-foot radius of the proposed program consisting of totaling 805,218 acres, including the Angeles National Forest, located within the proposed program area. Of that, 14 are within 500 feet of the Green Zone Districts, totaling 202 acres (refer to Section 3.15, *Recreation*, for further discussion on parks and recreation).

When evaluating changes in 24-hour community noise levels, a difference of 3 dB is a barely perceptible increase to most people. A 5 dB increase is readily noticeable, while a difference of 10 dBA is generally perceived as a doubling of loudness. An increase in ambient noise levels between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. of 5 dB, of between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. of 10 dB would be considered to be a significant impact.

Impact Analysis

Construction Noise

The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. The Green Zones Program, and the areas within the unincorporated areas of the County that are subject to revisions in development standards resulting from the proposed program are defined in the project description (see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2).

A basis for a reasonable worst-case impact analysis was prepared by using the most intense construction noise associated with construction, operation, or maintenance of improvements required pursuant to the project, including the construction of small structures such as landscape barriers, fencing, solid wall screenings, enclosures, and air filtration systems. Noise impacts from construction of the proposed program occurring within the proposed program area would be a function of the noise generated by construction equipment, the location of the equipment, the timing and duration of the noise-generating construction activities, and the relative distance to noise sensitive receptors. Construction activities would generally include ground clearing, site grading for landscaping and building construction of small

structures such as walls and enclosures. Each phase of construction would involve the use of various types of construction equipment and would, therefore, have its own distinct noise characteristics. To accurately characterize construction-phase noise levels, the average noise level associated with various phases of construction is calculated based on the quantity, type, and usage factors for each type of equipment that would be used during each construction phase. These noise levels are typically associated with multiple pieces of equipment operating simultaneously.

During each phase of construction, there would be a different mix of equipment operating, and noise levels would vary based on the amount of equipment in operation and the location of the activity. The EPA has compiled data regarding the noise generating characteristics of specific types of construction equipment during typical construction phases. This analysis was based on a reference distance of 50 feet and the EPA rating for each piece of equipment (Table 2.12.3-6, *Typical Outdoor Construction Noise Levels*). These noise levels would attenuate with distance from the construction site at a rate of approximately 6.0 dB per doubling of distance.

**TABLE 2.13-6
TYPICAL OUTDOOR CONSTRUCTION NOISE LEVELS**

Construction Phase	Noise Level (dBA Leq)	
	50 Feet	50 Feet with Mufflers
Ground clearing	84	82
Excavation, grading	89	86
Foundations	78	77
Structural, paving	85	83
Finishing	89	86

SOURCE: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1971. *Noise from Construction Equipment and Operation, Building Equipment and Home Appliances*. PB 206717. Washington, DC.

The excavation/grading phase and finishing phase of construction would generate the highest levels of noise (Table 2.13-6). This is due in large part to the operation of heavy equipment, though it should be noted that only a limited amount of equipment would be operating near a given location at a particular time. Base on a worst-case scenario, construction noise levels could periodically reach 77 to 89 dBA at a distance of 50 feet from the construction site (Table 2.13-6). According to the Los Angeles County Noise Ordinance, daily construction noise is limited to 75 dBA at single-family residences, 80 dBA at Multifamily Residential, and 85 dBA at Semiresidential/Commercial (see Table 2.13-4); and therefore, construction of residential properties has the potential to exceed the County noise restrictions by approximately 14 dBA during the loudest phases of construction when measured at a distance of 50 feet.

Based on these noise levels, and the fact that noise attenuates from a point source at a rate of approximately 6.0 dBA per doubling of distance, the noise impacts on sensitive receptors can be determined by Equation 1 for noise attenuation over distance:

$$(1) \quad L_2 = L_1 - 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{d_1}{d_2} \right)$$

Where

L_1 = known sound level at d_1

L_2 = desired sound level at d_2

d_1 = distance of known sound level from the noise source

d_2 = distance of the sensitive receptor from the noise source

Noise levels from a particular source decline as distance to the receptor increases. Other factors, such as the weather and reflecting or shielding, also help intensify or reduce the noise level at any given location. A commonly used rule of thumb for roadway noise is that for every doubling of distance from the source, the noise level drops off by about 3 dB at acoustically “hard” locations (i.e., the area between the noise source and the receptor is nearly complete asphalt, concrete, hard-packed soil, or other solid materials) and 4.5 dB at acoustically “soft” locations (i.e., the area between the source and receptor is earth or has vegetation, including grass). Noise from stationary or point sources drops off by

about 6 dB for every doubling of distance at acoustically hard locations and 7.5 dB at acoustically soft locations. Noise levels may also be reduced by intervening structures. Generally, a single row of buildings between the receptor and the noise source reduces the noise level by about 5 dBA, while a solid wall or berm reduces noise levels by 5 to 10 dBA. The normal noise attenuation within residential structures with open windows is about 17 dB, while the noise attenuation with closed windows is about 25 dB.⁷

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element of the proposed program would result in potentially significant impacts to noise in relation to the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties and would result in potentially significant impacts would result in potentially significant impacts to noise in relation to the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

By assigning the highest potential noise level during construction at 89 dBA (L_1) at a distance of 50 feet (d_1), the distance at which construction activities would reach a maximum of 75 dBA (L_2) and be below the County's noise restrictions for sensitive uses and parcels zoned for single-family residences is approximately 250 feet (d_2). The anticipated duration and range of construction phasing for the proposed improvements within in each location would vary based on level of construction activities. However, all activities would be required to be limited to and adhere to hours allowable by the most restrictive noise Ordinance, either the County Ordinance or the Ordinance of the adjacent City in which the sensitive receptor is located. Further, construction activities would be excluded during weekends and holidays and would be performed outside of when schools are in session and during nonschool hours on weekdays.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties have the potential to result in significant impacts to noise in relation to the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance, requiring further analysis.

⁷ Transportation Research Board. 1976. National Cooperative Highway Research Report 174m Highway Noise: A Design Guide for Prediction and Control. Available at: http://onlinepubs.trb.org/Onlinepubs/nchrp/nchrp_rpt_174.pdf

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in potentially significant impacts to noise in relation to the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

By assigning the highest potential noise level during construction at 89 dBA (L1) at a distance of 50 feet (d1), the distance at which construction activities would reach a maximum of 75 dBA (L2) and be below the County's noise restrictions for sensitive uses and parcels zoned for single-family residences is approximately 250 feet (d2). The anticipated duration and range of construction phasing for the proposed improvements within in each location would vary based on level of construction activities. However, all activities would be required to be limited to and adhere to hours allowable by the most restrictive noise Ordinance, either the County Ordinance or the Ordinance of the adjacent City in which the sensitive receptor is located. Further, construction activities would be excluded during weekends and holidays and would be performed outside of when schools are in session and during non-school hours on weekdays.

Thus, while temporary in nature, implementation of the New Sensitive Uses element of the proposed program has the potential to exceed standards established in the County's Noise Ordinance, and therefore, have a significant impact on noise if constructed within 250 feet of a single-family residence or other noise sensitive land use. Therefore, this issue warrants further analysis.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in potentially significant impacts to noise in relation to the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

By assigning the highest potential noise level during construction at 89 dBA (L1) at a distance of 50 feet (d1), the distance at which construction activities would reach a maximum of 75 dBA (L2) and be below the County's noise restrictions for sensitive uses and parcels zoned for single-family residences is approximately 250 feet (d2). The anticipated duration and range of construction phasing for the proposed improvements within in each location would vary based on level of construction activities. However, all activities would be required to be limited to and adhere to hours allowable by the most restrictive noise Ordinance, either the County Ordinance or the Ordinance of the adjacent City in which the sensitive receptor is located. Further, construction activities would be excluded during weekends and holidays and would be performed outside of when schools are in session and during non-school hours on weekdays.

Thus, while temporary in nature, implementation of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the proposed program has the potential to exceed standards established in the County's Noise Ordinance, and therefore, have a significant impact on noise if constructed within 250 feet of a single-family residence or other noise sensitive land use. Therefore, this issue warrants further analysis.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in potentially significant impacts to noise in relation to the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that "contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code" (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones, would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

By assigning the highest potential noise level during construction at 89 dBA (L1) at a distance of 50 feet (d1), the distance at which construction activities would reach a maximum of 75 dBA (L2) and be below the County's noise restrictions for sensitive uses and parcels zoned for single-family residences is approximately 250 feet (d2). The anticipated duration and range of construction phasing for the proposed improvements within in each location would vary based on level of construction activities. However, all activities would be required to be limited to and adhere to hours allowable by the most restrictive noise Ordinance, either the County Ordinance or the Ordinance of the adjacent City in which the sensitive receptor is located. Further, construction activities would be excluded during weekends and holidays and would be performed outside of when schools are in session and during non-school hours on weekdays.

Thus, while temporary in nature, implementation of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the proposed program has the potential to exceed standards established in the County's Noise Ordinance, and therefore, have a significant impact on noise if constructed within 250 feet of a single-family residence or other noise sensitive land use. Therefore, this issue warrants further analysis.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in potentially significant impacts to noise in relation to the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

By assigning the highest potential noise level during construction at 89 dBA (L1) at a distance of 50 feet (d1), the distance at which construction activities would reach a maximum of 75 dBA (L2) and be below the County's noise restrictions for sensitive uses and parcels zoned for single-family residences is approximately 250 feet (d2). The anticipated duration and range of construction phasing for the proposed improvements within in each location would vary based on level of construction activities. However, all activities would be required to be limited to and adhere to hours allowable by the most restrictive noise Ordinance, either the County Ordinance or the Ordinance of the adjacent City in which the sensitive receptor is located. Further, construction activities would be excluded during weekends and holidays and would be performed outside of when schools are in session and during non-school hours on weekdays.

Thus, while temporary in nature, implementation of the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element of the proposed program has the potential to exceed standards established in the County's Noise Ordinance, and, therefore, have a significant impact on noise if constructed within 250 feet of a single-family residence or other noise sensitive land use. Therefore, this issue warrants further analysis.

Operations

Parcels zoned for sensitive uses within the Green Zones Program are located within and in the vicinity of developed and undeveloped agriculture zones; rural, urban, and mixed-use residential zones; and commercial, manufacturing, and industrial zones. Based on the community noise criteria, the Los Angeles County Municipal Codes established noise standards for residential dwellings noise levels ranging from 45–60 dBA for noise sensitive uses at any given time. (see Table 2.13-3). Under the Green Zones Ordinance revisions to Title 22, *Green Zone Districts* (Chapter 22.84), new development standards and/or new entitlement processes (i.e., requiring a CUP for certain uses that previously were allowed with a Ministerial Site Plan Review) would be required for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. However, implementation of the new development standards and/or new entitlement processes under the Green Zones Program would not introduce the construction, development, or maintenance of incompatible uses in relation to existing and future residential and sensitive uses within the project area.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in potentially significant impacts to noise potentially significant impacts to noise in relation to the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement

process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

Once development of the landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting, are installed, there would be no permanent change in ambient noise levels in relation to an increase in noise levels within the project area. In addition, the development of barriers such as landscaping, enclosures, and walls are anticipated to screen sensitive uses from the noise created during operations of the facilities. These barriers are expected to reduce noise at a reduction of 3dbA audible change in noise and an approximate 3 dBA reduction in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of sensitive receptors. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in (no, less than significant, potentially significant) impacts. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to ambient noise levels.

The Green Zone Districts element of the proposed program proposes the construction of small structures, including landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting, as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. However, implementation of the proposed program would only require minor routine maintenance and would not involve excessive noise activities. Further, the proposed program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards than those currently existing for proposed facilities and require conditions of approval as an additional permitting requirement. However, while the proposed element includes the construction of barriers, enclosures, walls and other screening methods for the purpose of reducing any audible change in noise at sensitive uses and reduction in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of sensitive receptors, this issue warrants further analysis.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in potentially significant impacts to noise in relation to the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

As discussed, the New Sensitive Uses element of the proposed program proposes the construction of small structures, includes landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses, and propose new Special Uses under Standards for Specific Uses (Chapter 22.140). However, implementation of the proposed program would only require minor routine maintenance and would not involve excessive noise activities. Further, the proposed program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards than those currently existing for proposed facilities and require conditions of approval as an additional permitting requirement. Based on the proposed Standards for Specific Uses (Chapter 22.140), recycling processing and organic waste facilities would be processed on a project by project basis and subject to environmental review under CEQA in relation to noise. Thus, it is anticipated that there would be no substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels. However, while the proposed element includes the construction of barriers, enclosures, walls and other screening methods for the purpose of reducing any audible change in noise at sensitive uses and reduction in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of sensitive receptors, this issue warrants further analysis.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in potentially significant impacts to noise in relation to the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

As discussed, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the proposed program proposes the construction of small structures, include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. , and propose new Special Uses under Standards for Specific Uses (Chapter 22.140). However, implementation of the proposed program would only require minor routine maintenance and would not involve excessive noise activities. Further, the proposed program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards than those currently existing for proposed facilities and require conditions of approval as an additional permitting requirement. Thus, it is anticipated that there would be no substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels. However, while the proposed element includes the construction of barriers, enclosures, walls and other screening methods for the purpose of reducing any audible change in noise at sensitive uses and reduction in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of sensitive receptors, this issue warrants further analysis.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in potentially significant impacts to noise in relation to the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones, would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces,

driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

Implementation of the proposed program would only require minor routine maintenance and would not involve excessive noise activities. Further, the proposed program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards than those currently existing for proposed facilities and require conditions of approval as an additional permitting requirement. Thus, it is anticipated that there would be no substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels. However, while the proposed element includes the construction of barriers, enclosures, walls and other screening methods for the purpose of reducing any audible change in noise at sensitive uses and reduction in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of sensitive receptors, this issue warrants further analysis.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions could result in potentially significant impacts to noise in relation to the generation of a permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

Implementation of the proposed program would only require minor routine maintenance and would not involve excessive noise activities. Further, the proposed program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards than those currently existing for proposed facilities and require conditions of approval as an additional permitting requirement. Thus, it is anticipated that there would be no substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels. However, while the proposed element includes the construction of barriers, enclosures, walls and other screening methods for the purpose of reducing any audible change in noise at sensitive uses and reduction in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of sensitive receptors, this issue warrants further analysis.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels as a result of construction or operational activities associated with the Green Zones Program.

Existing Conditions

Vibration is sound radiated through the ground. The rumbling sound caused by the vibration of room surfaces is called groundborne noise. The ground motion caused by vibration is measured as particle velocity in inches per second and, in the U.S., is referenced as vibration decibels (VdB). The background vibration velocity level in residential and educational areas is usually around 50 VdB. The vibration velocity level threshold of perception for humans is approximately 65 VdB. A vibration velocity level of 75 VdB is the approximate dividing line between barely perceptible and distinctly perceptible levels for many people. Most perceptible indoor vibration is caused by sources within buildings, such as operation of mechanical equipment, movement of people, or the slamming of doors. Typical outdoor sources of perceptible groundborne unincorporated areas of the County includes highway traffic, construction equipment, piling, and steel-wheeled trains. Solid waste and recycling facilities have been documented to cause occasional groundborne vibration as a result of piling and operation of heavy equipment.⁸⁸ If a roadway is smooth, the

⁸⁸ Robert Sarsby. 2000. Environmental Geotechnics. "Table 2-4, Impacts of Waste Disposal." London: Thomas Telford Publishing.

groundborne vibration from traffic is rarely perceptible. The range of interest is from approximately 50 VdB, which is the typical background vibration velocity level, to 100 VdB, which is the general threshold where minor damage can occur in fragile buildings.

The County has received complaints from residents adjacent to landfill and recycling facilities regarding perceivable groundborne vibration, particularly in relation to truck traffic and operation of heavy equipment.

Threshold of Significance

The Federal Railway Administration has developed vibration impact thresholds for noise-sensitive buildings, residences, and institutional land uses. These thresholds are 80 VdB at residences and buildings where people normally sleep (e.g., nearby residences and daycare facility) and 83 VdB at institutional buildings (e.g., schools and churches). These thresholds apply to conditions where there are an infrequent number, less than 70 events per day.

Impact Analysis

Construction

Construction activities can generate varying degrees of ground-borne vibration, depending on the construction procedures and the type of construction equipment used. Construction equipment generates vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in amplitude with distance from the source. The effect on buildings located in the vicinity of the construction site often varies depending on soil type, ground strata, and construction characteristics of the receptor buildings. The results from vibration can range from no perceptible effects at the lowest vibration levels, to low rumbling sounds and perceptible vibration at moderate levels, to slight damage at the highest levels.

Los Angeles County currently does not have significance thresholds to assess vibration impacts during construction. Therefore, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) guidelines set forth in its technical manual, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impacts*, are utilized in determining the vibration impacts associated with the proposed program.⁹ The FTA measures building vibration damage in peak particle velocity (PPV) described in inches per second. The FTA establishes vibration criteria applicable to construction activities (Table 2.13-7, *FTA Construction Vibration Impact Criteria for Building Damage*). According to the FTA guidelines, a vibration criterion of 0.2 inch per second should be considered as the significant impact level for non-engineered timber and masonry buildings. Furthermore, structures or buildings constructed of reinforced-concrete, steel, or timber have vibration damage criteria of 0.50 inch per second pursuant to the FTA guidelines.

TABLE 2.13-7
FTA CONSTRUCTION VIBRATION IMPACT CRITERIA FOR BUILDING DAMAGE

Building Category	PPV (inches per second)
I. Reinforced-concrete, steel or timber (no plaster)	0.5
II. Engineered concrete and masonry (no plaster)	0.3
III. Non-engineered timber and masonry buildings	0.2
IV. Buildings extremely susceptible to vibration damage	0.12

NOTE: PPV = peak particle velocity.

SOURCE: Federal Transit Administration. May 2006. *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*. Washington, DC.

The proposed program would generate ground-borne construction vibration during construction activities, where heavy construction equipment, such as haul trucks, would be used. The FTA has published standard vibration velocities for various construction equipment operations. The FTA has established typical vibration levels (in terms of inches per second PPV) at a reference distance of 25 feet, 50 feet, and 100 feet for construction equipment used during construction activities (Table 2.13-8, *Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment*).

⁹ Federal Transit Administration. May 2006. *Transit Noise and Vibration Assessment*. Washington, DC.

TABLE 2.13-8
VIBRATION SOURCE LEVELS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Equipment	PPV at 25 feet (inches per second)	PPV at 50 feet (inches per second)	PPV at 100 feet (inches per second)
Vibratory roller	0.210	0.074	0.026
Hoe ram	0.089	0.031	0.011
Large bulldozer	0.089	0.031	0.011
Caisson drilling	0.089	0.031	0.011
Loaded trucks (haul truck)	0.076	0.027	0.010
Jackhammer	0.035	0.012	0.004
Small bulldozer	0.003	0.001	0.000

NOTE: PPV = peak particle velocity.

SOURCE: Federal Transit Administration. May 2006. *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*. Washington, DC.

As discussed under Threshold 3.13 (a), the purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. The most intense construction activities associated with the proposed program would include construction of small structures such as landscape barriers, enclosures, walls and screenings, and air filtration systems and was used as the basis for a reasonable worst-case impact analysis.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zone Districts would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in less than significant impacts to noise impacts in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels.

Vibration velocities from most heavy construction operations that would be used during construction of the proposed program would range from 0.001 to 0.074 inch per second PPV at a reference distance of 50 feet from the equipment (Table 2.13-8). The estimated vibration velocity levels at a distance of 100 feet would be well below the most stringent significance threshold of 0.12 inch per second PPV established by the FTA.¹⁰ Therefore, ground-borne vibration or noise impacts associated with potential building damage during construction would be less than significant, and no further analysis is warranted.

¹⁰ Federal Transit Administration. May 2006. *Transit Noise and Vibration Assessment*. Washington, DC.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

Vibration velocities from most heavy construction operations that would be used during construction of the proposed program would range from 0.001 to 0.074 inch per second PPV at a reference distance of 50 feet from the equipment (Table 2.13-8). The estimated vibration velocity levels at a distance of 100 feet would be well below the most stringent significance threshold of 0.12 inch per second PPV established by the FTA.¹¹ Thus, these measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering and screenings, and open space, would not result in noise impacts in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would

¹¹ Federal Transit Administration. May 2006. Transit Noise and Vibration Assessment. Washington, DC.

prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

Vibration velocities from most heavy construction operations that would be used during construction of the proposed program would range from 0.001 to 0.074 inch per second PPV at a reference distance of 50 feet from the equipment (Table 2.13-8). The estimated vibration velocity levels at a distance of 100 feet would be well below the most stringent significance threshold of 0.12 inch per second PPV established by the FTA.¹² Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones, would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. Vibration velocities from most heavy construction operations that would be used during construction of the proposed program would range from 0.001 to 0.074 inch per second PPV at a reference distance of 50 feet from the equipment (Table 2.13-8). The estimated vibration velocity levels at a distance of 100 feet would be well below the most stringent significance threshold of 0.12 inch per second PPV established by the FTA.¹³ Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Vibration velocities from most heavy construction operations that would be used during construction of the proposed program would range from 0.001 to 0.074 inch per second PPV at a reference distance of 50 feet from the equipment (Table 2.13-8). The estimated vibration velocity levels at a distance of 100 feet would be well below the most stringent significance threshold of 0.12 inch per second PPV established by the FTA.¹⁴ Therefore, the Storage

¹² Federal Transit Administration. May 2006. Transit Noise and Vibration Assessment. Washington, DC.

¹³ Federal Transit Administration. May 2006. Transit Noise and Vibration Assessment. Washington, DC.

¹⁴ Federal Transit Administration. May 2006. Transit Noise and Vibration Assessment. Washington, DC.

Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

Operations

Ground-borne vibration or noise associated with operation of the proposed program would include vehicular traffic from routine maintenance and operational activities within the proposed program subareas.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in noise impacts in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels.

Implementation of the proposed program would require minor routine operation activities and maintenance. Based on an anticipated worst-case scenario related to operation and maintenance, a haul truck traveling on a rough road surface would generate a ground-borne vibration level of 0.076 inch per second PPV at a distance of 25 feet from the haul truck (Table 2.13-8). Therefore, the estimated ground-borne vibration level of 0.076 inch per second PPV due to the haul truck activities would be well below the most stringent significance threshold of 0.12 inch per second PPV established by the FTA. Thus, operation and maintenance activities associate with the implementation of these measures would not result in noise impacts in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive

ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. Construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

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Implementation of the proposed program would require minor routine operation activities and maintenance. Based on an anticipated worst-case scenario related to operation and maintenance activities, a haul truck traveling on a rough road surface would generate a ground-borne vibration level of 0.076 inch per second PPV at a distance of 25 feet from the haul truck (Table 2.13-8). Therefore, the estimated ground-borne vibration level of 0.076 inch per second PPV due to the haul truck activities would be well below the most stringent significance threshold of 0.12 inch per second PPV established by the FTA. Thus, operation and maintenance activities associate with the implementation of these measures would not result in noise impacts in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones, would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

Implementation of the proposed program would require minor routine operation activities and maintenance. Based on an anticipated worst-case scenario related to operation and maintenance activities, a haul truck traveling on a rough road surface would generate a ground-borne vibration level of 0.076 inch per second PPV at a distance of 25 feet from the haul truck (Table 2.13-8). Therefore, the estimated ground-borne vibration level of 0.076 inch per second PPV due to the haul truck activities would be well below the most stringent significance threshold of 0.12 inch per second PPV at a distance of 25 feet or more as established by the FTA. No vibration impacts would occur, as a result of truck hauling, loading, and access, near sensitive receptors located 25 feet or farther from vibratory inducing uses such as waste management facilities. In addition, the use of concrete masonry walls would further reduce potential impacts related to vibration. Equipment related to the construction of walls, landscaping, and enclosures would be minimal in relation to vibratory effects in proximity to sensitive receptors. Construction of barriers and enclosures would further avoid potential impacts related to vibration near sensitive receptors adjacent to roadways and would be further reduced by greater stringency in allowable truck hauling and operational hours. However, truck trips, loading, and access routes located within 25 feet of existing sensitive uses may result in potentially significant impact requiring the evaluation of mitigation measures and/or project design features to reduce impacts. Thus, the analysis of vibration as a result of operation of the proposed program will be carried forward for further analysis.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Vibration velocities from most heavy construction operations that would be used during construction of the proposed program would range from 0.001 to 0.074 inch per second PPV at a reference distance of 50 feet from the equipment (Table 2.13-8). The estimated vibration velocity levels at a distance of 100 feet would be well below the most stringent significance threshold of 0.12 inch per second PPV established by the FTA.¹⁵ Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels.

¹⁵ Federal Transit Administration. May 2006. Transit Noise and Vibration Assessment. Washington, DC.

Implementation of the proposed program would require minor routine operation activities and maintenance. Based on an anticipated worst-case scenario related to operation and maintenance, a haul truck traveling on a rough road surface would generate a ground-borne vibration level of 0.076 inch per second PPV at a distance of 25 feet from the haul truck (Table 2.13-8). Therefore, the estimated ground-borne vibration level of 0.076 inch per second PPV due to the haul truck activities would be well below the most stringent significance threshold of 0.12 inch per second PPV established by the FTA. Thus, operation and maintenance activities associate with the implementation of these measures would not result in noise impacts in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

No vibration impacts would occur, as a result of truck hauling, loading, and access, near sensitive receptors located 25 feet or farther from vibratory inducing uses such as waste management facilities. In addition, the use of concrete masonry walls would further reduce potential impacts related to vibration for landscaping. Equipment related to the construction of walls, landscaping, and enclosures would be minimal in relation to vibratory effects in proximity to sensitive receptors. Construction of barriers and enclosures would further avoid potential impacts related to vibration near sensitive receptors adjacent roadways and would be further reduced by greater stringency in allowable truck hauling and operational hours. However, truck trips, loading, and access routes located within 25 feet of existing sensitive uses may result in potentially significant impact requiring the evaluation of mitigation measures and/or project design features to reduce impacts. Thus, the analysis of vibration as a result of operation of the proposed program will be carried forward for further analysis.

- c) **For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?**

Existing Conditions

There are nine public use and private use airports located within 2 miles of the proposed Green Zones Program area (Table 2.13-9, *Public/Private Airports within 2 Miles of Proposed Green Zones Program*; Figure 2.9-3, *Airports within 2 Miles of Project Location*). However, the proposed program would involve construction landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. The program would not involve inducing development or employment of housing in areas within the program area but rather involve greater stringency in development standards and requirements for proposed development and new sensitive uses, in addition to reducing placement of incompatible uses in areas to avoid impacts on sensitive uses.

Threshold of Significance

The project would result in significant impacts if it would expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels, if located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport.

Impact Analysis

Implementation of the proposed program would result in less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element would result in less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling,

or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The Green Zones District element does not include the development of housing. Nor would it require an increase in the number of people working at locations within 2 miles of an airport, as there is no change in the underlying land use. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. These industrial uses currently exist within the proposed area, and therefore, the proposed program would not introduce or propose new development of excessive noise uses. Further, the proposed program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards than those currently existing for proposed facilities and require conditions of approval as an additional permitting requirement. The proposed program would not directly or indirectly induce development or placement of sensitive uses within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the proposed program area to excessive noise levels.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to,

or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions.

The New Sensitive Uses element does not include the development of housing. Nor would it require an increase in the number of people working at locations within 2 miles of an airport, as there is no change in the underlying land use. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. These industrial uses currently exist within the proposed area, and therefore, the proposed program would not introduce or propose new development of excessive noise uses. Further, the proposed program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards than those currently existing for proposed facilities and require conditions of approval as an additional permitting requirement. The proposed program would not directly or indirectly induce development or placement of sensitive uses within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the proposed program area to excessive noise levels.

These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element does not include the development of housing. Nor would it require an increase in the number of people working at locations within 2 miles of an airport, as there is no change in

the underlying land use. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. These industrial uses currently exist within the proposed area, and therefore, the proposed program would not introduce or propose new development of excessive noise uses. Further, the proposed program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards than those currently existing for proposed facilities and require conditions of approval as an additional permitting requirement. The proposed program would not directly or indirectly induce development or placement of sensitive uses within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the proposed program area to excessive noise levels.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones, would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers element does not include the development of housing. Nor would it require an increase in the number of people working at locations within 2 miles of an airport, as there is no change in the underlying land use. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. These industrial uses currently exist within the proposed area, and therefore, the proposed program would not introduce or propose new development of excessive noise uses. Further, the proposed program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards than those currently existing for proposed facilities and require conditions of approval as an additional permitting requirement. The proposed program would not directly or indirectly induce development or placement of sensitive uses within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the proposed program area to excessive noise levels. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste would result in less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance,

requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions element does not include the development of housing. Nor would it require an increase in the number of people working at locations within 2 miles of an airport, as there is no change in the underlying land use. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. These industrial uses currently exist within the proposed area, and therefore, the proposed program would not introduce or propose new development of excessive noise uses. Further, the proposed program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards than those currently existing for proposed facilities and require conditions of approval as an additional permitting requirement. The proposed program would not directly or indirectly induce development or placement of sensitive uses within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the proposed program area to excessive noise levels. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, exposing people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. No further analysis is warranted.

2.14. POPULATION AND HOUSING

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to population and housing, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to state, regional, and local data and forecasts for population and housing in accordance with the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035,¹ U.S. Census Bureau and Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) data,^{2,3} and the State of California Economic Development Department data.⁴

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, especially affordable housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				

Existing Conditions

According to SCAG's 2019 Profile of Unincorporated Los Angeles County,⁵ the unincorporated territory of Los Angeles County has an estimated population of 1,057,162 persons. Between 2000 and 2018, the unincorporated regions of Los Angeles County have shown a growth rate of 7.2 percent and has accounted for 10.3 percent of the total population of Los Angeles County.

The Housing Element of the County General Plan 2035 analyzes existing housing and plans for the future needs of the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, including new housing and jobs in anticipation of population growth in the unincorporated areas and regions of the County.⁶ As of 2018, the total number of residential homes in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County was 293,730. Between 2000 and 2018, the total number of households in

¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

² U.S. Census Bureau. July 2018. Los Angeles City and Los Angeles County, California Population Estimates. QuickFacts. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/losangelescitycalifornia,losangelescountycalifornia,CA/PST045218>

³ Southern California Association of Governments. May 2019. Profile of the City of Los Angeles. <https://www.scag.ca.gov/Documents/LosAngeles.pdf>

⁴ State of California, Employment Development Department. 2019. Labor Market Information for Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale Metropolitan District. <https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/geography/md/los-angeles-long-beach-glendale.html>

⁵ Southern California Association of Governments. 2019. Profile of Unincorporated Los Angeles County. Retrieved from: <https://www.scag.ca.gov/Documents/UnIncAreaLosAngelesCounty.pdf>

⁶ Department of Regional Planning. County of Los Angeles General Plan 2014-2021: Housing Element. Retrieved from: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/housing_element.pdf

unincorporated Los Angeles County increased by 14,949 units, or 5.3 percent. This total accounts for 8.8 percent of Los Angeles County's total number of homes. In this 18-year period, there was a 5.3 percent household growth rate, which was lower than the County's 6.5 percent growth rate.

Thresholds of Significance

A substantial adverse effect on a population growth would normally occur as a result of new residential development or expansion of utilities into an undeveloped area that would cause unplanned population growth either directly or indirectly.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to population and housing in relation to inducing substantial direct or indirect population growth. The potential for impacts to population and housing has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment considered in regard to population and housing include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to population and housing related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth in an area. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to population and housing. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a Conditional Use Permit. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The applicable land uses zones to the Green Zones District apply to are M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (only within Green Zones Districts boundary). According to SCAG's 2019 Profile of Unincorporated Los Angeles County,⁷

⁷ Southern California Association of Governments. 2019. Profile of Unincorporated Los Angeles County. Retrieved from:

the population of the areas subject to the four elements consists primarily of employees at manufacturing facilities that account for approximately 9.2 percent of all jobs by sector, based on 2017 data. The proposed program would not require new or expanded facilities, increasing the need for employees. Additionally, the proposed program is not a residential project and does not include the development of new homes. The Green Zones Program does not include or require the extension of infrastructure into areas not currently served by roads and utilities. Construction activities for the proposed program would not require temporary housing for the manufacturing facility workers due to the urban context. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure). Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to population and housing related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to population and housing related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth in an area. The proposed new development standards for New Sensitive Uses do include the development of new homes or businesses and does not include or require the extension of infrastructure into areas not currently served by roads and utilities. Construction activities for the proposed program would not require temporary housing for the manufacturing facility workers due to the urban context. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure). Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2).

As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure). These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to population and housing related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to population and housing related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth in an area. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would apply to the following zoning designations: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU, M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, A-2, IT.

According to SCAG's 2019 Profile of Unincorporated Los Angeles County,⁸ the population of the areas subject to the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions consists primarily of employees at manufacturing facilities that account for approximately 9.2 percent of all jobs by sector, based on 2017 data. Agriculture jobs accounts for an additional 0.5 percent. There are no specific available data for Institutional land uses. These revisions would not affect population and housing given that they are not recycling or waste facilities.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (see Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The proposed Recycling and Waste Management Revisions does not include the development of new homes or generate construction activities to indirectly result in the need for unplanned housing. The development standards do not include or require the extension of infrastructure into areas not currently served by roads and utilities. Construction activities for the proposed program would not require temporary housing for the manufacturing facility workers due to the urban context. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure). Therefore, there would be no impacts from Recycling and Waste Management Revisions to population and housing related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result no impacts to population and housing related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth in an area. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall

⁸ Southern California Association of Governments. 2019. Profile of Unincorporated Los Angeles County. Retrieved from: <https://www.scag.ca.gov/Documents/UnIncAreaLosAngelesCounty.pdf>

not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers do not include or require the extension of infrastructure into areas not currently served by roads and utilities. The proposed revisions would not increase the development of new homes or businesses. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to population and housing related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to population and housing related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth in an area. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions do not include or require the extension of infrastructure into areas not currently served by roads and utilities. The proposed program would not increase the development of new homes or businesses. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to population and housing related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. No further analysis is warranted.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, especially affordable housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

The proposed program would result in no impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of substantial amounts of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Existing Conditions

The County is required to ensure the availability of residential sites at adequate densities and appropriate development standards in the unincorporated areas of the County.⁹ According to the Housing Element of County General Plan 2035, there are 76 affordable housing projects in the unincorporated areas, which provide 2,589 units for low-income households.¹⁰ There are 30,145 residential units assigned a Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) allocation for the 2014-2021 planning period. The proposed program does not involve the construction or relocation of housing.

Threshold of Significance

A substantial adverse effect on a housing unit that would normally occur as a result of a physical change in the environment that would cause displacement of existing residential buildings or people residing at a location, such as affordable housing, necessitating the development and construction of replacement housing elsewhere to meet housing needs.

Impact Analysis

The potential for impacts to population and housing has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels

⁹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. 2014-2021. Housing Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/housing_element.pdf

¹⁰ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. 2014-2021. Housing Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/housing_element.pdf

located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment to population and housing include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of existing people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to population and housing. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. Residential uses are prohibited in M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.3 land use zoning; therefore, the proposed program would not require vacating existing residences, as no people reside in the Green Zones Districts. There is no affordable housing located or planned for the parcels subject to the new development standards for Green Zones Districts, and in the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in the displacement of people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of people or housing, especially affordable housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of existing people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial,

recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause displacement of housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

The proposed program would not require vacating existing residences, as no people resides in the applicable zoning areas. Additionally, there is no affordable housing located or planned for the areas subject to New Sensitive Uses to the ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in the displacement of people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not cause displacement of people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of people or housing, especially affordable housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result no impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would apply to zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU, M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, A-2, IT. Residential uses are prohibited in M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.3 land use zoning. Likewise, residential uses are also prohibited in A-2 and IT land use zoning. Therefore, the majority of the properties do not include existing housing. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The proposed program would not require vacating existing residences, as no people resides in the applicable zoning areas. Additionally, there is no affordable housing located or planned for the areas subject to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions to the ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in the displacement of people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not cause displacement of people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be no impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing

elsewhere. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible.

The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would apply to Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in zones: C-1, C-2, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU, M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5. Residential uses are prohibited in County commercial zones (C-1, C-2, C-2, C-3, C-M CMJ, CR, CRU) and industrial zones (M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5).¹¹ These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. The proposed program would not require vacating existing residences, as no people resides in the applicable zoning areas. Additionally, the proposed program does not include the construction of new homes and there is no affordable housing located or planned for the areas subject to Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in the displacement of people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have no impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of people or housing, including affordable housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The proposed program does not include the construction of new homes and, as result, would not result in the displacement of housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The proposed program would not require vacating existing residences. Additionally, there is no affordable housing located or planned for the areas subject to Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in the displacement of people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of people or housing, including affordable housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No further analysis is warranted.

¹¹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Zoning Ordinance Summary. 2009. Retrieved from: http://planning.lacounty.gov/luz/summary/category/commercial_zones

2.15. PUBLIC SERVICES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to public services, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated based on review of the Public Services and Facilities Element,¹ the Parks and Recreation Element,² and the Safety Element of the County General Plan 2035.³

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Would the project create capacity or service level problems, or result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sheriff protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Libraries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The potential for impacts to public services has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards with the potential to result in physical changes in the environment and public services include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building

¹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan: Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch13.pdf

² Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan: Chapter 10: Parks and Recreation Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch10.pdf

³ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan: Chapter 12: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Fire protection?

Existing Conditions

The Los Angeles County Fire Department provides fire, safety, and emergency medical services to the unincorporated areas of the County. There are 413 fire stations in Los Angeles County.⁴ Within the project footprint, there are 27 County Fire Department fire stations. Additionally, there are 142 service boundaries which service the project area for fire protection.⁵ The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for organizing and directing the preparedness efforts of the Emergency Management Organization of Los Angeles County. The Safety Element of the County's General Plan works in conjunction with the Operational Area Emergency Response Plan (OAERP). The OAERP strengthens short- and long-term emergency response and recovery capability and identifies emergency procedures and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County. The Safety Element of the County General Plan 2035 incorporates the County of Los Angeles Strategic Fire Plan by reference and is amended annually, and lists the following goals and policies for fire hazards relevant to fire protection services in consideration of the proposed program:⁶

- **Goal S 3:** An effective regulatory system that prevents or minimizes personal injury, loss of life, and property damage due to fire hazards.
 - **Policy S 3.1:** Discourage development in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZs), particularly in areas with significant biological resources.
 - **Policy S 3.6:** Ensure adequate infrastructure, including ingress, egress, and peak load water supply availability for all projects located in VHFHSZs.
- **Goal S 4:** Effective County emergency response management capabilities.
 - **Policy S 4.3:** Coordinate with other County and public agencies, such as transportation agencies, and health care providers on emergency planning and response activities, and evacuation planning.

According to the Safety Element of the County General Plan 2035, Los Angeles County faces wildland fire threats due to its topography, rainfall patterns, and fire-adapted vegetation. The at-risk areas are designated as Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ). In the unincorporated areas of the County, FHSZs are classified as Very High, High, and Moderate in State Responsibility Areas and Very High in Local and Federal Responsibility Areas. The Forestry Division of the Los Angeles County Fire Department (Fire Department) is responsible for the implementation of the CAL FIRE FHSZ model designation in Los Angeles County.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program exceeded or caused service level problems with fire protection services related to maintaining acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support fire protection and emergency response services.

⁴ Los Angeles County Fire Department. Accessed June 3, 2020. Search Results > Fire Stations. Available at: <https://locator.lacounty.gov/fire/Search?cat=86&find=Fire+Stations&page=42>

⁵ Los Angeles County. Location Management System (LMS) GIS Data. 2018. <http://geohub.lacity.org/datasets/6f6c4677365b4418bd585db2ef8e201f>

⁶ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan: Chapter 12: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support fire protection and emergency response services. The proposed program is located in areas of unincorporated Los Angeles County that are zoned for manufacturing. Areas subject to Green Zone Districts include M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (County Manufacturing Zones). The combined footprint of the project comes to a total of approximately 1,429,299 acres affected by the zoning changes, of which 1,950 acres affected by the zoning changes are within the Green Zone Districts. Of the 142 service boundaries that service the project area for fire protection, 17 serve the Green Zone Districts.⁷ The subject properties are located near incorporated areas in the urbanized Los Angeles Basin with fire response services provided by multiple city fire departments.

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. As discussed in Section 2.14, *Population and Housing*, the proposed Green Zone Districts would not induce unplanned population growth. The proposed Green Zone Districts would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services. The Green Zone Districts would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. Therefore, the Green Zone Districts would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in any changes to public services as it relates to fire protection.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support fire protection and emergency response services. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support fire protection and emergency response services. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards,

⁷ Los Angeles County. Location Management System (LMS) GIS Data. 2018.
<http://geohub.lacity.org/datasets/6f6c4677365b4418bd585db2ef8e201f>

parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The proposed development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not induce unplanned population growth. The development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. The new sensitive uses include dwelling units, schools, parks, and other land uses which may increase housing or employment and increase the need for greater fire protection and emergency response services. However, the development standards would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed new sensitive uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. Thus, the development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing.

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support fire protection and emergency response services. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support fire protection and emergency response services. Areas subject to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include: M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (County Manufacturing Zones), A-2 (Heavy Agricultural Zone), and IT (Institutional Zone).

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The proposed program would not change existing fire protection and emergency response services. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed recycling and waste management revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the new

development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support fire protection and emergency response services. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support fire protection and emergency response services. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers apply to the same five manufacturing land use zoning designations as the Green Zone Districts and New Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses and nine additional land use zoning designations: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU (County Commercial and Mixed Use Zones).

The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be minimal additions to existing supermarkets, and would not cause a change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support fire protection and emergency response services. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support fire protection and emergency response services. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These revisions apply to new or expanded residential development units with four or more units, and housing can increase the need for greater fire protection and emergency response services. However, the storage enclosures themselves would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed residential uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support fire protection and emergency response services. No further analysis is warranted.

Sheriff protection?

Existing Conditions

Sheriff Protection services in unincorporated Los Angeles County are provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD). The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is the largest sheriff's department in the world, employing over 10,000 sworn deputies, and over 8,000 civilian staff. LASD provides general law enforcement services to 42 contract cities, 141 unincorporated communities, 216 facilities, hospitals, and clinics located throughout the County, 9 community colleges, the Metropolitan Transit Authority, and 37 Superior Courts across 4,084 square-miles with a county population of approximately 10 million people.⁸ There are 3 law enforcement stations within the project footprint itself. Additionally, there are 58 law enforcement stations which service the project area for law enforcement protection. Of these 58 law enforcement stations, 21 are sheriff stations.⁹ The Safety Element of the County General Plan 2035 establishes that the LASD requires a staff level of one deputy sheriff per each 1,000 population to fulfill all of its functions effectively and efficiently.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program exceeded or caused services level problems with sheriff protection services related to maintaining acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support sheriff protection.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support sheriff protection. The proposed program is located in regions of unincorporated Los Angeles County which is zoned for manufacturing. Areas subject to Green Zone Districts include: M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (County Manufacturing Zones) (see Section 1). The combined footprint of the project comes to a total of approximately 1,429,299 acres affected by the zoning changes, of which 1,950 acres affected by the zoning changes are within the Green Zone Districts. Of the 58 law enforcement stations that serve the project area, 12 serve the Green Zone Districts, of which 6 are sheriff stations.¹⁰

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening

⁸ Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. 2017. About Us. https://www.lasd.org/about_us.html

⁹ Los Angeles County. 2013. Law Enforcement Station Boundaries GIS Data. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2010/10/21/law-enforcement-station-boundaries/>

¹⁰ Los Angeles County. 2013. Law Enforcement Station Boundaries GIS Data. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2010/10/21/law-enforcement-station-boundaries/>

where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed Green Zone Districts would not induce unplanned population growth.

The proposed Green Zone Districts would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services. The Green Zone Districts would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. Therefore, the Green Zone Districts would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support sheriff protection. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support sheriff protection.

Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The proposed development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not induce unplanned population growth. The development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. The new sensitive uses include dwelling units, schools, parks, and other land uses which may increase housing or employment and increase the need for greater police protection services. However, the development standards would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed new sensitive uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. Thus, the development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the new development

standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support sheriff protection. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support sheriff protection. Areas subject to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include: M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (County Manufacturing Zones), A-2 (Heavy Agricultural Zone), and IT (Institutional Zone) (see Section 1).

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZ. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities would be prohibited in ARAs.

The proposed program would not change existing sheriff protection and emergency response services. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed recycling and waste management revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing.

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support sheriff protection. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support sheriff protection. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers apply to the same five manufacturing land use zoning designations as the Green Zone Districts and New Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses and nine additional land use zoning designations: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU (County Commercial and Mixed Use Zones). Within the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers element of the program, there are 13 fire stations.

The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling

collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be minimal additions to existing supermarkets, and would not cause a change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support sheriff protection. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support sheriff protection. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These revisions apply to new or expanded residential development units with four or more units, and housing can increase the need for greater police protection services. However, the storage enclosures themselves would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed residential uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. Thus, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support sheriff protection. No further analysis is warranted.

Schools?

Existing Conditions

According to the Public Services and Facilities Element of the County General Plan 2035,¹¹ the County's role in developing and managing educational facilities and programs is limited. However, the Los Angeles County Office of Education (COE), which is the country's largest regional education agency, serves as an intermediary between the local school districts and the California Department of Education.

The Public Services and Facilities Element of the County General Plan 2035 establishes three policies for Early Care and Education Facilities:

- **Policy PS/F 7.1:** Encourage the joint use of school sites for community activities and other appropriate uses.
- **Policy PS/F 7.2:** Proactively work with school facilities and education providers to coordinate land use and facilities planning.
- **Policy PS/F 7.3:** Encourage adequate facilities for early care and education.

The early childhood centers, public schools, private schools, and higher education facilities located within 500 feet of the project footprint are shown in Table 2.15-1, *Schools within the Areas Subject to the Ordinance*.

¹¹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan: Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch13.pdf

TABLE 2.15-1
SCHOOLS WITHIN THE AREAS SUBJECT TO THE ORDINANCE

School Facility	Total within 500 feet of Project Footprint
Public Elementary School	87
Public Middle School	25
Public High School	44
Early Childhood Centers	68
Private and Charter Schools	113
Colleges and Universities	14

SOURCE: Los Angeles County. Location Management System (LMS) GIS Data. 2018.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program exceeded or caused services level problems with schools related to maintaining acceptable service ratios, or other performance objectives such as maintaining classroom size.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need for new or expanded facilities to support public schools.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need for new or expanded facilities to support public school services. The proposed program is located in regions of unincorporated Los Angeles County which is zoned for manufacturing. Areas subject to Green Zone Districts include M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (County Manufacturing Zones) (see Section 1). The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a Conditional Use Permit. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed Green Zone Districts would not induce unplanned population growth. As the new development standards would not result in additional population or employment, there would be no associated increase in the need for school services. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in any changes to public services as it relates to schools.

The proposed Green Zone Districts would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios,

response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services. The Green Zone Districts would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. Therefore, the Green Zone Districts would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing and no need to construct new or expanded schools. Rather, there would be a benefit to schools in relation to aesthetics, air quality, and noise.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support schools. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support school services.

Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The proposed development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not induce unplanned population growth. As the new development standards would not result in additional population or employment, there would be no associated increase in the need for school services. The development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. The new sensitive uses include dwelling units, schools, parks, and other land uses which directly increase schools or indirectly increase the need for schools. However, the development standards would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed new sensitive uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. Therefore, the development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing.

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new school facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new school facilities. Areas subject to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (County Manufacturing Zones), A-2 (Heavy Agricultural Zone), and IT (Institutional Zone) (see Section 1).

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZ. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The proposed program would not change existing school facilities. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed recycling and waste management revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. As the recycling and waste management revisions would not result in additional population or employment, there would be no associated increase in the need for school services. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Rather, there would be a benefit to schools in relation to aesthetics, air quality, and noise. Additionally, should a school fall under the land uses which are subject to these revisions, the school would comply with the relevant waste management and storage regulations, and the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not result in the need for a new school. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new school facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new school facilities. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers apply to the same five manufacturing land use zoning designations as the Green Zone Districts and New Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses and nine additional land use zoning designations: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU (County Commercial and Mixed Use Zones) (see Section 1).

The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ,

CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The development of the Green Zones Program would not change public services as it relates to schools but rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses, including schools. Therefore, there would be no change in land use, employment, or housing and no need to construct new or expanded schools. Rather, there would be a benefit to schools in relation to aesthetics, air quality, and noise. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new school facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new school facilities. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These revisions apply to new or expanded residential development units with four or more units, and housing can increase the need for greater school services. However, the storage enclosures themselves would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed residential uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. As the enclosures for recycling and solid waste revisions would not result in additional population or employment, there would be no associated increase in the need for school services. Thus, the development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new school facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

Parks?

Existing Conditions

According to the Parks and Recreation Element of the County General Plan 2035,¹² the County's park system, including facilities that are owned, operated, and maintained by the County, totals approximately 70,000 acres. The County of Los Angeles is dedicated to providing two sources of parks to meet recreation and park needs which include both local and regional park systems. The County has an average of 3.3 acres of local parks and regional recreation parks per 1,000 people.¹³ As established by the Parks and Recreation Element of the County General Plan 2035, the standard for parklands is 4 acres of local parkland and 6 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 County residents in unincorporated areas.¹⁴

Based on the Parks and Recreation Element of the County General Plan 2035, in 2013, the local parkland totaled approximately 608 acres, regional parkland totaled approximately 68,986 acres, and the overall parkland totaled approximately 69,594 acres (see Section 3.16, *Recreation*, Table 2.16-1, *Existing County Parkland*, and Figure 2.16-1, *Parks within 500 Feet of Areas Subject to Ordinance*). The Parks and Recreation Element determined that the demand for local parkland (neighborhood and community parks) in unincorporated Los Angeles County exceeds the supply throughout the proposed initiative study area. Parks constitute one of the sensitive uses that the proposed Green Zones program is

¹² Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Parks and Recreation Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch10.pdf

¹³ County of Los Angeles, Department of Parks and Recreation. 9 May 2016. Los Angeles Countywide Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment. <https://lacountyparkneeds.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/FinalReport.pdf>

¹⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan: Chapter 10: Parks and Recreation Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch10.pdf

intended to protect. As of 2020, there are approximately 420 parks within 500 feet of the project area, including the Angeles National Forest.¹⁵

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program exceeded or caused services level problems with park services related to maintaining acceptable service ratios such as per capita park acreage.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to public services in relation parks.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to public services in relation to parks. The proposed program is located in regions of unincorporated Los Angeles County which is zoned for manufacturing. Areas subject to Green Zone Districts include: M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (County Manufacturing Zones) (see Section 1). There are 14 parks within 500 feet of areas affected by zoning changes in the Green Zone Districts, totaling 202 acres of park.¹⁶

The Green Zone Districts would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the parks. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed Green Zone Districts would not induce unplanned population growth.

There is no proposed increase in housing or employment that would have the potential to affect existing parks. The proposed program would not cause an increase in population which would lead to the increase of use in existing neighborhood and regional parks causing degradation. Thus, there would be no impact. The proposed program would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for parks.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to public services in relation parks. No further analysis is warranted.

¹⁵ Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. 2016. County Parks and Open Space GIS Data. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2016/10/25/departments-of-parks-and-recreation-county-parks-and-open-space/>

¹⁶ Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. 2016. County Parks and Open Space GIS Data. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2016/10/25/departments-of-parks-and-recreation-county-parks-and-open-space/>

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to parks. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The proposed development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not induce unplanned population growth. The development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. The new sensitive uses include dwelling units, schools, parks, and other land uses which directly increase parks or indirectly increase the need for parks. However, the development standards would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed new sensitive uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. Thus, the development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to parks. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to public services in relation to parks. Areas subject to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions of the program would be in the M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (County Industrial Zones), the A-2 (Heavy Agricultural Zone), and the IT (Institutional Zone). With the implementation of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, a total of 134 parks would benefit from the proposed program.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZ. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed recycling and waste management revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not change the underlying land use designation but rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. Thus, there would be no change in land use, employment, or housing and no need for construct of new or expanded parks. Rather, there would be a benefit to parks within unincorporated Los Angeles County. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to parks. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new park facilities. Areas subject to Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers and Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions, which include the C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU (County Commercial Zones and Mixed Use Zones), and the M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and M3 (County Industrial Zones; see Figure 2.16-1).

The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

These revisions would not affect parks given that they are not recycling or supermarket facilities. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), recycling reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills and incinerators, conserves natural resources, saves energy and prevents pollution by reducing the need to collect new raw materials.¹⁷ Creating development standards for recycling will provide greater protection for existing sensitive land uses and parks in particular. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers will benefit a total of 94 parks countywide. There would be no change in land use, employment, or housing and no need to construct new or expanded parks. Rather, there would be a benefit to parks related to aesthetics, air quality, and noise. Therefore, the proposed program would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered park facilities. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new school facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to parks. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance,

¹⁷ Environmental Protection Agency. 2019. Recycling Basics. <https://www.epa.gov/recycle/recycling-basics#Benefits>

requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These revisions apply to new or expanded residential development units with four or more units, and housing can increase the need for greater parks services. However, the storage enclosures themselves would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed residential uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. As the enclosures for recycling and solid waste revisions would not result in additional population or employment, there would be no associated increase in the need for park services. Thus, the development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to parks. No further analysis is warranted.

Libraries?

Existing Conditions

The Los Angeles County Public Library (County Library) provides library services to over 3.4 million residents living in unincorporated Los Angeles County and within 49 of the 88 incorporated cities of Los Angeles County within a service area of over 3,000 square miles.¹⁸ In June 2019, the County Library had 85 regional and communities libraries, one institutional library, and three bookmobiles that served 2,390,816 registered borrowers at a budgeted expenditure rate of \$45.05 per capita for fiscal year 2018/2019.¹⁹ There are 28 libraries within 500 feet of the project footprint.²⁰

The Public Services and Facilities Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 promotes the orderly and efficient planning of public facilities and infrastructure in conjunction with land use development and growth regarding the relevant topics of early care and education and libraries.²¹ The County guideline for library facility space is a minimum of 0.5 gross square feet per capita. The Public Services and Facilities Element has established the following goal and policies relevant to libraries:

- **Goal PS/F 8:** A comprehensive public library system.
 - **Policy PS/F 8.1:** Ensure a desired level of library service through coordinated land use and facilities planning.
 - **Policy PS/F 8.2:** Support library mitigation fees that adequately address the impacts of new development.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program exceeded or caused services level problems with library services related to maintaining acceptable service ratios such as requiring the construction of new libraries due to population growth caused by the project.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support libraries.

¹⁸ County of Los Angeles Public Library. 2020. County of Los Angeles Public Library: About Us. <https://lacountylibrary.org/aboutus/>

¹⁹ County of Los Angeles Public Library. 2020. County of Los Angeles Public Library: Statistics. <https://lacountylibrary.org/aboutus-info/>

²⁰ Los Angeles County. Location Management System (LMS) GIS Data. 2018. <http://geohub.lacity.org/datasets/6f6c4677365b4418bd585db2ef8e201f>

²¹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan: Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch13.pdf

Element 1 – Green Zone District

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need for new or expanded facilities to support public libraries. The proposed program is located in regions of unincorporated Los Angeles County which is zoned for manufacturing. Areas subject to Green Zone Districts include: M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (County Manufacturing Zones) (see Section 1). There are no libraries within 500 feet of the areas affected by zoning changes in the Green Zone Districts.²²

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed Green Zone Districts would not induce unplanned population growth. As the new development standards would not result in additional population or employment, there would be no associated increase in the need for library services. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in any changes to public services as it relates to libraries.

The Green Zone Districts would not change the County's existing library services. The new development standards would provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. Thus, there would be no change in land use, employment, or housing and no need to construct new or expanded libraries. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need to construct expanded or new facilities to support schools. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to libraries. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air

²² Los Angeles County. Location Management System (LMS) GIS Data. 2018.
<http://geohub.lacity.org/datasets/6f6c4677365b4418bd585db2ef8e201f>

filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The proposed development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not induce unplanned population growth. The development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. The new sensitive uses include dwelling units, schools, parks, and other land uses which can indirectly increase the need for libraries. However, the development standards would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed new sensitive uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. Therefore, the development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to libraries. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to public services in relation to libraries. Areas subject to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (County Manufacturing Zones), A-2 (Heavy Agricultural Zone), and IT (Institutional Zone) (see Section 1).

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed recycling and waste management revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not change the public services as it relates to libraries. It would provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. Thus, there would be no change in land use, employment, or housing and no need to construct new or expanded libraries. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to libraries. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to libraries. Areas subject to Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers and Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions include M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and M3 (County Manufacturing Zones), and C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU²³ (County Commercial and Mixed Use Zones) (see Section 1).

²³MXD and MXD-RU are considered to be Mixed Use Land Use Zoning (Commercial and Residential). For the purposes of this proposed

The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not change the County’s existing library services. These revisions would not affect public services given that they are not recycling or supermarket facilities. Therefore, there would be no change in land use, employment, or housing and no need to construct new or expanded libraries. Thus, the proposed Ordinance would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered library facilities. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to public services in relation to libraries. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to libraries. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These revisions apply to new or expanded residential development units with four or more units, and housing can increase the need for greater library services. However, the storage enclosures themselves would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed residential uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. As the enclosures for recycling and solid waste revisions would not result in additional population or employment, there would be no associated increase in the need for library services. Thus, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to libraries. No further analysis is warranted.

program, the Green Zones Program only focuses on commercial zones.

Other Public Facilities?

Existing Conditions

There is one hospital within 500 feet of areas affected by zoning changes in the Green Zone Districts.²⁴

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program exceeded or caused services level problems with other public services such as requiring the construction of new hospitals due to population growth caused by the project.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need for new or expanded other facilities, such as hospitals. There are 11 hospitals within 500 feet of the project footprint and 2 senior living homes.²⁵

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need for new or expanded other facilities. The proposed program is located in regions of unincorporated Los Angeles County which is zoned for manufacturing. Areas subject to Green Zone Districts and New Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses include: M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (County Manufacturing Zones) (see Section

The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed Green Zone Districts would not induce unplanned population growth.

The Green Zone Districts would not change public services as it relates to hospitals but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses, including hospitals. Therefore, there would be no change in land use, employment, or housing and no need to construct new or expanded hospitals. Rather, there would be a benefit to hospitals related to aesthetics, air quality, and noise. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone

²⁴ Los Angeles County. Location Management System (LMS) GIS Data. 2018.
<http://geohub.lacity.org/datasets/6f6c4677365b4418bd585db2ef8e201f>

²⁵ Los Angeles County. Location Management System (LMS) GIS Data. 2018.
<http://geohub.lacity.org/datasets/6f6c4677365b4418bd585db2ef8e201f>

Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need for new or expanded other facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need for new or expanded other facilities. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The proposed development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not induce unplanned population growth. The development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. The new sensitive uses include hospitals; however, the development standards would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed new sensitive uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. Thus, the development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need for new or expanded other facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need for new or expanded other facilities. Areas subject to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5 (County Manufacturing Zones), A-2 (Heavy Agricultural Zone), and IT (Institutional Zone) (see Section 1).

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The Green Zones Program would not change public services as it relates to hospitals but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses, including hospitals. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed recycling and waste management revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. As the recycling and waste management revisions would not result in additional population or employment, there would be no associated increase in the need for library services. Therefore, there would be no change in land use, employment, or housing and no need to construct new or expanded hospitals. Rather, there would be a benefit to hospitals and other public services related to aesthetics, air quality, and noise. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need for new or expanded other facilities.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to the need for new or expanded other facilities. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers and Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions apply to the same five manufacturing land use zoning designations as the Green Zone Districts and New Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses and nine additional land use zoning designations: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU (County Commercial and Mixed Use Zones) (see Section 1).

The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The development of the proposed program would not result in a change to public services as it relates to other facilities such as hospitals. These revisions would not affect public services given that they are not recycling or supermarket facilities. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not change public services as it relates to hospitals but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses, including hospitals. Thus, there would be no change in land use, employment, or housing and no need to construct new or expanded hospitals. Rather, there would be a benefit to hospitals and other public services related to aesthetics, air quality, and noise. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have no impacts to public services in relation to the need for new or expanded other facilities.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to other public facilities. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These revisions apply to new or expanded residential development units with four or more units, and housing can increase the need for a variety of

greater public services. However, the storage enclosures themselves would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed residential uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. As the enclosures for recycling and solid waste revisions would not result in additional population or employment, there would be no associated increase in the need for other public facilities. Thus, the development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to public services in relation to other public services. No further analysis is warranted.

2.16. RECREATION

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to recreation, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to the Parks and Recreation Element (Chapter 10) of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035,² County Parks and Open Space GIS Data,³ and the 2016 Los Angeles Countywide Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment.⁴

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Would the project interfere with regional trail connectivity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				

Existing Conditions

The Los Angeles County General Plan,⁵ states that the County's park system, including facilities that are owned, operated, and maintained by the County, contains approximately 70,000 acres of park space. Local parkland is classified by the County as park nodes, pocket parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks. Regional parkland classifications include community regional parks, regional parks, and special use facilities. The County also treats trails as linear parks, as they provide community access to increased health and fitness activities in urbanized regions. The County has adopted a regional park service standard of 6 acres per 1,000 County residents and a local park services standard of 4

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. County of Los Angeles General Plan 2035: Parks and Recreation Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch10.pdf

³ Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. 2016. County Parks and Open Space GIS Data. <https://cgis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2016/10/25/department-of-parks-and-recreation-county-parks-and-open-space/>

⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. May 9, 2016. Los Angeles Countywide Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment. <https://lacountyparkneeds.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/FinalReport.pdf>.

⁵ Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Parks and Recreation Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch10.pdf

acres per 1,000 County residents.⁶ According to the 2016 Los Angeles Countywide Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment, Los Angeles County has an average of 3.3 acres of local parks per 1,000 people.⁷

According to the County General Plan, total parkland in Los Angeles County in 2013 was approximately 608 acres. Regional parkland totaled approximately 68,986 acres and the overall parkland in the County totaled approximately 69,594 acres (please see Table 2.16-1, *Existing County Parkland*; Figure 2.16-1, *Parks within 500 Feet of Areas Subject to Ordinance*, for more information). The Parks and Recreation Element of the County General Plan identified goals of 4 acres of local parkland per 1,000 residents, and 6 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 residents, the Study showed that unincorporated areas face a significant deficit in local parkland by approximately 3,719 acres. Based on these projections, the County predicts that the unincorporated areas of the County of Los Angeles will have deficits of 5,987 acres in local parkland and 5,046 acres in regional parkland by the year 2035, if no new parks are created.

**TABLE 2.16-1
EXISTING COUNTY PARK LAND**

Parkland, in Acres			
Planning Area	Local	Regional	Total
Antelope Valley	50	3,870	3,920
Coastal Islands	0	41,000	41,000
East San Gabriel Valley	220	3,440	3,660
Gateway	51	816	867
Metro	111	398	509
Santa Clarita Valley	71	14,425	14,497
San Fernando Valley	1	565	566
Santa Monica Mountains	0	0	0
South Bay	26	593	618
West San Gabriel Valley	56	3,465	3,521
Westside	22	414	436
Total	608	68,986	69,594

SOURCE: Department of Regional Planning. July 2013. Los Angeles County General Plan: Parks and Recreation Element.⁸

As of 2020, there are a total of 420 parks within a 500-foot distance of the areas subject to the proposed program totaling 805,218 acres that include Park Nodes, Pocket Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, Community Regional Parks, and Regional Parks as well as most of the Angeles National Forest within the project footprint (Figure 2.16-1; Table 2.16-2, *Park Acreage 500 feet from Green Zones Program*). Within the Green Zone Districts, there are approximately 14 acres of parks within 500 feet totaling 202 acres.

⁶ Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. County of Los Angeles General Plan 2035: Parks and Recreation Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch10.pdf

⁷ County of Los Angeles, Department of Parks and Recreation. May 9, 2016. Los Angeles Countywide Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment. <https://lacountyparkneeds.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/FinalReport.pdf>.

⁸ Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. County of Los Angeles General Plan 2035: Parks and Recreation Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch10.pdf

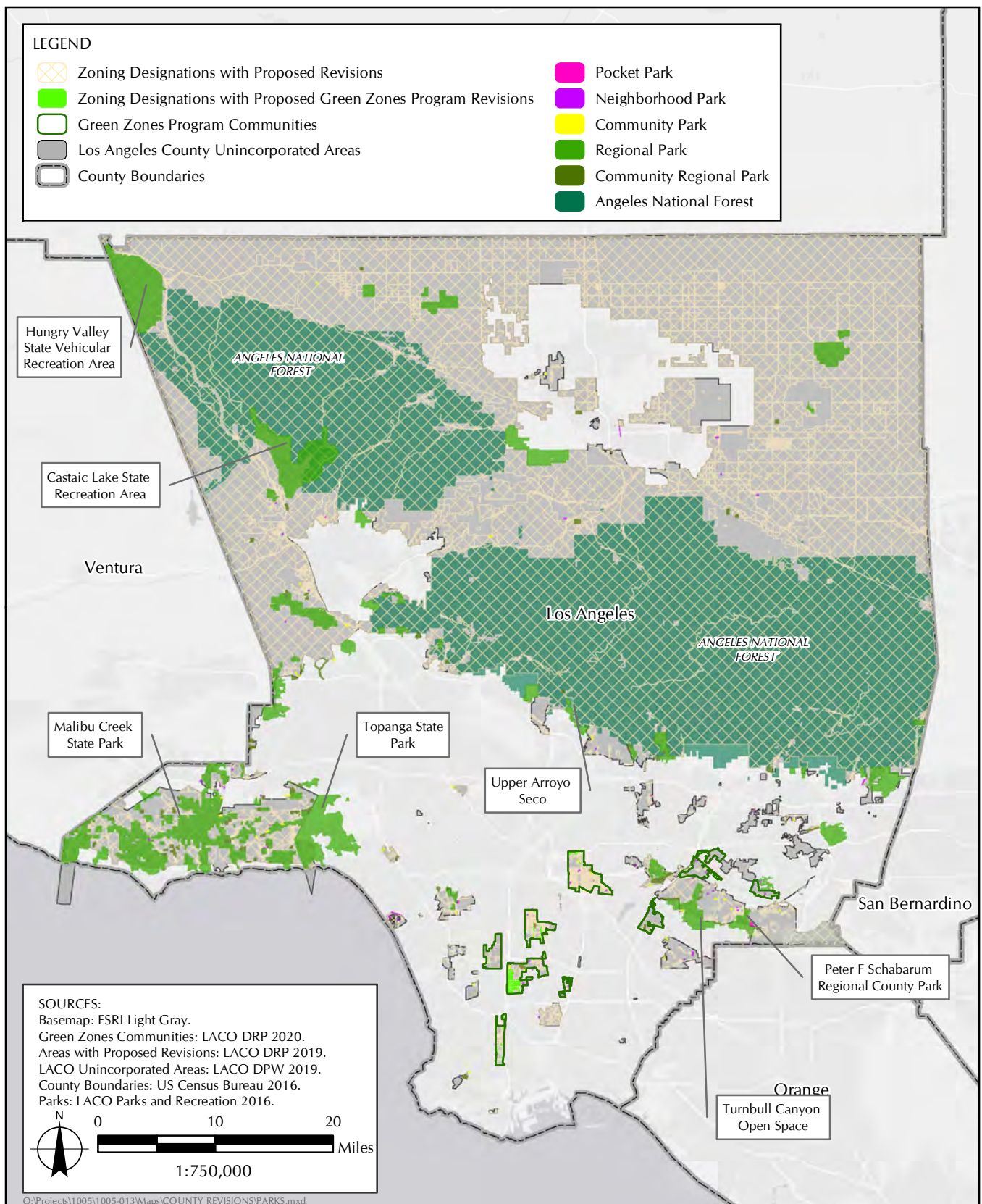


FIGURE 2.16-1
 Parks within 500 Feet of Project Location

TABLE 2.16-2
PARK ACREAGE 500 FEET FROM GREEN ZONES PROGRAM

Parks	Total Park Acres within 500-Foot Buffer of Project Location	Acres within 500-Foot Buffer within Green Zones Districts
Community Park	547	58
Community Regional Park	4,073	84
Neighborhood Park	397	29.6
Not Analyzed	702,033	29
Park Node	0.54	0
Pocket Park	81	1.6
Regional Park	97,930	0
Special Use	157	0
Total	805,218	202

SOURCE: Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. 2016. County Parks and Open Space GIS Data.
<https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2016/10/25/departments-of-parks-and-recreation-county-parks-and-open-space/>

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if population growth were induced, either from new residences or new employee residents in the area generated from construction or operations activities, that would increase the use of existing parks and recreation facilities beyond their existing capacity, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to recreation due to increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities that would contribute to their physical deterioration. The potential for impacts to recreation and the possible deterioration of existing park facilities has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential to result in physical changes in the environment with the potential for increase in use of existing recreational facilities such that there would be substantial or accelerated physical deterioration. The proposed program includes the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impact to recreation in relation to increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impact to recreation in relation to an increase in use of existing parklands, local and regional, such that substantial or accelerated physical deterioration would occur. Parks constitute one of the sensitive uses that the proposed Green Zones Program is intended to protect. As discussed in Section 2.14, *Population and Housing*, the Green Zones Districts would not induce unplanned population growth. There is no proposed increase in housing or employment that would have the potential to affect existing parks. The proposed program would not cause an increase in population which would lead to the increase of use in existing neighborhood and regional parks causing degradation. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for

proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause substantial or accelerated physical deterioration to existing recreational facilities due to increase in use. As stated in Section 2.14, *Population and Housing*, the project would not induce growth or concentration of population. The project would not include the development of new homes, businesses, roads, or utilities and would thereby not induce substantial unplanned population growth, directly or indirectly, in the County. The project would entail improvements that would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses and would not be expected to result in a significant increase in the number of people, residents, or visitors to existing park facilities that would increase use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that it would contribute to their physical deterioration. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to recreation in relation to increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to recreation in relation to increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. Parks constitute one of the sensitive uses that the proposed Green Zones Program is intended to protect. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not induce unplanned population growth. There is no proposed increase in housing or employment that would have the potential to affect existing parks. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not cause an increase in population that would lead to the increase of use in existing neighborhood and regional parks causing degradation. The development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not change the underlying land use designation but would rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. The new sensitive uses include dwelling units, schools, parks, and other land uses which directly increase parks or indirectly increase the need for parks. However, the development standards would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed new sensitive uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. Thus, the development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no change in land use, employment, or housing. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to recreation in relation to increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to recreation in relation to increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. These revisions would not affect recreation facilities given that they are not recycling or waste facilities. However, the proposed program is intended to better protect sensitive land uses such as parks where individuals are most susceptible to poor air quality, toxins, or other environmental impacts. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed recycling and waste management revisions would not induce unplanned population growth. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not change the underlying land use designation but rather provide requirements to improve compatibility with adjacent sensitive land uses. Thus, there would be no change in land use, employment, or housing and no associated increased use of parks. Rather, there would be a benefit to parks within unincorporated Los Angeles County. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to recreation in relation to increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to recreation in relation to increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards

including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions. These revisions would not affect parks given that they are not recycling or supermarket facilities. As these revisions would not induce population growth, they would not increase the use of existing parklands, local or regional, such that substantial or accelerated physical deterioration would occur. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recycling reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills and incinerators, conserves natural resources, saves energy and prevents pollution by reducing the need to collect new raw materials.⁹ Creating development standards for recycling would provide greater protection for existing sensitive land uses and parks in particular. The proposed program is intended to better protect sensitive land uses such as parks where individuals are most susceptible to poor air quality, toxins, or other environmental impacts. The proposed program is intended to better protect sensitive land uses such as parks where individuals are most susceptible to poor air quality, toxins, or other environmental impacts. There would be no expected impacts to recreation related to increase housing or employment that would have the potential to affect existing parks. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have no impacts to recreation in relation to increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to recreation in relation to increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These revisions would not induce population growth and thereby would not increase the use of existing parklands, local or regional, such that substantial or accelerated physical deterioration would occur. According to the EPA, recycling reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills and incinerators, conserves natural resources, saves energy, and prevents pollution by reducing the need to collect new raw materials.¹⁰ Creating development standards for recycling will provide greater protection for existing sensitive land uses and parks in particular. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to recreation in relation to increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. No further analysis is warranted.

- b) Does the project include neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?**

Existing Conditions

The combined footprint for the Green Zones Program is comprised of a total of approximately 1,429,299 acres on 135,383 parcels of unincorporated areas of the County where there are industrial, manufacturing, recycling and waste management, including supermarket recycling centers, or the development of such facilities in locations adjacent to sensitive users. Sensitive receptors as it pertains to the Green Zones programs includes recreational facilities such as

⁹ Environmental Protection Agency. 2019. Recycling Basics. <https://www.epa.gov/recycle/recycling-basics#Benefits>

¹⁰ Environmental Protection Agency. 2019. Recycling Basics. <https://www.epa.gov/recycle/recycling-basics#Benefits>

parks. There are 420 existing parks within a 500-foot distance of the areas subject to the proposed program, totaling 805,218 acres (see Figure 2.16-1; Table 2.16-2). Within the Green Zone Districts, there are approximately 14 acres of existing parks within 500 feet, totaling 202 acres.

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the scope of the project included development or expansion of parks or recreational facilities within a sensitive environment or if population growth were induced, either from new residences or new employee residents in the area generated from construction or operations activities, that would require the development of new parks and recreation facilities to meet State- and County-mandated recreation service standards to support new residential development within a sensitive environment that could be adversely affected by park development, such as a greenfield.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to recreation in relation to adverse physical effects on the environment as a result of existing recreational facilities or proposed construction or expansion of recreational facilities. The potential for impacts to recreation regarding including neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or requiring the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment that might have the potential for adding, local or regional, parklands or requiring new or expansion of such facilities include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to recreation including neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or requiring the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The proposed program would not include the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that would increase the use of recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties and would result in less than significant impacts to recreation regarding including neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or requiring the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers

between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The proposed program would serve and benefit areas disproportionately affected by surrounding land uses by providing appropriate zoning requirements for industrial uses, vehicle-related uses, and recycling uses while improving the health and quality of life for surrounding residents, aligned with the State's environmental justice initiatives such as the Planning for Healthy Communities Act (SB 1000) and California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32 and SB 535). In addition, the Green Zones Program would address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses, develop new regulation for recycling and solid waste facilities, which are major sources of pollution while providing new land uses for areas adjacent to sensitive receptors. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would include or require the construction or expansion of recreation facilities as a result of induced population growth. There is no proposed increase in housing or employment that would have the potential to affect existing parks. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed Green Zone Districts would not induce unplanned population growth which would lead to the increase of use in existing neighborhood and regional parks causing degradation. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to recreation related to adverse physical effects on the environment as a result of existing recreational facilities or proposed construction or expansion of recreational facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to recreation including neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or requiring the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would include or require the construction or expansion of recreation facilities as a result of induced population growth. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not include the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that would increase the use of recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to recreation related to adverse physical effects on the environment as a result of existing recreational facilities or proposed construction or expansion of recreational facilities. There is no proposed increase in housing or employment that would have the potential to affect existing parks. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not induce unplanned population growth which would lead to the increase of use in existing neighborhood and regional parks causing degradation. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to recreation regarding including neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or requiring the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to recreation including neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or requiring the construction or expansion of such facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. The construction of these measures and development standards for specific recycling and solid waste uses would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would include or require the construction or expansion of recreation facilities as a result of induced population growth. The proposed program would not include the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that would increase the use of recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. There is no proposed increase in housing or employment that would have the potential to affect existing parks. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed recycling and waste management revisions would not induce unplanned population growth which would lead to the increase of use in existing neighborhood and regional parks causing degradation. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to recreation related to adverse physical effects on the environment as a result of existing recreational facilities or proposed construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to recreation including neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or requiring the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to recreation including neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or requiring the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. Thus, the construction of Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers on existing supermarket lots would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would include or require the construction or expansion of recreation facilities as a result of induced population growth. The proposed program would not include the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that would increase the use of recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of

recreational facilities. There is no proposed increase in housing or employment that would have the potential to affect existing parks. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not induce unplanned population growth which would lead to the increase of use in existing neighborhood and regional parks causing degradation. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to recreation related to adverse physical effects on the environment as a result of existing recreational facilities or proposed construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have no impacts to recreation regarding including neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or requiring the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to recreation regarding including neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or requiring the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The construction of these measures and development standards for Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would include or require the construction or expansion of recreation facilities as a result of induced population growth. The proposed program would not include the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that would increase the use of recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. There is no proposed increase in housing or employment that would have the potential to affect existing parks. As discussed in Section 2.14, the proposed storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste revisions would not induce unplanned population growth which would lead to the increase of use in existing neighborhood and regional parks causing degradation. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to recreation related to adverse physical effects on the environment as a result of existing recreational facilities or proposed construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to recreation regarding including neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or requiring the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. No further analysis is warranted.

c) Would the project interfere with regional trail connectivity?

Existing Conditions

As stated in Section 2.1, *Aesthetics*, existing regional trails were identified based on the *Park and Recreation Element* of the County General Plan 2035,¹¹ the County trails website,^{12,13} and information from the Angeles National Forest Land Management Plan¹⁴ (see Figure 2.1-3, *Regional Hiking Trails*). Los Angeles County, with its extensive regional trails reaching over 2,000 miles, also includes a portion of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) as well as trails managed by various agencies as identified in Section 2.1.¹⁵ The PCT crosses through Los Angeles County primarily within the Angeles National Forest, generally at a distance from industrial land uses.¹⁶ Los Angeles County offers unique trail opportunities that showcase its diverse scenery and provides connectivity to parks, open spaces, cultural resources,

¹¹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Chapter 10: Parks and Recreation Element. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch10.pdf

¹² County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Accessed May 20, 2020. Trails LA County. <https://trails.lacounty.gov/Trail/List>

¹³ County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Accessed May 20, 2020. Trails LA County. <https://trails.lacounty.gov/AboutUs>

¹⁴ U.S. Forest Service. Accessed May 20, 2020. Angeles National Forest: Land Management Planning. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/main/angeles/landmanagement/planning>

¹⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. Accessed May 20, 2020. Trails LA County. <https://trails.lacounty.gov/AboutUs>

¹⁶ United States Department of Agriculture: Forest Service. Accessed May 21, 2020. Pacific Crest Trail. Available at: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/pct/>

and wilderness areas.¹⁷ The County, per the County Trails Manual, maintains existing trails and develop additional high-quality trails as the most cost-effective means of addressing the deficiency of recreational facilities in the County.¹⁸ In addition, the County Trails Manual sets guidelines for all trails under the jurisdiction of the DPR that includes unpaved trails (soft trail), small portions of paved trails (hard trails) are allowed where pavement can extend up to approximately 100 feet on a soft trail, hard or paved trails, are under the jurisdiction of the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (Public Works). Adherence to trail design guidelines facilitates the ability to consistently provide high-quality trails to serve the diverse needs of County. The county-wide trails consist of 948 miles of trails, of which 287 miles are within parks and 661 miles are trails located outside of parks. The County Trails Manual states that “the ability for individuals to access the multiple recreational assets within the County can be greatly enhanced through the development of ... new and connecting trails.” As such, the County trail planning process includes designing trails for interconnectivity of regional trail systems, such as connecting multiple trails or trail facilities.¹⁹ Thus, it is important to prevent interference with regional trail connectivity in the County.²⁰

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the scope of the project included development that would obstruct access to regional trails require removal or partial removal of regional trails such that regional trail connectivity would be substantially reduced.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to recreation in relation to interfering with regional trail connectivity. The potential for impacts to recreation in relation to regional trail connectivity has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential to result in a physical changes in the environment include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to recreation interfering with regional trail connectivity. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties and would result in no impacts to recreation regarding interfering with regional open space connectivity. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with

¹⁷ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted 6 October 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Chapter 10: Parks and Recreation Element. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch10.pdf

¹⁸ County of Los Angeles. Adopted May 17, 2011. Trails Manual. Available at: <https://trails.lacounty.gov/Library>

¹⁹ County of Los Angeles. Adopted May 17, 2011. Trails Manual. Available at: http://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/dpr/208899_TrailsManual.pdf

²⁰ County of Los Angeles, Department of Parks and Recreation. May 9, 2016. Los Angeles Countywide Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment. Available at: <https://lacountyparkneeds.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/FinalReport.pdf>

regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would interfere with regional trail connectivity. These development standards would be minimal additions to existing industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses and would be made behind property lines. Thus, they would not interfere with existing trails nor regional trail connectivity.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to recreation regarding interfering with regional trail connectivity. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to recreation and would not interfere with regional trail connectivity. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would not interfere with open space connectivity. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not interfere with regional trail connectivity. These development standards would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed new sensitive uses, which would undergo project-specific review under CEQA. The development standards would be minor additions to these projects, and they would not cause development but rather be incorporated to decrease impacts of proposed development. Thus, they would not interfere with existing trails nor regional trail connectivity. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to recreation regarding interfering with regional trail connectivity. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to recreation interfering with regional trail connectivity. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent

entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

In the case of updated standards for specific recycling and solid waste uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would interfere with regional trail connectivity. These development standards would be minimal additions to specific recycling and solid waste uses and would be made behind property lines. Thus, they would not interfere with existing trails nor regional trail connectivity. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be no impacts to recreation regarding interfering with regional trail connectivity. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to recreation regarding interfering with regional trail connectivity. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Thus, the construction of Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would interfere with regional trail connectivity. They would be limited to existing supermarket lots and would be made behind property lines. Thus, they would not interfere with existing trails or regional trail connectivity. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have no impacts to recreation regarding interfering with regional trail connectivity. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to recreation interfering with regional trail connectivity. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The construction of storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would interfere with regional trail connectivity. These development standards would be minimal additions to existing land uses and would be made behind property lines. Thus, they would not interfere with existing trails nor regional trail connectivity. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to recreation regarding interfering with regional trail connectivity. No further analysis is warranted.

2.17. TRANSPORTATION

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to transportation, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to AB 1358 (the Complete Streets Act),^{2,3} SB 743,⁴ the SCAG 2016-2040 RTP/SCS,⁵ Mobility Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035,⁶ Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Municipal Code,⁷ the Mobility Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035,⁸ the adopted Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program (CMP),² 2020 Los Angeles County Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP),⁹ and the State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA.¹⁰

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a road design feature (e.g., sharp curves) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² Government Code Sections 65040.2 and 65302.

³ State of California. Approved September 30, 2008. Assembly Bill No. 1358: Chapter 657.
http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=200720080AB1358

⁴ State of California. Approved September 27, 2013. Senate Bill No. 743: Chapter 386.
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140SB743

⁵ Southern California Association of Governments. Accessed March 25, 2020. 2016 RTP/SCS. <http://scagrtpscs.net/Pages/default.aspx>

⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Chapter 7: Mobility Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch7.pdf

⁷ Los Angeles County. Code of Ordinances, Title 22 – Planning and Zoning. Accessed 03 March 2020.
http://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO

⁸ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Adopted 6 October 2015.
[http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan Mobility Element](http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan%20Mobility%20Element) http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch7.pdf

² Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority. 2010. 2010 Congestion Management Program.
http://media.metro.net/projects_studies/cmp/images/CMP_Final_2010.pdf

⁹ Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority. December 2019. 2020 Los Angeles County Regional Transportation Improvement Program. http://media.metro.net/projects_studies/funding/images/2020_RTIP.pdf

¹⁰ State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research. December 2018. Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA. http://opr.ca.gov/docs/20190122-743_Technical_Advisory.pdf

a) Conflict with an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Existing Conditions

Four plans were considered in the evaluation of potential for conflicts with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities: the California Complete Streets Act (AB 1358), the Mobility Element of the County General Plan 2035, SCAG RTP/SCS, and the County CMP were consulted to analyze impacts associated with transportation for the proposed program.

Los Angeles County General Plan. The Mobility Element of the County General Plan 2035 identifies the safe and efficient movement of goods as an important issue that has been negatively impacted by inefficient transportation networks, especially with existing roadway and rail networks reaching capacity.¹¹ As required by AB 1358, the Mobility Element includes policies and programs that consider all modes of travel, with the goal of making streets safer, accessible and more convenient to walk, ride a bicycle, or take transit. The Mobility Element includes seven goals:

- M 1: Street designs that incorporate the needs of all users.
- M 2: Provide transportation corridors/networks that accommodate pedestrians, equestrians, and bicyclists, and reduce motor vehicle accidents through a context-sensitive process that addresses the unique characteristics of urban, suburban, and rural communities whenever appropriate and feasible.
- M 3: Streets that incorporate innovative designs.
- M 4: An efficient multimodal transportation system that serves the needs of all residents.
- M 5: Land Use planning and transportation management that facilitates the use of transit.
- M 6: The safe and efficient movement of goods.
- M 7: Transportation networks that minimize the negative impacts to the environment and communities.

The Mobility Element includes three subelements, the Master Plan of Highways,¹² a Bicycle Master Plan, and a Pedestrian Plan.¹³ The Pedestrian Plan, *Step by Step LA County: Pedestrian Plans for Unincorporated Communities*, provides a policy framework for how the County proposes to get more people walking, make walking safer and support healthy active lifestyles. The Pedestrian Plan establishes policies and actions towards seven goals, summarized below:

1. Implementing Vision Zero Los Angeles County to eliminate traffic-related pedestrian fatalities and severe injuries;
2. Making transportation, land use, and building design or site planning decisions to promote walking and healthy living;
3. Developing and maintaining a complete pedestrian network that links transit, schools, parks, and other key destinations in the community;
4. Implementing pedestrian projects equitably, prioritizing the needs of low-income communities of color and the most vulnerable communities and supporting people of all abilities;
5. Addressing both real and perceived personal safety concerns to encourage walking.
6. Implementing pedestrian projects and programs to enhance the natural environment including clean air and water; and
7. Coordinated County implementation.

The Bicycle Master Plan guides the County Bikeways Unit in implementing proposed bikeways as well as various bicycle-friendly policies and programs to promote bicycle ridership amongst users of all ages and skill sets within the County.¹⁴

¹¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Chapter 7: Mobility Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch7.pdf

¹² Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal. Master Plan of Highways. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2017/04/20/master-plan-of-highways/>

¹³ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health. Effective October 3, 2019. Step by Step Los Angeles County: Pedestrian Plans for Unincorporated Communities. <http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/place/stepbystep/lacounty.htm>

¹⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. Adopted 2012. Bicycle Master Plan. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/pdd/bike/masterplan.cfm>

The Bicycle Master Plan proposes approximately 831 miles of new bikeways throughout the County for implementation through 2032. The goals of the Bicycle Master Plan include providing an expanded, improved, and interconnected system of County bikeways and bikeway support facilities; increased safety of roadways for all users; encouraging County residents to walk or ride a bike for transportation and recreation; and a community supported bicycle network.

Los Angeles County Congestion Management Plan. The 2010 County of Los Angeles CMP is a State-mandated program enacted by the State Legislature with the passage of Proposition 111 in 1990 to address the impact of local growth on the regional transportation system. On October 28, 2010, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro) adopted the 2010 CMP for Los Angeles County, which includes Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) guidelines. The 2010 CMP summarized the results from 18 years of highway and transit monitoring and 15 years of monitoring local growth outlining key trends. According to the County's 2010 CMP, half of the County's freeway system operated at level of service (LOS) E and F, the two most congested levels in 2009, with approximately 20 percent of arterial intersections operating at LOS E and F in the morning and afternoon rush hours.

Overall, the properties subject to the Ordinance would be located within 1 mile of approximately 497 miles of freeway, along 34 freeway routes: 1, 2, 10, 14, 18, 19, 22, 23, 27, 39, 42, 47, 57, 60, 66, 71, 72, 90, 91, 101, 103, 105, 107, 110, 118, 126, 134, 138, 170, 210, 213, 405, 605, and 710 (Figure 2.17-1, *Freeways within One Mile of Areas Subject to Ordinance*). The subject properties would be located within 500 feet of approximately 932 miles of existing bikeways, including bike paths (Class I), bike lanes (Class II), bike routes (Class III), and separated bikeways (Class IV; Figure 2.17-2, *Bikeways within 500 Feet of Areas Subject to Ordinance*). There are thousands of transit stops located within a half-mile of the subject properties, including 2,718 bus stops and 18 Metro rail stops operated by LA Metro alone (Figure 2.17-3, *Transit Stops within One-Half Mile of Areas Subject to Ordinance*).

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if development of the project would interfere with adopted policies or impede upon State, regional, and/or County plans to increase multimodal transportation access, either by obstructing or reducing the extent of existing proposed multi-modal transportation routes within the right-of-way.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The proposed program would not impede upon State, regional, and County plans to increase multimodal transportation access.

The potential for impacts to transportation has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment and transportation include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

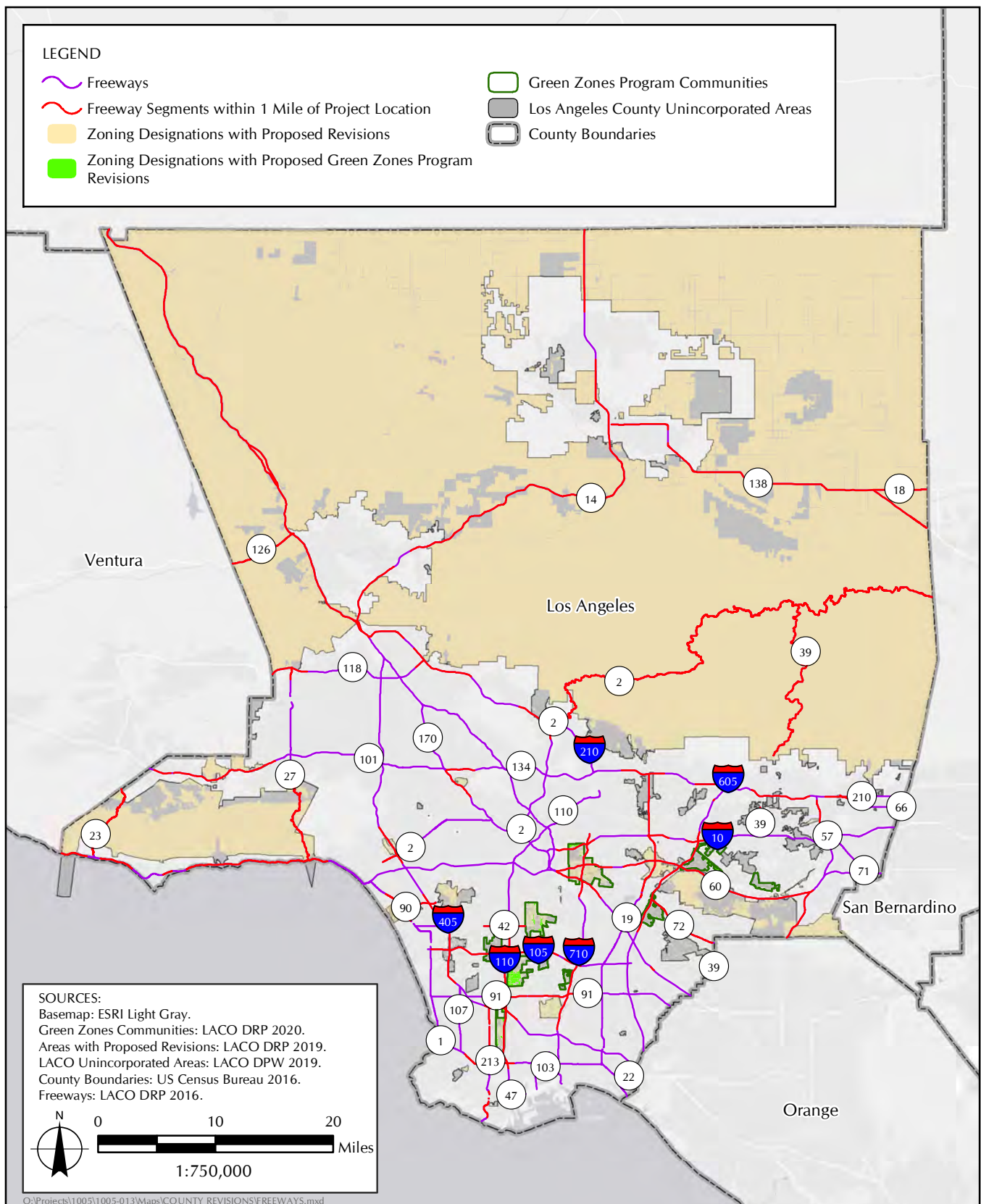


FIGURE 2.17-1
 Freeways within One Mile of Project Location

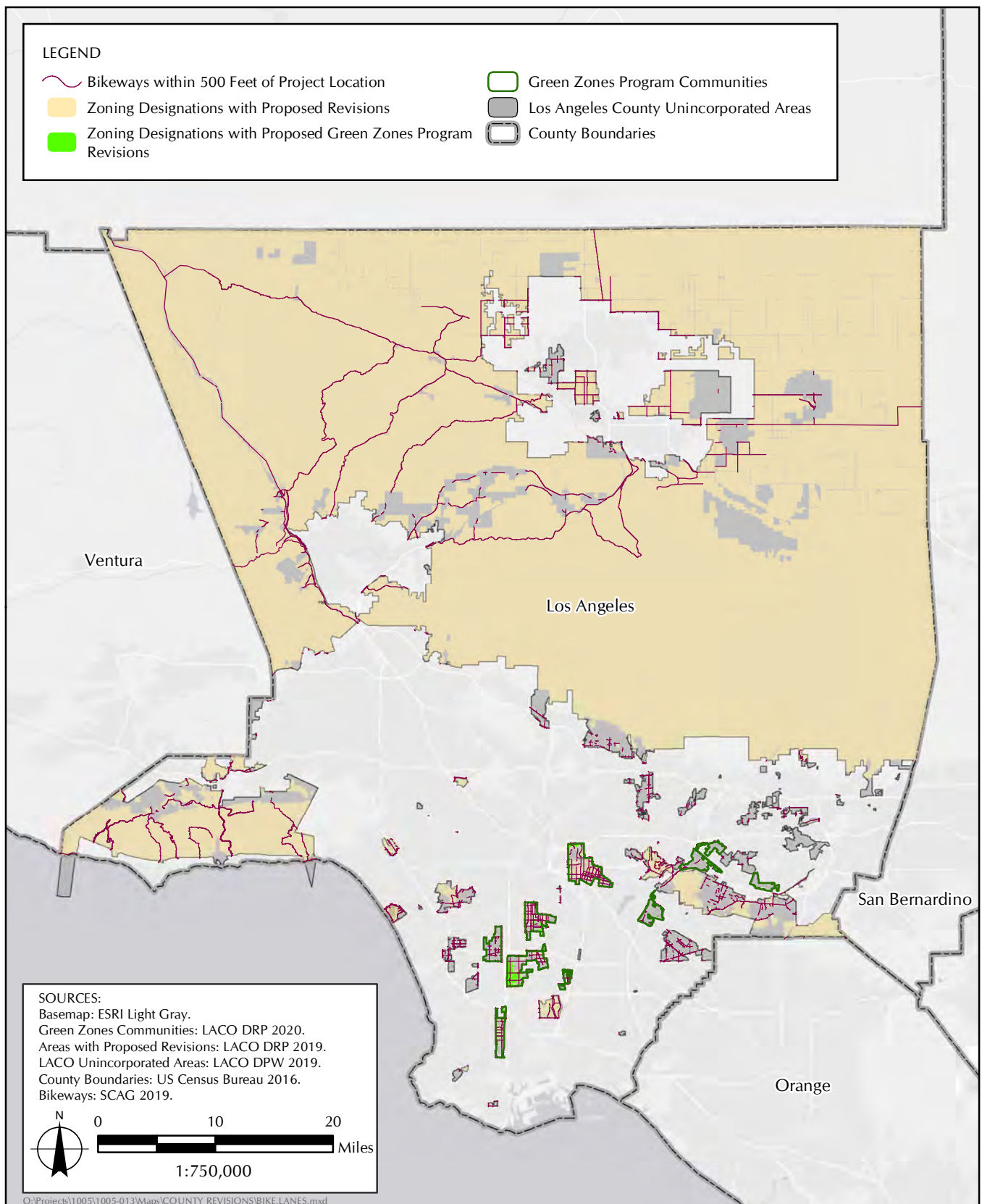


FIGURE 2.17-2
 Bikeways within 500 Feet of Project Location

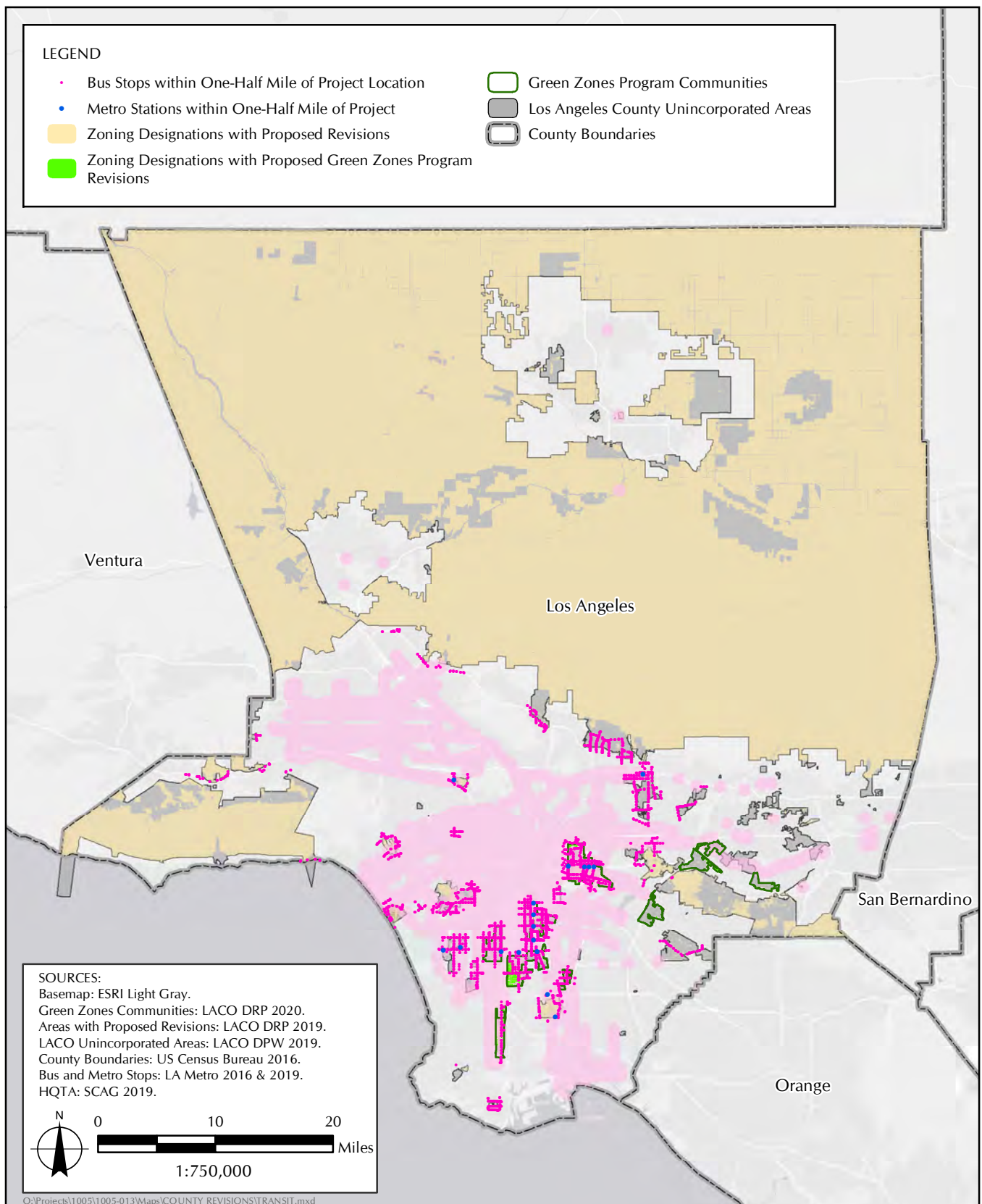


FIGURE 2.17-3
 Transit Stops within One-Half Mile of Project Location

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The proposed program would retain existing zoning designations for industrial uses and not impede upon State, regional, and County plans to increase multi-modal transportation access. The Green Zone Districts would apply with the applicable plans for circulation:

California Complete Streets Act (AB 1358). The Green Zones Program would not conflict with the intent of state, regional, and local goals addressing transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities in accordance with the 2008 state-mandated local program established by AB 1358 for cities and counties to incorporate a plan for a balanced, multimodal transportation network that meets the needs of all users of streets, roads, and highways into the circulation element of general plans, in a manner that is suitable to the rural, suburban, or urban context of the general plan.¹⁵ Properties subject to the Green Zone Districts would be in the manufacturing (M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5) zoning designations (see Section 1).

The intent of the Green Zone Districts, as proposed for Chapter 22.84 of Title 22, is to provide regulations and procedures for new and existing land uses to ensure that such operations are in harmony with surrounding land uses as defined in Chapter 22.14, *Definitions*, of Title 22, and to minimize potential adverse impacts within these Green Zone Districts. The Green Zone Districts proposes additional standards that would be expected to improve circulation safety for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians in Green Zone Districts. Within the Green Zone Districts, a CUP would be required with Site Plan Review for specified industrial or vehicle-related uses to verify that the proposed use would avoid adverse effects on neighboring property, protect public health and safety, and promote environmental sustainability. These specified land uses include assembly, manufacture, and storage of selected finished or prepared materials; bus storage; car barns for buses and street cars; moving van storage or operating yards; storage and rental of construction vehicles such as tractors and cement mixers; warehouses that generate more than 100 trucks per day; and vehicle-related uses such as car washes and automobile painting and upholstering shops. The Green Zone Districts would require locating driveway, on-site vehicular circulation, and loading and unloading in rear or side of structures or as furthest from nearby sensitive uses. The required parking for automobile and vehicle repair shops and garages would be a minimum of one space every 500 square feet of the building area, which would reduce potential parking overflow onto public streets in the Green Zone Districts. Furthermore, the Green Zone Districts would establish development standards with exceptions to preserve required existing parking spaces and associated maneuvering areas, maintain the required line of sight for safe pedestrian and vehicular movement, avoid damage to the sidewalk or other public

¹⁵ State of California. Approved September 30, 2008. Assembly Bill No. 1358: Chapter 657.
http://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=200720080AB1358

infrastructure, and not adversely impact Fire Department operations or response times near buildings or fire lanes. Improvements required by the Green Zones Program would be interior to the subject property parcels; therefore, there would be no impact to sidewalks, bike lanes, roads, or transit stops.

SCAG RTP/SCS. The Green Zones Program would not conflict with the SCAG RTP/SCS goal of providing adequate levels of accessibility and mobility for the efficient movement of people, goods, and services within the region and overall aim to improve transportation system safety through design, operations and maintenance, system improvements, support facilities, public information, and law enforcement efforts. The Green Zone Districts would establish additional standards to protect human health and safety, inclusive of multi-modal transportation system safety within the Green Zone Districts.

Los Angeles County General Plan. The Green Zones Program would not conflict with the Mobility Element of the County General Plan 2035, which identifies the safe and efficient movement of goods as an important issue that has been negatively impacted by inefficient transportation networks, especially with existing roadway and rail networks reaching capacity.¹⁶ As required by AB 1358, the Mobility Element includes policies and programs that consider all modes of travel, with the goal of making streets safer, accessible and more convenient to walk, ride a bicycle, or take transit. The Pedestrian Plan subelement of the Mobility Element, *Step by Step LA County: Pedestrian Plans for Unincorporated Communities*, provides a policy framework for how the County proposes to get more people walking, make walking safer and support healthy active lifestyles and includes Community Pedestrian Plans for the unincorporated communities of Lake Los Angeles, Walnut Park, Westmont/West Athens, Whittier-Los Nietos. Walnut Park, Westmont/West Athens, and Whittier-Los Nietos are 3 of the 11 Green Zones Districts communities.¹⁷ The Green Zones Program would be consistent with the goals of the Pedestrian Plan and Bicycle Master Plan because it proposes additional standards that would be expected to improve circulation safety for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians in Green Zones Districts. Improvements required by the Green Zones Program would be interior to the subject property parcels; therefore, there would be no impact to sidewalks, bike lanes, roads, or transit stops.

Los Angeles County Congestion Management Plan. The Green Zones Program would not conflict with the 2010 County of Los Angeles CMP. The construction activities required to meet these updated standards for existing industrial uses during the next 3 to 10 years would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. Improvements required by the Green Zone Districts would be interior to the subject property parcels. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to the CMP.

The Green Zone Districts pertain to development standards that would mitigate the potential incompatibilities between new sensitive uses (i.e., residences, schools, parks, playgrounds, daycare, etc.) that are developed adjacent to or adjoining an existing industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related use, except for vehicle sales and rentals (Chapter 22.130). These development standards would require new development projects for sensitive uses adjacent to existing industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses to include landscaped setbacks along adjoining property lines or street frontages that directly face any portion of existing industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses; solid walls along the property lines or along required landscaping adjoining the applicable non-sensitive uses; a buffer or landscaped buffer around common open space from adjacent buildings; double-glazed windows in any buildings. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for new sensitive uses. As this element would be applied as additional standards for new development projects, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from construction of the new sensitive uses, subject to discretionary CEQA review (or exempt, depending on the project) whether or not these development standards are required. Furthermore, the development standards would require additional measures that would increase public health and safety associated with potential incompatibilities between sensitive uses and industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. As a result, the proposed program would retain existing zoning designations for industrial uses and not impede upon State, regional, and County plans to increase multimodal transportation access.

¹⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Chapter 7: Mobility Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch7.pdf

¹⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health. Effective October 3, 2019. Step by Step Los Angeles County: Pedestrian Plans for Unincorporated Communities. <http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/place/stepbystep/lacounty.htm>

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to conflicts with an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The proposed program would retain existing zoning designations allowing development of the defined sensitive uses and not impede upon State, regional, and County plans to increase multimodal transportation access. The development standards for New Sensitive Uses would apply with the applicable plans for circulation:

California Complete Streets Act (AB 1358). The Green Zones Program would not conflict with the intent of state, regional, and local goals addressing transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities in accordance with the 2008 state-mandated local program established by AB 1358 for cities and counties to incorporate a plan for a balanced, multimodal transportation network that meets the needs of all users of streets, roads, and highways into the circulation element of general plans, in a manner that is suitable to the rural, suburban, or urban context of the general plan.¹⁸ Properties subject to the Green Zone Districts and New Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would be in the manufacturing (M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5) zoning designations.

The intent of the New Sensitive Uses as proposed for Chapter 22.84 of Title 22, is to provide regulations and procedures for new and existing land uses to ensure that such operations are in harmony with surrounding land uses as defined in Chapter 22.14, *Definitions*, of Title 22, and to minimize potential adverse impacts within these Green Zone Districts. The New Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses proposes additional standards that would be expected to improve circulation safety for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians in Green Zone Districts. Within the Green Zone Districts, a CUP would be required with Site Plan Review for specified industrial or vehicle-related uses to verify that the proposed use would avoid adverse effects on neighboring property, protect public health and safety, and promote environmental sustainability. These specified land uses include assembly, manufacture, and storage of selected finished or prepared materials; bus storage; car barns for buses and street cars; moving van storage or operating yards; storage and rental of construction vehicles such as tractors and cement mixers; warehouses that generate more than 100 trucks per day; and vehicle-related uses such as car washes and automobile painting and upholstery shops. The New Sensitive Uses would require locating driveway, on-site vehicular circulation, and loading and unloading in rear or side of structures or as furthest from nearby sensitive uses. The required parking for automobile

¹⁸ State of California. Approved September 30, 2008. Assembly Bill No. 1358: Chapter 657.
http://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=200720080AB1358

and vehicle repair shops and garages would be a minimum of one space every 500 square feet of the building area, which would reduce potential parking overflow onto public streets in the Green Zone Districts. Furthermore, the New Sensitive Uses would establish development standards with exceptions to preserve required existing parking spaces and associated maneuvering areas, maintain the required line of sight for safe pedestrian and vehicular movement, avoid damage to the sidewalk or other public infrastructure, and not adversely impact Fire Department operations or response times near buildings or fire lanes. Improvements required by the Green Zones Program would be interior to the subject property parcels; therefore, there would be no impact to sidewalks, bike lanes, roads, or transit stops.

SCAG RTP/SCS. The Green Zones Program would not conflict with the SCAG RTP/SCS goal of providing adequate levels of accessibility and mobility for the efficient movement of people, goods, and services within the region and overall aim to improve transportation system safety through design, operations and maintenance, system improvements, support facilities, public information, and law enforcement efforts. The New Sensitive Uses would establish additional standards to protect human health and safety, inclusive of multimodal transportation system safety.

Los Angeles County General Plan. The Green Zones Program would not conflict with the Mobility Element of the County General Plan 2035, which identifies the safe and efficient movement of goods as an important issue that has been negatively impacted by inefficient transportation networks, especially with existing roadway and rail networks reaching capacity.¹⁹ The Green Zones Program would be consistent with the goals of the Pedestrian Plan and Bicycle Master Plan because it proposes additional standards that would be expected to improve circulation safety for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses. Improvements required by the New Sensitive Uses development standards would be interior to the subject property parcels; therefore, there would be no impact to sidewalks, bike lanes, roads, or transit stops.

Los Angeles County Congestion Management Plan. The Green Zones Program would not conflict with the 2010 County of Los Angeles CMP. Improvements required by the New Sensitive Uses would be interior to the subject property parcels. The New Sensitive Uses pertain to development standards that would mitigate the potential incompatibilities between new sensitive uses (i.e., residences, schools, parks, playgrounds, daycare, etc.) that are developed adjacent to or adjoining an existing industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related use, except for vehicle sales and rentals (Chapter 22.130). These development standards would require new development projects for sensitive uses adjacent to existing industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses to include landscaped setbacks along adjoining property lines or street frontages that directly face any portion of existing industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses; solid walls along the property lines or along required landscaping adjoining the applicable non-sensitive uses; a buffer or landscaped buffer around common open space from adjacent buildings; double-glazed windows in any buildings; and air filtration systems in rooms intended for public occupancy. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for new sensitive uses. As this element would be applied as additional standards for new development projects, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from construction of the new sensitive uses, subject to discretionary CEQA review (or exempt, depending on the project) whether or not these development standards are required. Furthermore, the development standards would require additional measures that would increase public health and safety associated with potential incompatibilities between sensitive uses and industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. As a result, the proposed program would retain existing zoning designations for industrial uses and not impede upon State, regional, and County plans to increase multi-modal transportation access.

Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to conflicts with an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for

¹⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Chapter 7: Mobility Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch7.pdf

permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that multi-modal transportation access would be impacted. These revisions would not affect multimodal transportation access or traffic congestion given that they are not recycling or waste facilities.

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not conflict with the intent of AB 1358 for inclusion of a balanced, multimodal transportation network that meets the needs of all users of streets, roads, and highways into the circulation elements of general plans the SCAG RTP/SCS overall aim to improve transportation system safety, the Mobility Element of the County General Plan 2035, and the 2010 CMP. Areas subject to the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include the manufacturing (M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5) zones, the A-2 agricultural zone, and the IT institutional zone. Improvements required by the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would establish standards associated with recycling and waste management uses in order for the area to be safely accessible by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers in compliance with Title 14, Division 7 (Natural Resources) of the California Code of Regulations. Any recycling or solid waste use that requires or maintains storage onsite must comply with development standards to be safely accessible by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers and be interior to the subject property parcels. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would not generate a substantial increase in traffic because they would not involve the expansion of recycling or waste facilities or operations. Therefore, there would be no impact to sidewalks, bike lanes, roads, or transit stops. Therefore, Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to conflicts with an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions, such that there would be a conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. These revisions would not affect the multi-modal transportation network, given that the transportation networks are not recycling or supermarket facilities.

Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing uses such that multi-modal transportation access would be impacted. Additionally, Title 22, Section 22.140.350 is proposed to be revised to prohibit Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers from the Mixed-Use Developments in Commercial Zones. and stations bus, railroad, and taxi. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would not conflict with AB 1358 for inclusion of a balanced, multimodal transportation network in the circulation elements of general plans.²⁰ Areas subject to Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers include the C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU (County Commercial and Mixed Use Zones), and the M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and M3 (County Industrial Zones). Improvements required by the Supermarket Recycling Center Revisions would be interior to the subject property parcels and setback at least ten feet from public rights-of-way and driveways; therefore, there would be no impact to sidewalks, bike lanes, roads, or transit stops. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to conflicts with an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

The construction of storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that there would be a conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing uses such that multimodal transportation access would be impacted. The storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste would not conflict with AB 1358 for inclusion of a balanced, multimodal transportation network in the circulation elements of general plans.²¹ Improvements required by these revisions would be interior to the subject property parcels; therefore, there would be no impact to sidewalks, bike lanes, roads, or transit stops. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to conflicts with an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Existing Conditions

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b), deals with a project's potential to result in significant impacts with respect to vehicle miles traveled (VMT), the number and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project. As stated in § 15064.3, subdivision (b) and clarified in the OPR Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA, VMT refers to the amount and distance of automobile (on-road passenger vehicle) travel attributable to a project and heavy-duty truck VMT.²² OPR recommends that a per capita or per employee VMT that is 15 percent below that of existing development may be a reasonable threshold.

²⁰ State of California. Approved September 30, 2008. Assembly Bill No. 1358: Chapter 657. http://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=200720080AB1358

²¹ State of California. Approved September 30, 2008. Assembly Bill No. 1358: Chapter 657. http://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=200720080AB1358

²² State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research. December 2018. Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA. http://opr.ca.gov/docs/20190122-743_Technical_Advisory.pdf

In 2013, Governor Brown signed SB 743, which creates a process to change the way that transportation impacts are analyzed under CEQA.²³ Specifically, SB 743 requires the OPR to amend the CEQA Guidelines to provide an alternative to Level of Service (LOS) for evaluating transportation impacts. Particularly within areas served by transit, those alternative criteria must “promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses.” (PRC Section 21099(b)(1)). Measurements of transportation impacts may include “vehicle miles traveled, vehicle miles traveled per capita, automobile trip generation rates, or automobile trips generated.” The County of Los Angeles and all cities have until July 1, 2020, to update their transportation analysis guidelines to reflect the OPR’s guidance. Transportation impacts related to air quality, noise and safety must still be analyzed under CEQA where appropriate.

As stated in the Mobility Element of the County General Plan 2035, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) estimates that on average there are more than 100 million vehicle miles traveled per day in Los Angeles County via the State Highway System.²⁴ According to the SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS factsheet for Los Angeles County, the current daily VMT per capita is 22.1 miles.²⁵

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if development of the project would increase per capita VMT during operations, such as through a change in land use that promotes additional vehicle trips or through extension of roads and parking infrastructure allowing for increased VMT.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts regarding consistency with SB 743 and CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). The potential for impacts to transportation has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment and transportation include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Although construction activities for implementation of the required improvements would result in a minor increase in heavy-duty truck VMT, VMT is not anticipated to change during operations. The proposed program is an amendment to Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Municipal Code that would require improvements pursuant to the Green Zones Program, Recycling and Waste Management Centers, and Supermarket Recycling Centers for existing and future industrial land uses in unincorporated Los Angeles County by regulating development of industrial land uses in proximity to sensitive land uses and identifying and regulating a set of recycling and solid waste facilities. The proposed program would not change the underlying land use of the subject properties. As stated in Section 2.14, *Population*, the proposed program would result in no impacts regarding population growth or displacement. The proposed program would require improvements to existing land uses or, where a new land use subject to the amendments is proposed, the new development project would be required to undergo CEQA evaluation of the specific project, including VMT analysis.

²³ Governor’s Office of Planning and Research. Accessed October 2019. Transportation Impacts (SB 743); CEQA Guidelines Update and Technical Advisory. <http://opr.ca.gov/ceqa/updates/sb-743/>

²⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Chapter 7: Mobility Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch7.pdf

²⁵ Southern California Association of Governments. 2016. 2016 RTP/SCS Factsheet Booklet Los Angeles County. http://scagrtpscscs.net/Documents/FSB0516_LosAngeles.pdf

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts regarding consistency with SB 743 and CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-1). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. These industrial uses currently exist within the proposed area, and therefore, the proposed program would not introduce or propose new development that could increase VMT.

The Green Zone Districts development standards propose the construction of small structures, include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. However, implementation of the proposed program would only require minor routine maintenance and would not involve an increase in VMT. As this element would be applied as additional standards for new development projects, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from construction of the new sensitive uses, subject to discretionary CEQA review (or exempt, depending on the project) whether or not these development standards are required. As a result, these revisions to Title 22 would not affect VMT. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts regarding consistency with SB 743 and CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts regarding consistency with SB 743 and CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units,

schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to proposed new sensitive uses. The development standards would be minimal additions to the design of individual proposed new sensitive uses, and therefore, the proposed program would not introduce or propose new development that could increase VMT.

The development standards for New Sensitive Uses proposes the construction of small structures, include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures to decrease impacts of industrial uses to surrounding sensitive uses. However, implementation of the proposed program would only require minor routine maintenance and would not involve an increase in VMT. As this element would be applied as additional standards for new development projects, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from construction of the new sensitive uses, subject to discretionary CEQA review (or exempt, depending on the project) whether or not these development standards are required. As a result, these revisions to Title 22 would not affect VMT. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts regarding consistency with SB 743 and CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts regarding consistency with SB 743 and CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing recycling and solid waste uses such that existing VMT would be impacted. These industrial uses currently exist within the proposed area, and therefore, the proposed program would not introduce or propose new development that could increase VMT. Further, the proposed program establishes greater stringency in conditions and development standards than those currently existing for proposed facilities and require conditions of approval as an additional permitting requirement. Based on the proposed *Standards for Specific Uses* (Chapter 22.140), recycling processing and organic waste facilities would be processed on a project by project basis and subject to environmental review under CEQA in relation to transportation. Therefore, there would be no substantial permanent increase in VMT. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for new sensitive uses. Therefore, Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts regarding consistency with SB 743 and CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b).

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts regarding consistency with SB 743 and CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian

or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection center as an accessory use to an existing supermarket (Chapter 22.140.660). The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions, such that there would be an increase in VMT. These uses currently exist within the proposed area, and therefore, the proposed program would not introduce or propose new development that could increase VMT. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts regarding consistency with SB 743 and CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impacts regarding consistency with SB 743 and CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts regarding consistency with SB 743 and CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions pertain to storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste (revisions to existing Chapter 22.128). The construction storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that there would be an increase in VMT. These uses currently exist within the proposed area, and therefore, the proposed program would not introduce or propose new development that could increase VMT. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts regarding consistency with SB 743 and CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). No further analysis is warranted.

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a road design feature (e.g., sharp curves) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

Existing Conditions

Los Angeles County contains an extensive network of existing roads and streets. As stated in the Mobility Element of the County General Plan 2035, the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works maintains over 3,100 miles of major roads and local streets in the unincorporated areas and over 1,700 miles in 22 cities within the County.²⁶ The County's traffic ordinance (Title 15, *Vehicles and Traffic*, of the County Municipal Code) establishes regulations and the authority of the Los Angeles County Traffic Commission (safety commission) to oversee development of traffic safety standards in cooperation with other jurisdictions in the County.²⁷

²⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Chapter 7: Mobility Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch7.pdf

²⁷ County of Los Angeles. March 27, 2020 version. Los Angeles County, California – Code of Ordinances. Title 15 – Vehicles and Traffic. https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT15VETR

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if development of the project would create hazards in the road right-of-way or introduce nearby incompatible land uses that would create a traffic hazard.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result no impact to transportation in relation to substantially increasing hazards due to a design feature. The proposed program would not facilitate or cause changes to the design of existing roads. The proposed program would not change the underlying land use of the subject properties. The proposed program is intended to improve compatibility between land uses by increasing setbacks between industrial uses and sensitive uses; locating of storage, enclosure, buffers, signage, and maintenance to be safely accessible by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers; and establish standards for fences and walls, paving, landscaping, and screening.

The potential for impacts to transportation has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment and transportation include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impact to transportation in relation to substantially increasing hazards due to a design feature. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The intent of the Green Zone Districts is to provide regulations and procedures for new and existing land uses to ensure that such operations are in harmony with surrounding land uses, and to minimize potential adverse impacts within these Green Zone Districts. The Green Zones Program proposes additional standards that would be expected to improve circulation safety for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians in Green Zone Districts. Within the Green Zone Districts, a CUP would

be required with Site Plan Review for specified industrial or vehicle-related uses to verify that the proposed use would avoid adverse effects on neighboring property, protect public health and safety, and promote environmental sustainability. These specified land uses include assembly, manufacture, and storage of selected finished or prepared materials; bus storage; car barns for buses and street cars; moving van storage or operating yards; storage and rental of construction vehicles such as tractors and cement mixers; warehouses that generate more than 100 trucks per day; and vehicle-related uses such as car washes and automobile painting and upholstering shops. The Green Zones Program would require locating driveway, on-site vehicular circulation, and loading and unloading in rear or side of structures or as furthest from nearby sensitive uses. The required parking for automobile and vehicle repair shops and garages would be a minimum of one space every 500 square feet of the building area, which would reduce potential parking overflow onto public streets in the Green Zone Districts. Furthermore, the Green Zones Program would establish development standards with exceptions to preserve required existing parking spaces and associated maneuvering areas, maintain the required line of sight for safe pedestrian and vehicular movement, avoid damage to the sidewalk or other public infrastructure, and not adversely impact Fire Department operations or response times near buildings or fire lanes. Improvements required by the Green Zones Program would be interior to the subject property parcels; therefore, there would be no impact to sidewalks, bike lanes, roads, or transit stops. The Green Zones Program would establish additional standards to protect human health and safety, inclusive of multi-modal transportation system safety within the Green Zones Districts. The proposed program would not facilitate or cause changes to the design of existing roads. As a result, the Green Zones Program would not introduce a geometric design feature or incompatible use. As this element would be applied as additional standards for new development projects, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from construction of the new sensitive uses, subject to discretionary CEQA review (or exempt, depending on the project) whether or not these development standards are required. As a result, these revisions to Title 22 would be expected to decrease hazards due to a design feature.

Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impact to transportation in relation to substantially increasing hazards due to a design feature. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impact to transportation in relation to substantially increasing hazards due to a design feature. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to the design of the proposed sensitive use. The intent of the New Sensitive Uses is to provide regulations and procedures for new and existing land uses to ensure that such operations are in harmony with surrounding land uses. The proposed program would not facilitate or cause changes to the design of existing roads. As a result, the development standards for New Sensitive Uses would not introduce a geometric design feature or incompatible use. As this element would be applied as additional standards for new development projects, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from construction of the new

sensitive uses, subject to discretionary CEQA review (or exempt, depending on the project) whether or not these development standards are required. As a result, these revisions to Title 22 would be expected to decrease hazards due to a design feature. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impact to transportation in relation to substantially increasing hazards due to a design feature. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impact to transportation in relation to substantially increasing hazards due to a design feature. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. The intent of the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions is to provide regulations and procedures for new and existing land uses to ensure that such operations are in harmony with surrounding land uses. The proposed program would not facilitate or cause changes to the design of existing roads. As a result, the development standards would not introduce a new geometric design feature or incompatible use. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that existing roadways would be impacted. Therefore, Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in no impact to transportation in relation to substantially increasing hazards due to a design feature.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impact to transportation in relation to substantially increasing hazards due to a design feature. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection center as an accessory use to an existing supermarket (Chapter 22.140.660). The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions, such that a design hazard or incompatible use would be introduced. The structures would be built on existing lots, setback at least 10 feet from public rights-of-way and driveways. These revisions would not adversely affect design hazards due to a geometric design feature. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impact to transportation in relation to substantially increasing hazards due to a design feature. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impact to transportation in relation to substantially increasing hazards due to a design feature. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions pertain to storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste (revisions to existing Chapter 22.128). The construction of a storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions, such that a design hazard or incompatible use would be introduced. These revisions would not adversely affect design hazards due to a geometric design feature. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impact to transportation in relation to substantially increasing hazards due to a design feature. No further analysis is warranted.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Existing Conditions

The Safety Element of the County General Plan 2035 establishes one goal and six policies for emergency response, including Policy S 4.3: “Coordinate with other County and public agencies, such as transportation agencies, and health care providers on emergency planning and response activities, and evacuation planning.”²⁸ The County Office of Emergency Management (OEM), which is responsible for organizing and directing the emergency responders preparedness efforts, prepares the Operational Area Emergency Response Plan (OAERP) that identifies emergency response procedures and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County.²⁹ Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works) maintains a list of disaster routes for pre-identified for use during times of crisis the entire County.^{30,31} Public Works also maintains a list of disaster routes in the Los Angeles County Operational Area by city that have been preidentified for use during times of crisis.³² An evacuation route is used to move an affected population out of an area in response to a specific condition under which an evacuation would be necessary, such as fires, floods, or earthquakes. The County’s fire code (Title 32, *Fire Code*, of the County Municipal Code), which incorporates the 2016 California Fire Code and 2015 International Fire Code by reference, requires developed areas to maintain emergency vehicle access, fire lanes, and existing fire apparatus access roads.³³

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if development of the project would reduce the width of roadways, block lanes, or obstruct roadways such that vehicular access is blocked in the event of an emergency.

²⁸ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

²⁹ County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office. Accessed March 30, 2020. Emergency Management. <https://ceo.lacounty.gov/emergencydisaster-plans-and-annexes/>

³⁰ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Figure 12.6: Disaster Routes Map. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2035_2014-FIG_12-6_Disaster_Routes.pdf

³¹ County of Los Angeles. Accessed March 30, 2020. GIS Data Portal: Disaster Routes. <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2016/01/19/disaster-routes/>

³² County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed March 30, 2020. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

³³ County of Los Angeles. March 27, 2020 version. Los Angeles County, California – Code of Ordinances. Title 32 – Fire Code. https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT32FICO

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to inadequate emergency access. As the proposed program would not result in changes to any existing roadways, there would be no effect on emergency access. Although the proposed program would require an increase in minor construction projects in Los Angeles County to meet the requirements, these measures would be too minor to require lane closures or partial lane closures that could obstruct emergency access routes. The proposed program is intended to improve compatibility between land uses by increasing setbacks between industrial uses and sensitive uses; locate storage, enclosure, buffers, signage, and maintenance to be safely accessible by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers; and establish standards for fences and walls, paving, landscaping, and screening.

The potential for impacts to transportation has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment and transportation include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to inadequate emergency access. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The Green Zone Districts pertain to development standards that would mitigate the potential incompatibilities between sensitive uses (i.e., residences, schools, parks, playgrounds, daycare, etc.) industrial, recycling, of vehicle-related uses, except for vehicle sales and rentals (Chapter 22.130). In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. As the Green Zone Districts would not result in changes to any existing roadways, there would be no effect on emergency access. Additionally, as stated in Section 2.20, *Wildfire*, the proposed program would have no impact on existing emergency evacuation plans and roads. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone

Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to inadequate emergency access. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to inadequate emergency access. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to the design of proposed sensitive uses. The New Sensitive Uses element pertains to development standards that would mitigate the potential incompatibilities between new sensitive uses (i.e., residences, schools, parks, playgrounds, daycare, etc.) that are developed adjacent to or adjoining an existing industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related use, except for vehicle sales and rentals (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for new sensitive uses. As this element would be applied as additional standards for new development projects, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from construction of the new sensitive uses, subject to discretionary CEQA review (or exempt, depending on the project) whether or not these development standards are required. As a result, these revisions to Title 22 would not affect emergency access. As the Green Zone Districts would not result in changes to any existing roadways, there would be no effect on emergency access. Additionally, as stated in Section 2.20, the proposed program would have no impact on existing emergency evacuation plans and roads. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to inadequate emergency access. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to inadequate emergency access. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing recycling and solid waste uses such that emergency access would be impacted. These revisions would not affect emergency access and would be placed behind property lines. As the revisions would not result in

changes to any existing roadways, there would be no effect on emergency access. Additionally, as stated in Section 2.20, the proposed program would have no impact on existing emergency evacuation plans and roads. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to inadequate emergency access. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers pertain to standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection center as an accessory use to an existing supermarket (Chapter 22.140.660 The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions, such that existing roads would be changed. These revisions would not affect emergency access given that they would be placed on existing lots and setback at least 10 feet from public rights-of-way and driveways. As the revisions would not result in changes to any existing roadways, there would be no effect on emergency access. Additionally, as stated in Section 2.20, the proposed program would have no impact on existing emergency evacuation plans and roads. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to inadequate emergency access. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to inadequate emergency access. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions pertain to storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste (revisions to existing Chapter 22.128). The construction of a storage enclosures for recycling and solid waste or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions, such that existing roads would be changed. As the revisions would not result in changes to any existing roadways, there would be no effect on emergency access. Additionally, as stated in Section 2.20, the proposed program would have no impact on existing emergency evacuation plans and roads. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to transportation in relation to inadequate emergency access. No further analysis is warranted.

2.18. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact to tribal cultural resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to *Chapter 9, Conservation and Natural Resource Element (Part VII)* of the County of Los Angeles General Plan 2035;² the Los Angeles County *Historic Preservation Program*;³ previously published information regarding known tribal cultural resources located within the project site, including publicly disclosed tribal cultural resources listed in historic registers including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), National Historic Landmarks database, and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR); and a review of the Green Zones Program.

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code §21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code § 5020.1(k), or	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Existing Conditions

The results of archival research and a review published literature were synthesized to provide a general overview of the existing conditions and assess the potential for encountering tribal cultural resources that may exist within the proposed program area.

Projects subject to CEQA review must consider impacts to tribal cultural resources independent of archaeological resources under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes 2014) of amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 defines “tribal cultural resources”

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² Conservation and Natural Resource Element (Part III), Chapter 2 - Open Space Resources, of the County of Los Angeles General plan 2035. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

³ Title22 (Vol. I) Zoning Code Ordinance, Part 22.0124 Historic Preservation of the Los Angeles County Code.

as either (1) “sites, features, places cultural landscapes, sacred places and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe.” Tribal cultural resource designations require that such a resource be listed or eligible for listing in the state register of historical resources or a local register of historical resources; or determined to be significant based on the criteria for listing in the state register, as determined by a lead agency at its discretion. Initiating consultation with tribes early in the planning stages of a project is emphasized in AB 52 guidance. Senate Bill (SB) 18 requires cities and counties to consult with tribes before adoption of a general plan or specific plan and provides California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early stage in the planning process for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating, impacts to sites of cultural significance.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 13, 2020, to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and the current Native American contact list for the proposed program in order to initiate consultation with interested tribes in accordance with CEQA and AB 52 and SB 18. A response was received on March 23, 2020, which included the list of 14 Native American contacts for the proposed program area.⁴ The response indicates that tribal cultural resources are known to be present within the SLF search area, which is based on whole quadrangle maps within which a given project falls.⁵ Of the 89 topographic quadrangle maps that document the County, there are 75 USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle maps over which the project spans and thus included in the SLF search area.

Section 9, Conservation and Natural Resources Element, of the Los Angeles County General Plan acknowledges the history of occupation by indigenous people, of lands that now comprise the unincorporated territory of the County:

“The indigenous Chumash and Gabrieliño/Tongva peoples, two of the most populous and sophisticated native cultures, have occupied land within Los Angeles County since prehistoric times. Unfortunately, many of the known archaeological, paleontological and historic cultural sites in the region have been disturbed to some extent by both human activity, such as development, occupation, and use, and natural occurrences, such as erosion that results from earthquakes, fire, and flood. In some instances, historic and prehistoric artifacts such as stone tools, antique nails, and equipment parts have been picked up or even destroyed by visitors or residents.”⁶

The County General Plan acknowledges the potential for tribal cultural resources to be adversely affected, as a result of incompatible land uses and development of extant sites, or locations immediately adjacent to extant cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources. Officially recognized tribal cultural resources are considered to be integral parts of the built and natural environment that are addressed during the project planning and design process. The County has established three General Plan policies that are relevant to the consideration and evaluation of tribal cultural resources:

Policy C/NR 14.1: Mitigate all impacts from new development on or adjacent to historic, cultural, and paleontological resources to the greatest extent feasible.

Policy C/NR 14.4: Ensure proper notification procedures to Native American tribes in accordance with SB 18 (2004).

Policy C/NR 14.6: Ensure proper notification and recovery processes are carried out for development on or near historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.⁷

Industrial use areas are typically situated in highly urbanized areas and have been subject to heavy disturbance resulting from land development and other human activities. Exact depth of ground disturbance is unknown; however, ground disturbance resulting from the proposed development standards is anticipated to extend to approximately 3 feet below the surface.

⁴ Native American Heritage Commission. March 23, 2020. Email to Sapphos Environmental, Inc. Subject: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Los Angeles County Green Zones Program Project, Los Angeles County

⁵ Native American Heritage Commission. March 23, 2020. Native American Contact List. Provided to Sapphos Environmental, Inc.

⁶ Conservation and Natural Resource Element (Part III), Chapter 9 - Open Space Resources, of the County of Los Angeles General plan 2035. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁷ Conservation and Natural Resource Element (Part III), Chapter 9 - Open Space Resources, of the County of Los Angeles General plan 2035. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

Threshold of Significance

A significant impact would occur if the proposed program would result in potentially significant impacts to TCRs in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 regarding being listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k). Incorporation of mitigation measures would reduce impacts to below the level of significance.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in potential impacts to tribal cultural resources as it relates to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, as defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe and that is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in local registers of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k). Impacts may result from the unanticipated discovery of tribal cultural resources during construction of improvements, such as walls, that require excavation of *in situ* native soils.

The potential for impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*; Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment, as it relates to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource, listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or in a local register as defined in Public Resources Code § 5020.1(k), or determined an eligible resource by the lead agency, include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 - Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in potentially significant impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a Conditional Use Permit. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the non-conforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that the proposed program has the potential to impact tribal cultural resources as it relates to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe and that is listed or

eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in local registers of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k) or a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. Impacts may result from the unanticipated discovery of tribal cultural resources during construction of improvements, such as walls, that require excavation of *in situ* native soils.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in potentially significant impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources because it has the potential to impact tribal cultural resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or local registers of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k); or determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in potentially significant impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would have the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or local registers of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k); or determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

The proposed program has the potential to impact tribal cultural resources as it relates to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe and that is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in local registers of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k) or a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. Impacts may result from the unanticipated discovery of tribal cultural resources during construction of improvements, such as walls, that require excavation of *in situ* native soils.

The purpose of the New Sensitive Uses is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. As discussed in Section 1, *Project Description*, construction

activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities. Implementation of development standards for the Green Zone Districts require ground disturbance particularly with regard to the construction of barrier walls, and the planting of landscaping. Surficial resources are not likely to be encountered; however, there is a potential to encounter intact buried tribal cultural resource deposits interred at shallow depths at project locations where ground disturbance is required. Ground disturbance is expected to reach depths of approximately 3 feet, or greater, below the ground surface. Disruption of tribal cultural resources as a result of the unanticipated discovery during construction is a significant impact that warrants further analysis.

Therefore, the New Sensitive Uses has the potential to impact tribal cultural resources in relation to causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or local registers of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k); or determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The waste management and recycling center revisions component of the proposed program would result in no impacts to tribal cultural resources as it relates to causing a substantial adverse effect in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074; and that is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in local registers of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k); or determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1.

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the Green Zones Program consists of the inclusion of permitting requirements and development standards for specific uses including pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste facilities, and solid waste facilities. A CUP would be required for all of the above uses (Chapter 22.140). Development standards for Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include requirements for landscaping buffers, walls, enclosed buildings, surfacing of storage areas, air filtration, signage, and lighting. Additionally, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions include prohibitions on areas where certain specific uses would be prohibited including HMAs, SEAs, VHFHSZs, and in some cases ARAs. These revisions affect the same Industrial Zones as the Green Zones Districts in addition to the Heavy Agricultural Zone and Institutional Zone. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses and will likely not result in ground disturbance. Additionally, the existing facilities are expected to be previously disturbed as a result of initial facility development. Therefore, the proposed development standards for waste management and recycling center revisions would not impact tribal cultural resources, and no further analysis is required.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to tribal cultural resources. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly

labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have no impact. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to tribal cultural resources. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts. No further analysis is warranted.

2.19. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to utilities and service systems, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to the Federal Clean Water Act of 1972 (CWA),² the Los Angeles and Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Basin Plans,³ County of Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan,⁴ the Waste Management Element of the adopted Los Angeles County General Plan,⁵ the Public Services and Facilities Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 Update,⁶ the 1986 Antelope Valley Areawide General Plan,⁷ the 2012 Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan,⁸ and the State Water Resources Control Board Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) Policy.⁹

Definitions

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board: The jurisdiction of the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) extends from the Oregon border to the northern Mojave Desert and includes all of California east of the Sierra Nevada crest. The name of the Region is derived from prehistoric Lake Lahontan, which once covered much of the State of Nevada. Most of the waters of the North Lahontan Basin drain into closed basins which were previously part of Lake Lahontan. Waters of the South Lahontan Basin also drain into closed basin remnants of prehistoric lakes. The Lahontan RWQCB is responsible for implementing the Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board: The Los Angeles RWQCB is one of nine statewide regional boards. The Los Angeles RWQCB protects ground and surface water quality in the Los Angeles Region, including the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, along with very small portions of Kern and Santa Barbara Counties. The Los Angeles RWQCB is responsible for implementing the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region.

Non-hazardous Municipal Solid Waste: More commonly known as trash or garbage—consists of everyday items that are used and then thrown away, such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, paint, and batteries. This comes from homes, schools, hospitals, and businesses.¹⁰

Septic Tank: An underground vessel for treating wastewater from a single dwelling or building by a combination of settling and anaerobic digestion. Effluent is usually disposed of through a dispersal system which consists of one or a

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² United States Environmental Protection Agency. 16 March 2014. Laws and Regulations: Summary of the Clean Water Act. <http://www2.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-clean-water-act>

³ California Water Boards. Los Angeles, and Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Basin Plans. Accessed April 14, 2020. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/

⁴ County of Los Angeles. 2018. County of Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan. <http://pw.lacounty.gov/epd/swims/ShowDoc.aspx?id=6530&hp=yes&type=PDF>

⁵ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. 25 November 1980. Los Angeles County General Plan: Water and Waste Management Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_web80-water-and-waste-management-element.pdf

⁶ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. January 2014. Los Angeles County General Plan Public Review Draft: Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2035_Chapter13_2014.pdf

⁷ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. 4 December 1986. Antelope Valley Areawide General Plan: A Component of the Los Angeles County General Plan. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/data/pd_antelope-valley.pdf

⁸ Los Angeles County. 2012. Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/data/pd_santa-clarita-area-plan-2012.pdf

⁹ State Water Resource Control Board. 19 June 2012. OWTS Policy, Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems.

¹⁰ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. n.d. Wastes – Non-Hazardous Waste – Municipal Solid Waste. <http://www.epa.gov/waste/nonhaz/municipal/>

combination of leach fields, seepage pits, and/or subsurface drip dispersal system. Settled solids in septic tank are pumped out periodically and hauled to a treatment facility for disposal.¹¹

Storm Water and Stormwater: In layman's terms, stormwater is defined as an abnormal amount of surface water due to a heavy rain or snowstorm. The term *storm water* is used when employed by the cited source of information. In all other instances, *stormwater* is used, consistent with the provision of Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and as defined by the EPA. Stormwater runoff is generated when precipitation from rain and snowmelt events flows over land or impervious surfaces and does not percolate into the ground. As the runoff flows over the land or impervious surfaces (paved streets, parking lots, and building rooftops), it accumulates debris, chemicals, sediment, or other pollutants that could adversely affect water quality if the runoff is discharged untreated.

Wastewater: The spent or used water of a community or industry that contains dissolved and suspended matter.¹²

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

¹¹ California Association of Sanitation Agencies. n.d. Definition of Terms – S. <http://www.casaweb.org/definition-of-terms/s>

¹² California Association of Sanitation Agencies. n.d. Definition of Terms – S. <http://www.casaweb.org/definition-of-terms/s>

¹⁰ California Association of Sanitation Agencies. n.d. Definition of Terms – S. <http://www.casaweb.org/definition-of-terms/s>

- a) **Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

Existing Conditions

Water/Wastewater. The unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County is located within three Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) regions and encompasses the land use zoning designations affected by the project: the Antelope Valley IRWM Region, the Upper Santa Clara River IRWM Region, and the Greater Los Angeles County (GLAC) IRWM Region. Each of the three IRWMs has adequate capacity to provide water.

The Antelope Valley IRWM Region spans 2,400 square miles in northern Los Angeles County and southeastern Kern County. The proportion of the urban water demand in the Antelope Valley IRWM Region within Los Angeles County is forecasted to remain stable at about 92 percent through the 2015–2035 planning period. Agricultural water demand, about half of the total water demand in the region, is forecasted for the region only and not for the two counties separately.

The Upper Santa Clara River IRWM Region consists of the portion of the Santa Clara River Watershed in Los Angeles County, which is a 654-square-mile area. The GLAC IRWM Region spans the remainder of Los Angeles County including the Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, Santa Monica Bay, and Dominguez watersheds and encompasses approximately 2,058 square miles, and includes parts of southeastern Ventura County, northwest Orange County, and a small part of southwest San Bernardino County. The GLAC Region is divided into five subregions: the Upper Los Angeles River, the Upper San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo, the Lower San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles River, the South Bay, and the North Santa Monica Bay.¹³ The project area is located within four of the five subareas.

- Upper Los Angeles River. Consisting of most of the Los Angeles River Watershed north of the I-10 freeway in central Los Angeles. Contains the San Fernando Valley Planning Area, part of the southwestern Antelope Valley Planning Area, much of the northern Metro Planning Area, the northwesternmost part of the West San Gabriel Planning Area, and a small part of the southeastern Santa Clarita Valley Planning Area.
- Upper San Gabriel and Rio Hondo Subregion. Consisting of the San Gabriel River Watershed north of Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, and part of the eastern Los Angeles River Watershed. This subregion consists of the East San Gabriel Valley Planning Area, almost all of the West San Gabriel Planning Area, and part of the southeastern Antelope Valley Planning Area.
- South Bay Subregion. Consisting of the southeast part of the Santa Monica Bay Watershed and the Dominguez Watershed. This subregion spans the Westside and South Bay Planning Areas; the southwest corner of the Gateway Planning Area; and part of the western Metro Planning Area.
- Lower San Gabriel and Los Angeles Rivers Subregion. Consisting of the part of the Los Angeles River Watershed south of I-10 in central Los Angeles, plus the part of the San Gabriel River Watershed south of Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin. This region includes the almost all of the Gateway Planning Area, plus the southern part of the Metro Planning Area and the southeastern rim of the East San Gabriel Planning Valley Area. The region includes part of northwest Orange County and a small part of southwest Ventura County.

Water Treatment. The MWD operates five water treatment plants. Two are located within Los Angeles County: the Joseph Jensen Treatment Plant in the neighborhood of Granada Hills in the City of Los Angeles, with capacity of 750 million gallons per day (mgd); and the F.E. Weymouth Treatment Plant in the City of La Verne, with capacity of 520 mgd. The Robert Diemer Treatment Plant in the City of Yorba Linda in Orange County has 520 mgd capacity. The Henry Mills Treatment Plant in the City of Riverside in Riverside County has 326 mgd capacity, and the Robert Skinner Treatment Plant east of the City of Murietta in Riverside County has 520 mgd capacity. The five facilities' total capacity is approximately 2.64 billion gallons per day. The Central Basin Municipal Water District is a groundwater treatment facility, the Water Quality Protection project, treats groundwater for volatile organic compound (VOC) contamination in the City of Pico Rivera in the Central subbasin; the contamination is a plume originating from the San Gabriel Valley

¹³ County of Los Angeles. June 2014. General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse # 2011081042, Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch13.pdf

to the north. The facility uses granular-activated carbon and has capacity of 2,000 gallons per minute.¹⁴ The West Basin Municipal Water District is a 2,400-acre-foot per year (afy; or 2.1 mgd) capacity desalination facility in the City of Torrance operated by the West Basin Municipal Water District removes chloride from groundwater impacted by seawater. The Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) operates the Miramar Water Treatment Plant in the City of Claremont, with a 25 mgd capacity.

Wastewater Treatment. In the unincorporated areas, the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD), the Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District (CSMD), and municipal septic or wastewater systems make up the County's sanitary sewage system.¹⁵ The sanitary sewers and the stormwater/flood protection facilities in Los Angeles County are separate systems, with sanitary sewers conveying sewage from lavatories and other plumbing fixtures in buildings and factories to a wastewater treatment facility where treated before being discharged to the ocean or river.¹⁶ The LACSD is responsible for the construction operations and the maintenance of facilities that collect, treat, recycle and dispose of sewage and industrial wastes is the County. Local sewers connected to the LACSD's trunk sewer lines within the unincorporated areas of the County are the responsibility of the CSMD.

The LACSD is a collection of 24 independent special districts, the Santa Clarita Valley, and the Antelope Valley providing wastewater and solid waste management services to approximately 5.5 million people within the County. Seventeen of the Sanitation Districts that provide sewerage services in the metropolitan Los Angeles area are also signatory to a Joint Outfall Agreement that provides a regional, interconnected system of facilities known as the Joint Outfall System (JOS). The service area of the JOS encompasses 73 cities and unincorporated areas and includes some areas within the City of Los Angeles.¹⁷ Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works), for CSMD, maintains 4,600 miles of main line sewers, 155 pumping stations, and 4 sewage treatment plants.¹⁸ The LACSD's service area covers approximately 824 square miles and encompasses 78 cities and the unincorporated County areas and encompassing approximately 9,500 miles of sewer owned and operated by various cities and the County. The LACSD owns, operates, and maintains approximately 1,400 miles of sewers, ranging from 8 to 144 inches in diameter, that convey approximately 500 million gallons per day of wastewater to 11 wastewater treatment plants.¹⁹ This includes a wastewater collection system with 48 active pumping plants located throughout the County.

This system provides sewage treatment, reuse, and disposal for residential, commercial, and industrial users.

Sanitary wastewater is treated in the following three phases:²⁰

- Primary Treatment: removal of solids using settling tanks
- Secondary Treatment: reduction of organic matter using bacteria and oxygen; followed by further removal of solids
- Tertiary Treatment: filtration of wastewater to remove any solids remaining after the first two phases of treatment Most wastewater that undergoes tertiary treatment is disinfected after tertiary treatment.

Disinfection methods include chlorine bleach and ultraviolet light. Tertiary-treated wastewater is often reused (i.e. recycled) for landscape and agricultural irrigation, groundwater recharge, and industrial uses.

¹⁴ Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD). 2011 (May). 2010 Urban Water Management Plan. <http://www.centralbasin.org> › File › 2011 › Water Resources 05-03-2011

¹⁵ County of Los Angeles. June 2014. General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse # 2011081042, Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch13.pdf

¹⁶ County of Los Angeles. June 2014. General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse # 2011081042, Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch13.pdf

¹⁷ Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Wastewater Collection Systems. Accessed April 15, 2020. <https://www.lacsd.org/services/wastewater/wwfacilities/>

¹⁸ Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Wastewater Collection Systems. Accessed April 15, 2020. <https://www.lacsd.org/services/wastewater/wwfacilities/>

¹⁹ Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Wastewater Collection Systems. Accessed April 15, 2020. <https://www.lacsd.org/services/wastewater/wwfacilities/>

²⁰ Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Wastewater Collection Systems. Accessed April 15, 2020. <https://www.lacsd.org/services/wastewater/wwfacilities/>

Stormwater. The Los Angeles RWQCB, Lahontan RWQCB, and Central Valley RWQCB are responsible for implementing the federally-mandated NPDES program in Los Angeles County through the adoption of Orders, which are effectively the NPDES Permits for that region. An NPDES Permit defines the responsibilities of each permittee to control pollutants, including the adoption and enforcement of local ordinances and monitoring programs. Consequently, the County has a Stormwater Ordinance that requires that the discharge, deposit, or disposal of any stormwater and/or runoff to storm drains must be covered by an NPDES Stormwater Permit.²¹

As part of its NPDES Program, the Los Angeles RWQCB adopted a new Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Permit (MS4 Permit) in 2012 (MS4 Permits are also sometimes referred to as Stormwater Permits). The remainder of this section discusses the MS4 permit and some of the County's associated efforts. The Los Angeles RWQCB's MS4 Permit names 84 incorporated cities, the County, and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District as permittees. The MS4 Permit imposes a number of basic programs (Minimum Control Measures), on all permittees in order to maintain a level of acceptable runoff conditions through the implementation of practices, devices, or designs generally referred to as Best Management Practices (BMPs), that mitigate stormwater quality issues.²² The development construction program requires, for example, the implementation of temporary BMPs during a project's construction phase that include measures to protect water resources by preventing erosion, controlling runoff, protecting natural slopes and channels, storing fluids safely, managing spills quickly, and conserving natural areas. The Los Angeles RWQCB's MS4 Permit includes the Watershed Management Program (WMP), where permittees can collaborate to address water quality priorities on a watershed scale, customize BMPs, and develop multi-benefit projects containing water quality improvement, flood protection, water conservation, and/or beautification components. was amended.²³ The County has prepared the 2014 Low Impact Development Standards Manual (LID Standards Manual) to comply with the requirements of the NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit for stormwater and non-stormwater discharges from the MS4 within the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles County (CAS004001, Order No. R4- 2012-0175), henceforth referred to in this document as the 2012 MS4 Permit.

Electricity. Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to Los Angeles County. Total electricity demands in SCE's service area were 82,069 gigawatt-hours (GWH) per year in 2012 and are forecast to increase to 96,516 GWH in 2024 (CEC 2013); one GWH is equivalent to one million kilowatt-hours. Per the County's General Plan Update, the total projected electricity demands for the SCE's is 96,516 GWH in 2024.²⁴ Projected development within the County is subject to Title 24, Part 6 of the California Administrative code, the Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings, which requires local jurisdiction to use energy efficient appliances, weatherization techniques and efficient cooling and heating systems to reduce energy demand stemming from new development. SCE's sources of electricity generation in 2017 were 29 percent renewable, including 2 percent biomass and biowaste, 4 percent geothermal, 3 percent eligible hydroelectric, 10 percent solar, and 10 percent wind; 34 percent natural gas; 4 percent coal; 9 percent nuclear; 15 percent large hydroelectric; and 9 from unspecified sources.²⁵

Natural Gas. The Southern California Gas Company (SCGC) supplies natural gas to most of Los Angeles County except for a few cities, including the City of Vernon and City of Long Beach, which supply natural gas to their own residents and other customers. For the County, the estimated net increase in natural gas demand is about 192 million therms per year, or 51 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. Forecasted natural gas demands are within SCGC's estimated supplies for the County's 2035 buildout.

Telecommunications: Telephone, Mobile Phone, Cable, and Internet Service Cable. Cable operators serving Los Angeles County include: Time Warner Cable, Charter Communication, Cox Communications, AT&T U-verse, and Verizon Federal laws provide oversight of the cable industry. While the County serves as the local franchise authority and responds to all

²¹ California Water Boards. Los Angeles, and Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Basin Plans Accessed April 14, 2020. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/

²² California Water Boards. Los Angeles County MS4 Permit. Accessed April 14, 2020. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal/losangeles.html

²³ County of Los Angeles. 2013. Los Angeles Regional Board's 2012 MS4 Permit, County's Low Impact Development (LID) and Hydromodification Ordinance. http://dpw.lacounty.gov/wmd/LA_County_LID_Manual.pdf

²⁴ Southern California Edison. July 2018. 2017 Power Content Label. https://www.sce.com/sites/default/files/inline-files/2017PCL_0.pdf

²⁵ "Unspecified sources of power" means electricity from transactions that are not traceable to specific generation sources.

community inquiries surrounding telecommunication, under federal law, the County does not have legal jurisdiction to control telecommunication charges for services.²⁶

Threshold of Significance

The project would have a significant impact if it results in the need to relocate or construct new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Impact Analysis

The project would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. The proposed improvements required pursuant to the development standards implemented by the project apply to existing and proposed waste management and recycling centers. The unincorporated areas of the County, where the parcels with the applicable land use zoning designations are located are largely served by storm drains, electrical transmission and distribution lines, natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines, and telecommunications cable. The proposed improvements associated with the Green Zones Program consist primarily of non-energized structures such as walls, fencing, setbacks, awnings, and barriers. Some improvements, such as irrigation for landscaping and exhaust emission control systems would utilize electric power or natural gas; however, these improvements would be components of existing projects or future projects at locations served by utilities and would not require the construction or relocation of utilities that would cause significant environmental effects.

The potential for impacts to utilities and service systems has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The qualitative and geospatial analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Water

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general

²⁶ County of Los Angeles. June 2014. General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse # 2011081042, Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch13.pdf

plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

Further, the project would not involve habitable structures or the development of restrooms requiring wastewater treatment services. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The County land use zoning designations are located in areas currently served by water and wastewater treatment facilities. Statewide per capita water consumption for manufacturing ranges from 341 to 3,911 gallons per day.²⁷ With one of the densest areas for manufacturing, Los Angeles is below average for Statewide use of water per manufacturing employee, ranging from 594 to 921 gallons per employee per day). Construction of the proposed improvement required pursuant to the project would either be ancillary to an existing use or estimates as part of future proposed land use; thus using existing or proposed on- and off-site sewer pipe improvements and connections to adequately connect to the LACSD's sewer system. Construction relative to the wastewater system for the project would occur on properties with the land use zoning designations that are subject to the Green Zones Program. A majority of the improvements would not require the use of water during the construction or operational phases of the improvements. None of the improvements generate wastewater for offsite discharge. Water required for landscaping would be ancillary to the land use and all necessary improvements would be verified through the permit approval process of obtaining a sewer capacity and connection permit from the LACSD. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing industrial uses, and/or require more stringent standards of development for new sensitive uses proposed in vicinity of industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses within areas of the unincorporated areas of the County or adjacent incorporated areas including sensitive uses. Construction would include installation of walls, fencing, setback, and landscaping in compliance with development standards during plan check including landscaping installation of plants from the LID drought tolerant plant list. A negligible amount of wastewater would be generated by construction workers. It is anticipated that portable toilets would be provided by the construction contractor(s) and the waste disposed of off-site. Wastewater generation from construction activities is not anticipated to cause a measurable increase in wastewater flows at a point where, and at a time when, a sewer's capacity is already constrained or that would cause a sewer's capacity to become constrained. In addition, construction and operation is not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents.

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause significant impacts to Utilities and Service Systems. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

²⁷ Christina-Smith, J., Heberger, M., Allen, L. August 2012. Urban Water Demand in California to 2100: Incorporating Climate Change. <https://pacinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/2100-urban-water-efficiency.pdf>

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for the New Sensitive Uses element of the project apply adjoining or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. The County land use zoning designations are located in areas currently served by water and wastewater treatment facilities. Statewide per capita water consumption for manufacturing ranges from 341 to 3,911 gallons per day.²⁸ With one of the densest areas for manufacturing, Los Angeles is below average for Statewide use of water per manufacturing employee, ranging from 594 to 921 gallons per employee per day). Construction of the proposed improvement required pursuant to the project would either be ancillary to an existing use or estimates as part of future proposed land use; thus using existing or proposed on- and off-site sewer pipe improvements and connections to adequately connect to the LACSD's sewer system. Construction relative to the wastewater system for the project would occur on properties with the land use zoning designations that are subject to the Green Zones Program. A majority of the improvements would not require the use of water during the construction or operational phases of the improvements. None of the improvements generate wastewater for offsite discharge. Water required for landscaping would be ancillary to the land use and all necessary improvements would be verified through the permit approval process of obtaining a sewer capacity and connection permit from the LACSD. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing industrial uses, and/or require more stringent standards of development for new sensitive uses proposed in vicinity of industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses within areas of the unincorporated areas of the County or adjacent incorporated areas including sensitive uses. Construction would include installation of walls, fencing, setback, and landscaping in compliance with development standards during plan check including landscaping installation of plants from the LID drought tolerant plant list. A negligible amount of wastewater would be generated by construction workers. It is anticipated that portable toilets would be provided by the construction contractor(s) and the waste disposed of off-site. Wastewater generation from construction activities is not anticipated to cause a measurable increase in wastewater flows at a point where, and at a time when, a sewer's capacity is already constrained or that would cause a sewer's capacity to become constrained. In addition, construction and operation is not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents.

Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies and air filtration (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the project would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not cause the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive

²⁸ Christina-Smith, J., Heberger, M., Allen, L. August 2012. Urban Water Demand in California to 2100: Incorporating Climate Change. <https://pacinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/2100-urban-water-efficiency.pdf>

Uses would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the project, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing recycling and waste management uses such that wastewater treatment facilities and capacity would be impacted. In addition, construction and operation is not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards as identified in the project description table 1.4.2-1. The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County.

Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers is an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M. All industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. Construction and operation are not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment

plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents. The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions, such that the current wastewater treatment facilities or capacity would be changed and require the construction of new or expanded facilities. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Construction and operation are not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents. The construction of the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions, such that the current wastewater treatment facilities or capacity would be changed and require the construction of new or expanded facilities. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

Stormwater

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The implementation of project would involve construction of new areas of impervious surfaces. However, implementation of the development standards required by the project would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance involving measures to reduce stormwater runoff. The LID Standards Manual provides guidance for the implementation of stormwater quality control measures in new development and redevelopment projects in unincorporated areas of the County with the intention of improving water quality and mitigating potential water quality impacts from stormwater and non-stormwater discharges.²⁹

The County's LID Standards Manual addresses the following objectives and goals:

- Lessen the adverse impacts of stormwater runoff from development and urban runoff on natural drainage systems, receiving waters, and other water bodies;
- Minimize pollutant loadings from impervious surfaces by requiring development projects to incorporate properly designed, technically appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other Low Impact Development (LID) strategies; and
- Minimize erosion and other hydrologic impacts on natural drainage systems by requiring development projects to incorporate properly designed, technically appropriate hydromodification control development principles and technologies.³⁰

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. The implementation of project would involve construction of new areas of impervious surfaces. However, implementation of the development standards required by the project would be subject to the County of Los Angeles LID Ordinance involving measures to reduce stormwater runoff. The LID Standards Manual provides guidance for the implementation of stormwater quality control measures in new development and redevelopment projects in unincorporated areas of the County with the intention of improving water quality and mitigating potential water quality impacts from stormwater and non-stormwater discharges.³¹

Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to,

²⁹ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

³⁰ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

³¹ County of Los Angeles. February 2014. Low Impact Development Standards Manual.
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/ldd/lib/fp/Hydrology/Low%20Impact%20Development%20Standards%20Manual.pdf>

or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the project would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Requirements and features are designed to create barriers between industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses and surrounding areas to sensitive uses. In addition, construction and operation is not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents. The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions, such that the current wastewater treatment facilities or capacity would be changed and require the construction of new or expanded facilities.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP

in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. , construction and operation is not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Construction and operation are not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents. The construction of the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions or compliance with development standards would not substantially alter the existing conditions, such that the current wastewater treatment facilities or capacity would be changed and require the construction of new or expanded facilities. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

Electricity

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

The Green Zone Districts element of the project would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions

proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. Other than installation of lighting, these systems would require negligible electricity usage for contrition and operation and all new construction would be developed and constructed in compliance with Title 12, Title 22, and Title 31, incorporating the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code. As a result, impacts to utilities and services systems in relation to electricity serving the project area would not occur. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. Other than installation of the air filtration and lighting, these systems would require negligible electricity usage for contrition and operation and all new construction would be developed and constructed in compliance with Title 12, Title 22, and Title 31, incorporating the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code. As a result, impacts to utilities and services systems in relation to electricity serving the project area would not occur. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the project would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not cause significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses

would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the project would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the Green Zones Program consists of the inclusion of standards for Specific Uses (revisions to existing Chapter 22.140) and would modify one section of Chapter 22.140 and introduces six new sections to the chapter, in Division 7 (Standards for Specific Uses) of Title 22 in relation to primary recycling and spoiled waste uses. The construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that electric power transmission serving the project area would be impacted. These revisions would not affect service and capacity of electricity transmission or facilities, given that they are not recycling or waste facilities. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a supermarket site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones, would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. On the national level, grocery stores use the largest portion of their electricity to run refrigeration and lighting systems. Space heating and cooking dominate natural gas use.³² Lighting and miscellaneous uses (including recycling) account for less than 12 percent of energy use

³² Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1. Average energy-use data. Accessed April 15, 2020. <https://snopud.bizenergyadvisor.com/article/grocery-stores>

in a supermarket; thus, the proposed improvements can be accommodated or offset with energy efficiencies in refrigeration and lighting technologies. The construction of a recycling collection center or compliance with development standards would utilize the same electrical transmission and distribution lines required for the existing and proposed supermarkets. These revisions would not affect electric power transmission facilities, given that they are not recycling or supermarket facilities. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. Construction and operation are not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. These revisions would not affect electric power transmission facilities, given that they are not storage enclosures. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded electrical transmission and distribution lines. No further analysis is warranted.

Natural Gas

The project would result in no impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines. The proposed improvements required in conjunction with the new development standards required by the project would not involve construction or operation requiring the use of natural gas. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. As a result, impacts to utilities and services systems in relation to natural gas serving the project area would not occur.

Telecommunications: Telephone, Mobile Phone, Cable, and Internet Service Cable

The proposed improvements required in conjunction with the new development standards required by the project would result in no impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded telecommunications facilities. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. As a result, impacts to utilities and services systems in relation to telecommunications would not occur.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

Existing Conditions

Los Angeles County utilizes the following water supply sources³³ (Table 2.19-1, *Water Supplies by Source for Los Angeles County in Acre-Feet per Year*):

- **Water supply from the Northern California via the State Water Project (SWP):** The SWP has delivered water to 29 water agencies along the route, including the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency, Castaic Lake Water Agency, Metropolitan Water District, and the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District. The

³³ County of Los Angeles General Plan 2035 Update.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) wholesales most of the water imported into Southern California by the State Water Project to the MWD's 26 member agencies.

- **Water supply from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct:** The 242-mile-long Colorado River Aqueduct carries a billion gallons (2,778 acre-feet) of water daily to Southern California. California, along with several other states, shares water that is diverted from the Colorado River. Due to California's overutilization of water annually from the Colorado River, water agencies throughout California, including the Metropolitan Water District, have implemented programs to reduce water drawn from the Colorado River to the initial allocation agreement, through water banking, conservation, and recycling, and is sold by the MWD to its member agencies.
- **Groundwater:** Sourced from local groundwater basins that are recharged naturally through stormwater and rainfall, and artificially recharged in recharging basins with imported water, stormwater, and recycled water.
- **Water Banking:** In areas like the San Joaquin Valley, water agencies store water in groundwater basins outside the region.
- **Surface Water:** From local streams.
- **Recycled Water:** Treated and disinfected municipal wastewater. Uses in the County include landscape and agricultural irrigation, groundwater recharge, and industrial uses.
- **Desalination:** removal of salts and mineral components from ocean water.
- **Stormwater Capture and Direct Use:** The supply made available through the capture of local stormwater and runoff flows for local non-potable use prior to reaching rivers or other water bodies.

TABLE 2.19-1
WATER SUPPLIES BY SOURCE FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Groundwater	797,637	870,093	817,057	885,632	890,488
Imported Water	1,213,992	1,125,244	1,036,715	1,124,463	1,103,251
Surface Water	23,332	23,293	23,293	23,293	23,293
Recycled Water	108,190	138,536	144,956	160,522	168,904
Water Banking	39,950	39,950	34,950	34,950	34,950
Conservation	52,953	74,946	91,830	108,867	122,838
Stormwater Capture and Direct Use	3,423	5,984	9,974	15,958	24,935
Water Transfers	39,862	40,147	40,147	40,147	40,147
Desalination	500	21000	26000	26000	31000
Total	2,279,839	2,339,193	2,224,922	2,419,832	2,439,806

SOURCE: Los Angeles County General Plan Update EIR, County of Los Angeles (Table 5.17-15).

Water Agencies participate in delivering water from its source to households and other retail customers within the County.

- The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) operates and maintains the SWP.
- **Water Wholesalers:** The MWD purchases imported SWP water; import water from the Colorado River; and wholesales water to its member agencies. The Central Basin Municipal Water District, West Basin Municipal Water District, Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, and the Three Valleys Municipal Water District, are member agencies of the MWD. Other water wholesalers in Los Angeles County such as the Central Basin Municipal Water District, West Basin Municipal Water District, Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, Castaic Lake Water Agency, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, Three Valleys Municipal Water District, and Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency.
- **Water purveyors:** Which provide water to retail customers; these includes agencies of cities and counties, private companies, and special districts.

Existing and projected water demands have been calculated for the unincorporated areas of the County (Table 2.19-2, *Water Demands by IRWM Region/ Subregion in Acre-Feet per Year*).

**TABLE 2.19-2
WATER DEMANDS BY IRWM REGION/SUBREGION IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR**

IRWM Region/Subregion	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Antelope Valley	187,000	195,000	200,000	205,000	210,000
Upper Santa Clara River	94,553	94,218	102,647	109,674	118,203
North Santa Monica Bay	42,218	39,701	40,771	44,427	42,782
Upper Los Angeles River	439,111	462,331	477,376	493,481	500,228
Upper San Gabriel and Rio Hondo	325,122	341,951	349,647	357,392	363,856
South Bay	477,051	498,009	507,296	517,697	521,946
Lower San Gabriel and Los Angeles Rivers	378,941	387,490	396,401	398,703	400,916
Total	1,943,996	2,018,700	2,074,138	2,126,374	2,157,931
Total Supplies (from Table 2.19-1)	2,279,839	2,339,193	2,224,922	2,419,832	2,439,806
Residual Supplies	335,843	320,493	150,784	293,458	281,875

SOURCE: Los Angeles County General Plan Update EIR, County of Los Angeles (Table 5.17-16).

Threshold of Significance

The project would have a significant impact if it were to result in insufficient waters supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

Impact Analysis

The project is expected to result in potentially significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to having sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. The potential for impacts has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The qualitative and geospatial analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices(pertaining to New Sensitive Uses and the Recycling and Waste Management Revisions), building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in potentially significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to having sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and

to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The County land use zoning designations are located in areas currently served by water facilities. Statewide per capita water consumption for manufacturing ranges from 341 to 3,911 gallons per day. With one of the densest areas for manufacturing, Los Angeles is below average for Statewide use of water per manufacturing employee, ranging from 594 to 592 gallons per employee per day. Construction of the proposed improvement required pursuant to the project would either be ancillary to an existing use or estimates as part of future proposed land use, thus using existing or proposed water pipe improvements and connections to adequately connect to the existing and planned infrastructure. No rezoning of uses would occur with implementation of the project. Construction relative to the waste system for the project would occur on properties with the land use zoning designations that are subject to the Green Zones Program. A majority of the improvements would not require the use of water during the construction or operational phases of the improvements. Water required for landscaping would be ancillary to the land use and all necessary improvements would be verified through the permit approval process of obtaining required connection permit for the applicable water purveyor within the designated areas. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing industrial uses, and/or require more stringent standards of development for new sensitive uses proposed in the vicinity of industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related within areas of the unincorporated areas of the County or adjacent incorporated areas including sensitive uses. Construction would include installation of walls, fencing, setback, and landscaping in compliance with development standards during plan check including landscaping installation of plants from the LID drought tolerant plant list.

Based on a review of available water supply for parcels with County land use zoning designations that would be subject to the Green Zones District element of project, there are sufficient water supply to support the anticipated incremental increase for construction of walls and operation and maintenance of irrigated landscaped (Table 2.19-1). The project includes elements that would require increased water usage through planting landscape barriers. All landscaping additions would be developed in compliance with the 2019 CALGreen nonresidential mandatory measures in order to implement water efficiency and water conservation measures.³⁴ These measures regulate both indoor and outdoor water use and include the use of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) to increase water efficiency standards for new and retrofitted landscapes through encouraging the use of more efficient irrigation systems, graywater usage, and onsite storm water capture, and by limiting the portion of landscapes that can be covered in turf. While proposed development of the landscaping and landscape barriers would be installed consistent with the County's LID Manual, the project would have the potential to cause a significant adverse impact from increased water usage within parcels that do not include existing landscape or require modifications to exiting landscape areas. Therefore, the Green Zones District would have the potential to result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to having sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years, requiring further analysis, including the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in potentially significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to having sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. As previously discussed, the County land use zoning designations are located in areas currently served by water facilities. Statewide per capita water consumption for manufacturing ranges from 341 to 3,911 gallons per day. With one of the densest areas for manufacturing, Los Angeles is below average for Statewide use

³⁴ State of California. August 2019. Chapter 5 Nonresidential Mandatory Measures, Division 5.3 Water Efficiency and Conservation. In the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11.

https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/CGBC2019P2/chapter-5-nonresidential-mandatorymeasures#CGBC2019P2_Ch05_SubCh5.3

of water per manufacturing employee, ranging from 594 to 592 gallons per employee per day. Construction of the proposed improvement required pursuant to the project would either be ancillary to an existing use or part of future proposed land use, thus using existing or proposed water pipe improvements and connections to adequately connect to the existing and planned infrastructure. Rezoning of uses would not occur with implementation of the project. Construction relative to the waste system for the project would occur on properties with the land use zoning designations that are subject to the Green Zones Program. A majority of the improvements would not require the use of water during the construction or operational phases of the improvements. Water required for landscaping would be ancillary to the land use and all necessary improvements would be verified through the permit approval process of obtaining required connection permit for the applicable water purveyor within the designated areas. Based on a review of available water supply for parcels with County land use zoning designations that would be subject to the New Sensitive Uses element of project, there are sufficient water supply to support the anticipated incremental increase for construction of walls and operation and maintenance of irrigated landscaped (Table 2.19-1).

The project includes elements that would require increased water usage through planting landscape barriers. All landscaping additions would be developed in compliance with the 2019 CALGreen nonresidential mandatory measures in order to implement water efficiency and water conservation measures.³⁵ These measures regulate both indoor and outdoor water use and include the use of the MWELo to increase water efficiency standards for new and retrofitted landscapes through encouraging the use of more efficient irrigation systems, graywater usage, and onsite storm water capture, and by limiting the portion of landscapes that can be covered in turf. While proposed development of the landscaping and landscape barriers would be installed consistent with the County's LID Manual, the project would have the potential to cause a significant adverse impact from increased water usage within parcels that do not include existing landscape or require modifications to exiting landscape areas.

Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the project would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not cause the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would have the potential to result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to having sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years, requiring further analysis, including the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to having sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

³⁵ State of California. August 2019. Chapter 5 Nonresidential Mandatory Measures, Division 5.3 Water Efficiency and Conservation. In the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11.
https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/CGBC2019P2/chapter-5-nonresidential-mandatory-measures#CGBC2019P2_Ch05_SubCh5.3

Any construction would be in compliance with development standards and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses in relation to water supply within the project area. While proposed development of the landscaping and landscape barriers would be installed consistent with the County's LID Manual, the project would have the potential to cause a significant adverse impact from increased water usage within parcels that do not include existing landscape or require modifications to existing landscape areas.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Increased water supply needed for recycling and solid waste facilities would be in compliance with County development standards. Therefore, Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to having sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to having sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that "contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code" (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a supermarket site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones, would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection revisions would not require additional areas for landscaping barrier or elements increasing water usage; thus, no additional consumptive use of water beyond that described for Green Zones District would occur. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to having sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of

facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not require additional areas for landscaping barrier or elements increasing water usage; thus, no additional consumptive use of water beyond that described for Green Zones District would occur. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to having sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. No further analysis is warranted.

- c) **Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?**

Existing Conditions

In the unincorporated areas, the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD), the Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District (CSMD), and municipal septic or wastewater systems make up the County's sanitary sewage system.³⁶ The Public Works Environmental Programs Division also permits and inspects industrial waste discharge into local sewers. The County Code requires that every business that disposes industrial wastewater obtain a permit. The Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) controls and mitigates sewer sanitary overflows.³⁷

The sanitary sewers and the stormwater/flood protection facilities in Los Angeles County are separate systems, with sanitary sewers conveying sewage from lavatories and other plumbing fixtures in buildings and factories to a wastewater treatment facility where treated before being discharged to the ocean or river.³⁸ The LACSD is responsible for the construction operations and the maintenance of facilities that collect, treat, recycle and dispose of sewage and industrial wastes is the County. Local sewers connected to the LACSD's trunk sewer lines within the unincorporated areas of the County are the responsibility of the CSMD.

The LACSD is a collection of 24 independent special districts, the Santa Clarita Valley, and the Antelope Valley providing wastewater and solid waste management services to approximately 5.5 million people within the County. Seventeen of the Sanitation Districts that provide sewerage services in the metropolitan Los Angeles area are also signatory to a Joint Outfall Agreement that provides a regional, interconnected system of facilities known as the JOS. The service area of the JOS encompasses 73 cities and unincorporated areas and includes some areas within the City of Los Angeles.³⁹ Public Works, for CSMD, maintains 4,600 miles of main line sewers, 155 pumping stations, and 4 sewage treatment plants.⁴⁰

Impact Analysis

The project would result in no impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to resulting in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. The potential for impacts has been evaluated in

³⁶ County of Los Angeles. June 2014. General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse # 2011081042, Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch13.pdf

³⁷ County of Los Angeles. Department of Public Works. Sewer System Management Plan. Accessible at: <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/smd/smd/ssmp.pdf>

³⁸ County of Los Angeles. June 2014. General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse # 2011081042, Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch13.pdf

³⁹ Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Wastewater Collection Systems. Accessed April 15, 2020. <https://www.lacsd.org/services/wastewater/wwfacilities/>

⁴⁰ Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Wastewater Collection Systems. Accessed April 15, 2020. <https://www.lacsd.org/services/wastewater/wwfacilities/>

relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The qualitative and geospatial analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

As previously discussed, the County land use zoning designations are located in areas currently served by wastewater treatment facilities. Construction of the proposed improvement required pursuant to the project would either be ancillary to an existing use or estimates as part of future proposed land use; thus using existing or proposed on- and off-site sewer pipe improvements and connections to adequately connect to the LACSDs' sewer system. Construction relative to the wastewater system for the project would occur on properties with the land use zoning designations that are subject to the Green Zones Program. None of the improvements generate wastewater for offsite discharge. All required improvements would be verified through the permit approval process of obtaining a sewer capacity and connection permit from the LACSDs. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing industrial uses, and/or require more stringent standards of development for new sensitive uses proposed in vicinity of industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses within areas of the unincorporated areas of the County or adjacent incorporated areas including sensitive uses. Construction would include installation of walls, fencing, setback, and landscaping in compliance with development standards during plan check including landscaping installation of plants from the LID drought tolerant plant list. A negligible amount of wastewater would be generated by construction workers. It is anticipated that portable toilets would be provided by the construction contractor(s) and the waste disposed of off-site. Wastewater generation from construction activities is not anticipated to cause a measurable increase in wastewater flows at a point where, and at a time when, a sewer's capacity is already constrained or that would cause a sewer's capacity to become constrained. In addition, construction and operation is

not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents.

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. As previously discussed, the County land use zoning designations are located in areas currently served by wastewater treatment facilities. Construction of the proposed improvement required pursuant to the project would either be ancillary to an existing use or estimates as part of future proposed land use; thus using existing or proposed on- and off-site sewer pipe improvements and connections to adequately connect to the LACSDs' sewer system. Construction relative to the wastewater system for the project would occur on properties with the land use zoning designations that are subject to the Green Zones Program. None of the improvements generate wastewater for offsite discharge. All required improvements would be verified through the permit approval process of obtaining a sewer capacity and connection permit from the LACSDs. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing industrial uses, and/or require more stringent standards of development for new sensitive uses proposed in vicinity of industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses within areas of the unincorporated areas of the County or adjacent incorporated areas including sensitive uses. Construction would include installation of walls, fencing, setback, and landscaping in compliance with development standards during plan check including landscaping installation of plants from the LID drought tolerant plant list. A negligible amount of wastewater would be generated by construction workers. It is anticipated that portable toilets would be provided by the construction contractor(s) and the waste disposed of off-site. Wastewater generation from construction activities is not anticipated to cause a measurable increase in wastewater flows at a point where, and at a time when, a sewer's capacity is already constrained or that would cause a sewer's capacity to become constrained. In addition, construction and operation is not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses.

The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the project would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development

standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space would not cause the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions element of the Green Zones Program consists of the inclusion of standards for Specific Uses (revisions to existing Chapter 22.140) and would modify one section of Chapter 22.140 and introduces six new sections to the chapter, in Division 7 (Standards for Specific Uses) of Title 22 in relation to primary recycling and spoiled waste uses. Construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing recycling and waste management uses such that wastewater treatment facilities and capacity would be impacted. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing uses, and/or require more stringent standards of development for new uses proposed within these areas zoned for recycling and waste management of the unincorporated areas of the County. Construction would include installation of walls and barrier, and landscaping in compliance with development standards during plan check including landscaping installation of plants from the LID drought tolerant plant List. Requirements and features are designed to create barriers between industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses and surrounding areas to sensitive uses. In addition, construction and operation is not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the

recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built. Construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing recycling and waste management uses such that wastewater treatment facilities and capacity would be impacted. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing uses, and/or require more stringent standards of development for new uses proposed within these areas zoned for recycling and waste management of the unincorporated areas of the County. Requirements and features are designed to create barriers between industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses and surrounding areas to sensitive uses. In addition, construction and operation is not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing recycling and waste management uses such that wastewater treatment facilities and capacity would be impacted. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing uses, and/or require more stringent standards of development for new uses proposed within these areas zoned for recycling and waste management of the unincorporated areas of the County. Construction would include installation of walls and barrier, and landscaping in compliance with development standards during plan check including landscaping installation of plants from the LID drought tolerant plant list. Requirements and features are designed to create barriers between industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses and surrounding areas to sensitive uses. In addition, construction and operation is not anticipated to generate wastewater flows that would substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any one treatment plant by generating flows greater than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other wastewater facilities planning documents. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. No further analysis is warranted.

- d) **Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?**

Existing Conditions

There are 50 solid waste diversion programs serving unincorporated areas, including composting, material, recovery facilities, household hazardous-waste collection, public education, recycling, source reduction, special-waste materials (e.g. tires and concrete/asphalt/rubble), and waste-to-energy programs and nine landfills serving the unincorporated areas (Table 2.19-3, *Landfills Serving Unincorporated Areas*).⁴¹

**TABLE 2.19-3
LANDFILLS SERVING UNINCORPORATED AREAS**

Landfill and Location	Current Remaining Capacity, Cubic Yards	Estimated Close Date (based on current SWFP)	Maximum Daily Load (tons)	Average Daily Disposal, 2012 (tons)	Residual Daily Disposal Capacity (tons)
Antelope Valley Public Landfill, City of Palmdale	19,952,000	2042	1,800	832	968
Calabasas Sanitary Landfill, Community of Agoura, unincorporated Los Angeles County	12,338,000	2028	3,500	604	2,896
Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill Community of Castaic, unincorporated Los Angeles County	6,020,000	2019	6,000	2,970	3,030
El Sobrante Landfill, City of Corona, Riverside County	145,530,000	2045	16,054	6,179	9,875
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center, City of Lancaster	14,491,000	2044	3,000	690	2,310
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill, City of Brea, Orange County	38,578,383	2021	8,000	7,633	367
Scholl Canyon Landfill, City of Glendale	7,011,000	2030	3,400	675	2,725
Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center City of Simi Valley, Ventura County	119,600,000	2052	6,000	2,124	3,876
Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill Community of Sylmar, City of Los Angeles	96,393,000	2037	12,100	7,221	4,879
Total¹	419,913,383	n/a	59,854	28,928	30,926

NOTE: Each of the nine landfills is open six days per week, Monday through Saturday, except for certain holidays.

¹ Some of the landfills described above have statutory limits as to what areas they can accept waste from.

Therefore, the totals are for comparison/information only and do not indicate disposal capacity for any specific region.

SOURCE: Los Angeles County General Plan Update EIR, County of Los Angeles (Table 5.17-20)

Threshold of Significance

The project would result in a significant impact if it results in the generation of solid waste in excess of State or County standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or impairs the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.

Impact Analysis

The potential for impacts has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The qualitative and geospatial analysis considers the incremental

⁴¹ County of Los Angeles. June 2014. General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse # 2011081042, Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch13.pdf

changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. The project area is currently served by 50 solid waste diversion programs serving unincorporated areas, including composting, material, recovery facilities, household hazardous-waste collection, public education, recycling, source reduction, special-waste materials and waste-to-energy programs and nine landfills serving the unincorporated areas. Construction of the project would be minimal and would be handled in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

The County land use zoning designations are located in areas currently served by solid waste facilities. Construction of the proposed improvement required pursuant to the project would either be ancillary to an existing use or part of future proposed land use, thus using existing or proposed solid waste facilities serving the project site. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing industrial uses or require more stringent standards of development for new sensitive uses proposed in vicinity of industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related within areas of the unincorporated areas of the County or adjacent incorporated areas including sensitive uses. Construction would include installation of walls, fencing, setback, and landscaping in compliance with development standards during plan check including landscaping installation of plants from the LID drought tolerant plant list. Construction relative to the solid waste for the project would occur on properties with the land use zoning designations that are subject to the Green Zones Program. All solid waste produced as a result of the required improvements would be properly disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations and requirements pertaining to solid waste disposal. Construction and operation of the project would not substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any solid waste facilities beyond what is anticipated in the County's General Plan or other facilities planning documents.

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. The new development standards or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Construction of the project would be minimal and would be handled in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

The County land use zoning designations are located in areas currently served by solid waste facilities. Construction of the proposed improvement required pursuant to the project would either be ancillary to an existing use or part of future proposed land use, thus using existing or proposed solid waste facilities serving the project site. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing industrial uses or require more stringent standards of development for new sensitive uses proposed in vicinity of industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related within areas of the unincorporated areas of the County or adjacent incorporated areas including sensitive uses. Construction would include installation of walls, fencing, setback, and landscaping in compliance with development standards during plan check including landscaping installation of plants from the LID drought tolerant plant list. Construction relative to the solid waste for the project would occur on properties with the land use zoning designations that are subject to the Green Zones Program. All solid waste produced as a result of the required improvements would be properly disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations and requirements pertaining to solid waste disposal. Construction and operation of the project would not substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any solid waste facilities beyond what is anticipated in the County's General Plan or other facilities planning documents.

Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the project would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space would result

in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Construction of the project would be minimal and would be handled in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

The County land use zoning designations are located in areas currently served by solid waste facilities. Construction of the proposed improvement required pursuant to the project would either be ancillary to an existing use or estimates as part of future proposed land use; thus, using existing or proposed solid waste facilities serving the project site. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing industrial uses, and/or require more stringent standards of development for new sensitive uses proposed in vicinity of industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related within areas of the unincorporated areas of the County or adjacent incorporated areas including sensitive uses. Construction would include installation of walls, fencing, setback, and landscaping in compliance with development standards during plan check including landscaping installation of plants from the LID drought tolerant plant list. Construction relative to the solid waste for the project would occur on properties with the land use zoning designations that are subject to the Green Zones Program. All solid waste produced as a result of the required improvements would be properly disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations and requirements pertaining to solid waste disposal. Construction and operation of the project would not substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any solid waste facilities than those anticipated in the County's General Plan or other facilities planning documents.

The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a supermarket site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed

supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones, would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials would be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures would be built.

Construction of the project would be minimal and would be handled in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The County land use zoning designations are located in areas currently served by solid waste facilities. Construction of the proposed improvement required pursuant to the project would either be ancillary to an existing use or part of a future proposed land use, thus using existing or proposed solid waste facilities serving the project site. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing industrial uses, and/or require more stringent standards of development for new sensitive uses proposed in vicinity of industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related within areas of the unincorporated areas of the County or adjacent incorporated areas including sensitive uses. Construction would include installation of walls, fencing, setback, and landscaping in compliance with development standards during plan check including landscaping installation of plants from the LID drought tolerant plant list. Construction relative to the solid waste for the project would occur on properties with the land use zoning designations that are subject to the Green Zones Program. All solid waste produced as a result of the required improvements would be properly disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations and requirements pertaining to solid waste disposal. Construction and operation of the project would not substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any solid waste facilities beyond what is anticipated in the County's General Plan or other facilities planning documents. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

Construction of the project would be minimal and would be handled in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The County land use zoning designations are located in areas currently served by solid waste facilities. Construction of the proposed improvements required pursuant to the project would either be ancillary to an existing use or part of a future proposed land use, thus using existing or proposed solid waste facilities serving the project site. Construction of the proposed improvements would involve minor alterations and modifications to existing industrial uses, and/or require more stringent standards of development for new sensitive uses proposed in vicinity of industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related within areas of the unincorporated areas of the County or adjacent incorporated areas including sensitive uses. Construction would include installation of walls, fencing, setback, and landscaping in compliance with development standards during plan check including landscaping installation of plants from the LID drought tolerant plant list.

Construction relative to the solid waste for the project would occur on properties with the land use zoning designations that are subject to the Green Zones Program. All solid waste produced as a result of the required improvements would be properly disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations and requirements pertaining to solid waste disposal. Construction and operation of the project would not substantially or incrementally exceed the future scheduled capacity of any solid waste facilities beyond what is anticipated in the County's General Plan or other facilities planning documents. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. No further analysis is warranted.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Existing Conditions

California Integrated Waste Management Act. Solid waste management in the state is primarily guided by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), which emphasizes resource conservation through reduction, recycling, and reuse of solid waste. AB 939 establishes an integrated waste management hierarchy consisting of (in order of priority): (1) source reduction, (2) recycling and composting, and (3) environmentally safe transformation and land disposal.

County of Los Angeles General Plan. On October 21, 2014, the Board approved the Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future Interdepartmental Sustainable Waste Management Future. The Roadmap creates measures to significantly reduce, and over the course of time, eliminate waste. The Roadmap includes materials previously characterized as waste to be reduced, reused, or recycled, decreasing volume of material would remain for disposal. The Roadmap focuses on the unincorporated areas, as well as regional/countywide and County-owned and/or operated facilities and offices, and County-sponsored events.⁴²

The County includes following four strategies in the Roadmap; (1) Programs and Services; (2) Measuring Results; (3) Facilities and Infrastructure; and (4) Outreach and Education. These four strategies establish a framework for the implementation of specific initiatives. Through the implementation of the Roadmap, the County's goal is to maximize the recovery of products, materials, and energy from waste that would otherwise be disposed of at landfills, and achieve the following:⁴³

- 80 percent diversion from landfills by 2025
- 90 percent diversion from landfills by 2035
- 95+ percent diversion from landfills by 2045

The County of Los Angeles General Plan includes Policies related to solid waste:

Policy PS/F 5.1: Maintain an efficient, safe and responsive waste management system that reduces waste while protecting the health and safety of the public.

Policy PS/F 5.2: Ensure adequate disposal capacity by providing for environmentally sound and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, such as landfills and transfer/processing facilities.

Policy PS/F 5.3: Discourage incompatible land uses near or adjacent to solid waste disposal facilities identified in the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.⁴⁴

⁴² Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. January 2014. Los Angeles County General Plan Public Review Draft: Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2035_Chapter13_2014.pdf

⁴³ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. January 2014. Los Angeles County General Plan Public Review Draft: Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2035_Chapter13_2014.pdf

⁴⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. January 2014. Los Angeles County General Plan Public Review Draft: Chapter 13: Public Services and Facilities Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2035_Chapter13_2014.pdf

Threshold of Significance

The project would have a significant effect on the environment if it facilitates or exacerbates noncompliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to management or reduction of solid waste.

Impact Analysis

The project would result in no impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The Green Zone Districts Program has been developed in compliance with the County's policies that pertain to solid waste including, maintenance of an efficient, safe and responsive waste management system that reduces waste while protecting the health and safety of the public; ensuring adequate disposal capacity by providing for environmentally sound and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, such as landfills and transfer/processing facilities; and discourage incompatible land uses near or adjacent to solid waste disposal facilities identified in the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and specifically addressed recycling and waste diversion facilities and requirements within the project area. Therefore, there would be no impacts to utilities and service systems related to compliance with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts to utilities and services related to complying with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to Utilities and Services related to complying with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the eleven districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The Green Zone Districts Program would be developed in compliance with the County's

policies pertain to solid waste including, maintain an efficient, safe and responsive waste management system that reduces waste while protecting the health and safety of the public; ensuring adequate disposal capacity by providing for environmentally sound and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, such as landfills and transfer/processing facilities; and discourage incompatible land uses near or adjacent to solid waste disposal facilities identified in the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and specifically addressed recycling and waste diversion facilities and requirements within the project area.

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would cause a significant to utilities and service systems in relation to compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to utilities and service systems related to compliance with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The Green Zone District would be developed in compliance with all Federal, States and Local policies pertaining to solid waste. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to Utilities and Services related to complying with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts to Utilities and Services related to complying with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The Green Zone Districts Program would be developed in compliance with the County's policies pertain to solid waste including, maintain an efficient, safe and responsive waste management system that reduces waste while protecting the health and safety of the public; ensuring adequate disposal capacity by providing for environmentally sound and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, such as landfills and transfer/processing facilities; and discourage incompatible land uses near or adjacent to solid waste disposal facilities identified in the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and specifically addressed recycling and waste diversion facilities and requirements within the project area. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not cause significant impacts to Utilities and Services related to

complying with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to utilities and services related to complying with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in no impacts to Utilities and Services related to complying with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The Green Zone Districts Program would be developed in compliance with the County's policies pertain to solid waste including, maintain an efficient, safe and responsive waste management system that reduces waste while protecting the health and safety of the public; ensuring adequate disposal capacity by providing for environmentally sound and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, such as landfills and transfer/processing facilities; and discourage incompatible land uses near or adjacent to solid waste disposal facilities identified in the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and specifically addressed recycling and waste diversion facilities and requirements within the project area.

Therefore, impacts to Recycling and Waste Management Revisions would be no impacts to Utilities and Services related to complying with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. No further analysis is warranted.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in no impacts to Utilities and Services related to complying with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Recycling collection center locations must be approved by the State of California as a Supermarket Site prior to application submittal. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed Supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an assessor use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical

stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built.

The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The Green Zone Districts Program would be developed in compliance with the County's policies pertain to solid waste including, maintain an efficient, safe and responsive waste management system that reduces waste while protecting the health and safety of the public; ensuring adequate disposal capacity by providing for environmentally sound and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, such as landfills and transfer/processing facilities; and discourage incompatible land uses near or adjacent to solid waste disposal facilities identified in the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and specifically addressed recycling and waste diversion facilities and requirements within the project area. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would have no impacts to Utilities and Services related to complying with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to Utilities and Services related to complying with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. These measures would be required where the Ordinance implements new standards for existing industrial uses, or in the case of new industrial uses, such as new recycling processing facilities and new organic waste facilities. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, as they would be minor additions to existing industrial land uses. The Green Zone Districts Program would be developed in compliance with the County's policies pertain to solid waste including, maintain an efficient, safe and responsive waste management system that reduces waste while protecting the health and safety of the public; ensuring adequate disposal capacity by providing for environmentally sound and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, such as landfills and transfer/processing facilities; and discourage incompatible land uses near or adjacent to solid waste disposal facilities identified in the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and specifically addressed recycling and waste diversion facilities and requirements within the project area. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in no impacts to Utilities and Services related to complying with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. No further analysis is warranted.

2.20. WILDFIRE

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program may have a significant impact related to wildfire, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035,² data available on the County Fire Department³ and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE),⁴ Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) websites,⁵ Title 22 Ordinance,⁶ Hillside Management Area Ordinance,⁷ and Hillside Design Guidelines.⁸

Los Angeles County faces wildland fire threats due to its topography, rainfall patterns, and fire adapted vegetation. Title 20 (Utilities), Title 21 (Subdivisions), Title 26 (Building Code), and Title 32 (Fire Code) of the Los Angeles County Code establish fire-related land use and building regulations in Los Angeles County.^{9,10}

Definitions

Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ): FHSZs are CAL FIRE mapped zones/areas of significant fire hazards (based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors) that have been designated as FHSZs per Government Code Sections 51175–51189 and are subject to additional development and maintenance standards that influence how people construct buildings and protect property to reduce risk associated with wildland fires.¹¹ FHSZs in the unincorporated areas are classified as Very High, High, and Moderate in State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) and Very High in Local (LRAs) and Federal Responsibility Areas (FRAs). The Forestry Division of the Los Angeles County Fire Department (Fire Department) assists and supports the implementation of the CAL FIRE FHSZ model designation in Los Angeles County. In an effort to reduce the threats to lives and property, the Fire Department has instituted a variety of regulatory programs and standards, including vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, the fuel modification Plan Review Program, fuel modification guidelines, and brush clearance inspection program.¹² In addition to these programs, the Fire Department and DPW enforce fire and building codes related to development in FHSZs. The Fire Department implements the Title 32 (Fire Code) requirements in FHSZs.

Fuel Modification Plans: Fuel modification plans are required for development projects within areas designated as a FHSZ within the SRAs or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) within the LRAs, as described in Title 32,

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

³ County of Los Angeles, Accessed June 3, 2020. Fire Prevention Division. Available at: <https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/fire-prevention-division/>

⁴ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). Accessed June 3, 2020. About Us. Available at: <https://www.fire.ca.gov/about-us/>

⁵ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). Accessed October 18, 2019. Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP). <https://frap.fire.ca.gov/>

⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Accessed May 20, 2020. New Title 22 Ordinance. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/title22>

⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Accessed June 3, 2020. Hillside Management Area (HMA) Ordinance. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>

⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Accessed June 3, 2020. Hillside Management Area (HMA) Ordinance. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>

⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹⁰ County of Los Angeles. May 12, 2020 Version. Los Angeles, County, California – Code of Ordinances. Los Angeles County Code. Available at: https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=LOS_ANGELES_CO_CODE

¹¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹² County of Los Angeles Fire Department. Accessed June 5, 2020. Home. Available at: <https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/>

Fire, Section 4908. The fuel modification plan identifies specific zones within a property that are subject to fuel modification. A fuel modification zone is a strip of land where combustible native or ornamental vegetation has been modified and/or partially or totally replaced with drought-tolerant, low-fuel-volume plants.

Operational Area Emergency Response Plan (OAERP): The OAERP, which is prepared by County's Chief Executive Office - Office of Emergency Management, strengthens short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability, and identifies emergency procedures and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County.¹³

Responsibility Areas:

Federal Responsibility Area (FRA): The 2018-2023 California Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement between the US Department of the Interior, US Department of Agriculture, and CAL FIRE states that FRAs are the areas where federal agencies are primarily responsible for wildland fire protection and suppression under various federal laws. Direct Protection Areas (DPAs) are areas where, regardless of jurisdiction, wildland fire protection responsibilities are negotiated created and agreed to by the administrative units of either the federal agencies or the State. The protection responsibility of SRAs and FRAs within DPA boundaries are developed, reviewed, and updated as a part of the annual operating plan, although federal resources are available to assist in wildland fire activities in SRAs and State resources are available to assist in wildland fire activities in the FRAs.¹⁴

State Responsibility Area (SRA): SRAs are areas where CAL FIRE has legal responsibility for wildland fire protection. SRAs are defined in Public Resources Code 4125-4137 as lands classified by the State Board of Forestry as areas where it is the primary financial responsibility of the State to prevent and suppress fires. Such lands are: (1) exclusive of incorporated cities and federal lands regardless of ownership, (2) covered wholly or in part by timber, brush, undergrowth or grass, whether of commercial value or not, which protect the soil from erosion, retard runoff of water, or accelerated percolation, and (3) used principally for range or forage purposes. SRAs do not exceed a housing density of 3 units per acre, contain wildland vegetation as opposed to agriculture or ornamentals, and have watershed value and/or has range/forage value, effectively eliminating most desert lands.¹⁵

Local Responsibility Area (LRA): LRAs are defined in Assembly Bill 337 (Bates, 1992), which amended Government Code 51175-51188 to require CAL FIRE, in cooperation with local fire authorities, to identify and map VHFHSZs within LRAs in California. Twenty-five counties contain VHFHSZs and thirty-three do not. Once CAL FIRE identifies the VHFHSZs, they are to notify the local authority, who then has the option of adopting the model ordinance developed by the State Fire Marshal, adding to or subtracting areas from the identified zone(s), indicating that they already "meet or exceed" the Bates minimums, or some combination of these. Subsequent amendments such as AB 3819, AB 1216, and SB 1369 provide additional regulatory requirements including roof requirements, clearances around structures, and other fire defense improvements in VHFHSZs in LRAs. Where the lands in the State are designated as LRAs, as within cities and other classified unincorporated areas, all fire protection responsibility rests with the established local government entity.¹⁶

Vegetation Management Program (VMP): The VMP is a cost-sharing program that focuses on the use of prescribed fire, hand crews, mechanical, biological and chemical means, for addressing wildland fire fuel hazards, habitat restoration and other resource management issues on SRA and LRA lands.¹⁷ VMP allows private landowners, state and conservancy

¹³ County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office. Accessed June 5, 2020. Emergency Management. Available at: <https://ceo.lacounty.gov/emergencydisaster-plans-and-annexes/>

¹⁴ United States Department of the Interior, United States Department of Agriculture, and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. 2018-2023. California Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5350828.pdf

¹⁵ CAL FIRE, Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP). Wildfire Hazard Real Estate Disclosure. <https://frap.fire.ca.gov/frap-projects/wildfire-hazard-real-estate-disclosure/>

¹⁶ CAL FIRE, Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP). Wildfire Hazard Real Estate Disclosure. <https://frap.fire.ca.gov/frap-projects/wildfire-hazard-real-estate-disclosure/>

¹⁷ County of Los Angeles Fire Department. Accessed June 5, 2020. Home. Available at: <https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/>

entities to enter into a contract with CAL FIRE to accomplish a combination of fire protection and resource management goals, including in open space areas. The Fire Department Forestry Division's Vegetation Management Unit and the Air and Wildland Division's Prescribed Fire Office implement VMP projects. Vegetation management, as it relates to wildland fire, refers to the total or partial removal of high fire hazard grasses, shrubs, or trees. This includes thinning to reduce the amount of fuel and modification of vegetation arrangement and distribution to disrupt fire progress. In addition to fire hazard reduction, vegetation management has other benefits. These include increased water yields, habitat restoration and improvement, reduction of invasive exotic plant species, and open access for recreational purposes.

Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ): VHFHSZs are woodland and brush areas with high fire potential.¹⁸ Land development plan check review and approvals located within the VHFHSZ shall be performed in accordance with Section 4908 of Title 32. There are two policies in the County General Plan related to VHFHSZs:

- Policy LU 11.6: Ensure that subdivisions in VHFHSZs site open space to minimize fire risks, as feasible.
- Policy S 3.1: Discourage high density and intensity development in VHFHSZs.

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI): The WUI is an area where human made structures and infrastructure are in or adjacent to areas prone to wildfire.¹⁹

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹⁹ U.S. Fire Administration. Page last reviewed: May 15, 2020. Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). Available at: <https://www.usfa.fema.gov/wui/>

Existing Conditions

The total project footprint area consists of 135,383 parcels, of which 30,510 parcels (22.5 percent) are subject to wildfires, based on 1,541 historical fires that intersect these parcels of the project footprint (Table 2.20-1, *Wildfire History*). As discussed in Section 2.9, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, approximately 29.1 percent of the total project footprint is located in areas within a FHSZ in an LRA, SRA, or FRA. Zero of these parcels are subject to the Green Zone Districts element (Table 2.9-4, *Fire Hazard Severity Zones*; Figure 2.9-4, *Los Angeles County Fire Hazard Severity Zones and Responsibility*).

**TABLE 2.20-1
WILDFIRE HISTORY**

Project Areas	Historical Wildfires in Parcels (1878–2018)
Project footprint	35,383
All areas subject to wildfires within the project footprint	30,510 (22.5%)

The Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 designates at-risk areas as FHSZs per government code sections 51175–51189.²⁰ In the unincorporated areas of the County, SRAs have been classified as Very High, High and Moderate. However, Local and Federal Responsibility Areas are classified as Very High. The Forestry Division of the Los Angeles County Fire Department (Fire Department) assists, supports, and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards. These programs and standards include vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections.

Section V (Emergency Response) of the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan states the provision of disaster routes (Figure 2.20-1, *Los Angeles County Operational Area Disaster Routes*) through the OAERP.²¹ When emergency response or evacuation orders are issued, evacuation routes, temporary shelter facilities, public alerts and warnings plus procedures would be provided by County Sheriff and Fire personnel based on the disaster to facilitate the evacuation process.²² The County Department of Public Works (Public Works) maintains a list of disaster routes in the Los Angeles County Operational Area by city that have been preidentified for use during times of crisis.²³

The Fire Department provides fire, safety, and emergency medical services to the unincorporated areas. The County's Fire Department assist and supports the implementation of the CAL FIRE FHSZs model in Los Angeles County. In an effort to reduce the threats to lives and property, the Fire Department has instituted a variety of regulatory programs and standards. These include vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification Plan Review Program, and brush clearance inspection program. In addition to these programs, the Fire Department and Public Works enforce fire and building codes related to development in FHSZs. The Fire Department implements the Title 32 (Fire Code) requirements in FHSZs. In addition, the Fire Department, in conjunction with the Strategic Fire Plan as part of the Safety Element of the County General Plan,²⁴ identifies and prioritizes pre- and post-fire management strategies and tactics to reduce loss of life, property, and natural resources.^{25 26}

²⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

²¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

²² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

²³ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

²⁴ Los Angeles County Fire Department. May 2018. 2017-2021 Strategic Plan: Act. Action. Accomplish. Available at: <https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/LACoFD-Strategic-Plan-2017-2021.pdf>

²⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

²⁶ Los Angeles County Fire Department. May 2018. 2017-2021 Strategic Plan: Act. Action. Accomplish. Available at: <https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/LACoFD-Strategic-Plan-2017-2021.pdf>

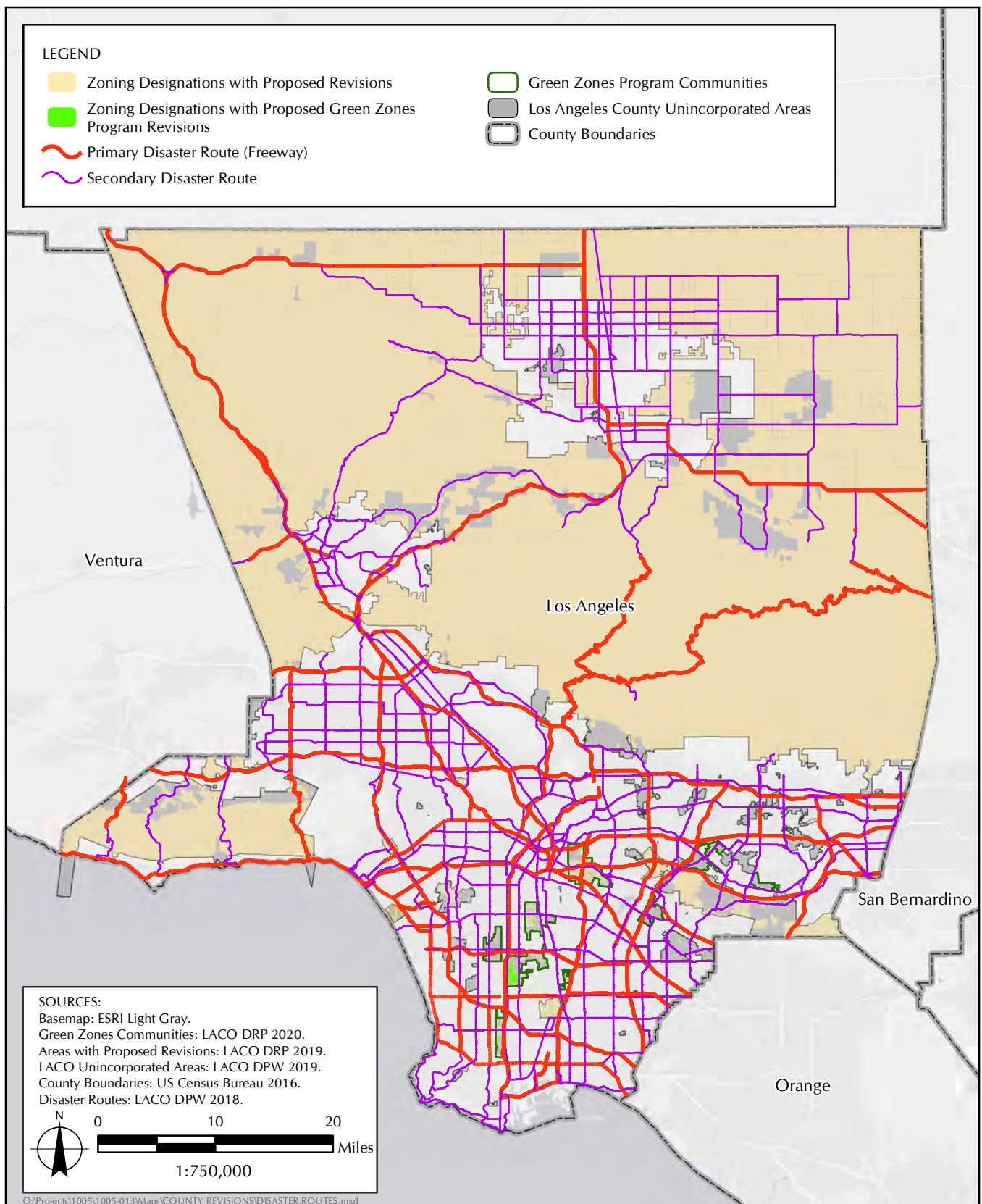


FIGURE 2.20-1
 Los Angeles County Operational Area Disaster Routes

Fire prevention, as it relates to FHSZs and as identified in the General Plan, per the County's fire code as well as land use and building regulations (Title 20, 21, 26, and 32) include fire access and clearance road standards for equipment and public evacuation, access and circulation standards, fire flow and fire hydrant standards, brush clearances around structures within hillsides that are fire prone, fuel modification, defensible spaces, utility easement access for fire protection, building standards within WUI, plan review and approval process for land development projects within VHFHSZs, and integrated VMP.²⁷

The Strategic Fire Plan includes the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Operations Bureau Map, which indicates that emergency services are available in all unincorporated areas of the County. Additionally, many cities within Los Angeles County utilize Fire Department services. There are three major geographic regions in the Fire Department service area, which are divided into nine divisions and 22 battalions.²⁸ The OAERP strengthens short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability and identifies emergency procedures and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County.

Upon review of the County's General Plan 2035 and the proposed program, the parcels that would be subject to the Green Zone Districts are located outside the HMA (Figure 2.1-2, *Slope*).²⁹ Based on the *Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map* in the County General Plan 2035, no County designated significant ridgelines are located within the Green Zone Districts, but the project footprint is within HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope (see Figure 2.1-2).³⁰

Threshold of Significance

The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. A substantial adverse effect on wildfire risk would normally occur as a result of a physical change in the environment that would exacerbate or expose people to significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildfires. More specifically, a significant impact would occur if roadways designated as evacuation routes on an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan were obstructed.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts related to wildfire as a result of the impairment of adopted emergency response and emergency evacuation plans in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZ. The potential for impacts in relation to the impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, *Project Description*, Table 1.IV-1, *Planning and Permitting Requirements*, and Table 1.IV-2, *Development Standards*). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment that might have the potential to impair emergency response plans or evacuation routes include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

²⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

²⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

²⁹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

³⁰ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result no impacts related to wildfire as a result of the impairment of adopted emergency response and emergency evacuation plans in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to wildfire as a result of the impairment of adopted emergency response and emergency evacuation plans in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a Conditional Use Permit. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would obstruct or impair access in regards to emergency response and evacuation plans because the proposed improvements are not located in or near SRAs or classified as VHFHSZs or classified as other levels of FHSZs (see Table 2.9-1; Figure 2.20-1). These measures such as construction of solid walls and planting trees would comply with enclosure standards including site setback, maintenance and operation standards, and access and vehicle circulation standards, that would avoid rather than obstruct or impair emergency response plans or evacuation routes. In addition, improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not require lane closures or other temporary impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes within HMAs. None of the Green Zone Districts are located within the areas designated as HMAs within the County General Plan 2035. The proposed program would have no impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to emergency response plans or evacuation routes, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines.³¹ Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to impairment of adopted emergency response plans and emergency evacuation routes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts related to wildfire as a result of the impairment of adopted emergency response and emergency evacuation plans in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Public Works maintains a list of disaster routes in the Los Angeles County Operational Area by city that have been preidentified for

³¹ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

use during times of crisis.³² When emergency response or evacuation orders are issued, evacuation routes, temporary shelter facilities, public alerts and warnings plus procedures would be provided by County Sheriff and Fire personnel based on the disaster to facilitate the evacuation process.³³ These new development standards would not impair or obstruct adopted emergency response plans and emergency evacuation routes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would obstruct or impair adopted emergency response plans and emergency evacuation routes because fire, safety and emergency medical services are provided to all the unincorporated areas of the county and some cities within the County that utilize Fire Department services.³⁴ The OAERP strengthens short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability, and identifies emergency procedures and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not obstruct or impair adopted emergency response plans and emergency evacuation routes.

The proposed New Sensitive Uses would have no impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to emergency response plans or evacuation routes, as the development standards for New Sensitive Uses within the HMAs would be required to comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines, in particular landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting.³⁵ In addition, the existing development standards for fire and existing building code would apply. The use of air filtration systems would not result in obstruction to clearances, as the County requirements, per Title 22 Ordinance, indicate that air filtration systems shall be placed inside a building, residential or other rooms, intended for human occupancy which makes them nonobstructive within circulation paths from the public right of way. Air filtration systems placed outdoors, require setbacks, screen walls, fencing and/or landscaping that provide screening of the systems from the public right of way.³⁶ Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to the impairment of adopted emergency response and emergency evacuation plans. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts related to wildfire as a result of the impairment of adopted emergency response

³² County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

³³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

³⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

³⁵ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

³⁶ County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.130.030 – Development Standards for Sensitive Uses. Accessed 31 March 2020.

and emergency evacuation plans in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1). The proposed revisions will prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs.

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts related to wildfire as a result of the impairment of adopted emergency response and emergency evacuation plans in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County’s waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the CMJ, CR, CRU, MXD, MXDRU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that emergency response and evacuation routes would be adversely affected. Construction and maintenance of the improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not require lane closures or other temporary impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes. Therefore, Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to the impairment of adopted emergency response and emergency evacuation plans in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts related to wildfire as a result of the impairment of adopted emergency response and emergency evacuation plans in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

The construction of an onsite storage enclosure would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that emergency response and evacuation plans would be impacted. The storage would be required to have view-obstructing fence or wall enclosures which the height of the stored items could not exceed and thereby would not intrude within circulation patterns and maintain clearances. The development standards for storage enclosures within a recycling and solid waste facility, located outside of a building, would be required to be at least 8 feet tall and placed in the rear portion of the lot

or adjacent to an alley, where applicable, and not obstruct or encroach into parking spaces, landscape areas, pedestrian or vehicular circulation, or other areas per County Fire and Building codes. Municipal solid waste, recyclables, and compostable material containers would be required to be located in the same enclosure thereby eliminating the need for multiple enclosures, unless allowed per code under extraordinary circumstances. The recyclable materials would be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal, and the containers would be maintained in good condition with no structural damage, holes, visible rust, or graffiti. The storage areas shall be accessible to residents, employees, and haulers at all times. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in a substantial change, in addition to the development standards which require them to be kept in good condition and away from circulation clearances. Furthermore, construction and maintenance of the improvements can be accomplished within the properties and would not require lane closures or other temporary impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes. As such, the addition of Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in an adverse impact such that emergency response and evacuation plans would be impacted in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts. No further analysis is warranted.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

Existing Conditions

The topography, of the areas subject to the proposed program, ranges from flat desert plains to rolling hills to rugged mountains and canyons (see Section 3.7, *Geology and Soils*) with woodland and brush areas that have high fire potential in the VHFHSZs areas.³⁷ Fire threat is the probability or likelihood of fire occurrence or frequency in a given area based on fuel condition and fire potential (Figure 2.20-2, *Fire Threat Map*).³⁸ Such areas are predicted based on fire history within a 30-year interval (Figure 2.20-3, *Fire History Map*). The total project footprint area consists of 135,383 parcels, of which 30,510 parcels (22.5 percent) are subject to wildfires, based on 1,541 historical fires that intersect these parcels of the project footprint. Other factors include winds, fuel type or vegetation prone to burning such as chaparral, and topography with slopes greater than 25 percent. As discussed in Section 2.9, approximately 29.1 percent of the total project footprint is located in areas within an FHSZ in an LRA, SRA, or FRA. None of these parcels are subject to the Green Zone Districts element (Table 2.9-4, *Fire Hazard Severity Zones*; Figure 2.9-4, *Los Angeles County Fire Hazard Severity Zones and Responsibility*). Wildfire hazards are associated with areas related to exposure to periodic wind speeds regularly in excess of 40 mph or on or adjacent to slopes in excess of 25 percent (Table 2.20-1; Table 2.20-2, *Slopes Greater than 25 Percent by Planning Area*; and Table 2.20-3, *Wildfire Wind Types*; see also Figure 2.1-2, Figure 2.20-1, and Figure 2.20-2).

³⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

³⁸ California and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (FRAP) Website. Accessed 4/6/20. Fire Threat Map. Available at: https://frap.fire.ca.gov/media/10315/firethreat_19_ada.pdf

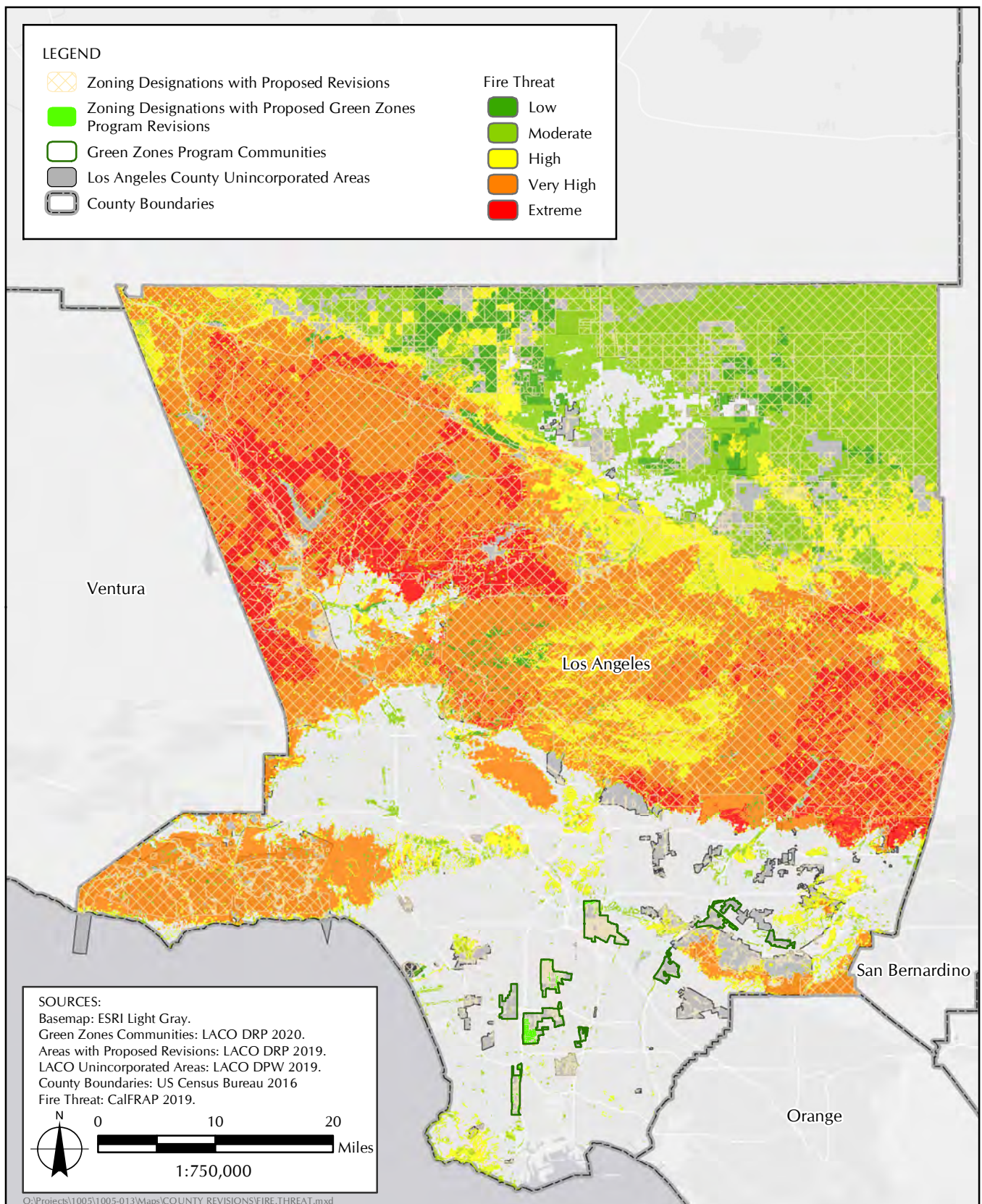


FIGURE 2.20-2
Fire Threat Map

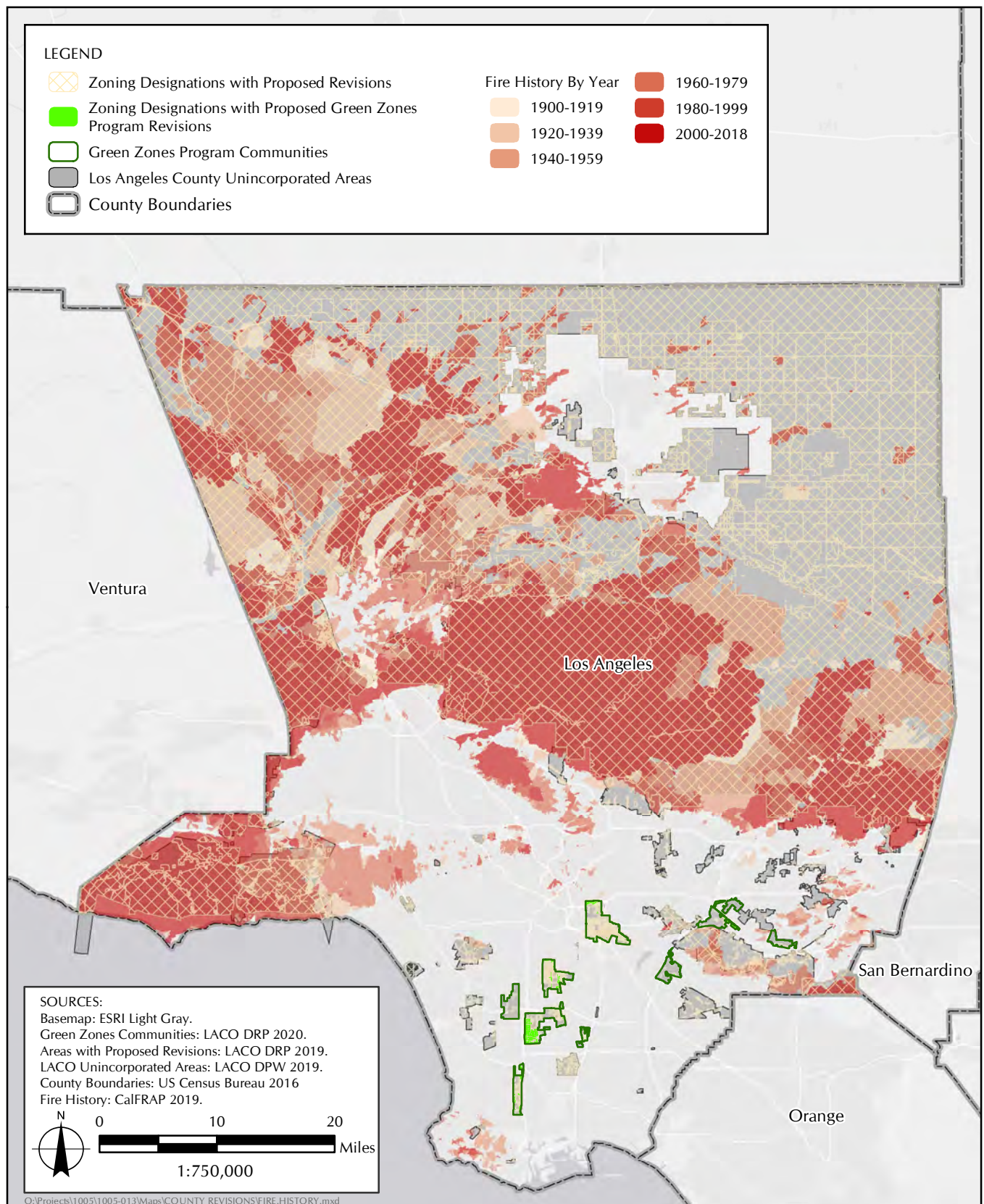


FIGURE 2.20-3
Fire History Map

**TABLE 2.20-2
SLOPES GREATER THAN 25 PERCENT BY PLANNING AREA**

Area Name	Acres	Approximate Acres of Slope Greater than 25 Percent	Percentage of Area
Antelope Valley Planning Area	1,280,666	642,403	50%
Santa Clarita Valley Planning Area	305,483	251,356	82%
San Fernando Valley Planning Area	201,462	88,457	44%
Santa Monica Mountains Planning Area	103,824	89,740	86%
Westside Planning Area	93,163	32,112	34%
East San Gabriel Valley Planning Area	134,746	44,874	33%
West San Gabriel Valley Planning Area	101,701	11,660	11%
Coastal Islands Planning Area	83,952	NA	NA
Metro Planning Area	85,900	12,100	14%
Gateway Planning Area	132,453	6,523	5%
South Bay Planning Area	91,128	10,551	12%

**TABLE 2.20-3
WILDFIRES WIND TYPES**

Wind Types	Wind Speeds	Characteristics
Santa Anas ³⁹	> 40 mph	Strong, hot, dust-bearing winds descend to the Pacific Coast around Los Angeles from inland desert regions
Mono ⁴⁰	40 – 60 mph	Warm, dry wind from the northeast descending a mountain slope from highest ranges to the lowest slopes
Diablo ⁴¹	> 60 mph	Develop due to high pressure over Nevada and low pressure along Central Coast of CA

The Fire Department assists, supports and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards. Among those programs and standards include vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections.⁴² Other efforts and in conjunction with the programs, by the County's Fire Department and Public Works, include enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to development in FHSZs.⁴³ Furthermore, the County's Hillside Management Area Ordinance and the Hillside Design Guidelines regulates, through the permitting process, development on hillsides that have natural slope gradients of 25 percent or steeper with potential hazards.

The improvements required pursuant to the Ordinance specify the land use zoning designation that are appropriate for waste management and recycling facilities and specify the appropriate perimeter treatment to protect adjacent land uses. The Ordinance requires compliance with the County's programs, standards, and regulatory programs for fuel management and fire protection. Although approximately 22.5 percent of the subject parcels are located within or adjacent to SRAs, VHFHSZs, and other levels of FHSZs, the improvements required pursuant to the Ordinance would not generate pollutants that would expose workers or nearby residents to excessive pollutant levels. To the extent that the Ordinance facilitates perimeter control of properties, it would facilitate the management of wildfire, rather than exacerbate the spread of wildfire.

³⁹ National Weather Service. Accessed 3/27/20. NOAA's National Weather Service – Glossary: Santa Ana Winds. Available at: <https://forecast.weather.gov/glossary.php?word=Santa%20Ana%20wind>

⁴⁰ Ruscha Jr., Charles P. February 1976. NOAA Technical Memorandum NWS WR-I05: Forecasting the Mono Wind. Available at: ftp://ftp.library.noaa.gov/noaa_documents.lib/NWS/NWS_WR/TM_NWS_WR_105.PDF

⁴¹ National Weather Service. Accessed 3/27/20. NOAA's National Weather Service – Glossary: Diablo Winds. Available at: <https://forecast.weather.gov/glossary.php?word=Diablo%20wind>

⁴² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁴³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

Threshold of Significance

A substantial adverse effect that would occur as a result of a physical change in the environment in relation to exposing project occupants to pollutants from exacerbated wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Adverse effects normally occur when new buildings are constructed that may have the potential to expose project occupants to pollutants from exacerbated wildfire risk. Adverse effects from exposure to pollutants normally occur when pollutants from a wildfire or uncontrolled spread of a wildfire spills over into adjacent land uses.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would have less than significant impacts to wildfire in relation to exacerbated wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The potential for impacts to exacerbated wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment that might have the potential to exacerbated wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result no impacts to wildfire in relation to exacerbated wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to exacerbated wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would expose project occupants

to exacerbate wildfire risk because the proposed improvements that are not located in or near SRAs or classified as VHFHSZs or classified as other levels of FHSZs (see Table 2.9-1; Figure 2.20-1). These measures such as construction of solid walls and planting trees would comply with enclosure standards including site setback, maintenance and operation standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, plus Fire Codes and standards for fire prevention that would avoid rather than expose people to pollutants.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in less than significant impacts to wildfire in relation to exacerbated wildfire risk and exposing project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs within HMAs. None of the Green Zone Districts are located within the areas designated as HMAs within the County General Plan 2035. The proposed program would have no impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to emergency response plans or evacuation routes, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines.⁴⁴ In addition, The County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to development in FHSZs.^{45, 46} Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to wildfire in relation to exacerbated wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts related to wildfire in relation to exacerbated wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to development in FHSZs.^{47,48} Public Works maintains a list of disaster routes in the Los Angeles County Operational Area by city that have been preidentified for use during times of crisis.⁴⁹ When emergency response or evacuation orders are issued, evacuation routes, temporary shelter facilities, public alerts and warnings plus procedures would be provided by County Sheriff and Fire personnel based on the disaster to facilitate the evacuation process.⁵⁰ The project element would not expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the

⁴⁴ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁴⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁴⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁴⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁴⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁴⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

⁵⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. In addition, the County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to development.^{51, 52} The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would obstruct or impair adopted emergency response plans and emergency evacuation routes. Public Works maintains a list of disaster routes in the Los Angeles County Operational Area by city that have been preidentified for use during times of crisis.⁵³ Emergency response and evacuation routes are already in place throughout the county where current Fire Department services are already being provided such as fire, safety and emergency medical services to all the unincorporated areas as well as contracted cities within the County.⁵⁴ The OAERP strengthens short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability, and identifies emergency procedures and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County. Furthermore, the Ordinance is expanding development standards for requiring screening, buffers, or placement of features between incompatible uses of non-conforming and new construction projects. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not exacerbate wildfire risk and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire.

The proposed New Sensitive Uses would have no impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to wildfire risk and expose project occupants to pollutants, as the development standards for New Sensitive Uses within the HMAs would be required to comply with the HMA Ordinance, Hillside Design Guidelines, Title 22 ordinance, as well as fire prevention requirements, in particular to landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting.⁵⁵ In addition to the County General Plan, fire prevention regulations per the County Fire Department, Public Works, and Building and Safety would also apply, consisting of vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification program, brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes per Title 20, 21, 26, and 32 requirements of the fire code for development in FHSZs.⁵⁶ Other fire prevention and building regulations under Title 20, 21, and 26, include access and circulation standards, fire access and road clearances, fire flow and fire hydrant standards, brush clearances around structures within hillsides areas considered primary wildland fire risk areas, defensible spaces, utility easement access for fire protection, building standards within WUI, plan review and approval process for land development projects within VHFHSZs, and integrated VMP.⁵⁷ The use of air filtration systems would

⁵¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁵² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁵³ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

⁵⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

⁵⁵ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁵⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁵⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

not result in obstruction to clearances, as the County requirements, per Title 22 Ordinance, indicated that air filtration systems shall be placed inside a building, residential or other rooms, intended for human occupancy which makes them non-obstructive within circulation paths from the public right of way. Air filtration systems placed outdoors, require setbacks, screen walls, fencing and/or landscaping that provide screening of the systems from the public right of way.⁵⁸ In addition, the County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to development in FHSZs.^{59, 60} Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to exacerbated wildfire risk and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to exacerbated wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. These revisions affect parcels located within HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope in areas such as Puente Hills, Castaic, the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Angeles National Forest. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1).

The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. In addition, the County Fire Department, along with Public Works, assists, supports and institutes a variety of applicable regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as they relate to Title 32 requirements of the fire code for development in FHSZs.^{61,62}

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to exacerbated wildfire risk and thereby exposure of project occupants to pollutant concentrations from wildfire or uncontrolled wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the

⁵⁸County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.130.030 – Development Standards for Sensitive Uses. Accessed 31 March 2020.

⁵⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁶⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁶¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁶² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that exposing project occupants to pollutant concentrations from wildfires would be adversely affected. Construction and maintenance of the improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not require lane closures or other temporary impairment of emergency response plans or evacuation routes. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts related to the impairment of adopted emergency response and emergency evacuation plans. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to wildfire in relation to exacerbated wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

Any new development would be subject to development requirement of HMAs. These revisions contain HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope, as well as significant ridgelines in areas such as Castaic.⁶³ The proposed program would have less than significant impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to exacerbated wildfire risk, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines that help preserve and enhance the physical integrity of hillsides. The County General Plan along with fire prevention regulations from the County Fire Department, Public Works, and Department of Building and Safety (Building and Safety), that would also apply includes a variety of applicable regulatory programs and standards that consist of vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as they relate to Title 32 requirements of the fire code for development in FHSZs.^{64,65} Other County fire prevention and building regulations applicable to FHSZs consist of Title 20, 21, and 26, which pertain to fire access and road widths and clearances, access and circulation standards, fire flow and fire hydrant standards, brush clearances around structures within hillsides that are fire prone, defensible spaces, utility easement access for fire protection, building standards within WUI, plan review and approval process for land development projects within VHFHSZs, and integrated VMP.⁶⁶

⁶³ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

⁶⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁶⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁶⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

The construction of an onsite storage enclosure would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that slope stability would be impacted. The storage would be required to have view-obstructing fence or wall enclosures which the height of the stored items could not exceed and thereby would not intrude within circulation patterns and maintain clearances. The development standards for storage enclosures within a recycling and solid waste facility, located outside of a building, would be required to be at least 8 feet tall and placed in the rear portion of the lot or adjacent to an alley, where applicable, and not obstruct or encroach into parking spaces, landscape areas, pedestrian or vehicular circulation, or other areas per County Fire and Building codes. Municipal solid waste, recyclables, and compostable material containers would be required to be located in the same enclosure thereby eliminating the need for multiple enclosures, unless allowed per code under extraordinary circumstances. The recyclable materials would be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal, and the containers would be maintained in good condition with no structural damage, holes, visible rust, or graffiti. The storage areas shall be accessible to residents, employees, and haulers at all times. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in a substantial change, as the development standards for storage enclosures require them to be kept in good condition and away from circulation clearances. Construction and maintenance of the improvements can be accomplished within the properties and would not utilize materials that would contribute to fuel load or become a source of pollutants during a wildfire that would expose workers or nearby residents to excessive pollutant concentrations during a wildfire. Regulations and programs such as building codes, vegetation management, and fire inspections would reduce fuel load or source of pollutants during a wildfire. As such, the addition of Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in an adverse impact such that slope, wind or other factors in relation to exposure to pollutants from wildfires or uncontrolled wildfires would be impacted in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to wildfire in relation to exacerbated wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

- c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?**

Existing Conditions

The Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 designates at-risk areas as FHSZs per government code sections 51175–51189.⁶⁷ In the unincorporated areas of the Los Angeles County, SRAs have been classified as Very High, High and Moderate. However, Local and Federal Responsibility Areas are classified as Very High. The Forestry Division of the Fire Department assists, supports, and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards. Among those programs and standards include vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections. In addition, the County Fire Department's Strategic Fire Plan includes a map of existing Fire Department helispot fuel reduction projects, water resources, motorway maintenance maps, and a description of the road and fuel maintenance functions of the Fire Department.⁶⁸ Furthermore, Section 503 of Title 32 provides additional specifications for fire access roads in developed areas, including dimensions and markings. In addition, addressed in the County Fire Code include provision of fire apparatus access roads, adequate road widths, requirements for all-weather access and fire flow, fire hydrant spacing, and clearance of brush around structures located in hillside areas that are considered primary wildland fire risk areas as well as fire-related land use and building regulations, including fuel modification.⁶⁹

⁶⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁶⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁶⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

Threshold of Significance

A substantial adverse effect on wildfire risk that would occur as a result of a physical change in the environment would require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Adverse effects normally occur when new infrastructure such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities are constructed that may have the potential to increase the risk of the wildfire in the area in which they are constructed.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to wildfire in relation to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in the temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The potential for impacts to wildfire risk in relation to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment that might have the potential for wildfire risk in relation to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result no impacts to wildfire in relation to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in the temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to wildfire in relation to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in the temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs in the proposed program area or vicinity. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a Conditional Use Permit. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would not require the installation or maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, fuel breaks, water sources, power lines or utilities because the proposed improvements are not located in or near SRAs or classified as VHFHSZs or classified as other levels of FHSZs (see Table 2.9-1; Figure 2.20-1). These measures such as construction of solid walls and planting trees would comply with enclosure standards including site setback, maintenance and operation standards, and access and vehicle circulation standards, would avoid rather than exacerbate wildfire risk to loss of life or property. In addition, improvements would be accomplished within the properties in the urbanized areas of the County and would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in the temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment within HMAs. None of the Green Zone Districts are located within the areas designated as HMAs within the County General Plan 2035. The proposed program would have no impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to emergency response plans or evacuation routes, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines.⁷⁰ The proposed program area would not exacerbate wildfire risk due to the relatively flat terrain, water and roadway accessibility due to the county's wildfire programs and regulation. The County's wildfire programs and regulation plus this element's uses are not located in or near SRAs or VHFHSZs. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to wildfire in relation to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in the temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no impacts related to wildfire in relation to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in the temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The County Fire Department's Strategic Fire Plan includes a map of existing Fire Department helispot fuel reduction projects, water resources, motorway maintenance maps, and a description of the road and fuel maintenance functions of the Department.⁷¹ Section 503 of Title 32 provides specifications for fire access roads in developed areas, including dimensions and markings and the County Fire Code include provision of fire apparatus access roads, adequate road widths, requirements for all-weather access and fire flow, fire hydrant spacing, and clearance of brush around structures located in hillside areas that are considered primary wildland fire risk areas as well as fire-related land use and building regulations, including fuel modification.⁷² Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air

⁷⁰ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁷¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁷² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would not exacerbate wildfire hazards related to infrastructure such as roads, water sources or utilities because construction and maintenance can be accomplished with the properties and would not require lane closures or other temporary impairment to access roads, water sources or utilities.⁷³ Excess water supply and emergency water sources, per the County's Strategic Fire Plan, would accommodate the area subject to the new development standard for New Sensitive Uses and any future expansion for combating wildfire events (see Section 3.19, *Utilities and Service Systems*).⁷⁴ Public Works maintains a list of disaster routes in the Los Angeles County Operational Area by city that have been preidentified for use during times of crisis.⁷⁵ When emergency response or evacuation orders are issued, evacuation routes, temporary shelter facilities, public alerts and warnings plus procedures would be provided by County Sheriff and Fire Department personnel based on the disaster to facilitate the evacuation process.⁷⁶ The new development standards would not require the installation or maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, fuel breaks, water source, power lines or other utilities that may exacerbate fire risk in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not exacerbate wildfire hazards related to infrastructure such as roads, water sources or utilities.

The proposed New Sensitive Uses would have no impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to emergency response plans or evacuation routes, as the development standards for New Sensitive Uses within the HMAs would be required to comply with the HMA Ordinance, the Hillside Design Guidelines, Title 22 Ordinance, as well as fire prevention requirements, in particular to landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting.⁷⁷ In addition to the County General Plan, fire prevention regulations per the County Fire Department, Public Works, and Building and Safety would also apply, consisting of vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification program, brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes per Title 20, 21, 26, and 32 requirements of the fire code for development in FHSZs.⁷⁸ Other fire prevention and building regulations under Title 20, 21, and 26, include access and circulation standards, fire access and road clearances, fire flow and fire hydrant standards, brush clearances around structures within hillsides areas considered primary wildland fire risk areas, defensible spaces, utility easement access for fire protection, building standards within Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), plan review and approval process for land development projects within VHFHSZs, and integrated Vegetation Management Program (VMP).⁷⁹ The use of air filtration systems would not result in obstruction to clearances, as the County requirements, per Title 22 Ordinance, indicated that air filtration systems shall be placed inside a building, residential or other rooms, intended for human occupancy which makes them non-obstructive within circulation paths from the public right of way. Air filtration systems placed outdoors, require setbacks, screen walls, fencing and/or

⁷³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

⁷⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁷⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

⁷⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

⁷⁷ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁷⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁷⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

landscaping that provide screening of the systems from the public right of way.⁸⁰ Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in no impacts to exacerbate wildfire risk related to infrastructure such as roads, water sources or utilities. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to wildfire in relation to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in the temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The variety of regulatory programs and standards help in the reduction of fuel and in preparation for future wildfire events. As part of this element, the County's programs and standards such as building fire code standards, Section 503 of Title 32 regarding developed neighborhood access, HMA Ordinance, and water resources to name a few are currently an on-going effort. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards as identified in the project description (Table 1.IV-1).

The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. In addition, the County Fire Department along with Public Works, assists, supports and institutes a variety of applicable regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as they relate to Title 32 requirements of the fire code for development in FHSZs.^{81, 82}

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to exacerbated wildfire risk related to infrastructure such as roads, water sources, and utilities in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that "contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code" (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the

⁸⁰County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.130.030 – Development Standards for Sensitive Uses. Accessed 31 March 2020.

⁸¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁸² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that it would not exacerbate wildfire risk in relation to infrastructure would be adversely affected. Construction and maintenance of the improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not exacerbate wildfire hazards related to infrastructure such as roads, water sources or utilities and would not require lane closures or other temporary impairment to access roads, water sources or utilities.⁸³ Therefore, Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts to wildfire in relation to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in the temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result less than significant impacts to wildfire in relation to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in the temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Any new development would be subject to development requirement of HMAs. These revisions contain HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope.⁸⁴ The proposed program would have less than significant impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to exacerbated wildfire risk in relation to infrastructure, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines that help preserve and enhance the physical integrity of hillsides. The County General Plan along with fire prevention regulations from the County Fire Department, Public Works and Building and Safety, that would also apply includes a variety of applicable regulatory programs and standards that consist of vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as they relate to Title 32 requirements of the fire code for development in FHSZs.^{85,86} Other County fire prevention and building regulations applicable to FHSZs consist of Title 20, 21, and 26 that pertain to fire access and road widths and clearances, access and circulation standards, fire flow and fire hydrant standards, brush clearances around structures within hillsides that are fire prone, defensible spaces, utility easement access for fire protection, Building standards within WUI, plan review and approval process for land development projects within VHFHSZs, and integrated VMP.⁸⁷

The construction of an onsite storage enclosure would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that existing infrastructure would be impacted. The storage would be required to have fence or wall enclosures which the height of the stored items could not exceed and thereby would not intrude within circulation patterns and maintain clearances. The development standards for storage enclosures within a recycling and solid waste facility, located outside of a building, would be required to be at least 8 feet tall and placed in the rear portion of the lot or adjacent to an alley, where applicable, and not obstruct or encroach into parking spaces, landscape areas, pedestrian or vehicular circulation, or

⁸³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

⁸⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

⁸⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁸⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁸⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

other areas per County fire and building codes. Municipal solid waste, recyclables, and compostable material containers would be required to be located in the same enclosure thereby eliminating the need for multiple enclosures, unless allowed per code under extraordinary circumstances. The recyclable materials would be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal, and the containers would be maintained in good condition with no structural damage, holes, visible rust, or graffiti. The storage areas shall be accessible to residents, employees, and haulers at all times. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in a substantial change, in addition to the development standards which require them to be kept in good condition and away from circulation clearances. Construction and maintenance of the improvements can be accomplished within the properties and would not exacerbate wildfire hazard related to infrastructure such as roads, water sources, and utilities. Regulations and programs such as building codes, vegetation management, and inspections would reduce possibilities for potential damage to existing infrastructure. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to wildfire risk in relation to the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in the temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

Existing Conditions

The Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 designates at-risk areas as FHSZs per government code sections 51175–51189. In the unincorporated areas of the Los Angeles County, State Responsibility Area have been classified as Very High, High and Moderate. However, Local and Federal Responsibility Areas are classified as Very High. The Forestry Division of the Fire Department assists, supports, and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards. Among those programs and standards include fire-related land use and building regulations, hillside ordinances, fire standards, vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections to name a few. Furthermore, the county's Fire Department is one of six contract counties that maintain a contractual relationship with CAL FIRE and implements the California Fire Plan within Los Angeles County through the Strategic Fire Plan. The County Fire Department's Strategic Fire Plan also includes a map of existing Fire Department helispot fuel reduction projects, water resources, motorway maintenance maps, and a description of the road and fuel maintenance functions of the Fire Department.⁸⁸ Furthermore, Section 503 of Title 32 provides additional specifications for fire access roads in developed areas, including dimensions and markings.

The U.S Army Corps of Engineers (Corps of Engineers) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) share and coordinate flood protection responsibilities in Los Angeles County.⁸⁹ In addition, Public Works and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (Flood Control District) work together to reduce flood risk in Los Angeles through the development of the Sediment Management Plan.⁹⁰ Furthermore, the County has been a voluntary participant in the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and is responsible for regulating development in Flood Hazards Zones and planning for floodplain management activities. As a compliance requirement of the NFIP, the County enforces regulations ensuring the buildings are constructed at safe elevations to prevent potential property damage. The goal and policies for flood and inundation hazards consist of the following:

⁸⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁸⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁹⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

Goal S 2: An effective regulatory system that prevents or minimizes personal injury, loss of life, and property damage due to flood and inundation hazards

Topic: Flood Hazard

- Policy S2.1: Discourage development in the County's Flood Hazard Zones
- Policy S 2.2: Discourage development from locating downslope from aqueducts
- Policy S 2.3: Consider climate change adaptation strategies in flood and inundation hazard planning
- Policy S 2.4: Ensure that developments located within the County's Flood Hazard Zones are sited and designed to avoid isolation from essential services and facilities in the event of flooding
- Policy S 2.5: Ensure that the mitigation of flood related property damage and loss limits impacts to biological and other resources
- Policy S 2.6: Work cooperatively with public agencies with responsibility for flood protection, and with stakeholders in planning for flood and inundation hazards
- Policy S 2.7: Locate essential public facilities, such as hospitals and fire stations, outside of Flood Hazard Zones, where feasible

Threshold of Significance

A substantial adverse effect that would occur as a result of a physical change in the environment would expose people or structures to significant wildfire risks. Adverse effects normally occur due to downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to wildfire risk related to exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs in the proposed program area or vicinity. The potential for impacts to wildfire risk relevant to exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment that might have the potential to expose people or structures to significant risk associated with post-fire slope instability, flooding, landslides, and drainage include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result no impacts related to wildfire in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs in the proposed program area or vicinity. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to wildfire in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs in the proposed program area or vicinity. Currently the zoning and land

use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The Program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would obstruct or impair access in regards to emergency response and evacuation plans because the proposed improvements are not located in or near SRAs or classified as VHFHSZs or classified as other levels of FHSZs (see Table 2.9-1; Figure 2.20-1). These measures such as construction of solid walls and planting trees would comply with enclosure standards including site setback, maintenance and operation standards, and access and vehicle circulation standards, would avoid rather than exacerbate wildfire risk to loss of life or property. In addition, improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not require lane closures or other temporary impairment of circulation access or clearances.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to the exposure of people and structures, directly or indirectly, to significant wildfire risk in loss, injury or death within HMAs. None of the Green Zone Districts are located within the areas designated as HMAs within the County General Plan 2035. The proposed program would have no impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to emergency response plans or evacuation routes, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines.⁹¹ New development standards within Green Zone Districts would not exacerbate wildfire risk due to the relatively flat terrain, water and roadway accessibility due to the county's wildfire programs and regulation. In addition, this element's uses are not located in or near SRAs or VHFHSZs. Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to wildfire in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in no related to wildfire in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to

⁹¹ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

development in FHSZs.^{92, 93} These new development standards would not expose people or structures to significant risk associated with post-fire slope instability, flooding, landslides, and drainage in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. In addition, the County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to development.^{94, 95} The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would expose people or structures to significant risk associated with post-fire slope instability, flooding, landslides, and drainage. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not expose people or structures to significant risk associated with post-fire slope instability, flooding, landslides, and drainage.

The proposed New Sensitive Uses would have less than significant impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to exposure of people or structures to post-fire significant risk, as the development standards for New Sensitive Uses within the HMAs would be required to comply with the HMA, Hillside Design Guidelines, Title 22 Ordinance, as well as fire prevention requirements, in particular to landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting.⁹⁶ In addition to the County General Plan, fire prevention regulations per the County Fire Department, Public Works, and Building and Safety would also apply, consisting of vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification program, brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes per Title 20, 21, 26, and 32 requirements of the fire code for development in FHSZs.⁹⁷ Other fire prevention and building regulations under Title 20, 21, and 26, include access and circulation standards, fire access and road clearances, fire flow and fire hydrant standards, brush clearances around structures within hillsides areas considered primary wildland fire risk areas, defensible spaces, utility easement access for fire protection, building standards within WUI, plan review and approval process for land development projects within VHFHSZs, and integrated VMP.⁹⁸ Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses would result in less than significant impact to the exposure of people or structures to

⁹² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁹³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁹⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁹⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁹⁶ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

⁹⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

⁹⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

significant risk associated with post-fire slope instability, flooding, landslides, and drainage. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts to wildfire in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. As part of this element, the county's programs and standards such as fire-related land use and building regulations, hillside ordinances, fire standards, Flood Hazard Zones regulations, vegetation, management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, brush clearance inspections and evacuation plans and annexes are currently an ongoing effort.^{99,100} The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards (Table 1.IV-1).

The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. County-wide FHSZs standards and regulations for HMAs are coordinated by the County Fire Department, Public Works, Building and Safety, Flood Control District, Corps of Engineers and FEMA. The standards and regulations pertaining to development in FHSZs include HMA ordinance, Hillside Design Guidelines, vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, brush clearance inspections, fire and building codes (Title 20, 21, 26, and 32), access and circulation standards, fire access and road clearances, fire flow and fire hydrant standards, brush clearances around structures within hillsides areas considered primary wildland fire risk areas, defensible spaces, utility easement access for fire protection, building standards within WUI, plan review and approval process for land development projects within VHFHSZs, integrated VMP, and flood hazard and inundation zones regulations.¹⁰¹

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and

⁹⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹⁰⁰ Chief Executive Office of Los Angeles County. Accessed 4/10/20. Emergency Management. <https://ceo.lacounty.gov/emergencydisaster-plans-and-annexes/>

¹⁰¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that exposing people or structures to significant risk related to runoff, postfire slope instability, or drainage changes from wildfires would be adversely affected. Construction and maintenance of the improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not utilize materials that would contribute to fuel load or the potential for flooding, landslides, slope instability or drainage changes. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result less than significant impacts in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone they are permitted in. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Any new development would be subject to development requirement of HMAs. These revisions contain HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope.¹⁰² The proposed program would have less than significant impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant risks in relation to flooding, landslides, slope instability or drainage changes, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines that help preserve and enhance the physical integrity of hillsides. County-wide FHSZs standards and regulations for fire prevention within HMAs are coordinated by the County Fire Department, Public Works, Building and Safety, Flood Control District, Corps of Engineers and FEMA. The standards and regulations pertaining to development in FHSZs include HMA ordinance, Hillside Design Guidelines, vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, brush clearance inspections, fire and building codes (Title 20, 21, 26, and 32), access and circulation standards, fire access and road clearances, fire flow and fire hydrant standards, brush clearances around structures within hillsides areas considered primary wildland fire risk areas, defensible spaces, utility easement access for fire protection, building standards within WUI, plan review and approval process for land development projects within VHFHSZs, integrated VMP, and flood hazard and inundation zones regulations.¹⁰³

The construction of an onsite storage enclosure would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that existing structures and slopes would be impacted. The storage would be required to have fence or wall enclosures which the height of the stored items could not exceed and thereby would not intrude within circulation patterns and maintain clearances. The development standards for storage enclosures within a recycling and solid waste facility, located outside of a building, would be required to be at least 8 feet tall and placed in the rear portion of the lot or adjacent to an alley, where applicable, and not obstruct or encroach into parking spaces, landscape areas, pedestrian or vehicular circulation, or other areas per County fire and building codes. Municipal solid waste, recyclables, and compostable material containers would be required to be located in the same enclosure thereby eliminating the need for multiple enclosures, unless allowed per code under extraordinary circumstances. The recyclable materials would be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal, and the containers would be maintained in good condition with no

¹⁰² Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

¹⁰³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

structural damage, holes, visible rust, or graffiti. The storage areas shall be accessible to residents, employees, and haulers at all times. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in a substantial change, in addition to the development standards which require them to be kept in good condition and away from circulation clearances. Construction and maintenance of the improvements can be accomplished within the properties and would not utilize materials that would contribute to fuel load or the potential for flooding, landslides, slope instability or drainage changes. Regulations and programs such as building codes, vegetation management, and inspections would reduce possibilities for potential damage to existing infrastructure. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

e) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Existing Conditions

The purpose of the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 is to reduce the potential risk of death injury and economic damage resulting from natural and man-made hazards.¹⁰⁴ In addition, the General Plan Safety Element designates at-risk areas as FHSZs per government code sections 51175–51189. In the unincorporated areas of the Los Angeles County, SRAs have been classified as Very High, High and Moderate. However, Local and Federal Responsibility Areas are classified as Very High. The Forestry Division of the Fire Department assists, supports, and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards. Among those programs and standards include fire-related land use and building regulations, hillside ordinances, fire standards, vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections to name a few. Furthermore, the County's Fire Department is one of six contract counties that maintain a contractual relationship with CAL FIRE who implements the California Fire Plan. The California Fire Plan guides the Los Angeles County Strategic Fire Plan developed by the Fire Department.¹⁰⁵ The County Fire Department's Strategic Fire Plan also includes a map of existing Fire Department helispot fuel reduction projects, water resources, motorway maintenance maps, and a description of the road and fuel maintenance functions of the Fire Department.¹⁰⁶ Furthermore, Section 503 of Title 32 provides additional specifications for fire access roads in developed areas, including dimensions and markings.

Section V (Emergency Response) of the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan states the provision of disaster routes (Figure 2.20-1) through the OAERP.¹⁰⁷ When emergency response or evacuation orders are issued, evacuation routes, temporary shelter facilities, public alerts and warnings plus procedures would be provided by County Sheriff and Fire personnel based on the disaster to facilitate the evacuation process.¹⁰⁸ Public Works maintains a list of disaster routes in the Los Angeles County Operational Area by city that have been preidentified for use during times of crisis.¹⁰⁹

The Fire Department provides fire, safety, and emergency medical services to the unincorporated areas. The Strategic Fire Plan includes the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Operations Bureau Map, which indicates that emergency services are available in all unincorporated areas of the County. Additionally, many cities within Los Angeles County utilize Fire Department services. There are three major geographic regions in the Fire Department service area, which

¹⁰⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹⁰⁵ Los Angeles County Fire Department. May 2018. 2017-2021 Strategic Plan: Act. Action. Accomplish. Available at: <https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/LACoFD-Strategic-Plan-2017-2021.pdf>

¹⁰⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹⁰⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹⁰⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

¹⁰⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

are divided into nine divisions and 22 battalions.¹¹⁰ The OAERP strengthens short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability and identifies emergency procedures and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County.

Upon review of the County's General Plan 2035 and the proposed program, the parcels that would be subject to the Green Zone Districts and Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions are located outside the HMA (Figure 2.1-2).¹¹¹ Based on the *Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map* in the County General Plan 2035, no County designated significant ridgelines are located within the Green Zone Districts, but the Green Zone Districts are within HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope (Figure 2.1-2).¹¹²

Threshold of Significance

The purpose of the Green Zones Program is to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses. A substantial adverse effect on wildfire risk would normally occur as a result of a physical change in the environment that would exacerbate or expose people to significant wildfire risk involving loss, injury or death. The County's General Plan per the government code sections 51175–51189 define at-risk areas as FHSZs and SRAs being classified as Very High, High and Moderate within the County.^{113, 114}

The County's Fire Department assist and supports the implementation of the CAL FIRE FHSZs model in Los Angeles County. In an effort to reduce the threats to lives and property, the Fire Department has instituted a variety of regulatory programs and standards. These include vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspection program. In addition to these programs, the Fire Department, Public Works, and Building and Safety enforce fire and building codes related to development in FHSZs such as Title 20, 21, 26, and 32 (Fire Code). Furthermore, the General Plan Safety Element and the Strategic Fire Plan identifies and prioritizes pre- and post-fire management strategies and tactics to reduce loss of life, property, and natural resources.^{115,116,117} Fire prevention as it relates to FHSZs, and per the General Plan, the County's fire code and building regulations (Title 20, 21, 26, and 32), includes fire access and clearance road standards for equipment and public evacuation, access and circulation standards, fire flow and fire hydrant standards, brush clearances around structures within hillsides that are fire prone, fuel modification, defensible spaces, utility easement access for fire protection, Building standards within WUI, plan review and approval process for land development projects within VHFHSZs, and integrated VMP.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

¹¹¹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

¹¹² Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

¹¹³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹¹⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹¹⁵ Los Angeles County Fire Department. May 2018. 2017-2021 Strategic Plan: Act. Action. Accomplish. Available at: <https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/LACoFD-Strategic-Plan-2017-2021.pdf>

¹¹⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹¹⁷ Los Angeles County Fire Department. May 2018. 2017-2021 Strategic Plan: Act. Action. Accomplish. Available at: <https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/LACoFD-Strategic-Plan-2017-2021.pdf>

¹¹⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

Impact Analysis

The proposed program would result in less than significant impacts to exposure of people or structures to significant wildfire risks, directly or indirectly, resulting in loss, injury or death within or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs in the proposed program area or vicinity. The potential for impacts to wildfire in relation to the exposure of people and structures, directly or indirectly to significant risk of loss, injury or death has been evaluated in relation to all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program, and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated (please see Section 1, Table 1.IV-1, and Table 1.IV-2). The analysis considers the incremental changes to the physical environment as a result of new and/or revised development standards, in relation to the historic and anticipated permits for affected uses. The proposed revisions to the development standards that have the potential result in physical changes in the environment that might have the potential to expose people and structures, directly or indirectly to significant risk of loss, injury or death include the allowed use of alternative fencing materials, required solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, air filtration devices, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2).

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Green Zones Districts would result in no impacts related to wildfire as a result of the exposure of people and structures, directly or indirectly to significant risk of loss, injury, or death in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to the exposure of people and structures to significant risk of loss, injury or death in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the 11 districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum FAR requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a CUP. The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties (see Table 1.IV-2). The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. In the case of updated standards for existing industrial uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would expose people or structures to significant wildfire risks, directly or indirectly, resulting in loss, injury, or death. These measures such as construction of solid walls and planting trees would comply with enclosure standards including site setback, maintenance and operation standards, and access and vehicle circulation standards, would avoid rather than exacerbate wildfire risk to loss of life or property. In addition, improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not require lane closures or other temporary impairment of circulation access or clearances.

The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to the exposure of people and structures, directly or indirectly, to significant wildfire risk in loss, injury or death within Hillside Management Areas. None of the Green Zone Districts are located within the areas

designated as HMAs within the County General Plan 2035. The proposed program would have no impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to emergency response plans or evacuation routes, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines.¹¹⁹ Therefore, the new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties would result in no impacts to wildfire as it relates to the exposure of people and structures, directly or indirectly to significant risk of loss, injury or death in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

The new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjacent to or adjoining existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses would result in less than significant impact to wildfire in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant wildfire risks, directly or indirectly, resulting in loss, injury or death within or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 20, 21, 26, and 32 requirements of the fire code related to development in FHSZs.^{120,121} Furthermore, Public Works maintains a list of disaster routes in the Los Angeles County Operational Area by city that have been preidentified for use during times of crisis.¹²² When emergency response or evacuation orders are issued, evacuation routes, temporary shelter facilities, public alerts and warnings plus procedures would be provided by County Sheriff and Fire personnel based on the disaster to facilitate the evacuation process.¹²³ The new development standards would not expose people or structures to significant wildfire risk nor impair or obstruct emergency response or evacuation routes, directly or indirectly, resulting in loss, injury or death in or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The improvements required pursuant to the Ordinance would not exacerbate wildfire risk that would expose workers or nearby residents to excessive risk thereby resulting in loss, injury, or death. To the extent that the Ordinance facilitates perimeter control of properties, it would facilitate the management of wildfire, rather than exacerbate the spread of a wildfire. Construction and maintenance of the improvements can be accomplished within the properties and would not utilize materials that would contribute to fuel load or become a source of pollutants during a wildfire that would expose workers or nearby residents to excessive risk thereby resulting in loss, injury or death during a wildfire. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. In addition, the County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports, and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 32 requirements of the fire code related to development.^{124, 125}

¹¹⁹ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

¹²⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹²¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹²² County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Accessed November 6, 2019. Disaster Routes by City. <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/dsg/DisasterRoutes/>

¹²³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

¹²⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹²⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices (see Table 1.IV-2). As discussed in Section 1, construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. In the case of updated standards for new sensitive uses, the construction of these measures would not differ substantially from existing conditions, such that they would expose people or structures to significant wildfire risk or impair or obstruct emergency response or evacuation routes thereby resulting in loss, injury, or death, directly or indirectly. Emergency response and evacuation routes are already in place throughout the county where current Fire Department services are already being provided such as fire, safety and emergency medical services to all the unincorporated areas as well as contracted cities within the County.¹²⁶ The OAERP's short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability, emergency procedures, and emergency management routes in Los Angeles County which would facilitate the evacuation process during a wildfire. Furthermore, the Ordinance is expanding development standards for requiring screening, buffers, or placement of features between incompatible uses of nonconforming and new construction projects. These measures to reduce the incompatibility of new sensitive uses with existing industrial uses through development standards such as construction of landscaping and planting trees, buffering, and open space, would not exacerbate wildfire risk and thereby expose project occupants or structures to significant wildfire risks, directly or indirectly, resulting in loss, injury or death within or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs.

The proposed New Sensitive Uses would have less than significant on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to wildfire risk and exposure to pollutants, as the development standards for New Sensitive Uses within the HMAs would be required to comply with the HMA Ordinance, Hillside Design Guidelines, Title 22 Ordinance, as well as fire prevention requirements, in particular to landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, and lighting.¹²⁷ In addition to the County General Plan, fire prevention regulations per the County Fire Department, Public Works, and Building and Safety would also apply, consisting of vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification program, brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes per Title 20, 21, 26, and 32 requirements of the fire code for development in FHSZs.¹²⁸ Other fire prevention and building regulations under Title 20, 21, and 26, include access and circulation standards, fire access and road clearances, fire flow and fire hydrant standards, brush clearances around structures within hillsides areas considered primary wildland fire risk areas, defensible spaces, utility easement access for fire protection, building standards within WUI, plan review and approval process for land development projects within VHFHSZs, and integrated VMP.¹²⁹ The use of air filtration systems would not result in obstruction to clearances, as the County requirements, per Title 22 Ordinance, indicate that air filtration systems shall be placed inside a building, residential or other rooms, intended for human occupancy which makes them non-obstructive within circulation paths from the public right of way. Air filtration systems placed outdoors, require setbacks, screen walls, fencing and/or landscaping that provide screening of the systems from the public right of way.¹³⁰ In addition, the County Fire Department along with Public Works assists, supports, and institutes a variety of regulatory programs and standards that includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, and brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as well as Title 20, 21,

¹²⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

¹²⁷ Los Angeles County. Adopted 6 October 2015. Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch9.pdf

¹²⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹²⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹³⁰ County of Los Angeles. Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, Division 7 – Standards for Specific Uses, Chapter 22.130.030 – Development Standards for Sensitive Uses. Accessed 31 March 2020.

26, and 32 requirements of the fire and building code related to development in FHSZs.^{131,132} Therefore, the new development standards for New Sensitive Uses near Industrial, Recycling and Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses would result in less than significant impact in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant wildfire risks, directly or indirectly, resulting in loss, injury or death within or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

The Recycling and Waste Management Revisions, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers, would result in less than significant impacts in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant wildfire risks, directly or indirectly, resulting in loss, injury or death within or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The variety of regulatory programs and standards help in the reduction of fuel and in preparation for future wildfire events. As part of this element, the County's programs and standards such as building fire code standards, Section 503 of Title 32 regarding developed neighborhood access, HMA Ordinance, and water resources to name a few are currently an on-going effort. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards as identified in the project description (Table 1.IV-1).

The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in ARAs. The County Fire Department and Public Works assist, support, and institute a variety of applicable regulatory programs and standards including vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes as they relate to Title 20, 21, 26, and 32 for development in FHSZs.^{133, 134}

The Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers revisions would result in less than significant impacts in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant wildfire risks, directly or indirectly, resulting in loss, injury or death within or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The proposed Ordinance defines a Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center as a store that “contains a full-line, self-service store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code” (for definitions, please see pages 10–11 of the public draft ordinance, Appendix A to the Initial Study). Collection centers do not involve the processing of the recyclable materials, which is only allowed with a CUP in applicable designated zones. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County. Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers proposed as an accessory use within zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, as well as all industrial zones would be required to comply with CalRecycle requirements for the development of recycling collection centers. These uses would also be required to comply with existing development standards including setbacks from property lines; minimum distance from residential uses; avoidance of obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular circulation such that it is located on any parking spaces, driveway, aisles, vehicular back-up space, walkways, loading areas, fire lanes, trash enclosure areas, and landscape areas; and avoidance of the reduction of existing parking

¹³¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹³² County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹³³ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹³⁴ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

when accommodating square footage to be used for recycling collection facility. Additional requirements include that containers shall not be vertical stacked and be clearly labeled identifying materials stored, and materials for storage shall not exceed the total vertical height of the recycling collection facilities where materials will be visible. The CalRecycle requirements are set forth to meet the County's waste diversion goals. The proposed revisions would allow Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers in the C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU designated zones. These uses would be constructed on existing parking lots, and no new structures will be built. Any construction resulting from compliance with development standards would be minimal and would not substantially alter the existing conditions for existing industrial uses such that exposing people or structures to significant wildfire risk, directly or indirectly, would result in loss, injury or death from wildfires would be adversely affected. Construction and maintenance of the improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not exacerbate wildfire hazards or require lane closures or other temporary impairment of emergency response or evacuation route access that would result in direct or indirect injury or loss from wildfires. Therefore, the Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would result in less than significant impacts in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant wildfire risks, directly or indirectly, resulting in loss, injury, or death within or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result less than significant impacts to wildfire in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant wildfire risks, directly or indirectly, resulting in loss, injury or death within or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. Any new development or expansion of existing development would be required to meet the current development standards of the zone in which they are permitted. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. Additionally, the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development. Any new development would be subject to development requirement of HMAs. These revisions contain HMAs of both 25–50 percent slope and 50 percent-plus slope.¹³⁵ The proposed program would have less than significant impact on the integrity of these hillsides in relation to exacerbated wildfire risk in relation to injury, loss or death, as the Green Zones Program would comply with the HMA Ordinance and Hillside Design Guidelines that help preserve and enhance the physical integrity of hillsides. The County General Plan along with fire prevention regulations from the County Fire Department, Public Works and Department of Building and Safety, would also apply, includes vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification plan review program, brush clearance inspections, enforcement of fire and building codes regulations as they relate to fire prevention (Title 20, 21, 26, and 32) for development in FHSZs.^{136, 137} The fire prevention consist of fire access and road widths and clearances, access and circulation standards, fire flow and fire hydrant standards, brush clearances around structures within hillsides that are fire prone, defensible spaces, utility easement access for fire protection, Building standards within WUI, plan review and approval process for land development projects within VHFHSZs, and integrated VMP.¹³⁸

The construction of an onsite storage enclosure would not substantially alter the existing conditions such that existing structures would be impacted. The storage would be required to have fence or wall enclosures which the height of the stored items could not exceed and thereby would not intrude within circulation patterns and maintain clearances. The development standards for storage enclosures within a recycling and solid waste facility, located outside of a building, would be required to be at least 8 feet tall and placed in the rear portion of the lot or adjacent to an alley, where applicable, and not obstruct or encroach into parking spaces, landscape areas, pedestrian or vehicular circulation, or other areas per County fire and building codes. Municipal solid waste, recyclables, and compostable material containers would be required to be located in the same enclosure thereby eliminating the need for multiple enclosures, unless allowed per code under extraordinary circumstances. The recyclable materials would be deposited and stored in

¹³⁵ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. May 2014. Figure 9.8: Hillside Management Areas and Ridgeline Management Map. In the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035. Available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/figures2015>

¹³⁶ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹³⁷ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

¹³⁸ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan>

containers that have lids and are made of metal, and the containers would be maintained in good condition with no structural damage, holes, visible rust, or graffiti. The storage areas shall be accessible to residents, employees, and haulers at all times. The Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would not result in a substantial change, in addition to the development standards which require them to be kept in good condition and away from circulation clearances. Construction and maintenance of the improvements would be accomplished within the properties and would not expose people or structures to significant wildfire risks, directly or indirectly, resulting in loss, injury or death.¹³⁹ Regulations and programs such as building codes, vegetation management, and inspections would reduce possibilities for potential damage to existing structures. Therefore, the Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions would result in less than significant impacts to wildfire in relation to exposure of people or structures to significant wildfire risks, directly or indirectly, resulting in loss, injury or death within or near SRAs or lands classified as VHFHSZs. No further analysis is warranted.

¹³⁹ County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. Adopted October 6, 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan 2035: Safety Element. http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan-ch12.pdf

2.21. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed program has the potential to result in significant impact, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.¹ The analysis covers all program components that could result in a physical change to the environment. Specifically, potential impacts associated with the first four elements of the proposed program and the proposed change to the General Plan land use designations for select parcels located within the Green Zone Districts are evaluated with regard to the following:

- County of Los Angeles General Plan 2035²
 - Chapter 5 Planning Areas Framework
 - Chapter 6 Land Use Element
 - Chapter 7 Mobility Element
 - Chapter 8 Air Quality Element
 - Chapter 9 Conservation and Natural Resources Element
 - Chapter 10 Parks and Recreation Element
 - Chapter 11 Noise Element
 - Chapter 12 Safety Element
 - Chapter 13 Public Services and Facilities Element
- Los Angeles County Housing Element 2014-2021³
- Santa Clarita Valley Plan – One Valley One Vision⁴
- Antelope Valley Area Plan – Town & County
- Los Angeles County Code Title 22, Planning and zoning⁵
- Los Angeles County Hillside Management Ordinance⁶
- South Coast Air Quality Management District CEQA Handbook⁷
- Mohave Desert Air Quality Management District. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Federal Conformity Guidelines⁸
- Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District State Implementation Plan⁹
- Los Angeles County 2020 Community Climate Action Plan¹⁰
- Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Areas Program¹¹
- SCAG 2016–2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy¹²
- California Natural Diversity Database¹³

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

² http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan.pdf

³ http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/housing_element.pdf

⁴ http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/ovov_2012-fulldoc.pdf

⁵ https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT22PLZO

⁶ <http://planning.lacounty.gov/hma>

⁷ South Coast Air Quality Management District. Air Quality Analysis Handbook. <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook>

⁸ Mohave Desert Air Quality Management District. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) And Federal Conformity Guidelines. August 2016. Available at: <https://www.mdaqmd.ca.gov/home/showdocument?id=192>

⁹ Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District. Los Angeles County within the Mojave Desert Air Basin. <https://avaqmd.ca.gov/files/620c3957c/AV+Full+SIP+Table+2020+16+Jan.pdf>

¹⁰ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Los Angeles County 2020 Community Climate Action plan. Adopted 2015. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/ccap/background>

¹¹ <http://planning.lacounty.gov/site/sea/>

¹² <http://scagtrpscs.net/Pages/default.aspx>

¹³ <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB>

- Environmental Conservation Online System¹⁴
- Green Zones Program – Environmental Justice Screening Method
- Geospatial analysis of planning, hazards, hydrology, infrastructure, transportation, and environmental data provided by the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office, and the Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal¹⁵

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?				

While the proposed program would result in an overall improvement to the environment, it has the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

The Green Zones Program is proposed for unincorporated areas of the County. The County proposes to adopt the County Green Zones Program to promote environmental justice by providing zoning requirements for industrial uses, vehicle-related uses, and recycling and solid waste uses that may disproportionately affect communities surrounding these land uses. The Green Zones Program would not involve any new construction or physical development and would not result in increased density. The Recycling and Waste Management revisions element of the Green Zones Program would result in providing a more streamlined and simplified process to permit new types of recycling processing facilities

¹⁴ <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/>

¹⁵ <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/>

using newer technologies in order to meet State requirements, and to further define and provide specific regulations for automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities. Additionally, the revisions to Title 22 would result in more restricted locations where recycling and waste management facilities could be permitted by restricting automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from Hillside Management Areas (HMAs), Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs), and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZs). Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in Agricultural Resource Areas (ARAs). The Green Zones Program consists of the following five elements and the associated amendments to the County Zoning Code and General Plan:

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Element No. 1 consists of new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the eleven districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zone Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zone Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a Conditional Use Permit (CUP). The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties. The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

Element No. 2 consists of new development standards for New Sensitive Uses adjoining or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling, and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices. Construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

Element No. 3 includes revisions to Recycling and Waste Management standards and regulations, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers. The County currently regulates recycling facilities as junk and salvage and solid waste facilities, which are allowable in M-2 and M-2.5 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities would be prohibited in ARAs. Additionally, Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

Element No. 4 would add additional requirements to current development requirements for solid waste and recycling storage enclosures including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. These revisions to the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

In addition to the revisions to Title 22, the project would also include a General Plan Amendment to ensure consistency with the proposed revisions to Title 22. The project's General Plan Amendment component consists of text changes to policies in Chapter 3 (Guiding Principles), Chapter 6 (Land Use Element), Chapter 13 (Public Services and Facilities Element), and Appendix C (Land Use Element Resources). The edits and additions to policies in these chapters support the incorporation of the Green Zones Program framework into the General Plan as well as the implementation of the goals of SB 1000 and existing environmental justice language in the General Plan.

The new policies under the additional chapters include language around promoting environmental justice in areas that bear disproportionate impacts from stationary polluting sources, additional development standards including appropriate technology and building enclosure to address land use incompatibility, and encouraging land use patterns that protect the health of sensitive receptors.

Additional changes include Zone changes and corresponding changes in the Land Use Designation for a subset of those parcels for consistency and in support of the goals of addressing incompatible land uses.

Element 5 – Addition of New Uses and Re-defining/Categorizing Uses Title 22

Element No. 5 includes the addition of specific recycling and solid waste uses into Title 22 definitions to be regulated countywide. This includes new organic waste facilities such as anaerobic digestion, chipping and grinding, mulching, and composting. This also includes recategorizing junk and salvage and auto-dismantling yards under recycling facilities to allow for improved regulation with new development standards for these types of uses. Includes changes to various sections of Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Buildings, and Structures) to be consistent with new standards and Schedule for Compliance related to Green Zone Districts (Chapter 22.84). Also makes changes to various sections in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts), including language in Application of Community Standards Districts to Property (22.300.030) and Community Standards Districts for the following communities: Avocado Heights (22.308), East LA (22.316), and Florence-Firestone (22.324), to be consistent with new development standards in the overlapping Green Zone Districts (Chapter 22.84). Also makes changes to various chapters in Division 3 to update land use regulation summary tables by zones for consistency with new use and development standards in the ordinance.

Green Zones Element No. 5 was determined to not have the potential to result in a physical change to the environment. As a result, this element of the Green Zones Program is not included in the environmental document. Element No. 5 consists of revisions that would redefine and recategorize recycling and waste management uses only. No changes to

development standards, permitting requirements, or changes to where these uses would be permitted is being proposed in this element of the Ordinance. As a result, this element of the Green Zones Program was not included in the environmental analysis in this document.

The potential implementation of additional permitting and development standards that would apply to most industrial commercial, and residential zoning designations in the County, and may include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures to decrease impacts to surrounding sensitive uses. The revisions to the County Zoning Code (Title 22) would result in providing a more streamlined and simplified process to permit new types of recycling processing facilities using newer technologies in order to meet State requirements, and would further define and provide specific regulations for automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities. Additionally, the proposed program would provide additional standards for storage enclosures for recycling and waste management facilities. These development standards would have no substantially adverse impact to biological resources that would reduce habitat or drop species population levels. However, in the absence of mitigation measures or conditions of approval, the Green Zones Program would result in potentially significant impacts in relation to conflict with local policies and ordinances protecting biological resources, specifically candidate, sensitive, or special status species, sensitive natural communities, federal wetlands, oak trees, and migratory birds (Section 2.4, *Biological Resources*).

Similarly, implementation of the development standards required as a result of the proposed program would have the potential for significant direct impacts to archaeological and Tribal cultural resources. As documented in the Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County General Plan 2035, the unincorporated territory of the County has an extensive known period of occupation by indigenous people and subsequent occupation by diverse non-indigenous cultures. The potential exists for remnants of these pre-historic and historic period occupations to remain buried in *in situ* soils that underly existing and future waste management facilities, and dedicated recycling facilities. Improvements required in conjunction with the proposed program that require excavation or grading of soils, such as walls, enclosures, and landscaping planting have the potential to result in the discovery of currently unknown archeological and Tribal cultural resources. The development of the Green Zones Program would result in ground disturbance, particularly with regard to the construction of barrier walls, the construction of enclosure buildings, and the planting of landscaping. Ground disturbance is expected to reach a depth of approximately 3 feet; therefore, excavation associated with the program developments may reach native undisturbed soils that contained buried archaeological deposits. Fourteen tribes have been identified as having traditional, cultural, or ancestral ties to the land affected by the proposed development standards (Section 2.5, *Cultural Resources*; Section 2.18, *Tribal Cultural Resources*). Since precise locations are unknown, the potential would exist to adversely affect significant archeological and Tribal cultural resources that constitute examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory that may not be able to be reduced to below the level of significance through the incorporation of mitigation measures, requiring the consideration of alternatives in an EIR.

- b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?**

The proposed program would result in an overall improvement to the environment. Other than the potential for impacts to air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, noise, utilities and services systems, and Tribal cultural resources, there would be only short-term construction impacts.

To avoid impacts to air quality during construction, best management practices (BMPs) to avoid impacts would be implemented, including fugitive dust abatement. Although significant impacts to air quality are not anticipated, and it is also anticipated that the long-term impact of the proposed program would result in an improvement to air quality, this issue area is being carried forward for further analysis to ensure that the findings will be consistent and in alignment with the findings of the Health Impact Assessment.

Potential impacts to biological resources (candidate, sensitive, or special status species; sensitive natural communities; federal wetlands; migratory birds; and oak trees) could occur. Candidate, sensitive, or special status species; sensitive

natural communities; federal wetlands; and Oak trees are not located at all sites affected by the Green Zones, and individual projects may not require removal of oak trees. However, there is the potential for cumulative impacts.

The location of archaeological and Tribal cultural resources is generally unknown, and unanticipated discoveries may result in a significant impact to these resources.

Transport of hazardous materials was identified to potentially result in significant impacts at select locations within the project area. However, hazardous materials would be transported in full compliance with federal, state, and local rules and regulations.

Implementation of the development standards required as a result of the proposed program would have the potential for significant direct impacts to hazards and hazardous materials. A review of the CalEPA EnviroStor database indicates that there are 168 hazardous waste sites in the Green Zones Program area. A review of GeoTracker sites indicates 585 hazardous sites in the Green Zones Program Area, and Geo Tracker UST identifies 238 hazardous sites in the Green Zones Program area. BMPs would be used during construction. Additionally, at locations of known deposits of hazardous materials, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) would be prepared to ensure the safety of construction workers, sensitive receptors, and schools. However, due to the high number of identified contaminated sites, and the industrial uses of potentially affected parcels, this issue area has been carried forward for additional analysis.

Implementation of the development standards required as a result of the proposed program would have the potential for significant direct impacts to hydrology and water quality. Although the proposed program would result in long-term environmental benefits, implementation of the development standards required as a result of the proposed program would in the potential for increased stormwater runoff and potential contaminated runoff due to an increase in impermeable surfaces as a result of the requirement in the ordinance for paving of currently unpaved surfaces.

Implementation of the development standards required as a result of the proposed program would have the potential for significant direct impacts to land use and planning. The proposed program includes a zoning change for 28 parcels and a general plan amendment for 15 parcels. This may result in potential for impacts related to a conflict with any County land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. As a result, this issue area has been carried forward for further analysis.

Implementation of the development standards required as a result of the proposed program would have the potential for significant direct impacts to noise during construction in relation to generation of a substantial temporary increase in noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established by the County, and with generation of excessive groundborne vibration and groundborne noise levels. Although BMPs including noise barriers will be implemented during project construction, there is the potential for exceedance of County noise thresholds.

Implementation of the development standards required as a result of the proposed program would have the potential for significant direct impacts to utilities and services systems relating to sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years. Although landscaping will be installed that is drought tolerant, the use of water for landscaping installation and maintenance will need to be further analyzed.

Therefore, the proposed program would have the potential to result in impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

The proposed program would result in an overall improvement to the environment, and the proposed program is expected to result in less than significant impacts in relation to effects on human beings by air quality and human remains, either directly or indirectly.

To avoid impacts to air quality during construction, BMPs to avoid impacts would be implemented, including fugitive dust abatement. Although significant impacts to air quality are not anticipated, and it is also anticipated that the long-

term impact of the proposed program would result in an improvement to air quality, this issue area is being carried forward for further analysis to ensure that the findings will be consistent and in alignment with the findings of the Health Impact Assessment.

A review of the CalEPA EnviroStor database indicates that there are 168 hazardous waste sites in the Green Zones Program area. A review of GeoTracker sites indicates 585 hazardous sites in the Green Zones Program Area, and Geo Tracker UST identifies 238 hazardous sites in the Green Zones Program area. BMPs would be used during construction. Additionally, at locations of known deposits of hazardous materials, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) would be prepared to ensure the safety of construction workers, sensitive receptors, and schools. However, due to the high number of identified contaminated sites, and the industrial uses of potentially affected parcels, this issue area has been carried forward for additional analysis.

Implementation of the development standards required as a result of the proposed program would have the potential for significant direct impacts to hydrology and water quality. Although the proposed program would result in long-term environmental benefits, implementation of the development standards required as a result of the proposed program would in the potential for increased stormwater runoff and potential contaminated runoff due to an increase in impermeable surfaces as a result of the requirement in the ordinance for paving of currently unpaved surfaces.

Implementation of the development standards required as a result of the proposed program would have the potential for significant direct impacts to noise during construction in relation to generation of a substantial temporary increase in noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established by the County, and with generation of excessive groundborne vibration and groundborne noise levels. Although BMPs including noise barriers will be implemented during project construction, there is the potential for exceedance of County noise thresholds.

No observed geotechnical abnormalities would pose a risk to health or human life that is not reasonably overcome through adherence to building codes. The proposed program would not interfere with emergency access of evacuation routes and no work would occur within airport safety zones in regard to the transport of hazardous materials. The proposed program would not construct habitable structures in a FEMA floodplain and would not result in the redirection of floods. The proposed program would result in no impacts to land use and planning through the physical division of an established community.

Potential impacts have been identified to hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, and noise that could cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. In addition, although significant impacts to air quality are not anticipated, and it is also anticipated that the long-term impact of the proposed program would result in an improvement to air quality, this issue area is being carried forward for further analysis to ensure that the findings will be consistent and in alignment with the findings of the Health Impact Assessment. Therefore, the consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives in an EIR is required.

SECTION 3

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Appendix B-a

Public Draft Green Zones Program Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. DRAFT 05/22/2020

Purpose

An ordinance amending Title 22 – Planning and Zoning of the Los Angeles County Code to promote environmental justice by providing zoning requirements for industrial uses, vehicle-related uses, and recycling and solid waste uses that may disproportionately affect the health of residents living in communities surrounding these land uses. Amendments to Title 22 also address industry changes and broader regulation in recycling and solid waste uses to support waste diversion and promote recycling and organic waste management.

Definitions

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles ordains as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 22.14.010 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.010 A

...

Automobile dismantling yard. See recycling processing facility. ~~Any premises used for the dismantling or wrecking of motor vehicles and trailers required to be registered under the California Vehicle Code, including the buying, selling or dealing in such vehicles or vehicle parts or component materials. It also includes the storage, sale, or dumping of dismantled, partially dismantled or wrecked inoperative vehicles and trailers. Automobile dismantling shall not include the incidental storage of inoperative or disabled vehicles in connection with the legal operation of an automobile repair garage or automobile body and fender repair shop.~~

...

SECTION 2. Section 22.14.030 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.030 C

...

Conversion technology facility. A facility that receives and processes solid waste by employing an array of biological, chemical, thermal and/or mechanical technologies to create biogas or syngas, which can be used to create products such as renewable electricity, renewable fuels, soil amendments, and more. Processes may include but are not limited to gasification, pyrolysis, acid hydrolysis, and/or distillation. This term includes anaerobic digestion facility and biomass conversion facility, but does not include waste incineration facility or gas-to-energy facilities. See organic waste recycling facility or solid waste facility.

Anaerobic digestion facility. See organic waste recycling facility.

Biomass conversion facility. See organic waste recycling facility.

...

SECTION 3. Section 22.14.100 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.100 J

...

Junk and salvage. Any old, secondhand, or scrap ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper and paper products (including roofing and tar paper), cloth and clothing, wood and wood products, manufactured rubber products, rope, manufactured plastic products, paint, manufactured clay and porcelain products, green waste, furniture including mattresses, trash, and similar materials, trash, and similar materials, and shall

include dismantled machinery, equipment, and parts. This term includes the bailing of cardboard boxes, paper, and paper cartons.

~~Junk and salvage yard. Any premises, establishment or place of business which is maintained, operated, or used for storing, keeping, buying, selling, or dismantling of junk and salvage.~~

...

SECTION 4. Section 22.14.120 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.120 L

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~~Land reclamation project. A project established to restore otherwise unsuitable land to useful purposes through the use of fill materials such as rubbish, waste, soil, or other unwanted materials.~~

...

SECTION 5. Section 22.14.150 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.150 O

...

Organic waste recycling facility. A facility that receives, sorts and processes solid wastes containing material originated from living organisms and their metabolic waste products, including but not limited to food, green material, landscape and pruning waste, organic textiles and carpets, lumber, wood waste, paper products, printing and writing paper, manure, biosolids, digestate, and sludges, as defined in California Code of Regulations Section 18982, including the following:

Anaerobic digestion facility. A facility that uses the controlled biological

decomposition of organic material in the absence of oxygen or in an oxygen-starved environment to produce biogas and a residual digestate.

Biomass conversion facility. A facility that produces heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other non-combustion thermal conversion technologies on the following materials that are source-separated: agricultural crop residues; green waste such as bark, lawn, leaves, tree and brush pruning; wood, wood chips, and wood waste; nonrecyclable pulp or nonrecyclable paper materials; and dried digestate, dried food waste, and dried sludge. Feedstock should not include animal fats.

Chipping and grinding or mulching facility. A facility that mechanically reduces the size of, or creates a product from source-separated compostable materials, including tree debris, yard trimmings, and suitable woody material, which is intended for use on soil surfaces to prevent the growth of weeds and minimize erosion, for commercial purposes. This operation does not produce compost.

Composting facility. A facility that processes, transfers, or stores compostable materials as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 17852(a)(11). Processing and handling of compostable materials results in controlled biological decomposition. Processing and handling includes composting, screening, chipping and grinding, and storage activities related to the production of compost, compost feedstocks, and chipped and ground materials. This may also include vermiculture; the process of decomposition of compostable materials using various species of worms.

In-vessel facility. A facility in which organic wastes are processed through the controlled biological decomposition with or without the presence of oxygen as defined

in California Code of Regulations Section 17896.2.

...

SECTION 6. Section 22.14.160 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.160 P

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Pallet yards. A premise that is primarily used for repair, construction, deconstruction, reconstruction, recycling, or storage of new or used pallets, typically made of wood, that are used in handling and storage of materials.

...

SECTION 7. Section 22.14.180 in Division 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.180 R

...

Recycling and solid waste. The following terms are defined solely for Section 22.140.660 (Recycling Collection Facilities, Accessory), 22.140.670 (Recycling Collection Facilities, Principal), 22.140.680 (Organic Waste Facilities), and 22.140.690 (Solid Waste Facilities).

Biosolids. Solid, semi-solid, sludge, or liquid residue generated during the sewage or wastewater treatment process, as defined in Section 17852 of the California Public Resources Code.

Compost. The product resulting from controlled aerobic or anaerobic biological decomposition of organic wastes from the solid waste stream, as defined in Section 17852 of the California Public Resources Code. This may include vermiculture;

the product of decomposition using various species of worms.

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris. C&D debris is all waste generated or by resulting from construction, renovation, repair, or demolition operations on buildings, structures, landscapes, and pavements including but not limited to houses, large building structures, roads, bridges, piers, dams, excavation projects, and landscaping projects. C & D debris includes but is not limited to building materials, dirt, fully cured asphalt, tools, packaging materials, and other material that is generally similar to C&D debris and that is separated for reuse, that is not hazardous, contains no putrescible wastes, and that can be processed without generating any residual, provided that the material is generated by an activity that is similar to construction work.

Digestate. Solid and/or liquid residual material remaining after organic material has been processed in an in-vessel digester, which may be composted, as defined in Section 17852 of the California Public Resources Code.

Disposal Site. Disposal site means the place, location, tract of land, area, or premises used, intended to be used, or which has been used, for the disposal of solid wastes.

Hazardous waste. Hazardous waste, as defined in Section 40141 of the California Public Resources Code, means waste or combination of wastes, which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may do either of the following: (A) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of or

otherwise managed. Hazardous waste includes, but is not limited to, spent fuel, waste solvent, spent acid, waste caustic rinse water, metal polishing dust, spent plating solution, used oil, waste anti-freeze, and waste paint.

Household hazardous waste. Any hazardous waste generated incidental to owning and/or maintaining a place of residence. Household hazardous waste includes, but is not limited to, motor oil, oil filters, paint, turpentine, cleaners with acid or lye, pesticides, herbicides, batteries, light bulbs, pool chemicals, old computers, and miscellaneous electronics.

Household waste. Household waste means any solid waste material derived from households. Including garbage, trash and refuse such as bottles, cans, clothing, compost, disposables, food packing, food waste, paper goods, newspapers, magazines, discarded furniture, and discarded mattresses. Household waste does not include household hazardous waste.

Inert waste/inert debris. Non-liquid solid waste and recyclable materials that do not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants and has not been treated in order to reduce pollutants, as defined in Section 17381 of the California Public Resources Code. Inert debris/inert waste includes materials such as crushed glass, brick, ceramics, clay and clay products, fiberglass roofing shingles, slag, plaster, soil, dirt, concrete, asphalt, stones and rocks of varying sizes, and other inert construction and demolition debris.

Non-ferrous metals. Metals such as aluminum, brass, copper, nickel, tin, lead, and zinc, which do not contain iron and are more resistant to corrosion compared to metals containing iron or steel.

Organic waste. Organic waste means solid wastes containing material originated from living organisms and their metabolic waste products, including but not limited to, food, green material, landscape and pruning waste, organic textiles and carpets, lumber, wood waste, paper products, printing and writing paper, manure, biosolids, digestate, and sludges.

a. Compostable material. Any organic material that when accumulated will become active compost, as defined in Section 17852 of the California Public Resources Code. This term also includes the following: food material and green material.

b. Food material. Any material that was acquired for animal or human consumption and is separated from the mixed solid waste, as defined in Section 17852 of the California Public Resources Code. Food material may include commercial food waste from grocery stores, restaurants, businesses, institutional cafeterias (such as, prisons, schools and hospitals) or residential food scrap collection. It does not include agricultural food materials, such as manures, plant pruning, and crop residues.

c. Green material. Any plant material that is separated at the time of generation and contains no greater than one percent of physical contaminants by weight, as defined in Section 17852 of the California Public Resources Code. Green material includes but is not limited to yard trimmings, untreated wood wastes, natural fiber products, and construction and demolition wood waste. Green material does not

include food material, biosolids, mixed solid waste, material processed from mixed waste, wood containing lead-based paint or wood preservative, mixed construction, or mixed demolition debris.

d. Mixed organic material. Any combination of compostable materials, food materials, and green materials.

Recycle (or Recycling). The process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating and reconstituting materials that would otherwise become solid waste, and returning them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace. Recycling does not include transformation as defined as the incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, gasification, or biological conversion other than composting.

Recycling processing. The controlled separation, recovery, volume reduction, conversion, or recycling of solid waste including, but not limited to organized, manual, automated, or mechanical sorting, the use of vehicles for spreading of waste for the purpose of recovery, and/or includes the use of conveyor belts, sorting lines or volume reduction equipment.

a. Bailing. The process of compressing and binding of recycled materials and solid waste.

b. Reverse vending machine. An automated mechanical device which accepts one or more types of empty beverage containers including, but not limited to aluminum cans, glass, and plastic bottles, and issues a cash refund or a

redeemable credit slip with a value not less than the container's redemption value as determined by the State. A reverse vending machine may sort and process containers mechanically, provided that the entire process is enclosed within the machine.

Solid waste. All putrescible and non-putrescible solid, semisolid and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, containers, packaging, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, discarded home and industrial furniture, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes and recyclable materials. This term shall not include hazardous waste, as defined in Section 66714.8 of the California Government Code or Section 25117 of the California Health and Safety Code. This term includes garbage, rubbish, and waste.

Source separated materials. Materials, including commingled recyclables, which have been separated or kept separate from the solid waste stream at the point of generation.

...

Supermarket. Contains a full-line, self-service retail store that sells dry grocery, canned goods, perishable items, or nonfood items, and also is certified by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery per Section 14526.5 of the California Public Resources Code.

Supermarket accessory recycling collection center. Recycling collection containers that are installed outdoors on an existing, lawfully established supermarket site as an accessory use only. Supermarket accessory recycling collection centers are

to be operated with certification from the California Department of Conservation under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act of 1986. Such facility may only accept beverage containers, as defined in Sections 14504 and 14505 of the California Public Resources Code. It may include any combination of the following: a mobile recycling unit, bulk reverse vending machines, or a grouping of reverse vending machines occupying more than 50 square feet; kiosk units that may include permanent structures; or unattended containers placed for the donation of recyclable materials.

Recycling collection facility, primary. A facility, as a primary use, which is used for the deposit, drop-off, or buy-back of specific recyclable materials, such as paper, cardboard, glass, non-ferrous metal, or plastic, for the purpose of temporary storing, sorting and transferring.

Recycling processing facility. A facility that is used for the processing of recyclable materials for shipment, or to an end-user's specifications, by such means as sorting, baling, briquetting, cleaning, compacting, crushing, flattening, grinding, re-manufacturing and shredding. Processed materials from recycling collection centers shall be certified to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle) satisfaction. Processing facilities include other similar businesses handling storage, processing of recyclable or reusable materials, as defined in this Chapter, including the following terms:

Automobile dismantling yard. Any premise used for the dismantling or wrecking of motor vehicles and trailers required to be registered under the California Vehicle Code, including the buying, selling, or dealing in such vehicles or vehicle parts or

component materials. It also includes the storage, sale, or dumping of dismantled, partially dismantled, or wrecked inoperative vehicles and trailers. Automobile dismantling shall not include the incidental storage of inoperative or disabled vehicles in connection with the legal operation of an automobile repair garage or automobile body and fender repair shop.

Construction and demolition (C&D) processing facility. A site that receives any combination of construction and demolition debris for the purposes of storage, handling, transfer, or processing (including crushing, breaking, and grinding). C&D must be source separated or separated for reuse solid waste and recyclable materials specifically resulting from construction, renovation, repair or demolition operations on buildings, structures, and pavements, as defined in Section 17381 of the California Public Resources Code. For the purpose of this Title 22, such facility shall be classified as a recycling processing facility.

Inert waste/inert debris processing facility. A facility or a site that receives, stores, handles, processes, (including crushing, breaking, and grinding), and transfers inert waste/inert debris. Inert waste/inert debris must be source separated or separated for reuse, and do not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants, as defined in Section 17381 of the California Public Resources Code. This does not include an inert debris landfill.

Materials recovery facility (MRF). A facility where solid wastes or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recovery of recyclable materials, and may include transfer stations that accompany floor sorting.

Scrap metal processing yard. An establishment or place of business which is maintained, used, or operated solely for the processing and preparing of scrap metals for re-melting and/or reuse.

Transfer Station. A facility designated or used to accept recyclable or waste material for transfer to another location for further processing or disposal.

...

SECTION 8. Section 22.14.190 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.190 S

...

Scrap metal processing yard. See recycling processing facility. ~~An establishment or place of business which is maintained, used, or operated solely for the processing and preparing of scrap metals for re-melting by steel mills and foundries.~~

Sensitive uses. A range of land uses where individuals are most likely to reside or spend time, including dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, that are permitted in the zones where they are located. Sensitive use shall not include a caretaker residence.

Solid fill. Any noncombustible materials that are insoluble in water, such as soil, rock, sand, or gravel that can be used for grading land or filling depressions. This term shall not include solid waste or recyclable materials.

Solid fill project. An operation on a site where more than 1,000 cubic yards of solid fill materials are deposited on a lot or site that is not associated with any development project for any purpose, including grading or reclaiming of land. This term shall not be

classified as a solid waste landfill.

Solid waste. Any garbage or refuse; sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and other discarded materials, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities. Solid waste includes liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous materials.

Solid waste facility. This term includes the following:

Inert waste landfill/inert debris landfill. A facility that accepts only inert waste, and in which inert debris is discharged in or on land for disposal.

Solid waste landfill. A facility in which waste is discharged in or on land for disposal. A solid waste landfill may include an inert debris landfill.

Solid waste conversion technology facility. The process that converts waste to energy, including an array of biological, chemical, thermal and mechanical technologies to manage solid waste. Processes may include gasification, pyrolysis, acid hydrolysis, and/or distillation. This term does not include waste incineration facility, in-vessel digestion facility, or biomass conversion facility.

...

SECTION 9. Section 22.14.230 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.14.230 W

...

~~Waste disposal facility. A landfill, transfer station, land reclamation project, or other similar site or facility, which is used or intended to be used for the transfer, salvage, or disposal of rubbish, garbage, or industrial waste.~~

...

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**Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards
Required in Agricultural, Open Space, Resort and Recreation, and Watershed
Zones**

SECTION 10. Section 22.16.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.16.030 Land Use Regulations for Zones A-1, A-2, O-S, R-R, and W.

...

C. Use Regulations.

1. Principal Uses. Table 22.16.030-B, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each principal use.

TABLE 22.16.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL, OPEN SPACE, RESORT AND RECREATION, AND WATERSHED ZONES						
	<i>A-1</i>	<i>A-2</i>	<i>O-S</i>	<i>R-R</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
Agricultural and Resource-Based Uses						
...						
Land reclamation	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	
...						
<u>Recycling and Solid Waste Uses¹⁷</u>						
...						
<u>Organic waste recycling facilities</u>						
<u>Anaerobic digestion facilities</u>	=	CUP	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690
<u>Chipping and grinding or mulching</u>	=	CUP	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690
<u>Composting, green waste only</u>	=	CUP	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690
<u>Composting, mixed waste or food waste</u>	=	CUP	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690
<u>Composting, vermiculture</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690

TABLE 22.16.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL, OPEN SPACE, RESORT AND RECREATION, AND WATERSHED ZONES						
	A-1	A-2	O-S	R-R	W	Additional Regulations
<u>In-vessel</u>	=	<u>CUP</u>	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690
<u>Solid waste facilities</u>						
<u>Inert debris landfill</u>		<u>CUP</u>				Section 22.140.700
<u>Solid waste conversion technology facilities including biomass conversion facilities</u>	=	<u>CUP</u>	=	=	=	Section 22.140.700
<u>Solid waste landfill</u>	=	<u>CUP</u>	=	=	=	Section 22.140.700
...						
Notes: ... <u>17. Use shall include commercial-purpose facilities only and shall not include agricultural uses.</u>						

2. Accessory Uses. Table 22.16.030-C, below identifies the permit or review required to establish each accessory use.

TABLE 22.16.030-C: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL, OPEN SPACE, RESORT AND RECREATION, AND WATERSHED ZONES						
	A-1	A-2	O-S	R-R	W	Additional Regulations
...						
<u>Organic waste recycling facilities^{4,6}</u>						
<u>Composting, green waste only</u>	=	<u>SPR</u>	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690
<u>Composting, mixed waste or food waste</u>	=	<u>SPR</u>	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690

TABLE 22.16.030-C: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL, OPEN SPACE, RESORT AND RECREATION, AND WATERSHED ZONES						
	A-1	A-2	O-S	R-R	W	Additional Regulations
<u>Composting, vermiculture</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690
<u>In-vessel</u>	=	SPR	=	=	=	Section 22.140.690
...						
Notes: ... 4. Use permitted <u>as an accessory use only</u> when operated in conjunction with, and intended to serve the patrons of, a use permitted in the zone, but not as a separate enterprise. ... 6. Use shall include commercial-purpose facilities only and shall not include agricultural <u>uses</u> .						

...

22.16.040 Development Standards for Zones A-1, A-2, O-S, R-R, and W.

A. Development on any lot in Zones A-1, A-2, O-S, R-R, and W shall comply with Division 6 (Development Standards), where applicable.

B. New sensitive uses developed in permitted zones and located adjacent to existing, legally established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use Regulations for Industrial Zones), except for the vehicle sales and rentals sub-category, shall comply with Division 7, Chapter 22.130 (Sensitive Uses).

**Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards
Required in Residential Zones**

SECTION 11. Section 22.18.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.18.030 Land Use Regulations for Zones R-A, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, and R-

5.

...

C. Use Regulations.

1. Principal Uses. Table 22.18.030-B, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each principal use.

TABLE 22.18.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL ZONES							
	<i>R-A</i>	<i>R-1</i>	<i>R-2</i>	<i>R-3</i>	<i>R-4</i>	<i>R-5</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
Agricultural and Resource-Based Uses							
...							
Land reclamation	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	
...							

SECTION 12. Section 22.18.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.18.040 Development Standards for Residential Zones.

A. Development Standards for Zones R-A, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5 and RPD. Development on any lot in Zones R-A, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5 and RPD shall comply with Division 6 (Development Standards), where applicable.

B. New sensitive uses developed in permitted zones and located adjacent to existing, legally established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use Regulations for Industrial Zones), except for the vehicle sales and rentals sub-category, shall comply with Division 7, Chapter 22.130 (Sensitive Uses).

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Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards Required in Commercial Zones

SECTION 13. Section 22.20.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.20.030 Land Use Regulations for Zones C-H, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, and C-R.

...

C. Use Regulations.

1. Principal Uses. Table 22.20.030-B, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each principal use.

TABLE 22.20.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL ZONES								
	<i>C-H</i>	<i>C-1</i>	<i>C-2</i>	<i>C-3</i>	<i>C-M</i>	<i>C-MJ</i>	<i>C-R</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
Agricultural and Resource-Based Uses								
...								
Land reclamation projects	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	
...								

2. Accessory Uses. Table 22.20.030-C, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each accessory use.

TABLE 22.20.030-C: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL ZONES								
	<i>C-H</i>	<i>C-1</i>	<i>C-2</i>	<i>C-3</i>	<i>C-M</i>	<i>C-MJ</i>	<i>C-R</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
...								

TABLE 22.20.030-C: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL ZONES								
	<i>C-H</i>	<i>C-1</i>	<i>C-2</i>	<i>C-3</i>	<i>C-M</i>	<i>C-MJ</i>	<i>C-R</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
<u>Organic waste recycling facilities</u> ⁴								
<u>Composting, green waste only</u>	-	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, mixed waste or food waste</u>	-	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, vermiculture</u>	-	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>	-	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.660</u>
...								
Notes: ... 4. Use is permitted <u>as an accessory use only when operated</u> in conjunction with, and intended to, serve the patrons of a use permitted in the zone, but not as a separate enterprise. ...								

SECTION 14. Section 22.20.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.20.040 Development Standards for Commercial Zones.

A. Development on any lot in Zones C-H, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, and CPD shall comply with Division 6 (Development Standards), where applicable.

B. New sensitive uses developed in the permitted zones and located adjacent to existing, legally established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use Regulations for Industrial Zones), except for the vehicle sales and rentals sub-category, shall comply with Division 7, Chapter 22.130 (Sensitive Uses).

...

Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards Required in Industrial Zones

SECTION 15. Section 22.22.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.22.030 Land Use Regulations for Zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5.

...

C. Use Regulations.

1. Principal Uses. Table 22.22.030-B, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each principal use.

TABLE 22.22.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL ZONES					
	<i>M-1</i>	<i>M-1.5</i>	<i>M-2</i>	<i>M-2.5</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
Agricultural and Resource-Based Uses					
...					
Land reclamation projects	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	
...					
...					
Industrial Uses					
...					
Junk and salvage yards, including the bailing of cardboard, cardboard boxes, paper, and paper cartons	--	--	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.120
...					
<u>Pallet yards</u>	<u>MCUP</u>	<u>MCUP</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.650</u>
...					

TABLE 22.22.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL ZONES					
	<i>M-1</i>	<i>M-1.5</i>	<i>M-2</i>	<i>M-2.5</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
Scrap metal processing yards	--	--	CUP	CUP	Section 22.140.530
...					
Waste disposal facilities	--	--	CUP	CUP	
...					
Recycling and Solid Waste Uses					
<u>Recycling collection centers</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.670</u>
<u>Recycling processing facilities</u>					
<u>Auto dismantling yards</u>	-	-	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.680</u>
<u>Construction, demolition, and inert debris processing or deposit facilities</u>	-	-	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.680</u>
<u>Materials recovery facilities</u>	-	-	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.680</u>
<u>Scrap metal yards</u>	-	-	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.680</u>
<u>Transfer stations</u>	-	-	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.680</u>
<u>Organic waste recycling facilities</u>					
<u>Anaerobic digestion facilities</u>	-	-	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Chipping/grinding or mulching</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, vermiculture</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, green waste only</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>

TABLE 22.22.030-B: PRINCIPAL USE REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL ZONES					
	<i>M-1</i>	<i>M-1.5</i>	<i>M-2</i>	<i>M-2.5</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
<u>Composting, mixed waste or food waste</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>In-vessel</u>	=	=	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Solid waste facilities</u>					
<u>Inert debris landfill</u>	=	=	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.700</u>
<u>Solid waste conversion technology</u>	=	=	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.700</u>
<u>Solid waste landfill</u>	=	=	<u>CUP</u>	<u>CUP</u>	<u>Section 22.140.700</u>
...					
...					
Vehicle-Related Uses					
...					
Vehicle services					
...					
<i>Automobile dismantling yards</i>	--	--	CUP	CUP	<u>Section 22.140.120</u>
...					

3. Accessory Uses. Table 22.22.030-C, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each accessory use.

TABLE 22.22.030-C: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL ZONES					
	<i>M-1</i>	<i>M-1.5</i>	<i>M-2</i>	<i>M-2.5</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
...					
<u>Organic waste recycling facilities²</u>					
<u>Composting, vermiculture</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, green waste only</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
<u>Composting, mixed waste or food waste</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.690</u>
...					
<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.660</u>
...					
<u>Notes:</u> ... <u>2. Use permitted as an accessory use only when operated in conjunction with a use permitted in the zone, but not as a separate enterprise.</u>					

SECTION 16. Section 22.22.060 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.22.060 Development Standards for Industrial Zones

A. Development on any lot in Zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, M-3, MPD, B-1, and B-2 shall comply with Division 6 (Development Standards), where applicable.

B. New sensitive uses developed in the permitted zones and located adjacent to existing, legally established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use Regulations for Industrial

Zones), except for the vehicle sales and rentals sub-category, shall comply with Division 7, Chapter 22.130 (Sensitive Uses).

...

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Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards Required in Rural Zones

SECTION 17. Section 22.24.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.24.030. Land Use Regulations for Rural Zones.

...

C. Use Regulations.

...

2. Accessory Uses. Table 22.24.030-C, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each accessory use.

TABLE 22.24.030-C: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR RURAL ZONES			
<i>Use or Structure</i>	<i>C-RU</i>	<i>MXD-RU</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
...			
<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.660</u>
...			

SECTION 18. Section 22.24.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.24.040 – Development Standards for Rural Zones

A. New sensitive uses developed in the permitted zones and located adjacent to existing, legally established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use Regulations for Industrial Zones), except for the vehicle sales and rentals sub-category, shall comply with Division

7, Chapter 22.130 (Sensitive Uses). Where standards in Chapter 22.130 and this Section are in conflict, the more restrictive shall apply.

AB. Development on any lot in Zones C-RU and MXD-RU shall comply with Division 6 (Development Standards), where applicable.

...

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Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards Required in Mixed-Use Zones

SECTION 19. Section 22.26.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.26.030. Mixed Use Development Zone.

...

B. Land Use Regulations.

...

3. Use Regulations.

b. Accessory Uses. Table 22.26.030-D, below, identifies the permit or review required to establish each accessory use.

TABLE 22.26.030-D: ACCESSORY USE REGULATIONS FOR ZONE MXD		
	<i>Permit/Review</i>	<i>Additional Regulations</i>
...		
<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>Section 22.140.660</u>
...		

...

D. Development Standards. New sensitive uses developed in the permitted zones and located adjacent to existing, legally established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use Regulations for Industrial Zones), except for the vehicle sales and rentals sub-category,

shall comply with Division 7, Chapter 22.130 (Sensitive Uses) in addition to the standards below. Where standards in Chapter 22.130 and this Section are in conflict, the more restrictive shall apply.

All new development projects in Zone MXD shall be subject to the following development standards:

...

DRAFT

Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards Required in New Green Zone Districts

SECTION 20. Chapter 22.84 is hereby added to read as follows:

Chapter 22.84 Green Zone Districts

Sections:

22.84.010 Purpose

22.84.020 Applicability

22.84.030 Standards and Requirements for Specific Uses

22.84.040 Schedule for Compliance

22.84.010 Purpose.

The Green Zone Districts are established to promote environmental justice in communities that are disproportionately affected by toxic pollutants and contaminants generated from various land uses over time. This Chapter provides regulations and procedures for new and existing land uses to ensure that such land uses will be operated in consideration of the surrounding sensitive uses as defined in Chapter 22.14 (Definitions), minimizing potential adverse health and safety impacts, and promoting clean industrial uses. The Green Zone Districts are identified as the unincorporated communities of Avocado Heights, East Los Angeles, East Rancho Dominguez, Florence-

Firestone, South San Jose Hills, West Whittier-Los Nietos, Walnut Park, West Athens-Westmont, Willowbrook, West Carson, and West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria.

22.84.020 Applicability.

A. General Applicability. This Chapter applies to uses that are located in permitted zones within the Green Zone Districts, as depicted on Figure 22.84.010-A, and meet all criteria described below:

1. Type of uses

a. New and legally established, existing uses listed under the Industrial Uses category, except for Airport-Related sub-category, in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use), including airports, heliports, helistops, and landing strips.

b. New and legally established, existing uses listed under Recycling and Solid Waste Uses category in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use).

c. New and legally established, existing uses listed under the Vehicle-Related Uses, in Table 22.22.030-B (Principal Use), except for Vehicle sales and rentals sub-category. Supply stores under Vehicle services sub-category that are within fully enclosed buildings are also not subject to this Chapter.

2. Location of uses.

a. Any lots, or portion thereof, that contain the uses described in Subsection A.1.a., A.1.b, or A.1.c, above, and are located within a 500-foot radius of a lot that contains a sensitive use as defined in Chapter 22.130 as of [EFFECTIVE DATE]

OF ORDINANCE] shall comply with the requirements in Subsections 22.84.030, 22.84.040, and 22.84.050, below.

b. For the purpose of this Chapter, all requirements shall also apply to such lots, or portions thereof, if the sensitive use within a 500-foot radius is located within an incorporated area and is also a residential use.

3. Prohibited uses. The following uses are prohibited within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use in the Green Zone Districts:

- a. Acid manufacture
- b. Cement, lime, gypsum, or plaster of paris manufacture
- c. Distillation of bones
- d. Drop hammers
- e. Forging works
- f. Explosives
- g. Fertilizer manufacture
- h. Gas manufacture
- i. Glue manufacture
- j. Smelting of tin, copper, zinc or iron ores
- k. Tannery or the curing or storage of raw hides
- l. Metal plating
- m. Polymer plastics and foam manufacture

4. Schedule for compliance. Existing structures or development for the uses subject to this Chapter shall comply with the applicable provisions of this Chapter

pursuant to Subsection 22.84.040 (Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses), below.

5. Exemption. Notwithstanding Subsection A.1.a, above, this Chapter shall not apply to the following:

i. Any legally established, existing uses that have been operating with an approved discretionary land use permit as provided by this Title 22, until the expiration date of such permit or until a new discretionary permit is required.

ii. Any lawfully established automobile service station, for which a valid building permit has been issued prior to [EFFECTIVE DATE].

B. Exceptions

1. When in conflict with other provisions of Title 22, the more restrictive requirements shall apply.

2. Improvements made pursuant to this Chapter shall not be subject to Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Buildings and Structures).

22.84.030 Standards and Requirements for Specific Uses.

A. Application Requirements.

1. The following uses shall require a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use in the Green Zone Districts.

a. Industrial Uses.

i. Assembly, manufacture, packaging, and storage of finished or prepared materials, including on-site manufacture of raw, natural, or synthesized flammable or toxic chemicals:

(a) Earthen products, including ceramics, sand, and stone, but excluding brick, terra cotta, and tile manufacture.

(b) Precious and semi-precious metal products, including jewelry and lapidary.

ii. Assembly, manufacture, packaging, and storage of finished or prepared materials, provided that no manufacturing of raw natural or synthesized materials, including flammable or toxic chemicals, are conducted on-site:

(a) Metal products and parts; including the fabricating, engraving, spinning, storing, plating, and finishing of, where the use prohibits snap riveting and any process used in bending or shaping, which produces any audible nuisance or disagreeable noise, is prohibited. Use of perchloric acid is prohibited. Use excludes foundries and forging works.

iii. Food processing:

(a) Breweries (excluding microbreweries).

(b) Dairy products depots.

(c) Slaughtering, dressing, processing, packing, and sale of poultry, fowl, rabbits, and other similar animals of comparable nature, form, and size.

(d) Starch mixing and bottling.

iv. Laundries and cleaning services, such as rug and carpet cleaning plants.

v. Manufacturing:

(a) Blacksmith shops.

(b) Boat building.

(c) Concrete batching plants, mixers of one cubic yard capacity or smaller.

(d) Engraving, machine metal engraving.

(e) Fabricating.

(f) Ice manufacturing, distribution and storage.

(g) Lubricating oil canning and packaging, limited to 100 barrels stored aboveground at a time.

(h) Lumberyard.

(i) Machine shops.

(j) Paint mixing, excluding lacquers and synthetic enamels.

(k) Presses, hydraulic presses for the molding of plastics.

(l) Refrigeration plants.

(m) Sand, the washing of sand to be used in sandblasting.

(n) Sheet metal shops.

(o) Stone, marble and granite; including grinding, dressing,
and cutting.

vi. Storage:

(a) Acetylene and oxygen storage in tanks. Oxygen shall be
stored in a room separate from acetylene and such rooms are separated by a not less
than one-hour fire-resistant wall.

(a) Boat storage.

(c) Building materials.

(d) Bus storage.

(e) Car barns for buses and streetcars.

(f) Cold storage plants.

(g) Contractor's equipment yards, including farm and building
trade equipment.

(h) Distributing plants.

(i) Draying yards or terminals.

(j) Fuel yards.

(k) Machinery storage yards.

(l) Moving van storage or operating yards.

(m) Plaster storage.

(n) Produce yards and terminals.

(o) Storage and rental of plows, tractors, buses, contractor's equipment, and cement mixers.

(p) Truck and RV storage.

(q) Warehouses, including storage warehouses, which generate more than 100 truck trips per day.

(r) Wood yards.

vii. Tire retreading or recapping.

viii. Valves, storage and repair of; including oil well valves.

ix. Welding.

b. Vehicle-Related Uses:

1. Automobile washing, automatic car wash.

2. Automobile washing, coin-operated or hand wash.

3. Vehicle services, automobile body and fender repair, and paint shops.

4. Vehicle services, automobile impound and tow yards.

5. Vehicle services, automobile painting and upholstery shops.

6. Vehicle services, any automobile repair garages that have accessory uses.

7. Vehicle services, new automobile service stations.

8. Vehicle services, automobile supply stores, outdoor.

c. New development, change of use, or major improvements proposed on a site that is partially or entirely located within a half-mile radius of the boundaries of Superfund Sites [as identified in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Priorities List]. For these uses, an environmental site assessment (Phase 1 Study) shall be submitted.

2. All other types of industrial or vehicle-related uses subject to this Chapter shall require a Ministerial Site Plan Review (Chapter 22.186) application in compliance with this Subsection 22.84.030.

B. Additional Findings. When a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) (Chapter 22.158) is required by Subsection 22.84.030, above, the following additional findings shall apply in addition to the CUP findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision):

1. The proposed use, development of land, and application of development standards are arranged to prevent adverse effects related to odor, noise, aesthetic, soil contamination, and air quality on neighboring property;

2. The proposed use and development of land employ appropriate environmental impact mitigation strategies, such as physical design characteristics, mechanical safeguards, or best practice strategies, and minimizes impacts on nearby sensitive uses; and

3. The proposed use and development of land protects public health and safety and promotes environmental sustainability.

C. Development Standards.

1. Development Standards for All Uses Subject to this Chapter.

a. Solid walls.

i. The following uses shall provide solid walls along the street frontage and any other lot lines adjoining a lot containing sensitive uses:

(a) Recycling collection facilities;

(b) Recycling processing facilities;

(c) Organic waste facilities;

(d) Pallet yards; or

(e) Uses that have accessory uses or secondary, related activities other than parking occurring outdoors.

ii. Required solid walls shall meet the following standards:

(a) Be of a uniform height between eight and 12 feet.

(b) Be of a minimum thickness of six inches.

(c) Be a neutral color.

(d) Be constructed in workmanlike manner and consist of materials such as concrete masonry unit (CMU) or masonry, brick, or the like etc.

iii. Any type of fencing or wire is prohibited, except that metal gates may be permitted for the purpose of vehicular access.

b. Landscaping on street frontage. Required solid walls along the street frontage shall be set back by landscaping of a minimum of five feet in depth as described below, unless the landscaping encroaches into the required existing parking spaces and associated maneuvering areas, or existing building or structures. The landscaping shall consist of the following:

i. One 15-gallon tree for every 100 square feet of landscaped area shall be planted and spaced ten feet apart. The remaining area shall also be landscaped with grass, shrubs, or bushes, etc. All plants provided for required landscaping shall be drought-tolerant.

ii. The landscaping shall be maintained in a healthy condition with appropriate watering, pruning, weeding, fertilizing, and litter removal. Trees shall be planted in locations that maintain the required lines of sight for safe pedestrian and vehicular movement and shall not cause root damage to the sidewalk or other public infrastructure, to the satisfaction of Public Works.

iii. Trees planted near buildings or fire lanes shall be placed in locations that do not adversely impact Fire Department operations or response times, to the satisfaction of the Fire Department.

- iv. Trees shall be selected from the Tree Species List maintained by the Director.
- c. Storage of Materials, Vehicles, or Equipment.
 - i. Any materials, vehicles, or equipment that are stored outdoors shall not exceed the height of the surrounding wall.
 - ii. The height of stored materials outdoors shall not exceed the height of the required wall(s). Stored materials shall be set back at least 10 feet from the wall or the length equal to the wall height, whichever is greater.
 - iii. The area between the stored materials and the wall may be landscaped.
- d. Enclosure. A completely enclosed building shall be provided for the following unless another regulatory agency requires natural ventilation:
 - i. Any area used for storage or handling of hazardous materials;
 - ii. Any area where manufacturing or repair work occurs, such as assembly or disassembly of parts, repairs, including pallet repairs, processing of materials, or operation of equipment that emits or generates dust, smoke, gas, fumes, cinder or waste; or
 - iii. Recycling processing facilities.
- e. Surfacing. Areas designated for vehicle parking, vehicle circulation, or storage of materials or equipment shall be paved with impervious

materials such as an asphalt or an oil and aggregate mixture, use light color pavement, and be maintained to the satisfaction of the Director. Paved areas shall be clustered to maximize pervious area. Alternative paving materials may be permitted to the satisfaction of the Director and Public Works.

f. Recycling and Solid Waste Storage. Any trash receptacles or storage areas for recycling and solid waste shall meet the requirements set forth in Chapter 22.128 (Storage Enclosure Requirements for Recycling and Solid Waste).

g. Vehicular access and on-site circulation. Driveway, on-site vehicular circulation, and loading and unloading areas, including truck loading docks, shall be located in rear or side of structures, or as far from the sensitive use as feasible, to the satisfaction of the Director.

h. Accessory Structures and Utilities. A site that contains an outdoor operation with an office shall permanently affix the building to the ground and provide one toilet that is served by public water and sewer, or otherwise approved by the Director as well as by the Departments of Public Health and Public Works.

i. Perimeter Identification Signs. In addition to the signs permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each facility or site shall provide a perimeter identification sign that complies with the following:

i. A perimeter identification sign shall be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible and with text that is legible from the public right-of-

way and for pedestrians, and no higher than eight feet from the ground measured vertically from the base of the sign.

ii. A perimeter identification sign shall have a minimum sign area of four square feet and a maximum of nine square feet. The area for a perimeter identification sign shall not be accounted for the area permitted for business signs specified in Chapter 22.114 (Signs).

iii. The perimeter identification sign shall permanently display hours of operation, telephone number of the facility representative, and emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The sign shall also include the business name unless the property also contains a separate business sign that is clearly visible from the public right-of-way.

iv. Multi-tenant buildings or sites may provide one such sign containing the information for all tenants listed in Subsection C.1.i.iii, above, provided that each tenant has its own business identification sign that is clearly visible from the public right-of-way.

2. New Development or Proposed Expansions to Legally-Established, Existing Uses Adjacent to Sensitive Uses.

a. Building setback. A minimum of a 10-foot setback shall be provided along the property lines adjacent to sensitive uses. Any proposed additions above the ground floor of legally-established, existing uses adjacent to sensitive uses shall also be set back 10 feet from the nearest property line.

b. Building height. Any new building or structures, or any portion proposed for additions, excluding chimneys, rooftop antennas, roof-mounted solar panels, or other rooftop equipment including HVAC units, air purifiers, etc., shall set back the portion of the building or structure one additional foot for every foot above 35 feet in height, up to a maximum height of 45 feet.

3. Standards for Specific Uses.

a. Automobile and vehicle repair shops.

i. No open vehicle hood is permitted outside the building.

b. Automobile service stations.

i. All new automobile service stations shall comply with the requirements set forth in Subsection C.2, above.

ii. All new automobile service stations shall locate the gasoline dispensing areas at least 50 feet from the nearest sensitive uses.

D. Modification.

1. A modification may be requested for the development standards listed below:

a. Solid wall (Subsection C.1.a.ii).

b. Landscaping (Subsection C.1.b.i).

c. Accessory Structures and Utilities (Subsection C.1.h).

d. Signs (Subsection 1.h.ii).

2. When a modification is requested for any development standards listed in Subsection D.1, above, all of the following findings shall apply in addition to the findings required in Subsection B (Additional Findings), above:

a. Due to topographic or physical features of the site, strict compliance with all the required development standards would substantially and unreasonably interfere with the establishment of the proposed project or continuation of the existing operation on the subject property;

b. The requested modification provides alternative means to prevent adverse effects on environment and public health of the community; and

c. Granting the requested modification is consistent with the findings in Subsection D.2., above in addition to the findings required in Subsection B (Additional Findings), above.

E. Performance Standards for All Uses.

1. Hours of outdoor operation. No outdoor operation or activities, including truck loading and unloading, shall be conducted between 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., daily.

2. Storage of Materials and Waste. All materials or waste shall be stored in designated receptacles, bins, or pallets, and located on a paved impermeable surface on site, or within an enclosed building.

3. Site Maintenance. Other than for the collection or receipt of items related to the principal use, exterior areas of the premises shall be maintained free of

garbage, trash, debris, or junk and salvage except as stored in designated trash collection containers and enclosures.

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Explanation of Schedule of Compliance for Existing Uses to Comply with New Land Use Regulations Development Standards, and Permitting Process Required in New Green Zone Districts

22.84.040 Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses

A. Legally-established, existing uses that are subject to this Chapter shall be brought into compliance with all applicable requirements of this Chapter according to the schedule identified in Table 22.84.040-A, below, as follows, provided that the number of years to comply is accounted from [EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE ORDINANCE]:

TABLE 22.84.040-A: Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses			
Permit Required	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Site Plan Review for uses up to 100 feet from a Sensitive Use	Legally existing businesses, sign only	Legally existing businesses, walls and landscaping, surfacing.	Enclosure
Site Plan Review for uses between 101 – 500 feet from a Sensitive Use		All requirements	
CUP for uses up to 100 feet from a Sensitive Use		Sign, Walls, Landscaping	All other requirements for CUPs

CUP for uses between 101 500 feet from a Sensitive Use			All other requirements for CUPs
--	--	--	---------------------------------

1. Existing uses that are entirely or partially within a 100-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use in a permitted zone and:

a. Subject to a Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) pursuant to this Chapter for the requirements specified in Subsection C.1.i (Perimeter Identification Signs) of Section 22.84.030, only, three years;

b. Subject to a Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) pursuant to this Chapter for the requirements specified in Subsection C.1.a through h, except for d (Enclosure) of Section 22.84.030, five years;

c. Subject to a Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) pursuant to this Chapter for the requirements specified in Subsection C.1.d (Enclosure) of Section 22.84.030, ten years;

d. Subject to a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) pursuant to this Chapter for the requirements specified in Subsection C.1.a (Solid walls), b (Landscaping on street frontage), and i (Perimeter Identification Signs) of Section 22.84.030, five years; or

e. Subject to a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) pursuant to this Chapter for all other requirements, 10 years.

2. Existing uses that are entirely or partially located between a 100-foot radius and a 500-foot radius of any lot containing a sensitive use and:
- a. Subject to a Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) pursuant to this Chapter for the requirements specified in Subsection C.1.a through h, except for d (Enclosure) of Section 22.84.030, five years;
 - b. Subject to a Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) pursuant to this Chapter for the requirements specified in Subsection C.1.d. (Enclosure) of Section 22.84.030, ten years; or
 - c. Subject to a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) pursuant to this Chapter, ten years.
3. Uses that are subject to a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) pursuant to this Chapter shall be brought into full compliance with all applicable requirements of this Chapter, no later than [Ten years from effective date of Ordinance] or cease operations.
4. All existing uses that have been operating with an approved discretionary land use permit prior to [Effective date of Ordinance] as provided by this Title 22 shall be brought into full compliance with all applicable requirements of this Chapter upon a renewal of such permits or requirement for a new discretionary permit.

Update to Existing Required Parking Spaces for Specific Industrial Uses

SECTION 21. Section 22.112.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.112.070 Required Parking Spaces.

A. Required Parking Spaces. Table 22.112.070-A, below, identifies the minimum number of parking spaces required to establish each use.

TABLE 22.112.070-A: MINIMUM REQUIRED PARKING SPACES		
Use		Number of Spaces
...		
Industrial uses – in any zone, excluding Zone SR-D		
	Industrial/manufacturing uses, excluding <u>recycling and solid waste facilities</u> scrap-metal processing, automobile dismantling, junk and salvage	1 space per 500 square feet and 1 space per vehicle <u>directly</u> used for <u>operation of the business</u> .
	<u>Recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste facilities, and solid waste facilities except for landfills.</u> Scrap-metal processing, automobile dismantling, and junk and salvage yards ³	1 space per vehicle <u>directly</u> used for <u>operation of the business</u> , and 1 space per 7,000 square feet or fraction thereof of yard area up to 42,000 square feet and 1 space per 20,000 square feet or fraction thereof of yard area in excess of 42,000 square feet. A minimum of <u>403</u> spaces is required for each use.
	Warehouses, as defined in Division 2 (Definitions)	1 space per 1,000 square feet used for warehousing and 1 space per 400 square feet used for office.
...		
<u>Vehicle-related uses</u>		
	<u>Auto services, excluding automobile impound yards, automobile service stations, automobile supply stores, and boat repair.</u>	<u>1 space per 500 square feet of building or structure area used for repair work.</u>

...

3. The parking spaces required herein shall not be used for the parking of vehicles used directly in the operation conducting of such-use scrap metal processing yards or automobile dismantling yards, or of renovated, repaired, or reassembled vehicles which are owned, operated, or in the possession of the proprietor of the yard. The addition of automobile parking spaces on an adjacent lot for purposes of complying with the parking requirements of this Section shall not be considered an expansion of the use.

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Proposed New Regulations for Required Recycling and Solid Waste Storage Enclosures

SECTION 229. Chapter 22.128 is hereby added to read as follows:

Chapter 22.128 Storage Enclosure Requirements for Recycling and Solid Waste.

Sections:

22.128.010 Purpose.

22.128.020 Applicability.

22.128.030 Development Standards.

22.128.010 Purpose.

This Chapter ensures that enclosed rooms or storage areas are provided to store, collect, and load waste, recyclable materials, and organic materials generated by recycling and solid waste land uses and that the area may be safely accessed by building occupants and waste and recycling haulers in compliance with Title 14, Division 7 (Natural Resources) of the California Code of Regulations.

22.128.020 Applicability.

This Chapter applies to recycling and solid waste storage associated with the following:

- A. New non-residential development;
- B. New residential development with four or more units; and

C. Expansion by 50 percent or more of the existing floor area for existing non-residential or residential developments with four or more units.

22.128.030 Development Standards.

A. Receptacles. All waste, compost, and recyclables shall be stored in closed receptacles at all times.

B. Location. The following location standards apply to recycling and solid waste storage areas.

1. All municipal solid waste, recyclable, and compostable material receptacles shall be located within the same enclosure, unless the Director determines that extraordinary circumstances prevent co-locating containers within one enclosure, thereby necessitating multiple enclosures.

2. The storage area shall be accessible to residents, employees, and refuse and recycling haulers at all times.

3. When the storage area is located outside of a building, it shall be located in the rear portion of the lot wherever feasible, or adjacent to an alley if the lot is bordered by an alley.

C. Distance Requirements.

1. Where an outdoor recycling and solid waste storage area is separated from an adjoining building, it shall be no closer than 10 feet from any building or 20 feet from any door or window in linear distance

D. Vertical dimensions. Recycling and solid waste storage areas shall have a vertical dimension of at least eight feet.

E. Clearance and Circulation. Outdoor recycling and solid waste storage areas shall not be located in any required yard, parking space, landscaped areas, or other areas required to remain clear of obstructions to comply with Title 26 (Building Code) and Title 32 (Fire Code) of the County Code, and shall not obstruct vehicular or pedestrian circulation.

F. Enclosure.

1. All outdoor recycling and solid waste storage areas are required to have a view-obstructing fence or wall in compliance with Section 22.140.430 (Outdoor Storage). Chain-link fences are not sufficient for view-obstructing requirements unless combined with inserts that obstruct view to the satisfaction of the Director.

2. The height of stored items shall not exceed the enclosure surrounding it.

3. A roof shall be required to screen the storage area from views down from upper-story windows in adjacent residential or mixed-use buildings.

G. Paving. The ground or floor where the storage area is located shall be paved pursuant to Section 22.112.080.E (Paving). The paving shall extend beyond the walls of the enclosure by at least two feet to the satisfaction of Public Works.

H. Signage.

1. At least one sign, not to exceed four square feet in area, shall be provided for recycling and waste storage areas.

2. The sign shall be posted adjacent to the entrance to the storage area.

3. The sign shall list the type of material that may be deposited in each receptacle.

I. Cleaning and Maintenance. Recycling and solid waste storage areas shall be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition, in such a way that vermin, rodents, or other pests are prevented from entering the area.

DRAFT

Proposed New Regulations for Sensitive Uses that Choose to Locate Next to Existing, Legally-Permitted Industrial, Recycling or Solid Waste or Vehicle-Related Uses

SECTION 23. Chapter 22.130 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.130 Sensitive Uses Adjacent to Industrial, Recycling or Solid Waste, or Vehicle-Related Uses

22.130.010 Applicability

22.130.020 Application Review Procedures

22.130.030 Development Standards

22.130.010 Applicability.

A. The standards and requirements in this Chapter shall apply to any new sensitive use, including dwelling units (except for accessory dwelling units), schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, and daycares or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, developed on a lot that is adjacent to or adjoins any legally-established industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses listed in Table 22.20.030-B (Principal Use), except for vehicle sales and rentals sub-category.

B. In a Green Zone Districts, approval of a new sensitive use shall not subject existing industrial, recycling or solid waste, or vehicle-related uses to the requirements of Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts).

22.130.020 Application and Review Procedures.

A. Applications to establish a new sensitive use adjacent to or adjoining an existing, legally-established industrial use, recycling or solid waste use, or vehicle-related use listed in Table 22.20.030-B (Principal Use), except for vehicle sales and rentals sub-category shall submit a Land-Use Map, including a land-use legend with symbols identifying existing land uses that are within a 500-foot radius of the property lines of the proposed site.

22.130.030. Development Standards for Sensitive Uses.

A. Setbacks and Landscaping.

1. In addition to the requirements of Chapter 22.126 (Tree Planting Requirements) a landscaped setback of a minimum 15 feet in depth and a minimum 3 feet in height, and shall be provided along the adjoining property lines or street frontage that directly faces any portion of an existing industrial, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related use.

2. All landscaping shall be drought-tolerant and include a mix of shrubs, turf, trees, or vertical landscaping.

3. The landscaping shall be maintained in a healthy condition, with regular watering, pruning, weeding, fertilizing, litter removal, and replacement of plants when necessary.

B. Solid Walls. Solid walls shall be provided along the property lines or along required landscaping adjoining the applicable non-sensitive uses (industrial, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses, except for sales and rental) and shall have a uniform height of at least eight feet.

C. Open Space. Any common open space shall be buffered from the adjacent facilities by a building, structure(s), or landscaping of a minimum of three feet in height. The landscaped buffer shall be a minimum of three feet in depth on the premise.

D. Additional requirements

1. All windows in any buildings shall be double-glazed (double-paned).
2. Balconies shall be prohibited on the side of a building that faces an adjoining lot containing an existing industrial uses, recycling or solid waste uses, or vehicle-related uses, except for vehicle sales and rentals.
3. Air filtration systems shall be provided in residential units and other rooms that are intended for human occupancy, as by Public Works Building and Safety Division and the California Air Resources Board.

**Proposal to Remove Automobile Dismantling Yards and Junk and Salvage Yards
from Current Section and Regulate them under Recycling Collection and Recycling
Processing Facilities**

SECTION 24. Chapter 22.140 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 22.140 Standards for Specific Uses.

...

**22.140.120 ~~Automobile Dismantling Yards, Automobile Impound Yards,~~
and Junk and Salvage Yards.**

A. Applicability. This Section applies to ~~automobile dismantling yards,~~
automobile impound yards, ~~and junk and salvage yards~~ in all zones where
permitted.

B. Enclosure. All operations and storage, including all equipment used
in conducting such business, other than parking, shall be conducted within an
enclosed building or within an area enclosed by a solid wall or solid fence.

C. Fences and Walls. Where fences or walls are provided, they shall
be developed as provided below.

1. All fences and walls shall be of a uniform height in relation to the
ground upon which they stand, and shall be a minimum of eight feet in height. Where
fences or walls exceed a height of 10 feet and are located on street or highway
frontages, they shall be set back at least three feet from the lot line. The area

between the fence and the lot line shall be fully landscaped according to the specifications described in Subsection E, below.

2. All fences and walls open to view from any public street or highway or any area in a Residential, Agricultural, or Commercial Zone shall be constructed of the following materials:

- a. Metallic panels, at least 0.024 inches thick, painted with a "baked on" enamel or similar permanent finish;
- b. Masonry; or
- c. Other materials comparable to the foregoing, if approved by the Director.

2. Other required fences may be constructed of material other than specified in Subsection C.2, above.

3. All fences and walls shall be constructed in a workmanlike manner and shall consist solely of new materials unless the Director approves the substitution of used materials where, in the Director's opinion, such used materials will provide the equivalent in service, appearance, and useful life.

4. All fences and walls shall be painted a uniform neutral color, excluding black, which blends with the surrounding terrain and improvements, and shall be maintained in a neat, orderly condition at all times. Such fence or wall shall contain no painted signs or posters except as approved by the Director.

5. Any structures which are used as part of the yard boundaries or are exposed to view from the street frontage shall be painted to conform with the color

of the fencing. The Director may approve other appropriate architectural treatment.

D. Pavement. The entire yard shall be paved with an asphalt surfacing or an oil and aggregate mixture to prevent emission of dust or tracking of mud onto public rights-of-way; provided, however, the Director may:

1. Approve other paving materials which provide, in the Director's opinion, the equivalent in service and useful life; or
2. Modify such requirements within existing yards in those areas where material is stored and the Director finds no dust or mud problem would result.

E. Landscaping. At least one square foot of landscaping shall be provided for each linear foot of street frontage, and said landscaping shall be developed in accordance with a site plan which complies with the following criteria:

1. Landscaping shall be distributed along said frontage and visible from the right of way in accordance with the site plan approved by the Director.
2. No planting area shall have a horizontal dimension of less than three feet.
3. A permanent watering system or hose bibs shall be provided which satisfactorily irrigates all planted areas. When hose bibs are utilized, they shall be so located as to permit the watering of all planted areas with a 50-foot hose.
4. All landscaped areas shall be continuously and properly maintained in good condition.

F. Storage.

1. No impounded, ~~wrecked, or dismantled~~ vehicles, ~~salvage, or junk~~ shall be placed or allowed to remain outside of the enclosed yard area.

2. No impounded, ~~wrecked, or dismantled~~ vehicles, ~~salvage, or junk~~ shall be stored at a height greater than that of the surrounding fence or wall unless the land upon which the yard is located is in Zone M-3 and such storage above said fence or wall is not within 500 feet of any other zone.

G. Additional Regulations. The standards of development for ~~automobile dismantling yards, automobile impound yards, or junk and salvage yards~~ as set forth in this Section shall not relieve the proprietors of such ~~automobile dismantling yards, automobile impound yards, or junk and salvage yards~~ from complying with all regulations, laws, and ordinances of the County and the State of California.

H. Schedule for Compliance

1. All ~~automobile dismantling yards, automobile impound yards, and junk and salvage yards~~ are hereby required to comply with the requirements set forth in Subsections B through G, above, in accordance with the following schedule:

a. All storage of ~~dismantled, impounded, or wrecked~~ vehicles and ~~salvage and junk~~ shall cease to be carried on in any area outside the confines of the fenced or walled area of the yard and above the height of the fence or wall, in compliance with Subsection B, above, within six months from January 26, 1980, the effective date of this Section.

b. All other requirements in Subsections C through G, above, shall be complied with within two years from January 26, 1980, the effective date of this Section.

c. Upon a showing of substantial compliance with the provisions of in Subsections B through G, above, the Commission may extend the time for compliance with the requirements set forth in Subsection H.1.a, above, for a period not to exceed six additional months, and may extend the time for compliance with Subsection H.1.b, above, for a period not to exceed one additional year.

2. Failure to comply with the requirements of Subsections B through G, above, shall be deemed to automatically terminate any existing nonconforming use or Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) authorizing the establishment of an ~~automobile dismantling yard, automobile impound yard, or junk and salvage yard.~~ Compliance with said requirements shall not in and of itself constitute sufficient grounds for the granting of a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) or the extension thereof.

I. Modification. The requirements in Subsections B through G, above, may be modified upon approval of a Variance (Chapter 22.194) application.

**Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards
Required for Mixed-Use Developments in Commercial Zones.**

Section 25. Section 22.140.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.140.350 Mixed Use Developments in Commercial Zones.

...

A. Mixed Use Development in Zones C-H, C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-M.

...

6.Prohibited Uses. Notwithstanding the uses otherwise permitted in the zone, the following uses are prohibited in the commercial component of a mixed use development, as listed in Table 22.140.~~350~~³⁶⁰-A, below.

TABLE 22.140. 350 ³⁶⁰ -A: PROHIBITED USES	
...	
Retail/Commercial Uses	
...	...
<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>	

**Land Use Regulations including Types of Permits and Development Standards
Required for Mixed-Use Developments in Mixed Use Rural Zones.**

Section 25. Section 22.140.360 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.140.360 Mixed Use Developments in MXD-RU.

...

C. Prohibited Uses. For any commercial component of a mixed use development in Zone MXD-RU, in addition to prohibited uses for commercial components of mixed use developments in 22.140.350.F (Prohibited Uses), the uses listed in Table 22.140.360-A shall be prohibited:

TABLE 22.140.360-A: PROHIBITED USES	
...	Stations-bus, railroad and taxi
...	<u>Supermarket accessory recycling collection center</u>
...	...

Changes to Existing Land Use Regulations for Outdoor Storage

SECTION 25. Section 22.140.430 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22.140.430 Outdoor Storage.

...

C. Industrial Zones. This Subsection C applies to outdoor storage in Zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and M-3.

1. Exemptions. The following uses are exempt from this Subsection C:

a. Outdoor display, per Section 22.140.420 (Outdoor Display).

~~b. Automobile dismantling and junk and salvage yards, which shall instead be subject to the standards in Section 22.140.120 (Automobile Dismantling Yards and Junk and Salvage Yards).~~

~~c. Scrap metal processing yards, which shall instead be subject to the standards in Section 22.140.530 (Scrap Metal Processing Yards).~~

b. Outdoor storage that is subject to the standards in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts).

2. Fences and walls. Where a fence or wall is required pursuant to this Subsection C, it shall be developed as provided herein:

...

b. All fences and walls open to view from any street or highway or any area in a Residential, Agricultural, or Commercial Zone shall be constructed of the following materials:

i. ~~Metallic panels at least .024 inches thick, painted with a "baked on" enamel or similar permanent finish;~~ coated with permanent metal finish;

ii. Masonry, brick, or concrete block; or

iii. Other materials comparable to the foregoing, if approved by the Director.

...

c. Required fences which are not open to view from any street or highway or any area in a Residential, Agricultural, ~~or Commercial,~~ or Mixed Use Zone may be constructed of material other than as specified in Subsection C.2.c, above if constructed and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this Subsection C.

...

e. All fences and walls, excluding masonry, brick, concrete block, and approved permanent metal-finish panels, shall be ~~painted a uniform~~ neutral color, excluding black, which blends with the surrounding terrain, and improvements shall be maintained in a neat, orderly condition at all times.

...

g. Any structures which are used as part of the yard

boundaries or are exposed to view from a street or highway frontage shall be subject to painting, materials, finish, color, maintenance and sign requirements for fences and walls as provided in Subsections C.2.e and C.2.f, above.

...

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Proposed Deletion of Section Regulating Scrap Metal Yards with Proposal to Regulate these Uses Under Recycling Processing Facilities.

SECTION 26 Section 22.140.530 is hereby deleted in its entirety:

~~22.140.530 Scrap Metal Processing Yards.~~

~~A. Applicability. This Section applies to scrap metal processing yards in Zone M-2.~~

~~B. Enclosure. All operations and storage, including all equipment used in conducting such use, other than parking, shall be conducted within an enclosed building or within an area enclosed by a solid wall or solid fence.~~

~~C. Fences and Walls. Where fences or walls are provided, they shall be developed as follows:~~

~~1. All fences and walls shall be of a uniform height in relation to the ground upon which they stand, and shall be between eight and 15 feet in height. Where fences or walls exceed a height of 10 feet and are located on street or highway frontages, they shall be set back at least three feet from the lot line. The area between the fence and the lot line shall be fully landscaped according to the specifications hereinafter described in Subsection F, below.~~

~~2. All fences and walls open to view from any street or highway or any area in a Residential, Agricultural, or Commercial Zone shall be constructed of the following materials:~~

~~a. Metallic panels, at least 0.024 inches thick, painted with~~

a. ~~"baked on" enamel or similar permanent finish;~~

b. ~~— Masonry; or~~

c. ~~— Other materials comparable to the foregoing, if approved by the Commission or Hearing Officer.~~

3. ~~— Other required fences may be constructed of material other than as specified in Subsection C.2, above.~~

4. ~~— All fences and walls shall be constructed in workmanlike manner and shall consist solely of new materials unless the Commission or Hearing Officer approves the substitution of used materials where, in his opinion, such used materials will provide the equivalent in service, appearance, and useful life.~~

5. ~~— All fences and walls, excluding masonry and approved permanent finish panels, shall be painted a uniform, neutral color, excluding black, which blends with the surrounding terrain, and improvements shall be maintained in a neat, orderly condition at all times. Such fence or wall shall contain no painted signs or posters except as approved by the Commission or Hearing Officer.~~

6. ~~— Any structures which are used as part of the yard boundaries or are exposed to view from a street or highway frontage shall be subject to painting, maintenance, and sign requirements for fences and walls as provided in Subsection C.5, above. The Commission or Hearing Officer may approve other appropriate architectural treatment.~~

D. ~~— Modification to Fences and Walls. The Commission or Hearing Officer may modify fences or walls required by Subsection C, above, when said fences or walls are not exposed to view from any street or highway or any area in a Residential,~~

~~Agricultural, or Commercial Zone:~~

~~1. — Where adjoining property is located within Zones M-2, M-2.5, or M-3, and is developed with an automobile dismantling yard, junk and salvage yard, scrap metal processing yard, or other open storage use displaying similar characteristics; or~~

~~2. — Where substantial fences, walls, or buildings are located adjacent to property lines on surrounding properties which serve to enclose such yard as well or better than the wall or fence required herein. Should the use, fence, wall, or building providing justification for such modification be removed, such wall or fence shall be provided in compliance with this Section within six months from the date of such removal.~~

~~E. — Paving.~~

~~1. — All areas of the yard open to vehicular passage shall be paved with an asphalt surfacing or an oil and aggregate mixture to prevent emission of dust or tracking of mud onto public rights-of-way; provided, however, the Commission or Hearing Officer may approve other paving materials which provide, in thier opinion, the equivalent in service and useful life.~~

~~2. — Areas designated for storage or otherwise restricted to vehicular passage shall be indicated on the site plan and be so maintained unless surfaced as provided herein.~~

~~F. — Landscaping.~~

~~1. — At least one square foot of landscaping shall be provided for~~

~~each linear foot of street or highway frontage, and said landscaping shall be developed in accordance with a site plan which complies with the following criteria:~~

~~a. — Landscaping shall be distributed along said frontage in accordance with the site plan approved by the Commission or Hearing Officer.~~

~~b. — No planting area shall have a horizontal dimension of less than three feet.~~

~~c. — A permanent watering system or hose bibs shall be provided which satisfactorily irrigates all planted areas. When hose bibs are utilized, they shall be so located as to permit the watering of planted areas with a 50-foot hose.~~

~~d. — All landscaped areas shall be continuously and properly maintained in good condition.~~

~~2. — In existing yards, the Commission or Hearing Officer may approve alternative methods of providing landscaping where the criteria provided herein would cause unnecessary hardship or constitute an unreasonable requirement and an~~

~~alternative plan will, in the Director's opinion, provide as well or better for landscaping within the intent of this provision.~~

~~G. — Storage Limitations:~~

~~1. — Salvage or junk:~~

~~a. — Shall not be placed or allowed to remain outside of~~

~~the enclosed yard area; and~~

~~b. — May be stored above the height of the fence or wall, provided such storage is not within 10 feet of an exterior lot line.~~

~~2. — Where the land upon which the yard is located is in Zone M-3, and such storage above said fence or wall is not within 500 feet of any other zone, the 10-foot setback shall not apply.~~

~~H. — Modification. Notwithstanding Subsection D, above, the requirements in this Section may be modified upon approval of a Variance (Chapter 22.194) application.~~

~~I. — Compliance with Other Regulations. The standards of development for such yards as set forth in this Section shall not relieve the proprietors of such yards from complying with all regulations, laws, and ordinances of the County and the State of California.~~

Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required for Pallet Yards.

SECTION 27. Section 22.140.650 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.140.650 Pallet Yards

A. Purpose. This Section establishes standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of pallet yards as a principal use in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment.

B. Applicability. This Section applies to pallet yards in Zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and M-3.

C. Application Requirements.

1. A pallet yard as a primary use located in Zones M-1 and M-1.5 shall require a Minor Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.160).

2. A pallet yard as a primary use located in Zones M-2, M-2.5, and M-3 shall require a Ministerial Site Plan Review (Chapter 22.186) application.

3. Additional Application Materials. An operations plan that addresses all requirements specified in this Section shall be submitted with the application pursuant to Subsections C.1 and C.2, above.

4. Applicability of Supplemental District Regulations. For recycling processing facilities where a provision of the supplemental district regulates the same matter as this Section, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

5. Prohibition. Pallet yards are prohibited within the following areas as designated by the General Plan:

a. Agricultural Resource Areas.

b. High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

c. Hillside Management Areas.

d. Significant Ecological Areas.

e. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

C. Development Standards.

1. Materials Accepted. Pallet yards may accept new or used pallets that are made of wood, as well as raw material (lumber) that will be used in constructing new pallets or repairing used pallets.

2. Permitted Activity and Equipment. Pallet yards may maintain activities associated with repair, deconstruction, reconstruction, recycling, or storage of pallets made of wood. Chipping and grinding or composting activities are subject to additional requirements specified in Section 22.140.690 (Organic Waste Facilities).

3. Building Enclosures and Walls.

a. All storage, including storage of all equipment used in conducting such business, other than parking, shall be enclosed by a building or a solid wall.

b. When a pallet yard is adjacent to a sensitive use, the following shall apply:

i. The entire operations and storage areas shall be conducted within an enclosed building;

ii. An air filtration system shall be installed in the building to protect indoor air quality in accordance with California Division of Occupational Safety and Health and California Air Resources Board requirements, and for outdoor air quality in accordance with Air Quality Management District requirement. The Department of Public Health may be consulted on additional air quality recommendations.

4. Building Setbacks and Height. Any buildings or structures, or any portion proposed for additions, excluding chimneys, rooftop antennas, or roof solar panels, shall be set back within an encroachment plane sloping upward and inward starting at 35 feet for the new building or structure at the setback, or at the top of the existing roof for additions. For every foot above 35 feet, one additional foot setback is required, up to 45 feet.

5. Solid Walls

a. For any pallet yard that consists of outdoor operations or storage other than customer parking, a solid wall such as a masonry wall or a concrete block wall shall

be provided along the street frontage or any other lot lines adjoining a lot that contains a non-industrial use. All walls shall meet the following standards:

- i. Be of a uniform height between eight feet and 15 feet.
 - ii. Be a minimum thickness of six inches.
 - iii. Be of a neutral color.
 - iv. Be constructed in workmanlike manner and consist of materials such as concrete masonry unit (CMU) or masonry, brick, etc.
- b. Where walls exceed a height of 10 feet and are located on street or highway frontages, they shall be set back at least three feet from the lot line. The area between the walls and the lot line shall be fully landscaped according to the specifications described in Subsection C.4, below.
- c. Any structures that are used as part of the yard or are exposed to view from a street or highway frontage shall be subject to color, maintenance, and sign requirements for walls as provided in Subsection C.3.a, above.
- d. All fences that are intended to substitute or serve as solid walls are prohibited.

4. Landscaping.

- a. At least one square foot of landscaping shall be provided for each linear foot of street or highway frontage, and this landscaping shall meet the following standards:
- i. Such landscaping area shall be planted with one 15-gallon tree for every 100 square feet.

ii. Landscaping shall be distributed along said frontage and visible from the right of way in accordance with the site plan approved by the Commission or Hearing Officer.

iii. No planting area shall have a horizontal dimension of less than three feet.

iv. A permanent watering system that satisfactorily irrigates all planted areas shall be provided. When hose bibs are utilized, they shall be located not more than 50 feet apart within the required landscaped area.

v. All landscaped areas shall be continuously and properly maintained in good condition.

5. Storage of Materials.

a. Pallets shall be stored at least 10 feet away from the surrounding walls, or the length equal to the wall height, whichever is greater.

b. The height of pallets stored in an outdoor pallet yard shall not exceed the walls erected along the property lines.

6. Drop-off and Loading. Areas for and access to drop-off and loading shall be clearly designated by signage and shall not impede the on-site vehicular circulation.

7. Vehicle Circulation. On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that they do not impede any other permitted activities and avoid any impact on the public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director and the Department of Public Works.

8. Perimeter Identification Sign. In addition to the signs that are permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each pallet yard shall provide a perimeter identification sign that complies with the following:

a. A perimeter identification sign shall be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible and with text that is legible from the public right-of-way and by pedestrians, no higher than eight feet from the ground measured vertically from the base of the sign. Freestanding signs or portable signs are prohibited as a perimeter identification sign.

b. A perimeter identification sign shall have a minimum sign area of four square feet and a maximum of nine square feet. The area for perimeter identification sign shall not be accounted for the areas for business signs specific in Chapter 22.114 (Signs).

c. The perimeter identification sign shall permanently display hours of operation, schedule of charges, type of material that may be deposited, telephone number of the facility operator or a representative of the facility operator, emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The perimeter identification sign shall also include the business name unless the property also contains a separate business sign that is clearly visible from the public right-of-way. The sign shall also say the following: "No loitering or littering is permitted on the premises. No materials shall be left outside of enclosures."

d. Additional signs and/or measures may be required by the Director in order to protect personnel and public health and safety.

9. Lighting. The facility, yard, and equipment shall be equipped with adequate lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be shielded in such a way that lighting is directed inward to the facility and away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.

10. Cleaning and Maintenance. Facility shall be kept in a clean, safe, and sanitary condition at all times, and maintain a source of running water on site.

11. Hours of operation. Pallet yards may operate no earlier than 7:00 a.m. and no later than 8:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday. Pallet yards shall not operate on Sundays and national holidays, and comply with other restrictions regarding the hours of operations as approved by the Director.

G. Additional Findings. In addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision), all projects subject to this Section shall meet the following findings:

1. The project is sited and designed in such a way to minimize and prevent impacts to the persons residing or working in the surrounding area or within the project site by incorporating appropriate operation measures, equipment, and other best practices.

2. The requested use will operate in such a way that it promotes the responsible use of resources and protection of the environment by providing adequate measures to control the handling of materials, air emissions of dust or toxins, nuisance,

and migration of residues offsite, and by incorporating best practices for operation as well as site maintenance. The operator has demonstrated through operation and maintenance plans that the facility will incorporate best practices for operation and site maintenance, including that the facility will be managed in a way that will not be a nuisance to surrounding properties and specifically sensitive uses.

H. Modification. When a modification is requested for development standards listed in Subsections D.3, D.4, and D.10, above, the following findings shall apply in addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision):

1. The existing adjoining property is located in an Industrial Zone and is developed with a similar use, and/or existing structures serve as an enclosure as well or better than the wall required herein; and

2. The requested modification provides alternative means to prevent adverse effects on environment and health of the residents or occupants in surrounding areas.

I. Schedule for Compliance

1. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Buildings and Structures), all existing pallet yards that have been legally established shall comply with the schedule of compliance as following:

a. All pallet yards that have an approved Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) or an approved Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) and are subject to Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) shall comply with the schedule for compliance as specified in Section 22.84.040 (Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses).

b. Other pallet yards that have an approved Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) shall be subject to all requirements of this Section upon a renewal of such permit.

c. Other pallet yards that have an approved Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) shall submit a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application in compliance with all requirements of this Section within five years from [DATE], the effective date of this Section.

I. Revocation of Permit. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations), failure to comply with all requirements in this Section and all conditions of approval for the subject property shall result in an immediate citation of a Notice of Violation. Upon the issuance of a Notice of Violation, the facility may be subject to permit revocation proceedings pursuant to Section 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations).

1. If a permit granted for a facility is denied or revoked, the site shall be vacated within 30 days of the permit denial or revocation.

2. Upon closure of the facility, the operator shall provide written notice of the intent to perform site restoration, at least 30 days prior to beginning site restoration. The site restoration procedures and scope shall ensure that the entire premises, structures, grounds, ponds, and drainage are clean of any residues and all machinery is removed.

Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required for Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers.

SECTION 28. Section 22.140.660 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.140.660 Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Center

A. Purpose. This Section establishes standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection centers as an outdoor accessory use to existing supermarkets in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes impacts to the environment.

B. Definition. Specific terms used in this Section are defined in Section 22.14.180 (R) in Division 2 (Definitions), under “Recycling and Solid Waste”.

C. Applicability. This Section applies to recycling collection centers that only accept beverage containers that are established on an existing supermarket site as an accessory use in Zones C-1, C-2, C-3, C-M, C-MJ, C-R, C-RU, MXD, MXD-RU, M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and M-3. Any other types of recycling collection centers or bins are prohibited as an accessory use.

D. Prohibited. A recycling collection center as an outdoor accessory use to an existing supermarket as defined in Section 22.14.180 (R) in Division 2 (Definitions), under “Recycling and Solid Waste” is prohibited within a mixed-use development containing residential uses.

E. Application Requirement. A Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) application is required for each supermarket accessory recycling collection center provided that the property and the existing principal use comply with all currently applicable development standards and are free of any zoning violations.

F. Additional Application Materials. In addition to the application materials required for a Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186), the application shall contain the following information:

1. Letters of authorization from the supermarket operator and property owner authorizing the applicant to operate a supermarket accessory recycling collection center;
2. A copy of the State certification allowing a supermarket accessory recycling collection center on the site; and
3. A copy of the current and valid County business license issued for the supermarket.

G. Development Standards. Supermarket accessory recycling collection centers as an accessory use shall comply with the following standards:

1. Materials accepted. Supermarket accessory recycling collection center may only accept beverage containers in which a beverage is sold, and which is constructed of metal, glass, plastic, or any combination of these materials, such as bottles, cans, jars, or cartons.
2. Permitted Activity. A supermarket accessory recycling collection center shall only receive material that has been separated for reuse prior to receipt. The center may not process materials except for sorting, bundling, or bailing.

3. Distance. The supermarket accessory recycling collection center shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from Residential Zones, Commercial Zones, Agricultural Zones, or mixed-use development containing residential uses.

4. Size. The total area occupied for a supermarket accessory recycling collection center shall not exceed 500 square feet.

5. Setback. The supermarket accessory recycling collection center shall be placed a minimum of 10 feet from all property lines, structures, a public right-of-way, or driveways.

6. Equipment. Power-driven processing equipment, except for reverse vending machines, is prohibited.

7. Storage of Collected Materials.

a. The recyclable materials shall be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal. The containers shall be maintained in good condition and appearance with no structural damage, holes or visible rust, and be free of graffiti.

b. When the container is placed near a public or private sidewalk, a minimum of five-foot clearance shall be provided between the container and the sidewalk.

c. Vertical stacking of containers or receptacles is prohibited.

d. The containers shall be placed on a paved surface.

8. Drop-off and Loading Areas.

a. Areas for and access to drop-off and loading shall be clearly designated and shall not impede the on-site traffic circulation.

b. A minimum of two containers shall be provided for customers to dispose of non-recyclable items. At least one of the containers shall have no perforations, mesh,

or holes and be provided for customers to dispose any residual liquids from beverage containers prior to depositing them at the supermarket accessory recycling collection center.

9. Sign. One sign with a minimum dimension of two feet in width and two feet in length and maximum dimension of three feet in width and three feet in length shall be permanently fixed on the supermarket accessory recycling collection center in a location visible and with text that is legible to customers and from the front of the nearest street. No freestanding signs, portable signs, or banners shall be allowed. The sign shall include the hours of operation, type of materials that may be deposited, telephone number of facility operator or a representative of the facility operator, phone number of the Zoning Enforcement Section of the Department, and emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The sign shall also say the following: "No loitering or littering is permitted on the premises. No materials shall be left outside of enclosures."

10.Required Parking. No additional parking is required for a supermarket accessory recycling collection center. However, supermarket accessory recycling collection centers shall not reduce the amount of parking for the existing uses on the property below the minimum required by Chapter 22.112 (Parking), unless a Minor Parking Deviation (Chapter 22.176) application is approved for the subject property.

11.Lighting. The supermarket accessory recycling collection center shall be equipped with adequate lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.

12. Hours of Operation. Hours of operation are limited to 9:00 am to 6:00 pm, Monday through Saturday, and 12:00 pm to 5:00 pm on Sunday.

13. The supermarket accessory recycling collection center must be removed within 60 days of the day the supermarket ceases to operate.

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Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required for Recycling Collection Facilities.

SECTION 29. Section 22.140.670 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.140.670 Recycling Collection Facilities

A. This Section establishes standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling collection facilities as a principal use in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare, and minimizes significant impacts to the environment.

B. Definition. Specific terms used in this Section are defined in Section 22.14.180 (R) in Division 2 (Definitions), under “Recycling and Solid Waste”.

C. Applicability

1. This Section applies to recycling collection facilities as a principal use in Zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, and M-3 for the deposit, drop-off, or buy-back of specific recyclable materials that may not involve processing, other than those specified in this Section.

2. Exception. This Section does not apply to legally established facilities that were approved with a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) prior to [effective date of ordinance]. However, all requirements set forth in this Section shall apply to such facilities upon the expiration of the permit.

3. Applicability of Supplemental District Regulations. For recycling collection facilities where a provision of the supplemental district regulates the same matter as this Section, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

4. Emergency Situations. Where the Director has determined that an emergency exists, the Director has discretion to allow limited-term (not to exceed 12 months) recycling and solid waste collection and processing activities necessary to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services through a Ministerial Site Plan Review (Chapter 22.186) application.

D. Application Requirement. A recycling collection facility requires a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application and shall meet the following requirements:

1. The parcel shall contain a minimum of 5,000 square feet of lot area, and,
2. If any portion of the lot containing the recycling collection facility is within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use, the entire facility shall be completely enclosed in a building.

E. Co-location. A recycling collection facility that co-locates as a primary use on a parcel with an existing solid or recycling waste facility may be permitted to apply for a modification of an existing Conditional Use Permit pursuant to Chapter 22.236 (Minor Modification or Elimination of Conditional Use Permit Conditions), provided that the following requirements are met:

1. The existing use is established with an approved Conditional Use Permit,
2. The approved Conditional Use Permit being modified is active and not expired, and

3. The existing use is in compliance with all existing Conditional Use Permit conditions.

F. Additional Application Materials. In addition to Subsection D, above, an operations plan that addresses all requirements specified in this Section shall be submitted.

G. Development Standards.

1. Materials Accepted. Recycling collection facilities may accept paper, cardboard, glass, non-ferrous metal, plastic, or other items deemed appropriate by the Commission or Hearing Officer. Liquid waste, organic waste, and mixed solid waste are prohibited. Collection of any hazardous waste is prohibited unless an appropriate permit from the Fire Department and/or California Department of Toxic Substances Control has been provided to the Director.

2. Permitted Activity. A recycling collection facility shall only receive materials that have been previously separated off-site for reuse. The facility may not process materials, including briquetting, cleaning, compacting, crushing, flattening, grinding, re-manufacturing and shredding, except for sorting, bundling, or bailing.

3. Building Height. When a recycling collection facility is located on a site that is within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use, the building or structures or any portion proposed for additions, excluding chimneys, rooftop antennas, or roof solar panels, shall be within an encroachment plane sloping upward and inward, starting at 35 feet for new building or structure at the setback, or at the top of the existing roof for additions. For every foot above 35 feet, one additional foot setback is required, up to 45 feet. In such cases, the maximum building height permitted shall be 45 feet.

4. Walls and Fences.

a. If a recycling facility site is located within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing sensitive uses, walls and landscaping shall be provided according to the requirements set forth in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts).

b. Any outdoor recycling collection facilities that are not subject to the requirements in Subsection F.4.a, above, shall provide walls or fences according to the requirements set forth in Section 22.140.430 (Outdoor Storage).

5. Storage of Collected Materials. All recyclable materials on site shall be stored in a secured manner in designated receptacles, bins, or pallets, and located on a paved impermeable surface or stored within an enclosed building. Vertical stacking or storage of materials shall not exceed the height of the walls erected along the property lines.

6. Accessory Structures and Utilities. Any recycling collection facilities that conduct outdoor operations shall provide at least one office building that is permanently affixed to the ground, and one toilet that is served by public water and sewer, or otherwise approved by the Director, as well as the Departments of Public Health and Public Works.

7. Drop-Off and Loading for Facilities Open to General Public.

a. Areas for and access to drop-off and loading shall be clearly designated and shall not impede on-site vehicular circulation.

b. A minimum of two receptacles shall be provided within a designated area near unloading areas for customer use, with a sign that identifies the type of materials to be deposited:

i. A trash receptacle for non-liquid waste.

ii. At least one leak-proof receptacle to place any residual liquids prior to depositing liquid containers at the recycling collection facility.

8. Vehicle Circulation. On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that they do not impede any other permitted activities and they avoid impacts on the public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director and the Department of Public Works.

9. Perimeter Identification Sign. In addition to the sign that is permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each recycling collection facility shall provide a perimeter identification sign that complies with the following:

a. A perimeter identification sign shall be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible from the public right of way and legible for pedestrians, no higher than eight feet from the ground measured vertically from the base of the sign. No freestanding signs or portable signs are permitted as the perimeter identification sign.

b. A perimeter identification sign shall have a minimum sign area of four square feet and a maximum of nine square feet. The area for the perimeter identification sign shall not be accounted for the areas for business signs specified in Chapter 22.114 (Signs).

c. The perimeter identification sign shall permanently display hours of operation, schedule of charges, type of material that may be deposited, telephone number of the facility operator or a representative of the facility operator, emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The perimeter identification sign shall

also include the business name unless the property also contains a separate business sign that is clearly visible from the public right-of-way. The sign shall also indicate the following: “No loitering,” “No littering,” and “No materials left outside of the recycling collection enclosure or containers.”

d. Additional signs and/or measures may be required in order to protect personnel and public health and safety.

10. Surfacing Requirements. All areas designated for operations and storage of recyclable materials shall be paved and maintained to the satisfaction of the Director and Public Works.

11. Lighting. The facility, yard, and equipment shall be equipped with adequate lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.

12. Cleaning and Maintenance. The facility shall be kept in a clean, safe, and sanitary condition at all times, and maintain a source of running water on site.

H. Additional Findings. In addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision), all projects subject to this Section shall meet the following findings:

1. The project is sited and designed in such a way to minimize and prevent impacts to the persons residing or working in the surrounding area or within the project site by incorporating appropriate operation strategies, mitigation measures, equipment, and other best practices.

2. The requested use will operate in such a way that it promotes the responsible use of resources and protection of the environment by providing adequate measures to control the handling of materials, air emissions of dust or toxins, nuisances, and migration of residues offsite, and by incorporating best practices for operation as well as site maintenance. The operator has demonstrated through an operation and maintenance plans that it will incorporate best practices for operation and site maintenance, including that the facility will be managed in a way that will not be a nuisance to surrounding properties and specifically sensitive uses.

I. Modification. When a modification is requested for development standards listed in Subsection F.4, above, the following findings shall apply in addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision):

1. The existing adjoining property is located in an Industrial Zone and is developed with a similar use, and/or existing structures serve as an enclosure as well or better than the wall required herein; and

2. The requested modification provides alternative means to prevent adverse effects on environment and health of the residents and occupants in surrounding areas.

J. Revocation of Permit. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations), failure to comply with all requirements in this Section and all conditions of approval for the subject property shall result in an immediate citation of a Notice of Violation. Upon the second Notice of Violation issued within a year from the first Notice of Violation, the project will immediately be scheduled for permit revocation proceedings pursuant to Section 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations).

1. If a permit granted for a recycling collection facility is denied or revoked, the site shall be vacated within 30 days of the permit denial or revocation.

2. Upon closure of the recycling collection facility, the operator shall provide written notice of the intent to perform site restoration, at least 30 days prior to beginning site restoration. The site restoration procedures and scope shall ensure that the entire premises, structures, grounds, ponds, and drainage are clean of any residues and all machinery is removed.

Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required for Recycling Processing Facilities.

SECTION 30. Section 22.140.680 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.140.680 Recycling Processing Facilities

A. This Section establishes standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of recycling processing facilities in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare and minimizes significant impacts to the environment.

B. Definition. Specific terms used in this Section are defined in Section 22.14.180 (R) in Division 2 (Definitions), under “Recycling and Solid Waste.”

C. Applicability

1. This Chapter applies to recycling processing facilities, including transfer stations, materials recovery facilities (MRFs), construction and demolition debris (C&D) recycling facilities, automobile dismantling yards, scrap metal yards, inert debris processing facilities, and other businesses processing used materials for recycling purposes. Incidental storage or sales may be permitted.

2. Exception. This Section does not apply to legally established facilities that were approved with a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) prior to [effective date of ordinance]. However, all requirements set forth in this Section shall apply upon the expiration of such permits.

3. Applicability of Supplemental District Regulations.

a. Recycling processing facilities that are subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) shall comply with the applicable requirements in the Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts).

b. For recycling processing facilities in which a provision of the supplemental district regulates the same matter as this Section, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

4. Similar Uses.

a. The Director may determine that a proposed type of recycling processing facility that is not listed in this Section, or in Division 2 (Definitions) may be allowed in compliance with requirements in this Section as deemed appropriate.

b. For a similar use, a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application is required.

c. Emergency Situations. Where the Director has determined that an emergency exists through an official Emergency Ordinance, the Director has discretion to allow limited-term (not to exceed 12 months) recycling and solid waste collection and processing activities necessary to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services through a Ministerial Site Plan Review (Chapter 22.186) application.

D. Application Requirement. Recycling processing facilities that meet the requirements specified in Table 22.140.680, below, shall require a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application:

TABLE 22.140.680: APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RECYCLING PROCESSING FACILITIES

<u>Requirements</u>	<u>MRF and Transfer Station</u>	<u>Auto Dismantling or Scrap Metal Facilities</u>	<u>C&D or Inert Debris Processing Facilities</u>
<u>Permitted Zones</u>	M-2, M-2.5, and M- <u>3</u>	M-2, M-2.5, and M- <u>3</u>	M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M- 2.5, M-3 and A-2 (Except C&D prohibited in A-2)
<u>Prohibition</u>	<u>Significant</u> <u>Ecological Areas,</u> <u>LA County</u> <u>Floodway, FEMA</u> <u>Flood Zones, High</u> <u>Fire Hazard</u> <u>Severity Zones,</u> <u>Very High Fire</u> <u>Hazard Severity</u> <u>Zones, and Hillside</u> <u>Management</u> <u>Areas</u>	<u>Significant</u> <u>Ecological Areas,</u> <u>LA County</u> <u>Floodway, FEMA</u> <u>Flood Zones, High</u> <u>Fire Hazard</u> <u>Severity Zones,</u> <u>Very High Fire</u> <u>Hazard Severity</u> <u>Zones, and Hillside</u> <u>Management</u> <u>Areas</u>	<u>Significant</u> <u>Ecological Areas,</u> <u>LA County</u> <u>Floodway, FEMA</u> <u>Flood Zones, High</u> <u>Fire Hazard</u> <u>Severity Zones,</u> <u>Very High Fire</u> <u>Hazard Severity</u> <u>Zone (for C &D</u> <u>only), Agricultural</u> <u>Resource Areas,</u>

			and Hillside Management Areas
<u>Minimum distance to the nearest sensitive uses</u>	<u>500'</u> ¹	<u>500' for outdoor operation</u>	<u>500'</u>
<u>Enclosure</u>	<u>Fully enclosed</u>	<u>Fully enclosed if within 500' of the lot line of the nearest sensitive uses</u>	<u>Fully enclosed if within 1000' of the lot line of the nearest sensitive uses</u>
<u>1. See Subsection H.1., Specific Standards for Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations.</u>			

E. Co-location. A recycling processing facility that co-locates as a primary use on a parcel with an existing solid or recycling waste facility may be permitted to apply for a modification of an existing Conditional Use Permit pursuant to Chapter 22.236 (Minor Modification or Elimination of Conditional Use Permit Conditions), provided that the following conditions are met:

1. The existing use is established with an approved Conditional Use Permit,
2. The approved Conditional Use Permit is active (and not expired), and

3. The existing use is in compliance with all exiting Conditional Use Permit conditions.

F. Additional Application Materials. The applicant shall provide the following additional application materials:

1. A detailed description of all aspects of proposed operations, including but not limited to requirements provided in this Subsection F;

2. A noise evaluation report and control plans for odor, dust, and vibration prepared by a licensed professional. These materials shall be approved by the Department of Public Health prior to finalization of the permit;

3. When storage and/or processing is conducted outdoor, control plans for other hazards shall be required;

4. A statement demonstrating consistency with the adopted County Solid Waste Management Plan and/or the County Hazardous Waste Management Program as approved by Public Works.

5. Construction and demolition debris facilities shall have diversion rates certified by Public Works or by a third party and approved by Public Works.

G. Development Standards

1. Materials Accepted for Processing.

a. Recycling processing facilities may accept materials such as paper, cardboard, glass, metal, plastic, construction and demolition debris, inert debris, tires and rubber, automobiles or automobile parts, pallets, or other items deemed appropriate by the Director.

b. Collection of any hazardous waste are prohibited unless the recycling processing facility site is located in Zone M-2 outside a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use, and an appropriate permit is has been obtained from the Fire Department and/or California Department of Toxic Substances Control.

2. Permitted Activity and Equipment. A recycling processing facility may use automated machinery for sorting, separating, baling, briquetting, crushing, compacting, grinding, shredding, and sorting of source-separated recyclable materials, subject to additional dust mitigation measures as required by Air Quality Management Districts and/or noise mitigation measures as required by Department of Public Health.

3. Building Height. For any recycling processing facilities that adjoin or are adjacent to sensitive uses, any buildings or structures or any portion proposed for additions, excluding chimneys, rooftop antennas, or roof solar panels, shall be within an encroachment plane sloping upward and inward starting at 35 feet for new building or structure at the setback, or at the top of the existing roof for additions. For every foot above 35 feet, an additional one foot setback is required, up to 45 feet. For other sites within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use, the maximum building height shall be 45 feet.

4. Fences, Walls, and Landscaping.

a. If a recycling processing facility site is located within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use, walls and landscaping shall be provided according to the requirements set forth in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts).

b. Outdoor recycling processing facilities that are not subject to Subsection F.4.a, above, shall provide walls or fences and landscaping according to the requirements set forth in Section 22.140.430 (Outdoor Storage).

5. Drop-Off and Loading for facilities open to general public.

a. Areas for and access to drop-off and loading shall be clearly designated and shall not impede the on-site vehicular circulation.

b. A minimum of two receptacles shall be provided within a designated area near unloading areas for customer use, with a sign that identifies the type of materials to be deposited:

i. A trash receptacle for non-liquid waste.

ii. At least one leak-proof receptacle to place any residual liquids prior to depositing liquid containers at recycling processing facility.

6. Vehicle Circulation. On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that they do not impede any other permitted activities and they avoid impacts on the public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director and the Department of Public Works.

7. Storage of Collected Materials. All recyclable materials shall be stored on site in designated receptacles, bins, pallets, or areas.

8. Perimeter Identification Signs. In addition to the signs permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each recycling processing facility shall provide a perimeter identification sign that complies with the following:

a. A perimeter identification sign shall be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible and with text that is legible from the public-right-of-way for pedestrians, no higher than eight feet from the ground measured vertically from the base of the sign. No freestanding signs or portable signs are permitted as a perimeter identification sign.

b. A perimeter identification sign shall have a minimum area of four square feet and maximum area of nine square feet. The area for the perimeter identification sign shall not be accounted for the areas for business signs specified in Chapter 22.114 (Signs).

c. The perimeter identification sign shall permanently display hours of operation, schedule of charges, type of material that may be deposited, telephone number of the facility operator or a representative of the facility operator, and emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The sign shall also include the business name unless the property also contains a separate business sign that is clearly visible from the public right-of-way. The sign shall also indicate the following: "No loitering," "No littering," and "No material shall be left outside of recycling enclosures or containers."

d. Additional signs and/or measures may be required in order to protect personnel and public health and safety.

9. Access. Any roads or highways that are used for vehicular access to a recycling processing facility site as well as other areas on-site used for vehicular

maneuvering shall be improved and maintained to the satisfaction of Public Works and Fire Department.

10. Lighting. The facility, yard, and equipment shall be equipped with lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.

11. Cleaning and Maintenance. facility shall be kept in a clean, safe and sanitary condition at all times, and maintain a source of running water on site.

H. Specific Requirements for Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations.

1. Any new materials recovery facility or transfer station sites shall be located outside a 500-foot buffer of a lot that contains a sensitive use.

2. All operations and storage, including equipment used in conducting such business, other than parking, shall be conducted within completely enclosed buildings.

3. Surfacing. All areas designated for operations and storage of recyclable materials shall be paved with impermeable surfacing, subject to approval by the Director and the Department of Public Works, to prevent offsite water leak or contamination, or tracking of dust or mud.

4. Exceptions.

a. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Building and Structures), existing recycling processing facilities that operate within completely enclosed buildings and are located within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive

use may continue operation provided that they have an approved Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) or obtain an approval for a Conditional Use Permit within 10 years of [Effective Date of this Ordinance].

b. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Building and Structures), existing outdoor recycling processing facilities that are subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) may continue operation provided that the facilities are in compliance with all applicable requirements in the Chapter 22. 84 (Green Zone Districts), including Section 22.84.040 (Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses).

I. Specific Requirements for Auto Dismantling Facilities and Scrap Metal Facilities.

1. For auto dismantling or scrap metal facility sites located within a 500-foot radius of the lot containing a sensitive use, all operations and storage, including equipment used in conducting such business, other than parking, shall be conducted within completely enclosed buildings.

2. Storage of Materials.

a. All materials shall be stored in a secured manner within designated areas on a paved impermeable surface, or within an enclosed building.

b. Any materials stored outdoors shall be located at least 10 feet away from the surrounding walls, or the length equal to the wall height, whichever is greater.

c. The height of the materials stored outdoor shall not exceed the walls or fences erected along the property lines.

3. Accessory Structures and Utilities. Auto dismantling facilities and scrap metal facilities that conduct outdoor operations shall provide at least one office building that is permanently affixed to the ground and one toilet that is served by public water and sewer, or otherwise approved by the Director and the Department of Public Health.

J. Specific Requirements for Construction and Demolition Debris and Inert Debris Processing Facilities

1. Materials Accepted. Construction and demolition debris or inert debris processing facilities shall receive materials that have been separated for reuse prior to receipt.

2. Any construction and demolition debris or inert debris processing facility sites shall be located outside a 500-foot buffer of a lot that contains a sensitive use.

3. Any construction and demolition debris processing facility or inert debris processing facility located within a 1,000-foot buffer of a lot that contains a sensitive use shall conduct all operations, including storage and equipment use, within completely enclosed buildings.

4. Storage of Materials.
a. All materials shall be stored in a secured manner within designated areas.

b. Any materials stored outdoors shall be located at least 10 feet away from the surrounding walls, or the length equal to the wall height, whichever is greater.

c. For any materials located within 50 feet of the property line or visible from the right of way, the height of the materials stored outdoors shall not exceed the walls or fences erected along the property lines.

5. Accessory Structures and Utilities. Construction demolition debris or inert debris processing facilities that conduct outdoor operations shall provide at least one office building that is permanently affixed on the ground and one toilet that is served by public water and sewer, or otherwise approved by the Director and the Department of Public Health.

K. Additional Findings. In addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision), the following additional findings shall apply:

1. The project is sited and designed in such a way that the operation minimizes impacts, such as noise, dust, traffic, and odor, to the environment and persons residing or working in the surrounding area or within the project site. Such impacts include, but are not limited to, noise, dust, traffic, and odor.

2. The requested use shall operate in such a way that it promotes the responsible use of resources and protection of the environment by providing adequate measures to control the handling of materials, air emissions, dust, noise, nuisance, and migration of residues offsite.

3. The operator has demonstrated through an operation and maintenance plans that the facility shall incorporate best practices for operation and site maintenance, including evidence that the facility shall be managed in a way that will not be a nuisance to surrounding properties and specifically sensitive uses.

L. Additional Findings for a Modification to Development Standards.

1. A modification may be requested for the following development standards:

a. Subsection G.4 (Fences, Walls, and Landscaping),

b. Subsections H.3 (Surfacing),

c. Subsection I.3 (Accessory Structures and Utilities for Auto Dismantling Facilities and Scrap Metal Facilities),

d. Subsection J.4.C (Storage of Materials for Construction Demolition Debris and Inert Debris Processing Facilities); and,

e. Subsection J.5 (Accessory Structures and Utilities for Construction Demolition Debris and Inert Debris Processing Facilities), provided that the facility site is located within the Rural Outdoor Lighting District (Chapter 22.80).

f. Minimum distance requirements as specified in Subsection J.2 (Specific Requirements for Construction Demolition Debris and Inert Debris Processing Facilities), provided that the facility site is at least seven acres in size and the entire operation area is located outside a 500-foot radius of the nearest lot containing a sensitive use.

g. Minimum distance requirements as specified in Subsection J.3 (Specific Requirements for Construction Demolition Debris and Inert Debris Processing Facilities), provided that the facility site is at least 25 acres in size and the entire operation area may be located outside a 1,000-foot radius of the nearest lot containing a sensitive use.

2. In addition to the applicable findings required by Subsection K, above, a modification request shall meet the following findings to be approved, as applicable:

a. Due to topographic or physical features of the site, strict compliance with all the required development standards would substantially and unreasonably interfere with the establishment of the proposed project or continuation of the existing operation on the subject property;

b. The requested modification provides alternative means to prevent adverse effects on environment and public health of the surrounding communities; and

c. Granting the requested modification is consistent with the goals of this Section.

M. Revocation of Permit. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations), any recycling processing facilities that fail to comply with all requirements in this Section and all conditions of approval for the subject property shall result in an immediate issuance of a Notice of Violation. Upon the issuance of the Notice of Violation, the project may be subject to permit revocation proceedings pursuant to Section 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations).

1. If a permit granted for a facility is denied or revoked, the site shall be vacated.

2. Upon closure of the facility, the operator shall provide written notice of the intent to perform site restoration, at least 30 days prior to beginning site restoration. The

site restoration procedures and scope shall ensure that the entire premises, structures, grounds, ponds, and drainage are clean of any residues and all machinery is removed.

DRAFT

Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required for Organic Waste Facilities.

SECTION 31. Section 22.140.690 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.140.690 Organic Waste Facilities

A. This Section establishes standards, conditions, and procedures that support and facilitate the development of organic waste facilities in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare, and minimizes significant impacts to the environment.

B. Definition. Specific terms used in this Section are defined in Section 22.14.180 (R) (Definitions), under “Recycling and Solid Waste.”

C. Applicability.

1. This Section applies to facilities that handle organic waste, including mulching facilities, chipping and grinding facilities, composting facilities, and in-vessel organic waste conversion facilities as a principal use or as a co-located use with other recycling or solid waste facilities.

2. Exception. This Section does not apply to existing, legally established facilities that were approved with the appropriate land use entitlements and are not subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts). For such facilities that are subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts), this Section does not apply until the expiration of such entitlements. Facilities with an approved Ministerial Site Plan (Chapter 22.186) shall comply with the applicable provisions of this

Section pursuant to Section 22.84.040 (Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses).

3. Applicability of Supplemental District Regulations.

a. Organic waste facilities that are subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) shall comply with the applicable requirements in that Chapter.

b. For recycling processing facilities where a provision of the supplemental district regulates the same matter as this Section, the more restrictive requirements shall apply.

4. Similar Uses.

a. The Director may determine that a proposed organic waste facility not listed in this Section, or in Division 2 (Definitions) may be allowed in compliance with requirements in this Section as deemed appropriate.

b. For a similar use, a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application is required.

c. Emergency Situations. Where the Director has determined that an emergency exists, the Director has discretion to allow limited-term (not to exceed 12 months) recycling and solid waste collection and processing activities necessary to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services through a Ministerial Site Plan Review (Chapter 22.186) application.

D. Application Requirement. Organic waste facilities that meet the criteria specified in Table 22.140.690, below, shall require a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application:

TABLE 22.140.690-A: REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANIC WASTE FACILITIES

<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Chipping and Grinding or Mulching Facilities</u>	<u>Composting Facilities²</u>	<u>In-vessel Facilities⁵</u>
<u>Permitted Zones</u>	<u>M-1, M-1.5, M-2, M-2.5, M-3 and A-2</u>	<u>M-1.5³, M-2, M-2.5, M-3 and A-2</u>	<u>M-2, M-2.5, M-3 and A-2⁶</u>
<u>Prohibition¹</u>	<u>SEA, LA County Floodway, FEMA Flood Zone, High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone</u>	<u>SEA, LA County Floodway, FEMA Flood Zone, High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone</u>	<u>SEA, ARA, LA County Floodway, FEMA Flood Zone, High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone</u>
<u>Distance to the nearest sensitive uses</u>	<u>1500' from the lot line of the nearest sensitive use, unless entirely enclosed</u>	<u>500'⁴ or 1000' from the lot line of the nearest sensitive use</u>	<u>1500' from the lot line of the nearest sensitive use</u>
<u>Minimum Lot Size</u>	<u>1.5 acres</u>	<u>3 acres</u>	<u>3 acres</u>

1. Any portion of the facility and operation areas are prohibited in specified areas.
2. Composting facilities as used in Title 22 do not include in-vessel composting facilities.
3. A composting facility that accepts green materials only may be permitted in zone M-1.5
4. A composting facility that accepts green materials only or is fully enclosed within a building shall be located at least 500-feet from a lot containing a sensitive use.
5. In-vessel facilities include anaerobic digester, in-vessel composting, or biomass conversion facilities.
6. In-vessel facilities that are co-located with an existing landfill are exempt from the zoning requirements in A-2 Zones.

E. Co-location. An organic waste facility that co-locates as a primary use on a parcel with an existing solid or recycling waste facility may be permitted to apply for a modification of an existing Conditional Use Permit pursuant to Chapter 22.236 (Minor Modification or Elimination of Conditional Use Permit Conditions), given the following are met:

1. The existing use is established with an approved Conditional Use Permit,
2. The approved Conditional Use Permit is active (and not expired), and
3. The existing use is in compliance with all existing Conditional Use Permit standards.

F. Organic Waste Accessory Uses. An accessory organic waste use, including in-vessel, may be permitted as stand-alone organic waste processing or composting when operated in conjunction with a use permitted in the zone, but not as a separate primary use, where large amounts of food or other organic waste are generated (including schools, hospitals, restaurants, supermarkets, plant nurseries, etc.), so long as the accessory use does not exceed 500 square feet, is limited to composting green waste, food waste, or vermicomposting, and is conducted completely in an enclosed structure that meets the requirements specified in Chapter 22.130 (Storage Enclosure for Recycling and Solid Waste) with a 10-foot separation from any building and 20-foot separation from any door or window.

G. Additional Application Materials. The applicant shall submit additional materials as follows:

1. A detailed description of all aspects of proposed operations and facility maintenance plans, including but not limited to all requirements provided in this Section, types and volumes of feedstocks, conversion technology process to be employed, proposed use of energy products, the types and volumes of any waste produced and ways to dispose of them, as applicable;

2. A noise evaluation report and control plans for odor, dust, and vibration prepared by a licensed professional. These materials shall be approved by the Department of Public Health prior to the permit being finalized;

3. A litter and vector control plan and maintenance plan approved by the Department of Public Health;

4. A fire prevention and emergency response plan approved by the Fire Department;

5. A statement demonstrating consistency with the adopted County Solid Waste Management Plan and/or the County Hazardous Waste Management Program as approved by Public Works.

H. Development Standards

1. Materials Accepted. Facilities may accept organic materials including, but not limited to, compostable materials, yard trimmings, untreated wood wastes, natural fiber productions, food waste, manure, biosolids, digestate, and other materials as approved by California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and the Director. Treated or untreated medical waste or hazardous waste are prohibited.

2. Permitted Activity and Equipment

a. Transfer, pre-processing, mixing, composting, screening, chipping and grinding, storage, in-vessel processing, and other processing necessary to production of compost, compost feedstocks, chipped and ground materials, and other byproducts as approved by the Director.

b. In-vessel digesters process may also involve additional type of operation, including thermal and mechanical process and biogas utilization, as approved by the Director.

3. Enclosure. When a building enclosure is provided for facility operation, an appropriate air filtration system shall be required for indoor air quality in accordance with California Division of Occupation Safety and Health and California Air Resources Board requirements, and for outdoor air quality in accordance with Air Quality Management

District requirements. The Department of Public Health may be consulted on additional air quality recommendations.

4. Fences, Walls, and Landscaping.

a. If an entirely enclosed chipping and grinding or mulching facility site is located within a 500-foot radius of a lot containing a sensitive use, walls and landscaping shall meet the following requirements:

i. Walls. Walls should be constructed in a workmanlike manner using:

(1) A uniform height between eight and 12 feet.

(2) A minimum thickness of six inches.

(3) A neutral color, except black.

(4) Materials such as concrete masonry unit (CMU) or masonry, brick, etc.

ii. Any type of fence or wire is prohibited, except that metal gates may be permitted for vehicular access only.

iii. Landscaping on street frontage.

(1) Required solid walls along the street frontage shall be set back by landscaping of minimum five feet in depth.

(2) Such landscaping area shall be planted with one 15-gallon tree for every 100 square feet. The remaining area shall also be landscaped. All plants provided for required landscaping shall be drought-tolerant.

(3) The landscaping shall be maintained with appropriate watering, pruning, weeding, fertilizing, and litter removal. Plants shall be replaced when necessary.

(4) Trees shall be planted in locations that maintain the required lines of sight for safe pedestrian and vehicular movement and will not cause root damage to the sidewalk or other public infrastructure, to the satisfaction of Public Works.

(5) Trees planted near buildings or fire lanes shall be placed in locations that do not adversely impact Fire Department operations or response times, to the satisfaction of the Fire Department.

iv. Landscaping along the adjoining property lines.

(1) When the facility adjoins a lot containing a sensitive use, a minimum of 10 feet of landscaped setback shall be provided along the adjoining property lines.

b. All other outdoor organic waste facilities that are not subject to Subsection H. 4.a, above, and are located on a parcel of one acre or less shall provide walls or fences and landscaping according to the requirements set forth in Section 22.140.430 (Outdoor Storage).

5. Drop-Off and Loading. Areas for and access to drop-off, loading, and weighing shall be clearly designated and shall not impede the on-site vehicular circulation.

6. Vehicle Circulation. On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that they do not impede any other permitted activities and they avoid impacts on the public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director and the Department of Public Works.

7. Storage of Collected Materials.

a. Physical contaminants and refuse removed from feedstock or final products shall be isolated and stored in a solid container and transported to an appropriate off-site waste management facility once per week, or as otherwise approved by the Director.

b. All recyclable materials stored on site shall be in designated areas or in receptacles, bins, or pallets in a secured manner, or within an enclosed building.

c. At outdoor facilities, vertical stacking or storage of materials shall not exceed the height of the walls erected along the property lines.

8. Perimeter Identification Signs. In addition to the signs permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each organic waste facility shall provide a perimeter identification sign that complies with the following:

a. A perimeter identification sign shall be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible and with text that is legible from the public right-of-way and for pedestrians.

b. A perimeter identification sign shall have a minimum area of four square feet and maximum area of nine square feet. The area for the perimeter identification sign shall not be accounted for the areas for business signs specified in Chapter 22.114 (Signs).

c. The perimeter identification sign shall permanently display hours of operation, schedule of charges, type of material that may be deposited, telephone number of the facility operator or a representative of the facility operator, emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a

day, seven days a week. The perimeter identification sign shall also include the business name unless the property also contains a separate business sign that is clearly visible from the public right-of-way. The sign shall also indicate the following: "No loitering," No littering," and "No material shall be left outside of the organic waste enclosure or containers."

g. Additional signs and/or measures may be required in order to protect personnel and public health and safety.

9. Surfacing. All areas designated for operations, storage of materials, and vehicular access shall be maintained and controlled so as to prevent excessive dust generated from operation, offsite water leak or contamination, or tracking of dust or mud, to the satisfaction of the Director and Public Works.

10. Access. Any roads or highways that are used for vehicular access to a facility site shall be improved and maintained to the satisfaction of Public Works and the Fire Department.

11. Lighting. The facility, yard, and equipment shall have adequate lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.

12. Cleaning and Maintenance. Facility shall be maintained in a clean, safe and sanitary condition at all times, and maintain a source of running water on site.

13. Accessory Structures and Utilities. Any facility that conducts an outdoor operation shall provide at least one office building and one toilet that is served by public

water and sewer, or otherwise approved by the Director and the Department of Public Health.

14. Dust, Odors, and Vibration. All operations shall be conducted in a manner that minimizes odor, dust, noise, vibration, and vectors. The operation shall be controlled so that human contact with dust, particulates, and pathogenic organisms through inhalation, ingestion, and transportation are minimized. Noise evaluation report and control plans for odor, dust, vibration, and vectors prepared by a licensed professional shall be approved by the Department of Public Health.

15. Fire Prevention. The operator shall provide measures for fire prevention, protection, and control as required, approved, and regulated by the Fire Department.

I. Specific Requirements for Chipping and Grinding, Mulching, or Composting Facilities.

1. Setback.

a. In A-2 Zone only, chipping and grinding and mulching facilities shall be setback a minimum of 30 feet from the public right-of-way.

2. Storage of Materials in Outdoor Facilities.

a. The maximum pile height of all feedstock and actively decomposing compost shall be 12 feet.

b. Any contaminants or residuals removed from the feedstock shall be collected separately and shall not be stored onsite more than seven days.

3. Fire Prevention.

a. The areas within 100 feet of all windrows and piles shall be maintained free of any flammable vegetation and combustible materials.

b. A fire lane of 20 feet in width shall be provided along the perimeter of the area where piles and windrows are located.

c. A distance of 20 feet shall be maintained between any piles or windrows.

J. Additional Findings. In addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision), the following findings shall be made:

1. The project is sited and designed in such a way that the operation minimizes impacts, such as noise, dust, traffic, and odor to the environment and to persons residing or working in the surrounding area or at the facility.

2. The requested use will operate in such a way that it promotes the responsible use of resources and protection of the environment by providing adequate measures to control the handling of materials, air emissions, dust, noise, nuisance, and migration of residues offsite, and also by incorporating best practices for operation as well as site maintenance. The operator has demonstrated through an operation and maintenance plans that it will incorporate best practices for operation and site maintenance, including that the facility will be managed in a way that will not be a nuisance to surrounding properties and specifically sensitive uses.

K. Additional Findings for a Modification of Development Standards.

1. A modification can be requested for the following development standards:

a. If the facility site is located within a Rural Outdoor Lighting District (Chapter 22.80), the following standards: Subsection H.4 (Fences, Walls and Landscaping).

b. If the facility site is located within a Rural Outdoor Lighting District (Chapter 22.80), the following standards: Subsection H.7.b and c (Storage of Collected Materials).

c. Subsection H.13 (Accessory Structures and Utilities), provided that the facility site is located within the Rural Outdoor Lighting District (Chapter 22.80).

d. Minimum distance requirements as specified in Table 22.140.690-A, above, provided that the entire operation area is located outside the required minimum distance for a specific type of facility from the nearest lot containing a sensitive use.

2. In addition to the applicable findings required by Subsection J, above, a modification request shall meet the following additional findings, as applicable:

a. Due to topographic or physical features of the site, strict compliance with all the required development standards would substantially and unreasonably interfere with the establishment of the proposed project or continuation of the existing operation on the subject property;

b. The requested modification provides alternative means to prevent adverse effects on environment and public health of the surrounding communities; and

c. Granting the requested modification is consistent with the goals of this Section.

K. Revocation of Permit. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations), failure to comply with all requirements in this Section and all conditions of approval for the subject property shall result in an immediate citation of a Notice of

Violation. Upon the issuance of a Notice of Violation, the project may be subject to permit revocation proceedings pursuant to Section 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations).

1. If a permit granted for a facility is denied or revoked, the site shall be vacated within 90 days of the permit denial or revocation.

2. Upon closure of the facility, the operator shall provide written notice of the intent to perform site restoration, at least 30 days prior to beginning site restoration. The site restoration procedures and scope shall ensure that the entire premises, structures, grounds, ponds, and drainage are clean of any residues and all machinery is removed.

Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required for Solid Waste Facilities.

SECTION 32. Section 22.140.700 is hereby added to read as follows:

22.140.700 Solid Waste Facilities.

A. This Section establishes standards, conditions, and procedures that support and promote sustainable ways of handling of solid waste facilities while protecting the environment and public health.

B. Definitions. Specific terms used in this Section are defined in Section 22.114.190 (S) in Division 2 (Definitions), under “Solid Waste Facilities”.

C. Applicability. This Section applies to solid waste landfills, inert debris landfills, or facilities that convert solid waste to gas or energy in Zones A-2, M-2, M-2.5, and M-3.

1. An expansion of an existing solid waste landfill, inert debris landfill, or facility that converts solid waste to gas or energy may be permitted. This Section applies only to the expanded portion of the existing use.

2. Exemption. This Section shall not apply to the existing portion of solid waste landfills, inert debris landfills, or facilities that convert solid waste to gas or energy as of the effective date of this Section and any portions thereof that have been operating with an approved Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158). The requirements in Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Buildings, and Structures) shall not apply to the aforementioned facilities.

3. Prohibition. Conversion technology facilities or expanded portions of solid waste landfills, inert debris landfills, or facilities that convert solid waste to gas or energy are prohibited within:

- a. FEMA 100 year flood zones.
- b. Significant Ecological Areas.
- c. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.
- d. Agricultural Resource Areas.
- e. A 1,500-foot radius of lots containing sensitive uses or agricultural uses when measured from the lot lines.

4. Modification to Existing Facility

a. Any modification to an existing, legally established facility as of the effective date of this Section that would encroach into the prohibited areas specified in Subsection C.3, above, requires approval of a Variance (Chapter 22.195) application and shall meet additional findings pursuant to Subsections H.1 and H.2, below.

5. Similar Uses.

a. The Director may determine that a proposed solid waste facility not listed in this Section, or in Section 22.114.190 (S) in Division 2 (Definitions) may be allowed in compliance with requirements in this Section as deemed appropriate.

b. For a similar use, a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application is required.

c. Emergency Situations. Where the Director has determined that an emergency exists, the Director has discretion to allow limited-term (not to exceed 12 months) recycling and solid waste collection and processing activities necessary to

prevent or mitigate loss or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services through a Ministerial Site Plan Review (Chapter 22.186) application.

D. Application Requirements. Solid waste landfills, inert debris landfills, and facilities that convert solid waste to gas or energy that meet the requirements specified below shall require a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application:

1. Conversion technology facilities.

a. Conversion technology facilities may be established as a primary use or co-located with other types of recycling or solid waste facilities.

b. Conversion technology facilities shall be located on a lot that has a minimum area of two and a half acres.

2. Solid waste landfill. A solid waste landfill shall not be located within a 1,500-foot radius of the exterior boundaries of a lot that contains a sensitive use or an agricultural use.

3. A Conversion technology facility shall not be located within a 1,500-foot radius of the exterior boundaries of a lot that contains a sensitive use or an agricultural use.

E. Additional Application Materials Requirement.

1. Operation plan including:

a. The types and volumes of acceptable feedstocks;

b. The manner in which feedstocks will be accepted and stored;

c. The conversion technology process to be used to produce energy products;

d. The manner in which the energy products will be stored and transported;

e. The proposed uses of energy products; and

f. The types, volumes of any wastes and residuals produced, and the manner in which those wastes will be disposed.

2. Noise evaluation report and control plans for drainage and spill, biogas, odor, dust, noise and vibration prepared by a licensed professional.

3. Litter and vector control plan and maintenance plan.

4. Fire prevention and emergency response plan.

5. Air quality mitigation measures.

6. Any other evaluations, studies, or plans as required by appropriate review and permitting body.

7. Additional permits required. Prior to issuance of grading or building permits issuance, applicants shall obtain permits, licenses, certificates, or other approvals from all applicable regulatory agencies, in addition to applicable County departments:

a. South Coast or Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District;

b. Los Angeles or Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board;

c. California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle);

d. California Department of Fish and Wildlife;

e. California Department of Health Care Services; and/or

f. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

F. Development Standards.

1. Prohibited Materials. Facilities shall not accept hazardous or special wastes, including radioactive materials, hazardous waste, household hazardous waste, electronic waste, universal waste, and medical waste without an appropriate approval from California Department of Toxic Substances Control prior to obtaining building permits.

2. Storage of Materials. Physical contaminants and refuse removed from feedstock or final products shall be isolated and stored in a solid container and transported to an appropriate off-site waste management facility within seven days.

3. Fire Prevention. The operator shall provide fire prevention, protection, and control measures as required, approved, and regulated by Fire Department.

G. Specific Requirements for Conversion Technology Facilities.

1. Permitted Activity and Equipment. Transfer, preprocessing, mixing, and biogas utilization may be permitted as approved by the Director.

2. Enclosure. Conversion technology facilities shall provide completely enclosed buildings for all facility operations, including material storage, loading and unloading, and processing of materials. Conversion technology facilities shall employ an appropriate air filtration system for indoor air quality, in accordance with California

Division of Occupational Safety and Health and California Air Resources Board requirements, and for outdoor air quality, in accordance with Air Quality Management Districts. The Department of Public Health may be consulted on additional air quality recommendations.

3. Walls, Fencing, and Landscaping.

a. Walls. Walls should be constructed in a workmanlike manner using:

i. A uniform height between eight and twelve feet.

ii. A minimum thickness of six inches.

iii. A neutral color, except black.

iv. Materials such as concrete masonry unit (CMU) or masonry, brick,

etc.

b. Fencing. Any type of fence or wire is prohibited, except that metal gates may be permitted for vehicular access only.

c. Landscaping on street frontage.

i. Required solid walls along the street frontage shall be set back by landscaping of a minimum of five feet in depth.

ii. Such landscaping area shall be planted with one 15-gallon tree for every 100 square feet. The remaining area shall also be landscaped. All plants provided for required landscaping shall be drought-tolerant.

iii. The landscaping shall be maintained with appropriate watering, pruning, weeding, fertilizing, and litter removal. Plants shall be replaced when necessary.

iv. Trees shall be planted in locations that maintain the required lines of sight for safe pedestrian and vehicular movement and will not cause root damage to the sidewalk or other public infrastructure, to the satisfaction of Public Works.

v. Trees planted near buildings or fire lanes shall be placed in locations that do not adversely impact Fire Department operations or response times, to the satisfaction of the Fire Department.

4. Vehicle Circulation. On-site vehicular circulation, turnaround, queuing areas, and ingress and egress shall be designated in such a way that they do not impede any other permitted activities and they avoid impacts on the public right-of-way as well as nearby sensitive uses, as approved by the Director and the Department of Public Works.

5. Perimeter Identification Signs. In addition to the signs permitted by Chapter 22.114 (Signs), and notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts) in Title 22, each solid waste facility or site shall provide a perimeter identification sign that complies with the following:

a. A perimeter identification sign shall be permanently affixed on a building or wall that is visible and with text that is legible from the public right-of-way for pedestrians, no higher than eight feet from the ground measured vertically from the base of the sign. No freestanding signs or portable signs are permitted as a perimeter identification sign.

b. A perimeter identification sign shall have a minimum sign area of four square feet and a maximum area of nine square feet. The area for the perimeter identification sign shall not be accounted for the areas for business signs specified in Chapter 22.114 (Signs).

c. Facilities not open to the public shall provide a perimeter identification sign that permanently displays the operator's name, address, and telephone number, as well as the location of the nearest facility open to the public.

d. Facilities open to the public shall provide a perimeter identification sign that a perimeter identification sign that permanently displays hours of operation, schedule of charges, type of material that may be deposited, telephone number of the facility operator or a representative of the facility operator, emergency contact information for reporting any problems which may occur related to the operation of the facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The perimeter identification sign shall also include the business name unless the property also contains a separate business sign that is clearly visible from the public right-of-way. The sign shall also indicate the following: "No loitering," "No littering," and "No material shall be left outside of the solid waste enclosure or containers."

e. Additional signs and/or measures may be required in order to protect personnel and public health and safety.

6. Access. Any roads or highways that are used for vehicular access to a facility site as well as other areas on-site used for vehicular maneuvering shall be improved and maintained to the satisfaction of Public Works and Fire Department.

7. Lighting. The facility, yard, and equipment shall be equipped with adequate lighting to ensure monitoring and operations. All outdoor lighting shall be directed away from any lots containing residential or agricultural uses.

8. Fire Prevention. The operator shall provide measures for fire prevention, protection, and control as required, approved, and regulated by the Fire Department.

H. Additional Findings. In addition to the findings required in Section 22.158.050.B (Findings and Decision), the following additional findings shall apply:

1. The project is sited and designed in such a way that the operation minimizes impacts, such as noise, dust, traffic, and odor, to the environment and persons residing or working in the surrounding area or within the facility.

2. The requested use will operate in such a way that it promotes the responsible use of resources and protection of the environment by providing adequate measures to control the handling of materials, air emissions, dust, noise, nuisance, and migration of residues offsite, and also by incorporating best practices for operation as well as site maintenance. The operator has demonstrated through an operation and maintenance plans that it will incorporate best practices for operation and site maintenance, including that the facility will be managed in a way that will not be a nuisance to surrounding properties and specifically sensitive uses.

I. Revocation of Permit. Notwithstanding Chapter 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations), failure to comply with all requirements in this Section and all conditions of approval for the subject property shall result in an immediate citation of a Notice of Violation. Upon the second Notice of Violation issued within a year from the first Notice

of Violation, the project will immediately be scheduled for permit revocation proceedings pursuant to Section 22.238 (Modifications and Revocations).

1. If a permit granted for a facility is denied or revoked, the site shall be vacated within 30 days of the permit denial or revocation.

2. Upon closure of the facility, the operator shall provide written notice of the intent to perform site restoration, at least 30 days prior to beginning site restoration. The site restoration procedures and scope shall ensure that the entire premises, structures, grounds, ponds, and drainage are clean of any residues and all machinery is removed.

...

Proposed Changes to Existing Section Regulating the Continuance of Nonconforming Uses, Buildings, and Structures.

SECTION 33. Chapter 22.172 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 22.172 Nonconforming Uses, Buildings and Structures.

...

22.172.050 Termination Conditions and Time Limits.

...

B. Termination by Operation of Law. Nonconforming uses and buildings or structures nonconforming due to use, and those buildings or structures nonconforming due to standards enumerated in this Section, shall be discontinued and removed from their sites within the time specified in this Section, except when extended or revoked as otherwise provided in this Title 22:

...

3. In the case of nonconforming due to use or buildings or structures nonconforming due to standards pursuant to Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts):

a. Buildings or structures nonconforming due to standards, the time limit specified in Section 22.84.040 (Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses) shall apply, except that no request for extension of the time to maintain such buildings or structures shall be accepted or approved.

b. Nonconforming due to use pursuant to Section 22.84.020.B (Exceptions), 20 years from [EFFECTIVE DATE OF GREEN ZONE ORDINANCE],

provided that no request to further extend the time to continue such a use shall be accepted or approved.

...

22.172.060 Review of Amortization Schedule or Substitution of Uses.

A. Applicability.

...

3. Exception. Nonconforming buildings or structures due to use or standards pursuant to Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) must be discontinued and removed from the site as specified in Section 22.84.040 (Schedule for Compliance for Existing, Legally-Established Uses) and Section 22.172.050.B.3 (Termination by Operation of Law). No request for extension of the time to maintain such buildings or structures on site shall be accepted or approved.

...

Proposed Changes to Land Use Regulations including Permitted Zones, Types of Permits and Development Standards Required in Existing, Specific Community Standards Districts.

SECTION 34. Section 22.300.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

...

22.300.020 Application of Community Standards Districts to Property.

...

B. ~~Additional Regulations.~~ Exceptions.

1. Notwithstanding any contrary provisions in Division 10, any CSD regulations specified in Subsection A, above, may be waived or modified through a Housing Permit (Chapter 22.166), pursuant to Chapter 22.120 (Density Bonus).

2. Accessory Dwelling Units. CSD regulations shall apply to accessory dwelling units as follows:

a. CSD regulations shall only apply to accessory dwelling units not described in Section 22.140.640.G.3.a.(i) and 22.140.640.G.3.a.(ii); and

b. Where the regulations in Section 22.140.640 (Accessory Dwelling Units) are contrary to the provisions in a CSD regulating the same matter, the provisions in Section 22.140.640 shall prevail, except for Section 22.140.640.G.2 (Floor Area) and Section 22.140.640.G.3 (Height).

3. Green Zone Districts. Where the regulations in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) are contrary to the provisions in this Division 10, the more restrictive provisions shall prevail, except for Section 22.84.C.1.i (Perimeter Identification Sign).

SECTION 35. Chapter 22.308 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 22.308 Avocado Heights Community Standards District.

...

22.308.040 Applicability.

(Reserved)

A. General Applicability. The regulations of this CSD shall apply to any new use or structure for which a complete application has been filed on or after the effective date of this CSD, except as otherwise required in this Section.

B. Where the application is for a parcel that is subject to the requirements in Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) and the provisions in Chapter 22.84 are contrary to the provisions in this Chapter, the more restrictive provisions shall prevail.

...

22.308.080 Area Specific Development Standards.

...

B. Area 2 – Valley Boulevard Area.

...

4. Zone Specific Use Standards.

...

b. Zone M-1.5.

...

iii. Materials Recovery Facilities. A "materials recovery facility" shall require a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application in Zone M-1.5. ~~For purposes of this Subsection B.4.b.iii, a materials recovery facility is a solid waste~~

~~facility, permitted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, where solid waste, as defined in Section 40191 of the California Public Resources Code, or recyclable materials, are sorted or separated for the purpose of recycling or creating compost~~

22.308.090 Modification of Development Standards.

A. Modifications Authorized.

1. Minor variations to the standards specified in Sections 22.308.070.A.2 through A.4 (for Zones R-1, R-A, and A-1), Sections 22.308.070.B.2.c and B.2.d (for Zones C-H and C-1), Section 22.308.070.C (regarding setbacks in Zone C-2), and Sections 22.308.070.E.1, E.2, E.3, E.5, E.6, and E.9 (for Zones M-1 and M-1.5) shall be subject to the provisions of Subsection B, below.

2. Modification of applications subject to the requirements of Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) shall be solely subject to the provisions of Subsection B. 4., below.

...

SECTION 36. Section 22.316.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 22.316 East Los Angeles Community Standards District.

22.316.040 Applicability.

...

E. Where the application is for a parcel that is subject to the requirements of Chapter 22.84 (Green Zone Districts) and the provisions in Chapter 22.84 are contrary to the provisions in this Chapter, the more restrictive provisions shall prevail.

...

22.316.080 Area Specific Development Standards.

...

C. Union Pacific Area.

...

4. Zone Specific Development Standards

...

b. Zone M-1.

...

ii. Uses Subject to Permits. In addition to the uses specified in Section 22.22.030 (Land Use Regulations for Zones M-1, M-1.5, M-2, and M-2.5) as subject to approval of a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application in Zone M-1, the following uses shall require a Conditional Use Permit (Chapter 22.158) application in Zone M-1:

~~Acetylene, the storage of oxygen and acetylene in tanks if oxygen is stored in a room separate from acetylene, and such rooms are separated by a not less than one-hour fire-resistant wall.~~

Agricultural contractor equipment, sale or rental or both.

Animal experimental research institute.

~~Automobile body and paint shops, if all operations are conducted inside of a building.~~

~~Automobile upholstery.~~

Baseball park.

Billboards, the manufacture of.

Bottling plant.

~~Building materials, the storage of.~~

Carnivals, commercial or otherwise.

Cellophane products, the manufacture of.

Circuses and wild animal exhibitions, including the temporary keeping or maintenance of wild animals in conjunction

therewith for a period not to exceed 14 days, provided said animals are kept or maintained pursuant to and in compliance with all regulations of the Department of Animal Care and Control.

~~Cold storage plants.~~

~~Concrete batching, provided that the mixer is limited to one cubic yard capacity.~~

~~Contractor's equipment yards, including farm equipment and all equipment used in building trades.~~

Dairy products depots and manufacture of dairy products.

~~Distributing plants.~~

Electrical transformer substations.

~~Engraving, machine metal engraving.~~

Ferris wheels.

Fruit packing plants.

Heating equipment, the manufacture of.

Ink, the manufacture of.

Iron, ornamental iron works, but not including a foundry.

Laboratories for testing experimental motion picture film.
except the storage of boxes or crates.

~~Machine shops.~~

~~Machinery storage yards.~~

Metals:

- (1) Manufacture of products of precious metals;
- (2) Manufacture of metal, steel, and brass stamps, including hand and machine engraving;
- ~~(3) Metal fabricating;~~
- ~~(4) Metal spinning;~~
- ~~(5) Metal storage;~~

(6) Metal working shops;

~~(7) Plating and finishing of metals, provided no perchloric acid is used.~~

Motors, the manufacture of electric motors.

Oil wells and appurtenances, to the same extent and under all of the same conditions as permitted in Zone A-2.

Outdoor skating rinks and outdoor dance pavilions, if such rinks and pavilions are, as a condition of use, not within 500 feet of any Residential Zone, Zone A-1, or any zone of similar restriction in any city or adjacent county.

~~Outside storage.~~

~~Paint, the manufacture and mixing of.~~

~~Pallets, the storage and manufacture of.~~

Plaster, the storage of.

~~Poultry and rabbits, the wholesale and retail sale of poultry and rabbits, including slaughtering and dressing within a building.~~

Riding academies.

Rubber, the processing of raw rubber if the rubber is not melted and, where a banbury mixer is used, the dust resulting therefrom is washed.

Rug cleaning plant.

~~Sheet metal shops.~~

Shell products; the manufacture of.

Shooting gallery.

Soft drinks, the manufacture and bottling of.

Stables, private, for the raising and training of racehorses.

Starch, the mixing and bottling of.

~~Stone, marble and granite, and the grinding, dressing, and cutting of.~~

~~Storage and rental of plows, tractors, contractor's equipment, and cement mixers, not within a building.~~

Stove polish, the manufacture of.

Tire yards and

Trucks, the parking, rental, and repair of.

Ventilating ducts, the manufacture of.

Wallboard, the manufacture of.

~~Welding.~~

Wineries.

...

SECTION 37. Chapter 22.324 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 22.324 Florence–Firestone Community Standards District.

...

22.324.020 Definitions.

...

~~D. Sensitive Use. Sensitive use means a school; park; playground; child care center; foster family home; small family or group home for children; senior citizen center; or church, temple, or other place used exclusively for religious worship.~~

...

22.324.040 Applicability.

~~D. Nonconforming Uses, Buildings, or Structures. Nonconforming residential uses in Zones C-M and M-1 shall be exempt from the following:~~

~~1. The termination periods set forth in Section 22.172.050 (Termination Conditions and Time Limits) as long as the residential use continues; and~~

~~2. The provisions in Section 22.172.020.G (Repair of Damaged or Partially Destroyed Buildings or Structures Nonconforming Due to Use and/or Standards).~~

...

DRAFT

Appendix C

Notice of Preparation (NOP) and Comments on NOP

**NOTICE OF PREPARATION
OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
AND PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING**

June 11, 2020

TO: Office of Planning and Research, Responsible Agencies, Trustee Agencies, Organizations, and Interested Parties

SUBJECT: Notice of Preparation of a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the Los Angeles County Green Zones Program in Compliance with Title 14, section 15082(a) of the California Code of Regulations

The County of Los Angeles (County), is the Lead Agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and intends to prepare a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the proposed project described below. The County has prepared this Notice of Preparation (NOP) to provide Responsible Agencies, Trustee Agencies, and other interested parties with information regarding the proposed project and its potential environmental effects. For more information on the project, please see:

<http://planning.lacounty.gov/greenzones>

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

A PEIR is needed to address changes to Title 22 of the County's zoning code to address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses by changing regulatory requirements for specific industrial land uses, in addition to revisions to goals, policies, guiding principles, and the Land Use Map Legend to the General Plan Land Use Element. The intent of the Green Zones Program is to develop targeted land-use policies that can be used to improve the health and quality of life for residents surrounding major sources of pollution, aligned with the State's environmental justice initiatives such as the Planning for Healthy Communities Act (Senate Bill 1000) and California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 32 and Senate Bill 535).

The project includes a proposal to adopt the County Green Zones Program to promote environmental justice by providing zoning requirements for industrial uses, vehicle-related uses, and recycling and solid waste uses that may disproportionately affect communities surrounding these land uses. The Green Zones Program would not involve any new construction or physical development and would not result in increased density. The Recycling and Waste Management revisions element of the Green Zones Program would result in providing a more streamlined process to permit new types of recycling processing facilities using newer technologies in order to meet State requirements, and to further define and provide specific regulations for automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities. Additionally, the revisions to Title 22 would result in more locations where recycling and waste management facilities could be permitted along with restrictions on automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from Hillside Management Areas (HMAs), Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs), and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZs). Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in Agricultural Resource Areas (ARAs). The Green Zones Program consists of the following five elements and the associated amendments to the County Zoning Code:

Element 1 – Green Zone Districts

Element No. 1 consists of new development standards would result in a more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses on other properties. Currently the zoning and land use designations for the eleven districts under consideration for proposed revision, allow industrial uses in these communities by-right and include standards for limited parking, signage, tree planting, and maximum floor area ratio (FAR) requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process would be retroactive to the 11 districts, and to future entitlements subject to a Conditional Use Permit (CUP). The new development standards would apply to specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses within Green Zone Districts within a 500-foot radius of existing sensitive uses, requiring the use of alternative fencing materials, solid wall screening where certain facilities are not enclosed, expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses, required paving, lighting standards, signage standards, maintenance and operations standards, building height and screening standards, storage enclosure standards, access and vehicle circulation standards, and open space standards within subject properties. The program requires the nonconforming uses to come into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

Element No. 2 consists of new development standards for New Sensitive Uses within a 500-foot radius of existing industrial, recycling, and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses. Currently the zoning and land use designations that permit sensitive uses do not have requirements for remediating the effects of incompatible adjacent uses. The Ordinance establishes the definition of sensitive uses to include dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses. The existing zoning designations currently include development standards applicable to the above listed sensitive uses. However, the Ordinance expands these requirements to include development of new sensitive uses where these uses are adjacent to, or adjoining industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses. The Ordinance includes standards for requiring the use of solid wall screening; expanded landscaping buffers between incompatible uses; standards for windows; placement of balconies; and air filtration devices. The Ordinance requires the nonconforming uses to be brought into compliance within 3 to 10 years of adoption of the Ordinance. Construction activities for the proposed program would include landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, signage, lighting, and air filtration as measures that would decrease impacts to new sensitive uses near or adjacent to existing industrial, recycling and solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (Chapter 22.130). These measures would be required where the Title 22 Ordinance implements new development standards for new sensitive uses, such as dwelling units, schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares, or preschools as accessory use to a place of worship, in close proximity to existing industrial uses.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

Element No. 3 includes revisions to Recycling and Waste Management standards and regulations, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers. The County currently regulates solid waste and recycling facilities under junk and salvage, which are allowable in M-2 designated zones. The Ordinance would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a CUP, and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, and lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, and storage of materials, as well as cleaning and maintenance standards. These construction improvement requirements are already subject to current development standards. The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and

solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, and VHFHSZs. Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities would be prohibited in ARAs. Additionally, Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers would be permitted in currently developed supermarket locations in urbanized locations in the County.

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

Element No. 4 would add additional requirements to current development requirements for solid waste and recycling storage enclosures including increased enclosure wall height, a roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation. These revisions to the Ordinance would only apply to new development and expansion of existing development.

In addition to the revisions to Title 22, the project would also include a General Plan Amendment to ensure consistency with the proposed revisions to Title 22. The project's General Plan Amendment component consists of text changes to policies in Chapter 3 (Guiding Principles), Chapter 6 (Land Use Element), Chapter 13 (Public Services and Facilities Element), and Appendix C (Land Use Element Resources). The edits and additions to policies in these chapters support the incorporation of the Green Zones Program framework into the General Plan as well as the implementation of the goals of SB 1000 and existing environmental justice language in the General Plan.

The new policies under the additional chapters include language around promoting environmental justice in areas that bear disproportionate impacts from stationary polluting sources, additional development standards including appropriate technology and building enclosure to address land use incompatibility, and encouraging land use patterns that protect the health of sensitive receptors.

Additional changes include Zone changes and corresponding changes in the Land Use Designation for a subset of those parcels for consistency and in support of the goals of addressing incompatible land uses.

As part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 parcels within the Green Zones Districts area are proposed to be changed from the designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. Similarly, in order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, 27 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zones Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The 15 parcels included in the general plan amendment and the 17 parcels in the zone change are proposed to occur in the same geographic locations as the Green Zones Districts Element (Figure 1.IV-2).

Element 5 – Addition of New Uses and Re-defining/Categorizing Uses Title 22

Element No. 5 includes the addition of specific recycling and solid waste uses into Title 22 definitions to be regulated countywide. This includes new organic waste facilities such as anaerobic digestion, chipping and grinding, mulching, and composting. This also includes recategorizing junk and salvage and auto-dismantling yards under recycling facilities to allow for improved regulation with new development standards for these types of uses. This includes changes to various sections of Chapter 22.172 (Nonconforming Uses, Buildings, and Structures) to be consistent with new standards and Schedule for Compliance related to Green Zone Districts (Chapter 22.84). This makes changes to various sections in Division 10 (Community Standards Districts), including language in Application of Community Standards Districts to Property (22.300.030) and Community Standards Districts for the following communities: Avocado Heights (22.308), East LA (22.316), and Florence-Firestone (22.324), to be consistent with new development standards in the overlapping Green Zone Districts (Chapter 22.84). This also makes changes to various chapters in Division 3 to update land use regulation summary tables by zones for consistency with new use and development standards in the ordinance.

General Plan Amendment Revisions

In addition to the revisions to Title 22, the project would also include a General Plan Amendment to ensure consistency with the proposed revisions to Title 22. The project's General Plan Amendment component consists of text changes to policies in Chapter 3 (Guiding Principles), Chapter 6 (Land Use Element), Chapter 13 (Public Services and Facilities Element), and Appendix C (Land Use Element Resources). The edits and additions to policies in these chapters support the incorporation of the Green Zones Program framework into the General Plan as well as the implementation of the goals of SB 1000 and existing environmental justice language in the General Plan.

The new policies under the additional chapters include language around promoting environmental justice in areas that bear disproportionate impacts from stationary polluting sources, additional development standards including appropriate technology and building enclosure to address land use incompatibility, and encouraging land use patterns that protect the health of sensitive receptors.

Additional changes include Zone changes for 28 parcels and corresponding changes in the Land Use Designation for a subset (15) of those parcels for consistency and in support of the goals of addressing incompatible land uses.

In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22 zoning code, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2, to M-1. Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zone Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The purpose of the general plan amendment and zone change is to ensure that the current general plan and zoning designations are consistent with the revisions proposed with Title 22, Green Zone Districts with regard to intensity of permitted industrial land uses. The 15 parcels included in the general plan amendment and the 28 total parcels in the zone change are proposed to occur in the same geographic locations as the Green Zone Districts Element and will be evaluated with this element in the analysis.

All proposed changes of Green Zones Element No. 5, except for the General Plan Amendment Revisions, were determined to not have the potential to result in a physical change to the environment. As a result, this element of the Green Zones Program is not included in the environmental document, except for the General Plan Amendment Revisions addressed in the Green Zones Element No. 1 – Green Zone Districts.

PROJECT & PERMITS(S): Green Zones Program, Project No. 2018-003209-(1-5), Advance Planning Case No. RPPL2018004908, Environmental Plan No. RPPL2020002788, General Plan Amendment No. 2020002900

PROJECT APPLICANT: Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning

PROJECT LOCATION: The areas subject to the Green Zones would apply to all applicable zoning designations throughout the unincorporated areas of the County (see the attached *Project Location Maps*).

PROJECT APPROVALS: The County has sole approval authority over the Green Zones Program Project. No approvals are required by other public agencies.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: In accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(a), the County has determined that a PEIR should be prepared for this project. In addition, consistent with section 15082(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, the County has identified the following potentially significant environmental effects that will be evaluated in the PEIR:

1. Air Quality
2. Biological Resources
3. Cultural Resources
4. Hazards and Hazardous Materials
5. Hydrology / Water Quality
6. Land Use and Planning
7. Noise
8. Utilities and Service Systems
9. Tribal Cultural Resources

The County has determined through the Initial Study that the following environmental issues would not have the potential to cause significant impacts:

1. Aesthetics
2. Agriculture and Forestry Resources
3. Energy
4. Geology / Soils
5. Greenhouse Gas Emissions
6. Mineral Resources
7. Population / Housing
8. Public Services
9. Recreation
10. Transportation
11. Wildfire

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING: The Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning will conduct two online public scoping meetings to inform the public and interested agencies about the proposed project and solicit oral and written comments as to the appropriate scope and content of the PEIR. The scoping meetings will online via Zoom 4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. on Monday July 13, 2020, and from 5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday July 22, 2020. Please visit: <https://planning.lacounty.gov/greenzones/meetings>.

Translation in other languages can be made available at the meeting upon request. Please submit translation requests at least seven business days in advance of the scheduled meeting to tfarris@planning.lacounty.gov

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD: The County invites interested parties to provide written or verbal comments as to your specific concerns about the project's potential environmental effects. The County requests that any Responsible or Trustee Agency responding to this notice do so in a manner consistent with section 15082(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines. **A 70-day NOP review period starts on June 16, 2020 and ends on August 24, 2020.** Due to the time limits mandated by State law, please send your written response to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning at the address below at the earliest possible date but no later than **August 24, 2020, at 5:00 p.m.** Please include your name and address for all written correspondence.

Taahirah Farris, Regional Planner
Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street, 13th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90012
213-974-6422

Responses may also be submitted via email to GreenZones@planning.lacounty.gov.

All written responses will be included in an Appendix to the Draft PEIR and their contents considered in accordance with State and County environmental guidelines.

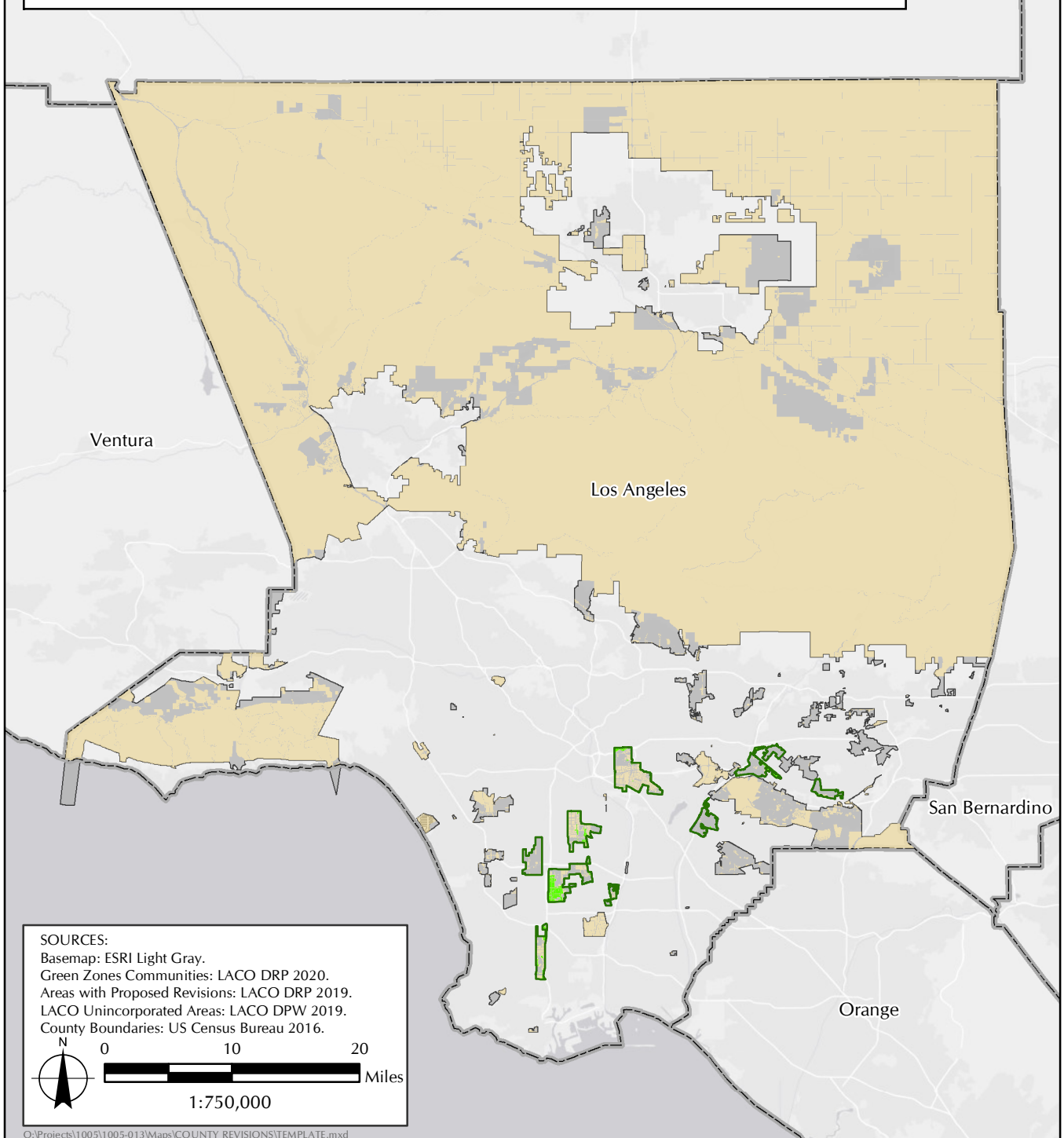
DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY:

The NOP, Initial Study, and Project Location Map are available for review online at the following website:
<http://planning.lacounty.gov/greenzones/documents>

LEGEND

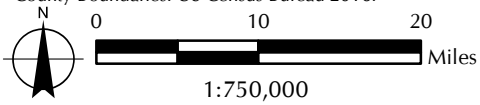
- Zoning Designations with Proposed Revisions
- Zoning Designations with Proposed Green Zones Program Revisions

- Green Zones Program Communities
- Los Angeles County Unincorporated Areas
- County Boundaries



SOURCES:

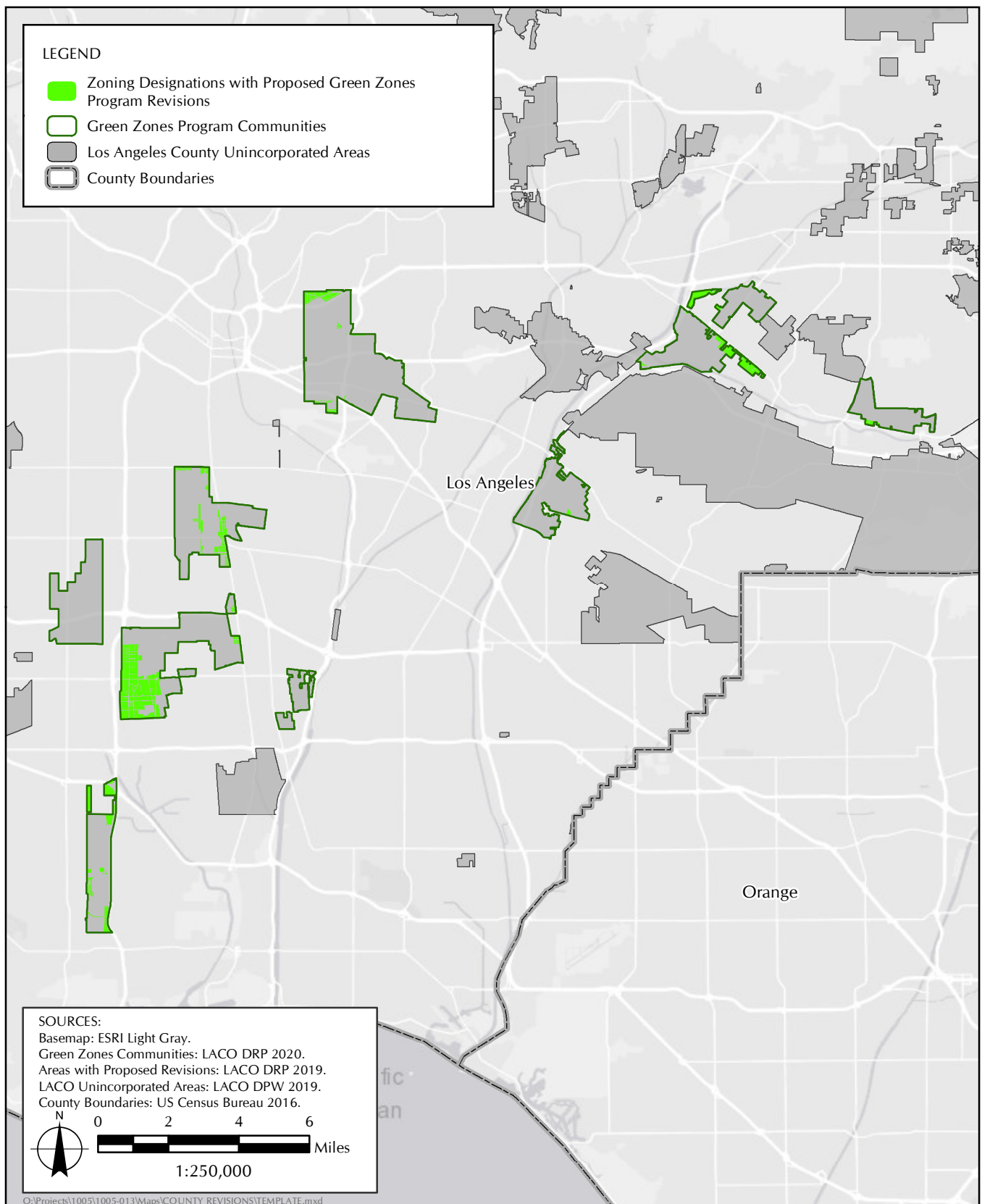
Basemap: ESRI Light Gray.
 Green Zones Communities: LACO DRP 2020.
 Areas with Proposed Revisions: LACO DRP 2019.
 LACO Unincorporated Areas: LACO DPW 2019.
 County Boundaries: US Census Bureau 2016.



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Project Location Map



Project Location Map: Green Zones Program

XAVIER BECERRA
Attorney General

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



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September 16, 2020

Via E-mail

Tahirah Farris
Regional Planner
Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street, 13th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90012
GreenZones@planning.lacounty.gov

RE: Proposed "Green Zones" Ordinance Amending Title 22 – Planning and Zoning of the Los Angeles County Code

Dear Ms. Farris:

The California Attorney General's Bureau of Environmental Justice writes to support Los Angeles County's efforts to establish a "Green Zones" Ordinance setting new health-protective standards for industrial uses in areas identified by the County as disproportionately exposed to pollution, called "Green Zone Districts," as well as jurisdiction-wide requirements for recycling and solid waste facilities. As the Ordinance recognizes, historic land use development and planning practices in Los Angeles and across the State and nation have concentrated industrial uses near low-income communities and communities of color, who suffer from significant health disparities as a result of their disproportionate exposure to pollution. The Green Zones Ordinance can help address this inequity by imposing new health-protective standards for industrial uses. The Attorney General's Office therefore urges the County to adopt the Ordinance and provides several recommendations to make it as health-protective as possible.

I. LOCAL IMPACTS OF INCOMPATIBLE LAND USES AND THE NEED FOR A GREEN ZONES ORDINANCE

In the Bureau's view, the County's proposed Ordinance could help improve the health of environmental justice communities in the County. Many communities in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County have been disproportionately impacted by pollution from industrial uses. According to CalEnviroScreen 3.0, Cal EPA's screening tool that ranks each census tract in the state for pollution and vulnerability, many communities in Los Angeles County experience some of the highest pollution in the state and are especially vulnerable to the resulting health

effects.¹ For example, the worst ranking census tract in the unincorporated East Los Angeles area ranks worse than 91 percent of the rest of the state for pollution burden and worse than 91 percent of the state for population vulnerability. This census tract is in the 96th percentile for toxic releases, 94th percentile for traffic pollution, 90th percentile for drinking water contamination, 85th percentile for solid waste, and 84th percentile for diesel pollution. Unsurprisingly, residents of this community also experience significant health impacts. Residents of this census tract are in the 88th percentile for cardiovascular rate and 70th percentile for asthma rates. Residents are also relatively low-income with approximately 91 percent of the population with incomes less than two times the federal poverty level. This census tract is also predominately populated by people of color with 98 percent of the population identifying as Latinx.

Land use decisions that placed incompatible land uses in close proximity to each other are a significant cause of the disproportionate pollution burdens experienced by these disadvantaged communities in unincorporated Los Angeles. Given the high exposure County residents experience, and their vulnerability to this exposure, the County should take care to avoid adding to the existing pollution burden in these communities. The Bureau thus supports adoption of the Ordinance to bring explicit consideration of the health of the surrounding community into the County's land use decision making to help address this problem.

Adoption of the Ordinance will also build upon the work being conducted in the City of Los Angeles ("City") to address the environmental impacts of land use incompatibility. As the County is likely aware, the City recently adopted a similar "green zones" ordinance in April 2016, entitled the "Clean Up Green Up" ("CUGU") ordinance.² The CUGU ordinance established pilot "Green Zones" and set forth new development standards to govern any new or expanded industries in those zones, such as proper enclosures to prevent fugitive emissions, "no idling" signage for diesel trucks at warehouses and other industrial facilities, and the creation of buffer zones of 500 feet between new or expanded auto-related uses and residences. Similar to the County's proposed Ordinance, the CUGU ordinance also established development standards for materials storage, fencing, height and yard setbacks, outdoor lighting, landscaping, and surface parking lot design. The City and County ordinances differ slightly, but they are complimentary and the identified zones are distinct. As further discussed below, the Bureau recommends the County amend its Ordinance to include some additional protections and provisions from the CUGU ordinance.

¹ CalEnviroScreen 3.0, available at <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen>. CalEnviroScreen is a tool created by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment that uses environmental, health, and socioeconomic information to produce scores and rank every census tract in the state. A census tract with a high score is one that experiences a much higher pollution burden than a census tract with a low score. Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Report (January 2017), available at <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/calenviroscreen/report/ces3report.pdf>.

² "Ordinance 184246," *City of Los Angeles* (April 13, 2016).

II. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE DRAFT GREEN ZONES ORDINANCE

We generally support the County's efforts in developing the Ordinance and urge the Board of Supervisors to adopt the Ordinance. However, we have identified several areas in the draft Ordinance that could benefit from revisions. We recommend the County consider additional measures, similar to those that have been established by the City's CUGU ordinance, in order to strengthen the protections for nearby sensitive receptors. In particular, we recommend the County consider (1) establishing a wider buffer zone between industrial uses and sensitive receptors, (2) including provisions focused on reducing the idling of diesel trucks, and (3) including provisions focused on mitigating noise impacts.

A. The County Should Strengthen the Buffer Between Industrial Uses and Sensitive Receptors

Most importantly, we encourage the County to consider increasing the distance of the buffer between sensitive receptors and industrial uses. The current proposal prohibits specific industrial sources of pollution within 500 feet of a sensitive use in a Green Zone. However, the California Air Resources Board ("CARB") recommends that sensitive land uses be separated from industrial uses by at least 1,000 feet.³ Indeed, data from CARB demonstrates that localized air pollution drops off by 80 percent about 1,000 feet away.⁴ Thus, we recommend the County consider increasing the buffer between industrial uses and sensitive receptors to be as health protective as possible.

Additionally, we recommend the County broaden the prohibited uses to include vehicle-related uses. Currently, the Ordinance would require these uses to obtain additional approval from the County through a conditional use permit if they are within 500 feet of a sensitive use. We encourage the County to consider taking an approach similar to the City's CUGU ordinance, which prohibits new automobile dismantling yards, exhaust test stations, car washes, repair shops, tire shops, and other related uses within 500 feet of a residential zone.⁵ Such a prohibition in the County's Ordinance would provide greater protections to residents in Green Zones.

B. The County Should Add Requirements to Reduce Noise Impacts

The Ordinance does not establish any development standards to mitigate noise impacts from industrial uses within the Green Zones. However, trucks and on-site loading activities can be loud, bringing disruptive noise levels during 24/7 operation that can cause hearing damage after prolonged exposure.⁶ Further, as recognized by the U.S Environmental Protection Agency, noise

³ "Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective," California Air Resources Board (April 2005).

⁴ *Id.* at 4-5.

⁵ "Ordinance 184246," *City of Los Angeles* (April 13, 2016).

⁶ "Noise Sources and Their Effects,"

<https://www.chem.purdue.edu/chemsafety/Training/PPETrain/dblevels.htm> (a diesel truck moving 40 miles per hour, 50 feet away, produces 84 decibels of sound).

pollution is linked to stress related illnesses, high blood pressure, speech interference, hearing loss, sleep disruption, and lost productivity.⁷ The City's CUGU ordinance requires "an applicant whose project includes a noise generating use or activity [to] submit an acoustic evaluation report prepared by a licensed consulting professional which includes current and projected noise levels at the site."⁸ Furthermore, the City requires applicants to impose certain noise mitigation measures depending on the noise analysis conclusions. We recommend the County consider adopting a similar provision in Green Zones to help mitigate the impacts of noise pollution to nearby sensitive receptors.

We also recommend the County consider additional development standards that would further mitigate noise impacts of industrial uses in Green Zones. For example, the County can adopt requirements to:

- Construct physical, structural, or vegetative noise barriers on and/or off the project site;
- Locate or park all stationary construction equipment as far from sensitive receptors as possible, and direct emitted noise away from sensitive receptors;
- Verify that construction equipment has properly operating and maintained mufflers;
- Require all combustion-powered construction equipment to be surrounded by a noise protection barrier;
- Limit operation hours to daytime hours on weekdays;
- Pave roads where truck traffic is anticipated with low noise asphalt; or
- Orient any public address systems onsite away from sensitive receptors and setting system volume at a level not readily audible past the property line.

C. The County Should Adopt Signage Requirements to Prevent Idling

The Ordinance does not establish any signage requirements to prevent idling of diesel-fueled vehicles. However, CARB recommends measures to prevent idling of diesel-fueled commercial vehicles. The elimination of unnecessary idling will reduce the localized impacts caused by diesel particulate matter and other air toxics in diesel vehicle exhaust.⁹ Among other pollutants, diesel trucks visiting warehouses and other industrial uses emit nitrogen oxide (NO_x), which is a primary precursor to smog formation and a cause of respiratory problems like asthma, bronchitis, lung irritation, and lung cancer.¹⁰ Additionally, diesel particulate matter, such as PM₁₀ and PM

⁷ "Clean Air Act Title IV -- Noise Pollution," *United States Environmental Protection Agency*, <https://www.epa.gov/clean-air-act-overview/clean-air-act-title-iv-noise-pollution> (last visited July 24, 2020.)

⁸ "Ordinance 184246," *City of Los Angeles* (April 13, 2016).

⁹ "Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective," California Air Resources Board at 11 (April 2005).

¹⁰ See "Nitrogen Dioxide and Health," *California Air Resources Board*, <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/nitrogen-dioxide-and-health>.

2.5, is a contributor to cancer, heart disease, respiratory illnesses, and premature death.¹¹ Moreover, the City's CUGU ordinance requires 'no idling' signage to help reduce idling near residents. We recommend the County similarly include "no idling" sign requirements in Green Zones to reduce air quality impacts of industrial uses near sensitive receptors.

III. CONCLUSION

The County's Green Zones Ordinance could help safeguard residents' health and address the local impacts of incompatible land uses. We therefore urge the County to adopt the Ordinance and incorporate the recommendations in this letter. We are available to provide assistance to the County as it considers the Ordinance, and to provide feedback on any measure the County is considering. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or would like to discuss.

Sincerely,



RICA V. GARCIA
Deputy Attorney General

For XAVIER BECERRA
Attorney General

¹¹ See "Summary: Diesel Particulate Matter," *California Air Resources Board*, <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/summary-diesel-particulate-matter-health-impacts>; "Health Effects of Diesel Exhaust," *Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and American Lung Association of California*, <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/calenviroscreen/indicators/diesel4-02.pdf>.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 7 – Office of Regional Planning
100 S. MAIN STREET, MS 16
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
PHONE (213) 897-9140
FAX (213) 897-1337
TTY 711
www.dot.ca.gov



Making Conservation
a California Way of Life.

August 20, 2020

Tahirah Farris
County of Los Angeles
320 West Temple Street, 13th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: Green Zones Program– Notice of
Preparation (NOP)
SCH # 2020060242
GTS # 07-LA-2020-03283
Vic. Los Angeles County

Dear Tahirah Farris:

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the above-mentioned project's Notice of Preparation (NOP). The project includes a proposal to adopt the County Green Zones Program to promote environmental justice by providing zoning requirements for industrial uses, vehicle-related uses, and recycling and solid waste uses that may disproportionately affect communities surrounding these land uses. The Green Zones Program would not involve any new construction or physical development and would not result in increased density. The Recycling and Waste Management revisions element of the Green Zones Program would result in providing a more streamlined process to permit new types of recycling processing facilities using newer technologies in order to meet State requirements, and to further define and provide specific regulations for automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities.

After reviewing the MND, Caltrans has the following comments:

- Caltrans does not expect project approval to result in a direct adverse impact to the existing State transportation facilities.
- For future site specific CEQA evaluations, please keep in mind any work performed within Caltrans' Right-of-Way (R/W) will require further review and approval by Caltrans. Any proposed work within Caltrans' R/W will require an encroachment permit prior to activities or construction.

If you have any questions, please contact Reece Allen, the project coordinator, at reece.allen@dot.ca.gov, and refer to GTS # 07-LA-2020-03283

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Miya Edmonson", is written over a circular stamp. The stamp contains the text "CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION" and "DISTRICT 7".

MIYA EDMONSON
IGR/CEQA Branch Chief

cc: Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
 South Coast Region
 3883 Ruffin Road
 San Diego, CA 92123
 (858) 467-4201
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



August 21, 2020

Ms. Tahirah Farris
 Los Angeles County Regional Planning
 320 W Temple St., 13th Floor
 Los Angeles, CA 90012
 Email: tfarris@planning.lacounty.gov

Subject: Green Zones Program Ordinance, Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report, SCH #2020060242, Los Angeles County Regional Planning, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Farris:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has reviewed the above-referenced Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (DPEIR) for the Green Zones Program Ordinance (Project). The NOP's supporting documentation includes [Ordinance No. Draft 05/22/2020](#) and [Los Angeles County Green Zones Program Initial Study](#). Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the Project that may affect California fish and wildlife. Likewise, we appreciate the opportunity to provide comments regarding those aspects of the Project that CDFW, by law, may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

CDFW's Role

CDFW is California's Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources and holds those resources in trust by statute for all the people of the State [Fish & G. Code, §§ 711.7, subdivision (a) & 1802; Pub. Resources Code, § 21070; California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, § 15386, subdivision (a)]. CDFW, in its trustee capacity, has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species (Id., § 1802). Similarly, for purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect state fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a Responsible Agency under CEQA (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381). CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code, including lake and streambed alteration regulatory authority (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 *et seq.*). Likewise, to the extent implementation of the Project as proposed may result in "take", as defined by State law, of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 *et seq.*), or CESA-listed rare plant pursuant to the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA; Fish & G. Code, § 1900 *et seq.*), CDFW recommends the Project proponent obtain appropriate authorization under the Fish and Game Code.

Conserving California's Wildlife Since 1870

Ms. Tahirah Farris
Los Angeles County Regional Planning
August 21, 2020
Page 2 of 6

Project Description and Summary

Objective: Los Angeles County Regional Planning (Planning) proposes adoption of Los Angeles County's Green Zones Program Ordinance by amending Title 22 of the Los Angeles County's Planning and Zoning code (Zoning Code). The goal of the Project is to promote environmental justice by providing zoning requirements for industrial, vehicle-related, and recycling and solid waste land uses that may disproportionately affect the health of residents living in communities surrounding these land uses. The Project would not involve any new construction or physical development and would not result in increased density. The Project consists of five elements and the associated amendments to the Zoning Code:

Element 1 – Green Zones Districts

Add Chapter 22.84 to establish 11 Green Zone Districts, identified as the unincorporated communities of Avocado Heights, East Los Angeles, East Rancho Dominguez, Florence-Firestone, South San Jose Hills, Walnut Park, West Athens-Westmont, West Carson, West Whittier-Los Nietos, West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria, and Willowbrook. Green Zone Districts would establish new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement processes for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses if properties are located within a 500-foot radius of a sensitive use of another unincorporated area property or a residential use on a property within incorporated city boundaries.

Element 2 – New Sensitive Uses

Add Chapter 22.130 to regulate and set development standards for new sensitive uses proposed adjacent to or adjoining an existing, legally established industrial, recycling, or solid waste, or vehicle-related uses (non-sensitive uses). New sensitive uses that are located adjacent to or adjoining non-sensitive uses would be required to comply with development standards including landscaping, buffering, and open space.

Element 3 – Recycling and Waste Management Revisions

Revisions to Recycling and Waste Management standards and regulations, including supermarket accessory recycling collection centers (Zoning Code Chapter 22.140). Revisions would allow for permitting of new types of facilities including organic waste that would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gases and comply with State requirements. The new development standards and/or more stringent entitlement process for future recycling and solid waste facilities would be subject to a Conditional Use Permit (under Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Areas Program), and would include requirements for construction of improvements consisting of landscaping barriers, enclosures, fencing, solid walls, paving, signage, lighting, air filtration, building height restrictions, vehicle circulation, storage areas, and cleaning and maintenance standards. The proposed revisions would prohibit automobile dismantling yards, pallet yards, recycling collection facilities, recycling processing facilities, organic waste, and solid waste facilities from Hillside Management Areas (HMAs), Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs), and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZs). Additionally, in-vessel organic waste facilities are prohibited in Agricultural Resource Areas (ARAs).

Element 4 – Storage Enclosures for Recycling and Solid Waste Revisions

Add Chapter 22.128 to regulate and set development standards for storage enclosure requirements for recycling and solid waste facilities. The revisions would add additional requirements to current development requirements including increased enclosure wall height, a

Ms. Tahirah Farris
 Los Angeles County Regional Planning
 August 21, 2020
 Page 3 of 6

roof, paving, cleaning and maintenance, requirements for distance from adjoining doorway, and enhanced circulation.

Element 5 – Addition of New Uses and Re-defining/Categorizing Uses Title 22

Supplemental Revisions to Chapter 22.172; Sections 22.172.050; 22.172.060; Division 10, sections 22.300.020; 22.308; 22.308.040; 22.308.080; 22.308.090; 22.316.040; 22.316.080; 22.324.020; 22.324.040 and chapters 22.14; 22.16; 22.18; 22.20; 22.22; 22.24; 22.26 include the addition of specific recycling and solid waste uses into Title 22 definitions to be regulated countywide. This includes new organic waste facilities such as anaerobic digestion, chipping and grinding, mulching, and composting. This also includes re-categorizing junk, salvage, and auto-dismantling yards under recycling facilities to allow for improved regulation with new development standards for these types of uses.

General Plan Amendment and Zone Change

In addition to the revisions to Title 22, the proposed Project would also include a General Plan Amendment to ensure consistency with the proposed revisions to Title 22. In order to retain consistency with the General Plan and Title 22, 28 parcels are proposed for a zone change from M-2 (Heavy Manufacturing) to M-1 (Light Manufacturing). Similarly, as part of the General Plan Amendment Revisions, 15 of the 28 parcels proposed for a zone change within the Green Zone Districts area are proposed to be changed from the land-use designation of Heavy Industrial (IH) to the Light Industrial (IL) General Plan designation. The 28 parcels in the zone change are proposed to occur in the same geographic locations as the Green Zone Districts.

Location: The Project would be implemented throughout Los Angeles County. Eleven Green Zone Districts would be established for the unincorporated communities of Avocado Heights, East Los Angeles, East Rancho Dominguez, Florence-Firestone, South San Jose Hills, Walnut Park, West Athens-Westmont, West Carson, West Whittier-Los Nietos, West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria, and Willowbrook.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist Planning in adequately identifying, avoiding, and/or mitigating significant, or potentially significant, direct, and indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources resulting from the Project. Comments and recommendations provided below should be considered at a programmatic level and, as necessary, for actions carried out to comply with the Project. CDFW looks forward to commenting on the DPEIR when it is released. CDFW may have additional comments to the DPEIR not addressed in this letter.

Specific Comments

- 1) Recycling and Solid Waste Facilities. CDFW considers indirect impacts to sensitive and special status plants, wildlife, and vegetation a significant effect without implementing appropriate avoid and/or mitigation measures. CDFW recommends Planning consider the following:
 - a) According to Element 3, the Project would prohibit a variety of recycling and solid waste facilities from HMAs, SEAs, VHFHSZs, and ARAs. New facilities installed outside, but immediately adjacent to sensitive areas, may have short-term and

Ms. Tahirah Farris
 Los Angeles County Regional Planning
 August 21, 2020
 Page 4 of 6

potentially long-term impacts, either directly or indirectly, on biological resources. In addition to restricting new facilities from sensitive areas, which should include sensitive vegetation communities, habitat for special status plants and wildlife, and riparian and wetland areas, a setback from sensitive areas may minimize impacts on biological resources.

CDFW recommends the DPEIR evaluate the possibility of incorporating setbacks to the Project/Title 22 Zoning Code. Setbacks should be appropriate to each sensitive natural area type and based on the specific facility type. Setbacks from wetland resources should start from the edge of herbaceous vegetation, woody vegetation, and woodlands. CDFW recommends incorporating any proposed setback requirements to Table 1.IV.2 Development Standards, or a similar table, in the DPEIR.

- b) Organic Waste Recycling Facilities would include chipping, grinding, or mulching, and composting of green waste both outdoors and in-vessel. Organic waste facilities may receive green waste such as non-native invasive plants and natural materials (e.g., leaves, wood chips, lumber, wood). These types of green waste may be infected by invasive insects, diseases, and pathogens, which then may spread to adjacent sensitive areas when the material is being transported to the facility and unloaded, and when the material is being processed. Sensitive plants, wildlife, and vegetation communities may be susceptible to impacts of invasive plants, insects, diseases, and pathogens where an organic waste facility is installed adjacent to SEAs.

CDFW recommends the DPEIR evaluate the potential for organic waste facilities to impact sensitive areas with respect to spreading invasive plants, insects, diseases, and pathogens. CDFW recommends the DPEIR evaluate the possibility of incorporating a setback from sensitive areas to the Project/Title 22 Zoning Code to further reduce potential ecological and biological impacts resulting from organic waste facilities. CDFW recommends incorporating any proposed setback requirements to Table 1.IV.2 Development Standards, or a similar table, in the DPEIR.

- 2) Landscaping. Page 2.4-8/25 in the IS states, “the inclusion of additional landscaping and fencing could result in a modified environment and could lead to impacts to sensitive natural communities that overlap with the boundaries of the zone revisions.” Per Table 1.IV.2, Development Standards would require landscaping around existing and new recycling facilities and sensitive uses adjacent to non-sensitive uses. Landscaping would consist of turf grass, shrubs, trees, vertical landscaping, and drought tolerant plants. CDFW recommends Planning consider the following:

- a) Where landscaping would occur adjacent to sensitive natural communities, CDFW recommends the DPEIR evaluate the possibility of incorporating setbacks to avoid and/or reduce impacts of landscaping on sensitive plants, wildlife, and habitats. Impacts may occur from spread of non-native species; plant material/stock carrying pests, pathogens, and diseases; and runoff contaminated with fertilizer applied to landscaped areas. CDFW recommends incorporating any proposed setback requirements to Table 1.IV.2 Development Standards, or a similar table, in the

Ms. Tahirah Farris
 Los Angeles County Regional Planning
 August 21, 2020
 Page 5 of 6

DPEIR.

- b) CDFW strongly recommends Planning consider a landscaping plant palette that includes a diversity of drought tolerant native plants, lawn grass alternatives, and plants that benefit and invite birds, beneficial insects, pollinators, and butterflies. See **General Comments** below for additional information on landscaping and native plants. CDFW recommends the DPEIR include the Project's landscaping plan for review and commenting. Species should be listed by growing duration (annual, perennial), life form (grasses, shrubs, trees, vines), and structure (ground cover, shrubs, tree canopy).
 - c) Incorporating native plant landscaping may dovetail with the City of Los Angeles' (City) ongoing biodiversity work and initiative. In 2015, the City set a goal of "no net loss" of biodiversity by 2035. In 2017, the City Council passed a Biodiversity Motion which directs the development of a biodiversity index for Los Angeles, focused on conservation and access to nature and biodiversity in urban areas. The City's biodiversity work is being led by the Los Angeles Sanitation and Environment, which recently publish a [Draft 2020 Biodiversity Report](#). [Access to Biodiversity](#) in urban areas is a theme in the City's biodiversity index. Access will be measured by metrics such as the amount of neighborhood landscaping; tree canopy; vegetated space on school campuses; education gardens and areas; and certified biodiversity-friendly areas. Landscaping, as part of this Project, in historically disproportionately affected communities may help to achieve the City's [Access to Biodiversity](#) goals, while potentially providing ecological and biological benefits.
- 3) Impacts of Design Features and Alternatives. To enable CDFW to adequately review and comment on the proposed Project from the standpoint of the protection of plants, fish, and wildlife, the DPEIR should provide an impact analysis of proposed design features on biological resources, and a range of feasible alternatives to ensure that alternatives to design features are fully considered and evaluated (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.6). Design features described in the IS include (but not limited to) landscaping; permeable pavement; enclosures; fencing; solid walls; lighting; and building heights. Alternatives should avoid or otherwise minimize direct and indirect impacts to sensitive biological resources and wildlife movement areas.

General Comments

Landscaping. Habitat loss and invasive plants are a leading cause of native biodiversity loss. Invasive plant species spread quickly and can displace native plants, prevent native plant growth, and create monocultures. CDFW recommends the Project avoid planting, seeding, or introducing invasive exotic plant species to landscaped areas that are adjacent and/or near native habitat areas. Invasive/exotic plants should be restricted from use in landscape plans for all actions associated with this Project. The California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) provides a [Cal-IPC Inventory](#) of non-native and invasive plants that threaten the State's natural areas. CDFW strongly recommends restricting species with a "High" rating from landscaping plans.

Information on alternatives for invasive, non-native, or landscaping plants may be found on the [Cal-IPC's, Don't Plant a Pest](#) webpage. Native plants could help to reduce water consumption and use of fertilizers. The [Audubon Society's Native Plants Database](#) is a resource to identify

Ms. Tahirah Farris
Los Angeles County Regional Planning
August 21, 2020
Page 6 of 6

native plants and trees that will attract and benefit birds. Birds may help to control and reduce insects, reducing the need for pesticides. The [California Native Plant Society's Gardening](#) and [Xerces Society's Pollinator-Friendly Native Plant Lists](#) webpage has information on native plant species that invite insects and pollinators. Pollinators are critical components of our environment and essential to our food security. Insects – and primarily bees – provide the indispensable service of pollination to more than 85% of flowering plants.

CONCLUSION

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the NOP to assist Los Angeles County Regional Planning in identifying and mitigating the Project's potential impacts on biological resources. If you have any questions or comments regarding this letter, please contact Ruby Kwan-Davis, Senior Environmental Scientist, at Ruby.Kwan-Davis@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

Erinn Wilson-Olgin

B6E58CFE24724F5...

Erinn Wilson

Environmental Program Manager I

ec: CDFW

Victoria Tang – Los Alamitos – Victoria.Tang@Wildlife.ca.gov
Barron Barrera – Los Alamitos - Baron.Barrera@Wildlife.ca.gov
Andrew Valand – Los Alamitos – Andrew.Valand@Wildlife.ca.gov
Felicia Silva – Los Alamitos – Felicia.Silva@Wildlife.ca.gov
Susan Howell – San Diego – Susan.Howell@Wildlife.ca.gov
CEQA Program Coordinator – Sacramento – CEQA@Wildlife.ca.gov

State Clearinghouse - state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov

Laura Male

Subject: FW: Green Zones Project No. 2018-003209-[1-5] Los Angeles County, California

From: Ryan Nordness [<mailto:Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, August 5, 2020 1:40 PM
To: Tahirah Farris <TFarris@planning.lacounty.gov>
Cc: Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Green Zones Project No. 2018-003209-[1-5] Los Angeles County, California

Hello Tahirah Farris,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on 17 June, 2020. The project is located within Serrano ancestral territory and the area is of interest.

Due to the nature and location of the proposed project, SMBMI respectfully requests the following for review upon availability, if required for the project:

- Cultural report
- Project plans showing the exact location


The provision of this information will assist San Manuel Band of Mission Indians in ascertaining how the Tribe will assume consulting party status under CEQA and participate, moving forward, in project review and implementation. Please note that if this information cannot be provided within the Tribe's 30-day response window, the Tribe automatically elects to be a consulting party under CEQA, as stipulated in AB52. If you should have any questions with regard to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience, as I will be your Point of Contact (POC) for SMBMI with respect to this project.

Once again, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed project.

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You

Ryan Nordness
CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYST
O: (909) 864-5050 x50-2022
Internal: 50-2022
M: 909-838-4053
26569 Community Center Dr Highland CA 92346
 **SAN MANUEL**
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT
FIRE PREVENTION DIVISION**

Land Development Unit
5823 Rickenbacker Road
Commerce, CA 90040
Telephone (323) 890-4243, Fax (323) 890-9783

CASE NUMBER: FFER2020002788
PROJECT NUMBER: EIR

MAP DATE: JUNE 16, 2020
PLANNER: ALEX CUADRA

EIR

**THE FIRE DEPARTMENT LAND DEVELOPMENT UNIT HAS NO
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED EIR.**

Additional comments pending the information returned by the applicant for Fire Department plan check; presently all outstanding comments have been addressed via plan check.

For any questions regarding the report, please contact Joseph Youman at (323) 890-4243 or Joseph.Youman@fire.lacounty.gov.



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

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THIRD DISTRICT

JANICE HAHN
FOURTH DISTRICT

KATHRYN BARGER
FIFTH DISTRICT

July 7, 2020

Tahirah Farris, Planner
Department of Regional Planning
Planning Department
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Ms. Farris:

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Planning Division, Land Development Unit, Forestry Division, and Health Hazardous Materials Division have reviewed the following case **RPPL2020002788**.

Environmental Plan for Green Zones Program.

The following are their comments:

PLANNING DIVISION:

We have no comments.

For any questions regarding this response, please contact Loretta Bagwell, Planning Analyst, at (323) 881-2404 or Loretta.Bagwell@fire.lacounty.gov.

LAND DEVELOPMENT UNIT:

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Land Development Unit has no requirements for the proposed project.

Additional comments pending the information returned by the applicant for Fire Department's plan check; presently all outstanding comments have been addressed via plan check.

SERVING THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND THE CITIES OF:

AGOURA HILLS
ARTESIA
AZUSA
BALDWIN PARK
BELL
BELL GARDENS
BELLFLOWER
BRADBURY

CALABASAS
CARSON
CERRITOS
CLAREMONT
COMMERCE
COVINA
CUDAHY
DIAMOND BAR
DUARTE

EL MONTE
GARDENA
GLENORA
HAWAIIAN GARDENS
HAWTHORNE
HERMOSA BEACH
HIDDEN HILLS
HUNTINGTON PARK

INDUSTRY
INGLEWOOD
IRVINDALE
LA CANADA-FLINTRIDGE
LA HABRA
LA MIRADA
LA PUENTE
LAKEWOOD
LANCASTER

LAWNDALE
LOMITA
LYNWOOD
MALIBU
MAYWOOD
NORWALK
PALMDALE
PALOS VERDES ESTATES

PARAMOUNT
PICO RIVERA
POMONA
RANCHO PALOS VERDES
ROLLING HILLS
ROLLING HILLS ESTATES
ROSEMEAD
SAN DIMAS
SANTA CLARITA

SIGNAL HILL
SOUTH EL MONTE
SOUTH GATE
TEMPLE CITY
WALNUT
WEST HOLLYWOOD
WESTLAKE VILLAGE
WHITTIER

Tahirah Farris, Planner
July 7, 2020
Page 2

For any questions regarding the report, please contact Joseph Youman at (323) 890-4243 or Joseph.Youman@fire.lacounty.gov.

FORESTRY DIVISION – OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Forestry Division include erosion control, watershed management, rare and endangered species, vegetation, fuel modification for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, archeological and cultural resources, and the County Oak Tree Ordinance. Potential impacts in these areas should be addressed.

Under the Los Angeles County Oak tree Ordinance, a permit is required to cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage or encroach into the protected zone of any tree of the Oak genus which is 25 inches or more in circumference (eight inches in diameter), as measured 4 1/2 feet above mean natural grade.

If Oak trees are known to exist in the proposed project area further field studies should be conducted to determine the presence of this species on the project site.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Forestry Division has no further comments regarding this project.

For any questions regarding this response, please contact Forestry Assistant, Joseph Brunet at (818) 890-5719.

HEALTH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION:

The Health Hazardous Materials Division of the Los Angeles County Fire Department has no comments or requirements for the Green Zone Program/Project at this time.

Please contact HHMD senior typist-clerk, Perla Garcia at (323) 890-4035 or Perla.garcia@fire.lacounty.gov if you have any questions.

If you have any additional questions, please contact this office at (323) 890-4330.

Very truly yours,



RONALD M. DURBIN, CHIEF, FORESTRY DIVISION
PREVENTION SERVICES BUREAU

RMD:ac



MARK PESTRELLA, Director

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

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<http://dpw.lacounty.gov>

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

August 11, 2020

IN REPLY PLEASE

REFER TO FILE: **LD-4**

TO: Mark Herwick
Community Studies North Area
Department of Regional Planning

Attention Tahirah Farris

FROM: Arthur Vander Vis 
Land Development Division
Department of Public Works

INITIAL STUDY (RPPL2020002788)

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GREEN ZONES PROGRAM (PROJECT NO. 2018-003209)

Thank you for the opportunity to review Initial Study (IS) for the draft Los Angeles County Green Zones Program (GZP), which proposes new zoning requirements for specific land uses (i.e., industrial, vehicle-related, and recycling and solid waste) in proximity to sensitive uses and includes appropriate mitigation measures to meet project goals and policies. This IS evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed GZP in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

For specific revisions, additions, or deletions of wording directly from the project document, the specific section, subsection, and/or item along with the page number are first referenced and then the excerpt from the document is copied within quotations using the following nomenclature:

Deletions are represented by a ~~striketrough~~.

Additions are represented by italics along with an underline.

Revisions are represented by a combination of the above.

The following comments should be addressed prior to releasing the IS to the public. Once the comments are addressed, the IS will not need to be resubmitted to Public Works and it would be considered cleared. However, we request that all future environmental documents associated with this project be submitted to Public Works for review and comment. We will reserve any additional comments for the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR).

1. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

- 1.1. "Project Location" and "Community/Area Wide Plan Designation" Subsections (page 1/4):

Consider replacing "Regional" with "County of Los Angeles Unincorporated Communities" as follows:

Project location: ~~Regional~~ County of Los Angeles Unincorporated Communities

Community/Areawide Plan designation: ~~Regional~~ County of Los Angeles Unincorporated Communities

2. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

- 2.1. Air Quality Subsection (page 3/4):

"Air Quality" is marked as having potentially significant impacts affected by the project while all factors under "Section 2.3. AIR QUALITY" of the IS indicate "Less than Significant impact." The information should be verified and reconciled.

3. SECTION 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- 3.1. Subsection 3. Environmental Justice Screening Method (page 1-2/18):

The last sentence of this paragraph is noted with footnote 1, which does not appear to be relevant. Verify and modify the footnote if needed.

- 3.2. Table 1.IV-1, Planning and Permitting Requirements (page 1-10/18):

Spot checks were made. The information shown on this table was compared to the information presented in the draft GZP included in the Appendix A. Note the following:

- 3.2.1. Under Row 3b and "Proposed Green Zones Program Prohibited Areas" column, consider including Hillside Management Areas as shown under Subsection 22.140.650.C.5 (Appendix A, page 78/147).
- 3.2.2. Under Row 3c and "Zones Where Development Standards Apply" column, consider including M-3 as indicated under Subsection 22.140.670.C.1 (Appendix A, page 91/147).

- 3.2.3. Under Row 3d and "Zones Where Development Standards Apply" column, consider including M-3 to the appropriate sub-elements as indicated on Table 22.140.680. (Appendix A, page 101/147).
- 3.2.4. Under Row 3d and "Proposed Green Zones Program Prohibited Areas" column, consider including LA County Floodway and FEMA Flood Zone for all sub-elements as shown on Table 22.140.680 (Appendix A, page 101/147).
- 3.2.5. Under Row 3e and "Proposed Green Zones Program Prohibited Areas" column, consider including LA County Floodway and FEMA Flood Zone for all sub-elements as shown on Table 22.140.690-A (Appendix A, page 116/147).

4. SECTION 2.19. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

- 4.1. Subsection 2.19.e) (Would the project) Comply with Federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste? (pages 2.19-2/36 and 2.19-32/36 through 2.19-36/36)

Per Row 3f, "Supermarket Accessory Recycling Collection Centers," and "Storage of Materials" column on Table 1.IV.2 (page 1-13/18), the standard requires that "the recyclable materials shall be deposited and stored in containers that have lids and are made of metal."

Relating to the above-cited subsection and table and to ensure that these collection centers can comply with local statutes and regulations, GZP should include provisions in the ministerial site review to allow collection centers, which are not generating enough recyclables or have limited space for storage containers, to use smaller than the standard 2- or 3-cubic-yard, sturdy plastic storage bins in lieu of the typically ones that are made of metal with plastic lids

For questions regarding Utilities and Service System comment, please contact Nilda Gemeniano of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, at (626) 458-5184 or ngemenia@pw.lacounty.gov.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Phoenix Khoury of Public Works, Land Development Division, at (626) 458-4921 or pkhoury@pw.lacounty.gov.

PK:la



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
5050 COMMERCE DRIVE BALDWIN PARK, CA 91706 (626) 430-5380**

August 14, 2020

**CASE: RPPL2020002788
Project: Environmental Plan
Planner: Farris, Tahirah
Location: Countywide**

The Department of Public Health-Environmental Health Division has reviewed the above project's June 16, 2020 Los Angeles County Green Zones Program Initial Study (IS).

Public Health recommends approval of the above project and offers the following recommendations.

Toxicology and Environmental Assessment Branch

1. We concur that temporary, construction, or permanent noise impacts to surrounding properties may be significant and should further be analyzed. Mitigation measures proposed should reflect best management practices and available technologies. The applicant shall abide by the requirements contained in Title 12, Section 12.08, Noise Control Ordinance for the County of Los Angeles (municode.com).
2. The EIR should evaluate the project's conformance with the Los Angeles County General Plan Noise Element policies and guidelines as well as compatibility with State's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Appendix D Noise Element Guidelines as applicable. The EIR should include a discussion of new sensitive development conformance with Title 24 Noise Insulation standards. The Interior noise standards in Title 12 are applicable to existing residential structures in response to noise disturbances caused from within a dwelling unit affecting a neighboring unit.
3. In addition to the operational noise impacts discussed in the IS, new equipment (i.e. ventilation or filtration systems; other mechanical equipment) proposed to meet the requirements of the Green Zone Ordinance should be further analyzed for noise and vibration impacts on nearby sensitive land uses. Such equipment may require

vibration dampers, sound enclosures, or other mitigation measures to comply with Los Angeles County exterior noise standards.

4. We concur with the findings in the IS that the air quality and hazardous materials should be further analyzed. The project may involve construction activities such as grading and excavation of soil. The IS concludes that such activities are less than significant and are subject to AQMD and AVAQMD fugitive dust regulations, but from the public health perspective, providing awareness of Valley fever to the public and decision makers is important. During soil excavation and grading activities, the contractor should apply dust control measures to reduce exposure to fungal spores like *Coccidioides Immitis*, which can cause Valley Fever (<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/acd/Diseases/Cocci.htm>).

For question regarding this report, please contact Shayne LaMont, Land Use Program, for any questions regarding this report: slamont@ph.lacounty.gov.



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

SENT VIA E-MAIL:

August 24, 2020

GreenZones@planning.lacounty.gov

tfarris@planning.lacounty.gov

Tahirah Farris, Planner

Los Angeles County, Regional Planning Department

Attention: General Plan and Transit Oriented Communities Section

320 West Temple Street, 13th Floor

Los Angeles, CA 90012

**Los Angeles County Draft Green Zones Ordinance and
Notice of Preparation for an Environmental Impact Report for the Green Zones Ordinance**

Dear Ms. Farris,

South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) staff appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Los Angeles County Draft Green Zones Program (Proposed Project) and Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Proposed Project. The County of Los Angeles is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Lead Agency for the Proposed Project.

The Proposed Project aims to promote environmental justice by providing zoning requirements for industrial uses, vehicle-related uses, recycling and solid waste uses that may disproportionately affect communities surrounding these land uses. Assembly Bill (AB) 617 was signed into law in July 2017. It requires new community-focused action to reduce air pollution and improve public health in communities experiencing disproportionate burdens from exposure to air pollutants. The Proposed Project includes portions of AB 617 communities, including East Los Angeles, Florence-Firestone, Walnut Park, West Carson, and West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria. These communities have prioritized air quality concerns (e.g., emissions from industrial uses) related to the Proposed Project.

Recently, the Lead Agency presented an overview of the Proposed Project to the East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce Community Steering Committee (CSC), and plans to present at an upcoming Southeast Los Angeles CSC meeting. South Coast AQMD staff appreciates the Lead Agency's outreach efforts to the CSCs and encourages the Lead Agency to consider the verbal comments provided at the CSC meetings.

Based on a review of the Proposed Project and NOP, South Coast AQMD staff recommends:

1. Additional measures for the Proposed Project to further address emissions from industrial uses (e.g., warehouses and metal facilities), and
2. The analysis of potential air quality and health risk impacts from the Proposed Project should be included in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Detailed comments for the above recommendations are in Attachment A – Recommendations on the Proposed Project and Attachment B – Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Project below.

South Coast AQMD staff is available to work with the Lead Agency to ensure that the Proposed Project's air quality and health risk impacts are accurately evaluated and mitigated where feasible. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at lsun@aqmd.gov.

Sincerely,

Lijin Sun

Lijin Sun, J.D.

Program Supervisor, CEQA IGR

Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources

JW/JG/IM:DG:LS

LAC200616-01

Control Number

Attachment A – Recommendations on the Proposed Project

1. Warehouse Uses

The Proposed Project requires a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for warehouses that generate more than 100 truck trips per day within 500 feet of sensitive uses in the Green Zones District. The California Air Resources Board's (CARB) *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective*¹ (Air Quality and Land Use Handbook)² recommends avoiding siting sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of warehouses (that accommodates more than 100 trucks per day, more than 40 trucks with operating transport refrigeration units (TRUs) per day, or where TRU unit operations exceed 300 hours per week). To mitigate potential air quality impacts from warehouse uses within the Green Zones District, South Coast AQMD staff recommends that the Lead Agency consider the following measures as part of the Proposed Project for operational air quality impacts from warehouses.

- Create a buffer zone of at least 300 meters (roughly 1,000 feet), which can be office space, employee parking, greenbelt, etc. between the warehouse use and sensitive receptors (e.g., residences), where feasible.
- Require a percentage of onroad trucks used during operation be zero-emission (ZE) or near-zero emission (NZE) trucks that meet CARB's adopted optional NOx emission standard at 0.02 grams per brake horsepower-hour (g/bhp-hr). This percentage should be greater than any requirements potentially required by either South Coast AQMD in a potential future indirect source rule³, or by CARB in a potential future zero emissions fleet rule⁴. Also, evaluate and identify fueling infrastructure needs (e.g., electricity, hydrogen, etc.) for ZE trucks and ZE transport refrigeration units and supportive infrastructure facilities in the Energy and Utilities and Service Systems Sections of the final environmental document, where appropriate.
- Design warehouse use such that entrances and exits do not encourage trucks to traverse past residences, and other nearby sensitive uses.
- Design the warehouse use such that no trucks queue outside of the facility (e.g., ensure that any check-in point for trucks are well inside the project site) and that truck traffic within the project site is located away from the property line(s) closest to the sensitive receptors (e.g., residences).
- Limit the daily number of truck trips allowed to the level analyzed in the certified or approved CEQA document for the warehouse. If higher daily truck volumes are anticipated during operation than what is analyzed in the certified or approved document, the Lead Agency should commit to re-evaluating the warehouse's air

¹ The California Air Resources Board's (CARB) *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective* accessed at <https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf>.

² Another resource that can be consulted is CARB's Concept Paper for Freight Facilities, that includes additional ideas for reducing and avoiding air quality impacts associated with land uses dedicated to freight activities. <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/concept-paper-freight-handbook>.

³ www.aqmd.gov/fbmsm.

⁴ <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/advanced-clean-fleets>.

quality and health risks impacts through a CEQA process prior to allowing higher truck activity levels (CEQA Guidelines Section 15162).

- Establish truck routes which avoid sensitive receptor locations and require that the truck routes be used for truck traffic associated with the warehouse.
- Have truck routes clearly marked with trailblazer signs, so that trucks will not enter residential areas that are adjacent to portions of the designated truck routes analyzed in the final environmental document.
- Install adequate signage that prohibits truck idling in certain locations (e.g., near schools and sensitive receptors).
- Restrict overnight truck parking in residential areas.
- Require the installation of electric hook-ups to eliminate idling of main and auxiliary engines during loading and unloading, and when trucks are not in use;
- Ensure that sites are designed with sufficient parking space for charging infrastructure and parking for zero-emissions yard trucks used onsite, as well as additional space potentially for zero emissions onroad trucks that visit the site;
- Require signage that informs truck drivers of CARB regulations (which include anti-idling regulations);
- Maximize the use of solar energy including solar panels. Installing the maximum possible number of solar energy arrays on the building roofs and/or on site to generate solar energy for the facility and/or EV charging stations. Consider requiring onsite battery storage to make greater use of the solar power generated.
- Require the use of electric landscaping equipment, such as lawn mowers and leaf blowers.
- Require use of electric or alternatively fueled sweepers with HEPA filters.
- Maximize the planting of trees in landscaping and parking lots.
- Use light colored paving and roofing materials.
- Utilize only Energy Star heating, cooling, and lighting devices, and appliances.

Additional measures for warehouses are available at

<https://wrcog.us/DocumentCenter/View/318/Good-Neighbor-Guidelines-for-Siting-Warehouse-Distribution-Facilities-PDF?bidId=>.

2. Metal Facilities and Other Industrial Uses

The Proposed Project prohibits metal plating uses within 500 feet of a sensitive land use in the Green Zones District. However, the CARB Air Quality and Land Use Handbook recommends avoiding siting sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of chrome platers. South Coast AQMD staff recommends that the Lead Agency include requirements in the Green Zones Program consistent with the CARB Air Quality and Land Use Handbook.

Additionally, South Coast AQMD recommends that the Proposed Project require the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning to consult with South Coast AQMD to conduct permit cross-checks for new or renewal permit applications for industrial uses (e.g., metal facilities). Permit cross-checks with South Coast AQMD will help the Lead

Agency identify opportunities to reduce emissions from industrial uses and ensure compliance with South Coast AQMD regulations.

3. Signage for Submitting Air Quality Complaints

South Coast AQMD staff recommends that the Proposed Project include signage requirements for industrial uses within the Green Zone Districts and subject to South Coast AQMD rules. South Coast AQMD staff recommends that signage include information about how to submit air quality complaints by phone by calling 1-800-CUT-SMOG or online by visiting www.aqmd.gov. An example of signage requirements is in Paragraph (K) of South Coast AQMD Rule 1430 – Control of Emissions from Metal Grinding Operation at Metal Forging Facilities available at <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xiv/rule-1430.pdf>.

4. Damaged Pavement

Damaged pavement at organic and solid waste facilities may result in odor emanating from such facilities. Therefore, South Coast AQMD staff recommends the Lead Agency consider requirements in Chapters 22.140.690 and 22.140.700 to address damaged pavement. An example of pavement requirements is in Paragraph (e)(6) of South Coast AQMD Rule 415 – Odors From Rendering Facilities.

**Attachment B – Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the
Proposed Project**

South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) staff appreciates the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document. Our comments are recommendations on the analysis of potential air quality impacts from the Proposed Project that should be included in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Please send a copy of the EIR upon its completion and public release directly to South Coast AQMD as copies of the EIR submitted to the State Clearinghouse are not forwarded. **In addition, please send all appendices and technical documents related to the air quality, health risk, and greenhouse gas analyses and electronic versions of all emission calculation spreadsheets, and air quality modeling and health risk assessment input and output files (not PDF files). Any delays in providing all supporting documentation for our review will require additional review time beyond the end of the comment period.**

CEQA Air Quality Analysis

Staff recommends that the Lead Agency use South Coast AQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook and website⁵ as guidance when preparing the air quality and greenhouse gas analyses. It is also recommended that the Lead Agency use the CalEEMod⁶ land use emissions software, which can estimate pollutant emissions from typical land use development and is the only software model maintained by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association.

South Coast AQMD has developed both regional and localized significance thresholds. South Coast AQMD staff recommends that the Lead Agency quantify criteria pollutant emissions and compare the emissions to South Coast AQMD's CEQA regional pollutant emissions significance thresholds⁷ and localized significance thresholds (LSTs)⁸ to determine the Proposed Project's air quality impacts. The localized analysis can be conducted by either using the LST screening tables or performing dispersion modeling.

The Lead Agency should identify any potential adverse air quality impacts that could occur from all phases of the Proposed Project and all air pollutant sources related to the Proposed Project. Air quality impacts from both construction (including demolition, if any) and operations should be calculated. Construction-related air quality impacts typically include, but are not limited to, emissions from the use of heavy-duty equipment from grading, earth-loading/unloading, paving, architectural coatings, off-road mobile sources (e.g., heavy-duty construction equipment) and on-road mobile sources (e.g., construction worker vehicle trips, material transport trips, and hauling trips). Operation-related air quality impacts may include, but are not limited to, emissions from stationary sources (e.g., boilers and air pollution control devices), area sources (e.g., solvents and coatings), and vehicular trips (e.g., on- and off-road tailpipe emissions and entrained dust). Air quality impacts from indirect sources, such as sources that generate or attract vehicular trips,

⁵ South Coast AQMD's CEQA Handbook and other resources for preparing air quality analyses can be found at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook>.

⁶ CalEEMod is available free of charge at: www.caleemod.com.

⁷ South Coast AQMD's CEQA regional pollutant emissions significance thresholds can be found at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf>.

⁸ South Coast AQMD's guidance for performing a localized air quality analysis can be found at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/localized-significance-thresholds>.

should be included in the analysis. Furthermore, emissions from the overlapping construction and operational activities should be combined and compared to South Coast AQMD's regional air quality CEQA *operational* thresholds to determine the level of significance.

Sensitive receptors are people that have an increased sensitivity to air pollution or environmental contaminants and include schools, daycare centers, nursing homes, elderly care facilities, hospitals, and residential dwelling units. The Proposed Project includes, among others, standards for new sensitive land uses within 500 feet of existing industrial, recycling, solid-waste, or vehicle-related uses, and to facilitate the purpose of an EIR as an informational document, it is recommended that the Lead Agency perform a mobile source health risk assessment⁹ to disclose the potential health risks.

The California Air Resources Board's (CARB) *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective*¹⁰ is a general reference guide for evaluating and reducing air pollution impacts associated with new projects that go through the land use decision-making process with additional guidance on strategies to reduce air pollution exposure near high-volume roadways available in CARB's technical advisory¹¹.

The South Coast AQMD's *Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning*¹² includes suggested policies that local governments can use in their General Plans or through local planning to prevent or reduce potential air pollution impacts and protect public health. It is recommended that the Lead Agency review this Guidance Document as a tool when making local planning and land use decisions.

Mitigation Measures

In the event that the Proposed Project results in significant adverse air quality impacts, CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation measures that go beyond what is required by law be utilized to minimize these impacts. Any impacts resulting from mitigation measures must also be analyzed. Several resources to assist the Lead Agency with identifying potential mitigation measures for the Proposed Project include South Coast AQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook⁵, South Coast AQMD's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan¹³, and Southern California Association of Government's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy¹⁴.

Health Risk Reduction Strategies

Many strategies are available to reduce exposures, including, but are not limited to, building filtration systems with MERV 13 or better, or in some cases, MERV 15 or better is

⁹ South Coast AQMD's guidance for performing a mobile source health risk assessment can be found at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/mobile-source-toxics-analysis>.

¹⁰ CARB's *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective* can be found at: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf>.

¹¹ CARB's technical advisory can be found at: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/landuse.htm>.

¹² South Coast AQMD. 2005. *Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning*. Available at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/planning/air-quality-guidance/complete-guidance-document.pdf>.

¹³ South Coast AQMD's 2016 Air Quality Management Plan can be found at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/Agendas/Governing-Board/2017/2017-mar3-035.pdf> (starting on page 86).

¹⁴ Southern California Association of Governments' 2016-2040 RTP/SCS can be found at: http://scagrtppscs.net/Documents/2016/peir/final/2016fP_EIR_ExhibitB_MMRRP.pdf.

recommended; building design, orientation, location; vegetation barriers or landscaping screening, etc. Enhanced filtration units are capable of reducing exposures. However, enhanced filtration systems have limitations. For example, in a study that South Coast AQMD conducted to investigate filters¹⁵, a cost burden is expected to be within the range of \$120 to \$240 per year to replace each filter panel. The initial start-up cost could substantially increase if an HVAC system needs to be installed and if standalone filter units are required. Installation costs may vary and include costs for conducting site assessments and obtaining permits and approvals before filters can be installed. Other costs may include filter life monitoring, annual maintenance, and training for conducting maintenance and reporting. In addition, because the filters would not have any effectiveness unless the HVAC system is running, there may be increased energy consumptions that the Lead Agency should evaluate in the EIR. It is typically assumed that the filters operate 100 percent of the time while residents are indoors, and the environmental analysis does not generally account for the times when the residents have their windows or doors open or are in common space areas of the project. These filters have no ability to filter out any toxic gases. Furthermore, when used filters are replaced, it has the potential to result in emissions from the transportation of used filters at disposal sites and generate solid waste that the Lead Agency should evaluate in the EIR. Therefore, the presumed effectiveness and feasibility of any filtration units should be carefully evaluated in more detail prior to assuming that they will sufficiently alleviate exposures to diesel particulate matter emissions.

¹⁵ This study evaluated filters rated MERV 13 or better. Accessed at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/aqmdpilotstudyfinalreport.pdf>. Also see 2012 Peer Review Journal article by South Coast AQMD: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ina.12013>.

East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice – 2317 Atlantic Blvd. Commerce, CA. 90040

Submitted via electronic mail

Tahirah Farris, Regional Planner
Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street, 13th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90012
greenzones@planning.lacounty.gov

Dear Ms. Farris:

East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice (“EYCEJ”) submits these comments on the draft Green Zones Ordinance (“Ordinance”) and the Initial Study of a California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) Environmental Impact Report (“EIR”) for the Green Zones Ordinance. We are community members who, for many years and generations, have lived next to incompatible land uses in the unincorporated areas of East Los Angeles and City Terrace. These comments are submitted to assist the Department of Regional Planning (“DRP”) in preparation, review, and approval of these environmental documents and process of developing an ordinance that is community-centered and responsive to our long overdue plea to place our right to environmental justice before the profits of business.

EYCEJ is a non-profit, community-based organization dedicated to building community power through organizing, policy, and environmental law. EYCEJ has hundreds of members living in East and Southeast Los Angeles, West Long Beach and Carson. EYCEJ has worked for many years as a key partner with DRP to implement the Groundtruthing project, which serves as the basis of this ordinance, and has provided vital guidance on the Green Zones Ordinance through ongoing consultations and during DRP’s two community meetings on July 6, 2020 and July 16, 2020.

In addition to the comments already submitted and added into the administrative record during these two community meetings, we share and elaborate on key issues that must be addressed in the draft ordinance including:

- A. DRP should reduce the time existing businesses have to comply with the ordinance’s requirements from 3, 5, and 10 years to 1, 3, and 5 years, respectively.
- B. Conditional Use Permits (“CUPs”) for new businesses in Green Zones should be prohibited for all types of industries listed in Section 22.84.030.
- C. DRP should commit to creating a Green Zones Interagency Task Force as part of the ordinance.
- D. All polluting businesses within 500 feet of a sensitive use receptor should be 2,500 feet away.

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- E. DRP should implement logistical details and restrictions to foster the public health and safety of the surrounding community. Logistical details should include business hours & signage with contact information to report any activity.

I. Comments on the Draft Green Zones Ordinance

A. DRP should reduce the time existing businesses have to comply with the ordinance's requirements from 3, 5, and 10 years to 1, 3, and 5 years, respectively. As many commenters previously mentioned during the public meetings, the draft ordinance must be revised to reduce the time businesses will have to comply with the new measures. To that end, the DRP has not given reasonable justifications as to why these time frames are so long, and need to describe these in detail in the next draft of the Ordinance. Businesses next to sensitive receptors should be able to make the necessary changes in 1, 3, and 5 years. To ensure this timeline is successful, this ordinance should outline benchmarks to compliance, as well as staff systems to ensure full and proper coordination with the businesses involved. We have witnessed cases in which the planners mishandle permitting cases, citing staff turnover and being under-resourced. As such, staff systems would support making Green Zones a reality.

B. Conditional Use Permits ("CUPs") for new businesses should be prohibited for all types of industries listed in Section 22.84.030. DRP has the authority to prohibit CUPs for new businesses from the listed industries starting on page 36 from (a)(i) through (b)(8) of the draft ordinance and must exercise this authority to protect the public health and wellbeing of residents. For generations, our community has seen toxic industries allowed to pollute next to their homes – many with irresponsible outcomes. As an example, Gu's Recycling on Fishburn Ave has been operating *without* a permit for over 15 years. Since DRP does not have the resources to enforce CUP compliance, no additional CUPs should be issued. In order to begin addressing this harm, DRP should not allow new businesses to enter the designated Green Zones indefinitely.

22.84.030 Standards and Requirements for Specific Uses

(A)(1)(a) Industrial Uses

- i. Assembly, manufacture, packaging, and storage of finished or prepared materials, including on-site manufacture of raw, natural, or synthesized flammable or toxic chemicals

- (a) Earthen products, including ceramic, sand, stone, but excluding brick, terra cotta and tile manufacture.

- (b) Precious and semi-precious metal products, including jewelry and lapidary

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- ii. Assembly, manufacture, packaging, and storage of finished or prepared materials, provided that no manufacturing of raw natural, or synthesized materials, including flammable or toxic chemicals, are conducted on-site:
 - (a) Metal products and parts; including the fabricating, engraving, spinning, storing, plating, and finishing of, where the use prohibits snap riveting and any process used in the bending or shaping, which produces any audible nuisance or disagreeable noise, is prohibited. Use of perchloric acid is prohibited. Use excludes foundries and forging works.
- iii. Food processing:
 - (a) Breweries (excluding microbreweries)
 - (b) Dairy products depots
 - (c) Slaughtering dressing, processing, packing, and sale of poultry, fowl, rabbits, and other similar animals of comparable nature, form, and size.
 - (d) Starch mixing and bottling.
- v. Manufacturing:
 - (a) Blacksmith shops.
 - (b) Boat building.
 - (c) Concrete batching plants, mixers of one cubic yard capacity or smaller.
 - (d) Engraving, machine metal engraving.
 - (e) Fabricating.
 - (f) Ice manufacturing, distribution, and storage.
 - (g) Lubricating oil canning and packaging, limited to 100 barrels stored aboveground at a time.
 - (h) Lumberyard.
 - (i) Machine shops.
 - (j) Paint mixing, excluding lacquers and synthetic enamels.
 - (k) Presses, hydraulic presses for the molding of plastics.
 - (l) Refrigeration plants.
 - (m) Sand, the washing of sand to be used in sandblasting.
 - (n) Sheet metal shops.
 - (o) Stone, marble, and granite; including grinding, dressing, and cutting.
- vi. Storage:
 - (a) Acetylene and oxygen storage in tanks. Oxygen shall be stored in a room separate from acetylene and such rooms are separated by a not less than one-hour fire-resistant wall.
 - (b) Boat storage.

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- (c) Building materials.
- (d) Bus storage.
- (e) Car barns for buses and streetcars.
- (f) Cold storage plants.
- (g) Contractor's equipment yards, including farm and building trade equipment.
- (h) Distributing plants.
- (i) Draying yards or terminals.
- (j) Fuel yards.
- (k) Machinery storage yards.
- (l) Moving van storage or operating yards.
- (m) Plaster storage.
- (n) Produce yards and terminals.
- (o) Storage and rental of plows, tractors, buses, and contractors equipment, and cement mixers.
- (p) Truck and RV storage.
- (q) Warehouses, including storage warehouses, which generate more than 100 truck trips per day.
- (r) Wood yards.

vii. Tire retreading or recapping.

viii. Valves, storage and repair of; including oil well valves.

ix. Welding.

(b) Vehicle-related uses:

1. Automobile washing, automatic car wash.
2. Automobile washing, coin-operated or hand wash.
3. Vehicle services, automobile body and fender repair, and paint shops.
4. Vehicle services, automobile impound and tow yards.
5. Vehicle services, automobile painting and upholstering shops.
6. Vehicle services, any automobile repair garages that have accessory uses.
7. Vehicle services, any automobile services stations.
8. Vehicle services, automobile supply stores, outdoor.

Under Title 22.158.050 (B)(2)(a)-(c), DRP is only allowed to grant a CUP if: 1) the proposed use will be consistent with the adopted General Plan for the area; and 2) requested use at the location proposed will not: "adversely affect the health, peace, comfort, or welfare of persons residing or working in the surrounding area; be materially detrimental to the use, enjoyment, or valuation of property of other persons located in the vicinity of the site; **and** jeopardize, endanger or

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otherwise constitute a menace to the public health, safety, or general welfare.” Because the industries listed in Section 22.84.030 would negatively impact all of these requirements, DRP has the authority to prohibit these industries.

We also believe that the following additional uses harm human health and new businesses should be prohibited:

- A. Lead manufacturing and smelting, recycling, storage, and disposal facilities.
- B. In-vessel composting facilities.
- C. Gasoline and diesel dispensing businesses.

C. DRP should create and commit to the implementation of a Green Zones Interagency Task Force as part of the ordinance.

1. The industries currently present in the Green Zones areas often have to report to multiple agencies. Despite multiple agency involvement, we have witnessed numerous accounts of industries continuing operation either in violation of permits or not having permits at all. To address the lack of communication between agencies to oversee these industries, and to bring communities together in a truly collaborative effort, the ordinance should include a plan to develop and allocate resources to the formation of an Interagency Task Force. The taskforce should include agencies such as the South Coast Air Quality Management District, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, CARB, EPA, DRP, and East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice in the unincorporated area of East Los Angeles. The task force should be mandated to create systems to streamline business compliance and enforcement protocols.
2. The Interagency Task Force should include a requirement to consult with the neighboring city should the project be within 1,500 feet of a neighboring city. Although the purpose of Green Zones is to improve the well-being of community members *within* the Green Zones, we should expect to be good neighbors and encourage the well-being of community members in neighboring cities, and vice-versa.

D. All polluting businesses within 500 feet of a sensitive use receptor should be 2,500 feet away. Though traditional land use planning has used 500 feet as a best practice, Green Zones should not be constrained by traditional methods. Rather, they should spearhead using newer research around setbacks between sensitive uses and polluting businesses. Although the Department of Regional Planning does not focus on pollution emissions, it is within the DRP’s scope to set physical boundaries based on safety measures for the general public, and in the case of Green Zones, of sensitive receptors. Additionally, polluting

businesses need to include businesses that attract indirect source pollution (i.e. truck traffic). Recent research, some of which are outlined below, calls for larger setbacks/buffer zones to be implemented:

1. AQMD Rule 1401.1 states new facilities that emit toxins and have a cancer risk of 1 in 1 million should be 1000 feet away from schools.
2. Multiple [studies cite](#) a 2,500 foot setback is necessary from facilities producing any carcinogenic chemicals, particularly oil production facilities, to reduce harm to human health.
3. Areas with high traffic should include traffic regulations and a 750 foot buffer. A [Los Angeles County study](#) found that pregnant women who live within 750 feet of high-volume roads have a 10-20% higher risk of early birth and low birth-weight newborns. Health impacts to children living near roadways have been well documented and include wheezing, reduced lung function, and asthma.
4. [The California Air Resources Board](#) released an [Air Quality and Land Use Handbook](#) in 2005 to provide planners and other stakeholders involved in land use planning with scientific evidence that should be considered in order to "protect public health and promote equity and environmental justice". They proposed a 1000 feet buffer as a precautionary measure between sensitive land uses and industrial sites such as chrome plating sites and distribution centers. It also specifically proposes developers to avoid sensitive land uses within 1000 feet of a distribution center that accommodates more than 100 trucks per day, more than 40 trucks with operating transport refrigeration units (TRUs) per day, or where TRU unit operations exceed 300 hours per week. These advisories are based on consequential pollution emissions and elevated cancer risks. It is also important to consider the handbook's key findings on correlations between traffic density within 1000 feet and asthma. The Green Zone Ordinance only prohibits metal plating if within 500 feet of sensitive receptors and it allows distribution centers to be within 500 feet of sensitive receptors. Thus, the ordinance is proposing a distance between sensitive use sites and industrial land uses that falls below the Air Resources Board's precautionary advisories.
5. Additionally, we are fully aware that pollution can impact sensitive uses much further than 500 feet. For example, Exide Technologies in Vernon contaminated lands with lead and arsenic in a 1.7 mile radius (preliminary radius - studies show pollution may extend to 4.5 miles). For these reasons, any development should include a traffic study and a setback within the guidelines established above to increase the probability of improved quality of life of communities in the Green Zones areas.

- E. DRP should implement logistical details and restrictions to foster the public health and safety of the surrounding community.** Since the Department of Regional Planning focuses on the site and not necessarily the toxics that come from the site, it is the burden of the DRP to mandate and enforce signage that includes the name of the business, the hours of operation, and the numbers that stakeholders can call if they see a public health violation, including but not limited to: dust, dirt, water runoff, trucks pulling into the site that are polluting and/or idling, code violations, etc.
1. It is within the DRPs scope to mandate hours of operation. Hours of operation need to be addressed in the Green Zones policy since noise pollution is a common issue in the business property as well as vehicular traffic to and from the business. Though the DRP does not regulate vehicular traffic, setting parameters of hours of operation, namely 7am-7pm, will mitigate some of the cumulative impacts residents in the area feel from 24/7 operations.

II. Comments on the Initial Study for the Green Zones Ordinance

DRP is required under CEQA to consider statements and personal observations by members of the public as substantial evidence to support a fair argument that a project may have a significant effect on the environment. (See *Pocket Protectors v City of Sacramento* (2004) 124 CA4th 903, 928; *Georgetown Preservation Soc'y v County of El Dorado* (2018) 30 CA5th 358, 375; *Taxpayers for Accountable Sch. Bond Spending v San Diego Unified Sch. Dist.* (2013) 215 CA4th 1013, 1035; *Ocean View Estates Homeowners Ass'n v Montecito Water Dist.* (2004) 116 CA4th 396, 402). Furthermore, comments and concerns about potential project impacts that do not constitute substantial evidence might nevertheless trigger a duty for the agency to investigate the potential impacts. If members of the public or other agencies that comment on a project raise questions about specific impacts, the comments may place the burden on the agency to demonstrate the nonexistence of the impact. These comments are provided with the purpose that the initial study helps define the scope of the EIR, focus the EIR on the project's significant environmental impacts, or otherwise explain why potentially significant impacts were determined not to be significant. (CEQA Guidelines §15063(c)(3).)

A. Air Quality

1. Modeling of health impacts of business.
2. As noted above, individual projects may cause additional vehicular traffic and thereby, air pollution & noise pollution. Although DRP does not regulate vehicular traffic, a traffic study is necessary to assess the current industrial traffic brought on by industries in the Green Zones district. Such

a study would yield transparency and direction for DRP to assess if industries can, in fact, continue to be developed in the area without causing significant harm to the area. We ask the DRP do street traffic analysis of hot spot streets such as Ferguson Dr (between Gerhart Ave and Garfield Ave), Goodrich Blvd (between E Olympic Blvd and S Atlantic Blvd), Whiteside St (between Herbert Ave and Eastern Ave), Union Pacific Ave (between Indiana St and Eastern Ave), and Indiana St (between Union Pacific Ave and Whittier Blvd), with the purpose of setting limits on the amount of truck trips on the street and limiting the amount of industrial development if there is a large amount of vehicular traffic in the area.

3. The study should analyze the impacts that parking lots or spaces will have on increased traffic coming through and to the area. Should a full determination of impacts not be available, this study should create models to determine limits on parking space which they deem can cause some impact to the area.

B. Biological

1. This study should identify mitigation in the case that native plants or wildlife are found on existing or new development. In other words, what will be done if native plants or wildlife are found on site and how will the development of the sites work on preserving native ecosystems? Wetlands were also described as potentially being impacted, and as such, this study should identify to what degree and which specific wetlands would be impacted depending on the type of industry developed. It is important to note some industries may deplete wetlands greater than others, in which case non-development parameters should be created to avoid harm to wetlands. A clear process should be established so that development harming wetlands should undergo a CEQA analysis. Since this study is a proactive effort to improve land use, it should also identify opportunities to restore wetlands, wildlife, and native plants.

C. Hazardous Materials

1. There are a multitude of industrial businesses in the Green Zones that emit hazardous materials -some reported, some unreported. This study should elaborate on conservative limits to allowances to hazardous materials with equally beneficial mitigation. Additionally, the urban scope of these Green Zones creates an increased health risk for residents living near these facilities, and therefore this document should require

businesses with hazardous material production to implement the cleanest technology available.

2. Stored hazardous materials should be disclosed to the public in a manner in which residents can easily identify them through the use of common language and signage. Hazardous materials on site should have clear limits that will not pose risk to human health as a daily occurrence or in the event of an accident or disaster.

D. Noise

1. The DEIR should include a noise and vibration study assessing the indirect impacts of current polluting businesses. A separate study should be done specifically on “rough roads,” as truck traffic connected to polluting businesses damage surface streets that lead to additional vibration/noise issues.
2. It was noted that “based on a worst-case scenario construction noise levels could periodically reach 77 to 89 dBA at a distance of 50 feet from the construction site (Table 2.13-6). According to the Los Angeles County Noise Ordinance, daily construction noise is limited to 75 dBA at single family residences, 80 dBA at Multifamily Residential, and 85 dBA at Semiresidential/Commercial (see Table 2.13-4) and therefore, construction of residential properties has the potential to exceed the County noise restrictions by approximately 14 dBA during the loudest phases of construction when measured at a distance of 50 feet.” [Researchers](#) have found that people who are exposed over long periods of time to noise levels at 85 dBA or higher are at a much greater risk for hearing loss. The county should address how developers plan to mitigate this effect (e.g. sound barriers, set hours of construction for worst case scenario volumes, etc.) to ensure the hearing safety of nearby residents.

E. Water Quality

1. The Green Zones areas are typically concretized, leaving little space for permeability of water, though it is widely known that industrial businesses will deplete water resources. Businesses should mitigate any possible permeability of contaminated water and runoff, while also increasing stormwater capture.
2. We propose the following mitigation be included in any business project: bioswales, paying for neighborhood improvement of bioswale nearby where not available on site, and creating or paying into a fund towards a water treatment center.

F. Land Use

1. The EIR should study and implement all feasible mitigation measures to protect homes and other sensitive receptors from the impacts of industrial activity. Although the proposed ordinance is already intended to protect existing sensitive uses within Green Zones, the EIR must also mitigate the impacts that sensitive receptors located in the perimeters of Green Zones will experience from the less stringent requirements. The Ordinance and other jurisdictions will have on industry outside of the Green Zones. The Ordinance should ensure that sensitive receptors in the perimeters remain equally protected from industrial pollution as the receptors fully surrounded by a Green Zone.
2. The Ordinance should implement zoning buffers to ensure that residential or commercial uses are not in close proximity to light and heavy industrial uses - as is the case now throughout the Green Zones areas. The documents should also state a plan to effectively work with the Cities of Los Angeles, Monterey Park, Commerce, Vernon and Alhambra, and to ensure that the zoning adjacent to the East Los Angeles Green Zones does not become more industrial and, as a result, undermine the goal of the Ordinance. It is very clear from the Groundtruthing data and the Ordinance's mapping tools that most industrial uses are at the edges of the city, impacting low-income residents who can only live in these areas as well as residents from neighboring cities. Likewise, communities who live within the edges of the Green Zones boundary have witnessed the neighboring cities placing dangerous and pollution emitting industries next to their homes (i.e. Preferred Freezer Services "Big Bear" (city of LA, border Unincorporated, 1270 Goodrich Blvd., Commerce, CA 90022 (city of Commerce, border unincorporated)).

G. Cumulative Impacts

1. Cumulative impacts were not cited in the Initial Study and should be included in the DEIR. Green Zones have been selected partially because of the cumulative health impacts that are caused in this area by industries. This study needs to assess the current and projected cumulative pollutants in the area caused by industries, as well as specifically study criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases. This study should also analyze the steps accounted to reduce emissions, for example, using zero emissions technology whenever possible.



Fighting for Life

East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice – 2317 Atlantic Blvd. Commerce, CA. 90040

III. Conclusion

East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice (EYCEJ) is fully in support of a Green Zones policy that will improve the health and quality of life for both the community and businesses in the Green Zones areas. It is with this goal that we submit comments that challenge the bare minimum planning strategy. Our families and neighbors, living in the Green Zone areas, risk shortened life spans because of the toxics released by some of the industries proposed to be regulated by the Ordinance. It is with this urgency that we task the Department of Regional Planning continue to pursue our vision for fast, clear, and tangible planning measures that improve health. The legacy of the Green Zones Ordinance will live through our growth and that of our children, and therefore, ask that DRP joins us to create lasting change.

Please contact Laura Cortez at East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice at laurac.eycej@gmail.com if you have questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,

Eastside Members of East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice

August 24, 2020

Communities for a Better Environment
6325 Pacific Blvd., Suite 300
Huntington Park, CA 90255



Tahirah Farris
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
tfarris@planning.lacounty.gov
GreenZones@planning.lacounty.gov

RE: Comments on L.A. County Draft Green Zones Ordinance

To the Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning:

We, the members of Communities for a Better Environment and our allies, appreciate the opportunity to comment on the draft Green Zones ordinance amending Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Code.

The passage of a Green Zones ordinance is important and while we understand the urgency of creating an ordinance we would like to comment on the difficulty of having meaningful public participation from the Southeast Los Angeles community as the pandemic rages through it. As early as May, CBE raised concerns about whether the pandemic would hamper public participation. We see public participation as crucial to the democratic process and we believe that all residents should be given the opportunity to have their voices be heard. The last months have been challenging in that there are many residents who are limited in engaging because they do not have the access to necessary technological devices, and as noted in previous letter the lack of resources in the community is something that existed pre-pandemic. Despite these setbacks, we are presenting comments that we have gathered through the last few months, but please recognize these comments are not exhaustive as many people in the community were unable to participate due to the lack of resources to engage in this public process.

As a key community partner during the groundtruthing and public outreach processes informing this ordinance, we have first-hand experience of the health and environmental impacts poor planning and lack of regulation of industrial uses in L.A. County has had on environmental justice communities. These comments will recommend how the ordinance can better improve these practices through the planning and zoning code.

What we found during the groundtruthing process only documented what our community has always known—that a lack of oversight from the County over industrial uses and lack of investment in green and community spaces damage the health and wellbeing of the communities who live there. To the surprise of many members in our community, the Green Zones ordinance does not work to remedy past planning practices by investing in new green spaces or providing for their development. While such an endeavor may require coordination between County agencies outside the scope of the planning

department, this ordinance can make key changes that would help better empower healthy communities now, as well as facilitate greater interagency coordination necessary for future efforts.

I. Rezone industrial uses.

The industrial uses that have the greatest health impacts on the community should be rezoned rather than merely setting new performance and development standards. There are several facilities in our community, such as Central Metals, Inc. at 8201 Santa Fe Ave in Huntington Park that have operated in violation of their Conditional Use Permit in the past and continue to be a nuisance in our communities. Applying new development standards to these facilities, many of which will not occur for several years, is insufficient to remedy the damage these facilities have caused to our community members. These facilities should be rezoned through the ordinance and phased out of our communities due to the ongoing environmental and health impacts the facilities pose.

The draft Green Zones Ordinance does little meaningful rezoning that would help revitalize areas that have been impacted by the worst polluters such as Central Metals. While the ordinance creates new Green Zone districts that would prohibit certain industrial uses located within 500 feet of a sensitive use,¹ this would not cover scrap metal recycling facilities and automobile dismantling yards that are the worst offenders in the communities we organize. As a result, we suggest various zoning changes that would help address facilities such as Central Metals as well as facilitate the development of more green spaces in Green Zones districts.

There are several green zones initiatives throughout California that have helped remedy past land use practices specifically through rezoning. In particular, CBE recommends that Los Angeles County look to the zoning changes contained in Fresno's Southwest Specific Plan as an example for zoning changes that attempt to remedy incompatible land uses while supporting environmental justice communities and the development of new green spaces.² Some of these zoning changes can provide examples to the Los Angeles Green Zones Ordinance.

The Fresno Southwest Specific Plan identified "incompatible land uses and zoning with nearby residential land uses," and made "recommendations for rezoning and facilities which should be phased out or relocated."³ Based on the specific character of different districts, Fresno revised its zoning code to include specific plan zoning to permit or prohibit various uses. A goal of the rezoning was to transform long-overlooked areas by both "preserv[ing] the community's assets as well as enhance[ing] the community's

¹ Draft Green Zones Ordinance, p. 35.

² Fresno Southwest Specific Plan, at 4-4, <https://www.fresno.gov/darm/wp-content/uploads/sites/10/2016/10/SouthwestFresnoBookPublicReviewDraft051017red.pdf>.

³ Id. at 1-9.

image and quality.”⁴ Fresno had to balance residential and industrial considerations. Several parts of Fresno’s plan do more to revitalize mixed use areas for the benefit of residents than the current draft of LA County’s Green Zones ordinance. For example, the City designated certain industrial areas nearby residential areas to be “employment districts” with the purpose of supporting businesses that provided walkable services to the community. In these office-restricted districts, the zoning code was modified to prohibit auto repair and auto dismantling services, while permitting businesses such as veterinary, health, and food services.⁵ We recommend that similar designations be made within Green Zones districts to allow the phase-out of auto repair services, auto dismantling yards, and scrap metal processing facilities. These facilities greatly contribute to the pollution in our communities without providing a public benefit and should be relocated elsewhere in the county.

An additional goal of any green zones policy should also include the revitalization of once neglected spaces. While the Green Zones Ordinance provides certain landscaping development standards that would impact individual properties, the ordinance does little to designate new green spaces or attract new investment to open spaces or vacant lots. The Fresno Southwest Specific Plan goes further than the draft Green Zones Ordinance through public and semi-public districts that are meant to increase community access to parks and other outdoor spaces.⁶ While the City is working to build and revitalize open spaces through the coordination of several citywide initiatives, changes in the zoning code can help incentivize the creation of new green spaces. This includes the dual land use designation of new parks, open space, and public facilities, so that alternative public development can occur if those facilities are not needed, or so that public open spaces can be developed alongside existing residential areas.⁷

II. Reduce compliance schedule timeframe for existing industrial uses to adapt to new requirements.

The Green Zones Ordinance proposes that existing facilities have up to 10 years to comply with the changes this ordinance makes to the current zoning code. We feel that 10 years is too long, and facilities must be asked to comply with the new zoning code in a shorter timeframe. Facilities that require a Site Plan review have 3 years to comply with signage requirements, 5 years to comply with landscaping, surfacing, and other development standards, and 10 years to enclose the facility.⁸ Facilities that require a Conditional Use Permit (“CUP”) have 5 years to comply with signage and other development standards, and 10 years to comply with other CUP requirements, such as employing environmental “best practices” and reducing air, soil, and noise contamination.⁹ Signage requirements, that impose little cost on businesses, should occur

⁴ Id. at 1-1.

⁵ Id. at 4-4.

⁶ Id. at 6-11.

⁷ Id. at 3-2–3-6.

⁸ Draft Green Zones Ordinance, pp. 50-51.

⁹ Id.

within a year of implementation of the ordinance, while certain development standards may occur on a 2-3 year timeframe. We believe, however, that changes to business operations meant to promote environmental best practices as required by the CUP have the greatest potential to transform our communities, and business should be required to meet these requirements prior to the 10 years after passage of this ordinance.

Implementation of environmental best practices can require significant investment as well as time for businesses to build their compliance plans and gain necessary expertise to implement best practices. If businesses can wait until a year before this 10-year deadline, it is unlikely that they will achieve these changes on the proposed timeframe. Therefore, we recommend a shortened compliance schedule of 5 years for existing facilities to comply with new CUP requirements. Additionally, facilities should be required to submit updated plans for the eventual implementation of environmental best practices to the county on an annual basis so that the county can help facilities achieve compliance on the shortest possible timeframe and utilizing the most robust environmental protections.

Several zoning codes in California require legally existing but nonconforming industrial uses to comply with new zoning requirements in a period of less than 10 years. For example, the cities of Fillmore and Mission Viejo give properties a n amortization schedule of one year to three years to comply with zoning requirements.¹⁰ In the zoning code in Whittier, nonconforming uses have different abatement periods ranging from one year to twenty years depending on the use. For outside storage, the abatement period is one year.¹¹ Abandoned structures must be abated immediately.¹² We recommend a similar timeline for new requirements, such as the paving of impermeable surfaces for storage of outdoor material, to apply to the facilities regulated by this ordinance.

We appreciate that the County plans to apply new requirements to legally existing uses, however, the County has the authority to impose these requirements on a similar timeframe to the abatement periods for nonconforming uses cited above. The limit to the County's authority to phase-out nonconforming uses is the amortization period for the impacted business. However, new CUP requirements would provide impacted businesses with the opportunity to continue to operate and would not require a full amortization period, so the County has the authority to impose these new requirements on a shorter timeline. Regardless, the City of Culver City recently found that the amortization period for oil and gas wells is less than 5 years.¹³ Given that most legally-existing uses in Green Zones districts have lower capital costs than the average oil and gas well, this amortization period is likely shorter and would justify a maximum of 5 years to comply with the new Green Zones requirements.

¹⁰ Fillmore, California Code of Ordinances Sec. 6.04.3015; Mission Viejo, California Code of Ordinances Sec. 9.28.020.

¹¹ Whittier, California Code of Ordinances Sec. 18.62.070(A)(4)(a).

¹² Whittier, California Code of Ordinances Sec. 18.62.070(B)(1).

¹³ Capital Investment Amortization Study for the City of Culver City Portion of the Inglewood Oil Field,
<file:///Users/jonbogda/Downloads/BakerOBrienReportandExhibi.pdf>.

III. Reduce operating hours for industrial uses within Green Zones and expand development standards to include cleanup.

The ordinance's proposed operating hours from 7 am to 8 pm are excessive when they operate so close to sensitive uses.¹⁴ This 13-hour workday is in excess of some of the most permissive restrictions on hours of operation near sensitive or residential areas and should be reduced. For example, California's public resources code restricts the operation of power equipment within 300 feet of any occupied dwelling to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., a 12-hour workday.¹⁵ We urge the County to limit the operating schedule from 8 am to 5 pm. Many of our members have lived alongside operating facilities and have had to endure non-stop activity from some very busy facilities. This has often amounted to noise pollution or even idling of trucks.

In addition, the development standards such as landscaping standards for individual properties and building requirements are not sufficient to help our communities.¹⁶ Many industrial facilities have already contributed to pollution throughout our communities and the development standards in the ordinance do not address who is responsible for this cleanup. At a minimum, we urge the County to develop standards for cleaning already contaminated facilities as well as open public spaces.

IV. Improve inspections and identify a compliance officer to ensure better compliance among all industrial facilities.

Many facilities in our community already operate in violation of their CUP. This ordinance will not have its desired impact if the County does not improve its system for inspecting facilities in violation of the zoning code and coordinate better with other responsible agencies in the County. This includes creating a process for inspecting recycling centers newly regulated by the ordinance.

LA County DRP claims that the GZ Ordinance will also, "[i]mprove coordination among County, regional, State, and federal environmental regulators and agencies."¹⁷ There is no explicit language in the draft ordinance explaining how this will occur.

In contrast, the LA City CUGU ordinance specifically provides for enhanced enforcement activities through the creation of an ombudsperson position within the Los Angeles Sanitation Department (LASAN). The ordinance established an ombudsperson position within LASAN to, among other responsibilities, respond to community

¹⁴ Draft Green Zones Ordinance, p. 48.

¹⁵ California Public Resources Code Sec. 4516.5.

¹⁶ Draft Green Zones Ordinance, pp. 42-48.

¹⁷ LA County Department of Regional Planning Green Zones Presentation, July 2020, Slide 30.

complaints about nuisance businesses and coordinate with city departments and regulators to enforce any violations.¹⁸

In the first year and a half of the CUGU ordinance's existence, the ombudsperson, "conducted visits with more than 100 businesses in the three communities, and worked closely with council offices, community organizations, and neighborhood councils to make local establishments aware of programs that can clean up and green up their operations."¹⁹ In addition, members of the Los Angeles Collaborative for Environmental Health and Justice participated in the Los Angeles Department of Water & Power's (LADWP's) Community Partnership Grant Program. They conducted affirmative outreach efforts to "local mom-and-pop businesses" with the intention of promoting cost-saving LADWP sustainability programs.

Additionally, the Fresno Southwest Specific Plan provides for a local ombudsman, which "provide[s] a single point of contact to help businesses comply with business licensing, health department permits, zoning and code enforcement compliance and other regulations administered at the municipal and county level."²⁰ We recommend a similar effort be taken to help businesses comply with the Green Zones Ordinance.

Given that the draft Green Zones ordinance does not provide for any enhanced enforcement procedures related to industrial uses in the Green Zones communities, it would be useful to include comments suggesting similar efforts that were included in the City of LA CUGU ordinance. These include:

- 1) Designate a point person to handle zoning complaints within the Green Zones communities, like the LASAN ombudsperson in the City of LA.
- 2) Conduct affirmative outreach to existing industrial uses in the Green Zones communities to inform them of their obligations related to the ordinance and connect them to resources related to sustainable upgrades.
- 3) Clarify the County's intention to "improve coordination among County, regional, State, and federal environmental regulators and agencies," and determine whether there is another agency that should be included in the zoning enforcement process.

¹⁸ LA City Clean Up Green Up, https://www.lacitysan.org/san/faces/home/portal/s-lsh-es/s-lsh-es-si/s-lsh-es-si-cugu.jsessionid=K5zuNymnz1AOifqZoNp0o6oOZphCPwtiGDmVMfv6YWlgLDqxoQVC!1461176215!308255157?_adf.ctrl-state=5zzauqmyu_1&_afLoop=3852156887588402&_afWindowMode=0&_afWindowId=null#!%40%40%3F_afWindowId%3Dnull%26_afLoop%3D3852156887588402%26_afWindowMode%3D0%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D5zzauqmyu_5.

¹⁹ California Environmental Justice Alliance, Clean Up Green Up, <https://calgreenzones.org/los-angeles-clean-up-green-up/>.

²⁰ Fresno Southwest Specific Plan, at 8-11, <https://www.fresno.gov/darm/wp-content/uploads/sites/10/2016/10/SouthwestFresnoBookPublicReviewDraft051017red.pdf>.

V. Improve guidance for required best practices in Conditional Use Permits.

A key component of the Green Zones ordinance is new requirements for facilities needing a Conditional Use permit. The “findings” that apply to a facilities’ CUP, such as application of development standards to prevent adverse health effects, employing appropriate environmental impact mitigation strategies, and promoting environmental sustainability, are commendable, but shallow in their guidance.²¹ There are several California agencies that provide greater guidance on environmental and sustainability best practices related to environmental justice that can help inform this ordinance. We recommend the best practices required in the County CUP require the specific best practices found for business management identified in their 2017 Independent Review Panel Report of the Department of Toxic Substances Control.²² This includes best practices for evaluating air, soil, and groundwater impacts.²³ We recommend the County adopt these best practices through cross-reference in the “findings” of the Green Zones ordinance. We also recommend the County review industry-specific best practices as identified by other agencies in California to provide clearer guidance and create greater consistency for granting and complying with Conditional Use Permits.

Additionally, the County should revise Title 22 of the zoning code to include or cross reference already-existing best practices and tools that should be used to inform the granting of any CUP or other permit subject to the ordinance’s “findings” section. This includes utilizing the CalEnviroScreen as a cumulative impact tool when assessing the environmental impacts of any CUP application. The County should utilize the CalEnviroScreen tool subject to the following best practices:

- 1) Utilize CalEnviroScreen to inform environmental permits, laws, policies, and programs. In particular, include CES in environmental decisions that can:
 - a. Reduce pollution in DACs;
 - b. Prioritize enforcement actions in longtime overburdened neighborhoods.
- 2) Integrate CES into land use decisions such as General Plans or community plans, siting and permitting decisions, and zoning and land use changes.
- 3) Use CES to continue directing important investments and improvements (such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, affordable housing near multimodal transit options, clean and efficient transit systems, and active transportation infrastructure, etc.) into highly impacted areas
- 4) Carefully match use of CES to the policy application, and, depending on the desired outcomes, tailor CES and/or combine it with other tools to best suit the policy context.
- 5) Understand the science and methodology behind CalEnviroScreen, and utilize CalEPA’s public process to explore any needed changes to the tool.

²¹ Green Zones Draft Ordinance, pp. 41, 83.

²² Department of Toxic Substances Control, Process Improvements Summary, <https://dtsc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2018/04/DTSC-Process-Improvements-Summary-November-9-2017.pdf>.

²³ Id. at 38.

- 6) Carefully define how programs and policies using CES will meet the expressed needs of disadvantaged communities, provide tangible and meaningful benefits, and avoid increasing harms.
- 7) Strengthen and inform local grassroots EJ advocacy efforts through use of CalEnviroScreen maps, scores, and data to “make the case” for environmental justice interventions.²⁴

As discussed in part IV. of these comments, helping businesses achieve these best practices will only be possible through clear guidance. Two compliance working groups can help provide examples of how the planning department at LA County can help better define best practices and guide businesses in their implementation of the Green Zones ordinance. This includes both the Los Angeles initiative²⁵ as well as the Fresno initiative.²⁶

VI. Expand the industrial facilities included in the list of prohibited uses within Green Zones.

We believe that the prohibited uses within Green Zones districts should be expanded to include facilities that most impact our community members. While we support recycling facilities within our community, scrap metal processing yards provide some of the greatest nuisances and health impacts in Green Zones districts. In addition to regulating these facilities as recycling processing facilities in Title 22 and applying the appropriate development standards outlined by the ordinance,²⁷ these activities should be prohibited within a 500-foot radius of a sensitive use within Green Zones districts.²⁸ One example for addressing the health impacts of auto facilities while maintaining the ability for these facilities to operate is the Green Industrial Auto Park in San Diego County, which provides a viable destination for auto repair businesses phasing out of residential and mixed use areas, allowing the auto body industry to maintain business while protecting residential health.²⁹

Finally, several uses prohibited within Green Zones districts are not yet defined in Title 22 of the county code. Terms such as “gas manufacture” must be defined in Title 22 in order to clarify what facilities are prohibited within Green Zones districts. Gas

²⁴ CalEnviroScreen: A Critical Tool for Achieving Environmental Justice in California, at 43-46, https://caleja.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/CEJA-CES-Report-2018_web.pdf.

²⁵ Environmental Justice Compliance and Enforcement Working Group. Los Angeles Initiative Report.

<https://calepa.ca.gov/wpcontent/uploads/sites/62/2017/02/LAReport.pdf>.

²⁶ Environmental Justice Compliance and Enforcement Working Group. Fresno Initiative Report. <https://calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/62/2016/10/EnforcementPublications-2015yr-FresnoReport.pdf>.

²⁷ Draft Green Zones Ordinance, pp. 99-113.


²⁸ Draft Green Zones Ordinance, p. 35.

²⁹ National City: The Environmental Health Coalition, <https://calgreenzones.org/national-city-the-environmental-health-coalition-ehc/>.

manufacture could include various stages of gas exploration, refining, manufacture, and distribution, and we would urge the county to prohibit all of these activities within Green Zones districts. We would recommend the County look at the prohibitions on oil and gas manufacture in Kern County as an example for definitions on gas manufacture.³⁰ We also recommend looking at these regulations as guidance to how the County can regulate gas manufacturing both within and outside of Green Zones districts in the county.

The members at Communities for a Better Environment and our allies appreciate the opportunity to submit these comments and hope to continue to work with the County to help build healthier and more just communities.

Signed,



Darryl Molina-Sarmiento,
Executive Director
Communities for a Better Environment

CBE's United Residents of South East Los Angeles (URSELA) Members that provided feedback internally about the Draft Green Zones Policy:

- Arcelia Sandoval, Huntington Park
- Belisario Diaz, Bell Gardens
- Sandra Diaz, Bell Gardens
- Bertalina Chavac, Huntington Park
- Cristina Sanchez, Maywood
- Irma Leyva, South Central LA
- Jose Hueso, Walnut Park
- Jose Luis Silva, Walnut Park
- Lilia Delgado, Huntington Park,
- Guadalupe Lopez, Florence Firestone
- Patricia Tapia, Huntington Park
- Rafael Soto, Walnut Park
- Rosa Ezquivel, South Gate
- Salvador Hernandez, Huntington Park
- Sarah Rivera, Huntington Park,
- Veronica Lopez, Walnut Park
- Norma Diaz, Walnut Park
- Salvador Diaz, Walnut Park
- Martha Escobedo, Florence Firestone
- Milton Nimatuj, Walnut Park
- Joseph Cooper, Walnut Park
- Maria Kennedy, Walnut Park

³⁰ Kern County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 19.98

Additional Member Comments and Questions:

Me preocupa que la ordenanza es muy debil. Quiero que sea mas fuerte. El nivel de contaminacion es muy a lot en nuestra area. En mi cuadra, Cass Place, 3 personas an muerto de cancer y otras personas se estan recuperando. Yo progongo que companies de alto riesgo en contaminacion que no se instalen cerca de escuelas y residencias. Que no se les permita aplicar por permisos. Las companies que ya estan operando, que se cierren inmediatamente. Que los inspectors sean mas Fuertes en aplicar codigos y multas, si las companies no cumplen con la ordenanza.

Jose Luis & Alicia Silva
Walnut Park

Yo soy parte de la comunidad de Walnut Park & lider activo de CBE. Vivo en 2720 ½ California St. y mi pregunta: Por que la compañía de Central Metal se queda siempre fuera de la ordenanza? Ya que este negoció por años a sido motive de contaminación al aire y algunos residents tienen enfermedades. Y analizando bien este Proyecto no tiene mucho que ver con zonas verdes. Tambien quiero que se considere respetar el horario de 8 a 5 PM ya que estan en zona residencial.

Veronica Lopez
Walnut Park

Somos residentes de Walnut Park. Vivimos en 2722 Hill St. por varios años. Por medio de las Zonas Verdes, esperamos se de prioridad a la salud de la gente, que se tengamos un Equipo responsable y diligente para mantener y monitonear cada 4 meses y trabajar para que se pongan extractores para limpiar el aire. Y se tengan no 500 pies si no que sean 2,000 pies.

Norma & Salvador Diaz
Walnut Park

Yo estoy de acuerdo con nuestros comentarios como grupo sobre las Zonas Verdes. Quiero añadir que cuando llegue el momento se tenga seguimiento a cualquier problema relacionado con cualquier negocio, fábrica o cosas que perturbe la calidad de aire de nuestras Ciudades! Gracias!

Martha Escobedo
Florence Firestone

En mi opion, yo creo que debe ver un equipo compuesto por residents, negocios y gobierno parar que tengan a la vista las reglas que deben seguir. Revisar que los negocios sigan el capítulo 22. Se mantenga un horario de 8am-5pm diario. Y urio que se notifique a la comunidad atraves de un boletín o volante sobre los companies que esten en violacion a las reglas o sean un peligro a los residents.

Gudalupe Lopez
Florence Firestone

Yo quiero mucha vigilancia para que los negocios cumplan con la ordenanza.

Maria Kennedy
Walnut Park

CBE's Youth for Environmental Justice (YEJ) Members in support of this letter:

- Allison Olvera
- Anthony Reyes
- Beatrice Castillo
- Cassandra Diaz
- Dayana Ortega
- Denise Ortega
- Esmeralda Ponce
- Giselle Curiel
- Janet Zamudio
- Jared Sanchez
- Kimberly Castro
- Lena Ruvalcaba
- Noemy Chavez
- Stephanie Sanchez
- Valeria Reyes
- Valerie Arias
- Viridiana Preciado

Allied organizations and groups in support of this letter:

Ani Meymarian,
Principal
Alliance Margaret M. Bloomfield High School

Tiffany Eng
Green Zones Program Manager
California Environmental Justice Alliance

Lorena Garcia Zermeño
Policy and Communications Coordinator
California Latinas for Reproductive Justice

Maya Golden-Krasner
Deputy Director/Senior Attorney
Climate Law Institute
Center for Biological Diversity

Jesse N. Marquez
Executive Director
Coalition for a Safe Environment

Christy Zamani
Executive Director
Day One

Nancy Halpern Ibrahim,
Executive Director
Esperanza Community Housing Corporation

Amanda Pantoja
Los Angeles Organizer
Food & Water Watch

Vivana Franco
Executive Director
From Lot to Spot

Dianne Prado
Executive Director
Housing Equality & Advocacy Resource Team

Tory Kjer, PLA
Executive Director
LA Neighborhood Land Trust

Michele Prichard
Senior Director for Strategic Initiatives
Liberty Hill Foundation

Natalia Ospina
Project Attorney, Environmental Justice
Natural Resources Defense Council

Veronica Padilla
Executive Director
Pacoima Beautiful

People of South Gate

Martha Dina Argüello
Executive Director
Physicians for Social Responsibility Los Angeles

Cynthia Strathmann, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Strategic Actions for a Just Economy

Gloria Medina
Interim Executive Director
Strategic Concepts in Organizing & Policy Education (SCOPE)

Elizabeth Blaney
Co-Director
Union de Vecinos

Marina Elena Chavez
Center Director
YWCA Supervisor Gloria Molina Community Empowerment Center



Chat Transcript from July 13, 2020 Scoping Meeting for Green Zones Program

3:57 pm – 5:04 pm (15:57:30-17:04:18)

15:57:30 From Pat Hachiya : Welcome to the LA County Green Zones EIR scoping meeting. We will start in a few minutes.

Written Comment 1

16:07:31 From Dr. Tom Williams : please provide web address for all slides, I am Dr. Tom Williams listening on phone, watching screen. thanks

16:08:59 From Pat Hachiya : We do not have the slides for this meeting posted yet but we will send out the slides to attendees afterwards.

16:28:13 From Louis Shapiro : Sorry, I have to go.

Written Comment 2

16:37:12 From Dr. Tom Williams : Where is Env.Justice?

Written Comment 3

16:38:09 From Jennifer Ganata : If you have a property that straddles the city and the county. For instance, the polluting facility is in the city of LA but is adjacent to the county. Would LA City planning rules control?

16:39:39 From Jennifer Ganata : For example Atlas Iron & Metal had previously been in LA County and then annexed into LA City 10019 S Alameda St, Los Angeles, CA 90002, however this impacts residents in the County as well.

Written Comment 4

16:39:57 From Dr. Tom Williams : Provide procedure for project-by-project environmental consideration in addition to this effort/process - Will the included project be reviewed by ministerial process.

16:40:32 From Pat Hachiya : We will refer this issue to Zoning Enforcement. You can call 211 = County helpline

Written Comment 5

16:42:14 From Jennifer Ganata : But to clarify the green zones ordinance is only for unincorporated county

16:42:49 From Jennifer Ganata : but other LA County planning rules could still apply?

16:43:01 From Pat Hachiya : Yes, the Green Zones ordinance applies only to properties within the unincorporated area.

16:43:46 From Jennifer Ganata : thank you

16:43:55 From Pat Hachiya : The Department of Regional Planning only can enforce zoning rules for unincorporated areas

Written Comment 6

16:45:57 From Jazmine Johnson : To build on the question that Jennifer posed, are there provisions or strategies in place to address instances of incompatible land use such as that (e.g., are mitigation measures considered or put in place to protect sensitive receptors that are impacted by industrial uses that aren't under the county's purview)

Written Comment 7

16:47:01 From Dr. Tom Williams : Please provide a record of all Chat issues raised in addition to the slides.

16:47:12 From Jazmine Johnson : Yes, somewhat

16:47:44 From Jazmine Johnson : Yes, thank you!

16:47:46 From Jennifer Ganata : that would be helpful!

16:47:49 From Jennifer Ganata : thank you!

16:47:52 From Pat Hachiya : Yes, we can provide a record of the chat issues

Written Comment 8

16:49:32 From Dr. Tom Williams : As above, will future green project considerations be discretionary or ministerial? More opportunities for public comments before construction.

16:51:32 From Laura Cortez : thanks

16:51:41 From Pat Hachiya : Permitting for projects that are regulated by the GZ ordinance include both ministerial and discretionary.

Written Comment 9

16:53:05 From Dr. Tom Williams : Provide listing of each category groups

Written Comment 10

16:53:27 From Laura Cortez : Traffic is an important issue that should be studied because the zone changes could reduce traffic, but might just change truck routes in and around the affected ej communities and so there should be mitigation measures to address this. Could you explain the rationale?

16:55:00 From Laura Cortez : Idalmis Vaquero

Written Comment 11

16:59:52 From Mike Martinez : Can the slideshow please sent out days prior to the meeting?

17:00:04 From Mike Martinez : *be

17:00:26 From Mike Martinez : great! thank you

17:03:25 From Anna Parra : Thank you for hosting this session

17:04:18 From Pat Hachiya : Thank you all for joining us today. We encourage you to submit your comments and questions as soon as you can so we can start addressing them.

Chat Transcript from July 22, 2020 Scoping Meeting for Green Zones Program

5:00 pm – 6:22 pm (17:14:25-18:22:24)

Written Comment 1

17:14:25 Cynthia Babich : Element 1 Please explain more fully retroactive

Written Comment 2

17:15:19 Florence Ghartbian : There are Standards for Specific Uses, Recycling etc., What about companies, like new warehouses? Are they not included in the Changes to Title 22? No petroleum companies?

Written Comment 3

17:18:35 Cynthia Babich : Element 2 New Sensitive Uses If uses are incompatible they should not be cited next to each other period..... Is this not the problem we are trying to address with this ordinance?

Written Comment 4

17:20:50 Florence Ghartbian : What about metal processing facilities?

Written Comment 5

17:21:47 Florence Ghartbian : Is there any coordination with incorporated cities? Of particular importance, the City of Los Angeles.?

Written Comment 6

17:22:58 Florence Ghartbian : Please explain what the requirements are for existing facilities.

Written Comment 7

17:23:40 Cynthia Babich : All industrial zones embedded in residential areas need to be rezoned.

Written Comment 8

17:25:45 Florence Ghartbian : Is there any data re: reduction of impact re: auto salvage yards etc.?

Written Comment 9

17:29:31 Cynthia Babich : We need quality Health Impact Assessment studies in our overburdened communities. This was articulated over 20 years ago by Mary O'Brien in her book, Making Better Environmental Decisions: An Alternative to Risk Assessment. Her introduction opens with the following statement, "This book is based on the understanding that it is not acceptable for people to tell you that the harms to which they will subject you and the world are safe or insignificant. You deserve to know good alternatives to those harms, and you deserve to help decide which alternatives will be chosen".

Twenty years later we still wait for decision makers to honor the lessons learned around environmental injustice and take the bold steps needed, a choice must be made. Will it be a choice for healthy communities or continued bad land use planning? It's time to choose! We need action; twenty years of waiting is much too long. We see the lives of our health compromised neighbors are hanging in the balance and they deserve the protections

Written Comment 10

17:33:41 Edber Macedo : Hello. I read in the initial study (p. 31) factored in the 3, 5, and 10 year compliance time frames. Can you confirm that those timeframes have been concretely set and that DRP/County Counsel will not consider shorter time frames? Thank you.

Written Comment 11

17:57:36 From Cynthia Babich : Comment on Hazardous materials and hazardous waste facilities.

Written Comment 12

17:59:01 Edber Macedo : Hello. I had another quick question. I am looking through the draft ordinance right now and with the different tables and charts and lists of uses. I can tell which uses will now require a CUP, but I'm a little unsure which uses would be subject to the GZ District's new standards. Can you clarify which page lists the uses would be by-right AND subject to the GZ District's standards? The reason I ask is because I do want to suggest uses that may not have been initially identified in the draft ordinance. Please let me know if you'd prefer me to email this question. Thank you.

18:08:04 Pat Hachiya (DRP): For those who just joined the meeting, please put your comments in chat and we will call on you.

Written Comment 13

18:08:57 Rebecca Hernandez : Sorry just joined the call. Came from another meeting

18:09:54 Rebecca Hernandez : Sorry since I just joined, why would they not move forward? Budget?

Written Comment 14

18:09:57 IRMA AGUIRRE : Can parking be part of population and housing?

Written Comment 15

18:16:39 IRMA AGUIRRE : If a question arises later, can we submit it?

Written Comment 16

18:16:41 Cynthia Babich : What role does Department of Public Health play in community protections?

Written Comment 17

18:17:20 IRMA AGUIRRE : Any questions can be ask before the due date?

18:22:09 Pat Hachiya (DRP): Thank you all for spending this time with us and commenting.

18:22:18 IRMA AGUIRRE : Thank you to all, have a nice evening :)

Verbal Meeting Notes from July 13, 2020 Scoping Meeting for Green Zones Program

Verbal Comment 1 (Read Aloud - Written Comment 2)

Dr. Tom Williams: Where is Environmental Justice?

Ms. Tahirah Farris: Would the gentleman who asked this question to clarify the question for us?

Dr. Williams: There's basically a problem that many areas have median household income of, say, \$40,000, but they don't get many parks or recreation areas. There are other areas where the population may have a median household income of \$60,000 a year, and they may have more park facilities. There is a general tendency within the City of Los Angeles and from some brief experience with the County, where there seem to be more County parks and rec areas, green zones, where the population in the service area is richer.

One of the questions I would have is: is there going to be any analysis based on say, SCAG's population, jobs, and financials in relation to where the green zones projects would be?

Ms. Farris: Thank you. Yes, for the green zone communities that currently proposed to be green zone districts, we used a scoring method that we created with data from Occidental College and USC, we created a EJ screening method tool that is similar to Cal EnviroScreen tool that looks at EJ issues. We looked at it specifically for LA County and developed a County tool that does take into consideration socio-economic factors. That's part of how we came to identify these 11 communities as priority communities.

Dr. Williams: would you be including the 2045 projections by SCAG or the population, household, jobs, and income?

Ms. Farris: I don't know if SCAG was used specifically. On our website, planning.lacounty.gov/GreenZones, we have information about the program and our environmental justice screening method. Approximately 40 indicators were used to identify these [11] communities, and you can get a listing of that on our website. Please email us if you have additional questions regarding that.

Verbal Comment 2

Hello, my name is Orzczaco Santa Cruz. Behind my mother's house at 3615 East Allen St, Los Angeles, 90063, there's a homeless encampment, and I've gotten ahold of Hilda Solis' team. It's a dead end alley. Half of it is private and half of it is County, and I've been speaking with Orelia Reyes, Mario Feltaco, and a bunch of Public Works People, and they're [homeless] still there. It's a health, safety, and fire hazard. They have tents set up that obstruct traffic for the fire department. There have been bomb fires set. I have video of all that. Hilda Solis' team has the photos and video. I would like to know what is being done. Since half of it is privately owned, with the County take back that street, because I don't think the homeowners want that responsibility. I think that the County should take back that street. Any suggestions for help getting rid of that trash and feces? I have cleaned up back there, I have photos and everything. I have been struggling to get the County to do something.

Ms. Farris: Thank you for your comment. This comment is outside the scope of the Green Zones EIR. We will connect with Supervisor Solis' office and other County agencies that may be responsible for looking

into this matter. If you could type in a particular address or intersection into the chat or email us at GreenZones.Planning.LACounty.gov we can forward your information to the agencies that need to be involved.

Mr. Santa Cruz: Will do. Thank you.

Verbal Comment 3 (Read Aloud - Written Comment 3)

Ms. Jennifer Ganata: If you have a property that straddles the city and the county. For instance, the polluting facility is in the city of LA but is adjacent to the county. Would LA City planning rules control? For example Atlas Iron & Metal had previously been in LA County and then annexed into LA City 10019 S Alameda St, Los Angeles, CA 90002, however this impacts residents in the County as well.

Ms. Farris: The Regional Planning Department and the Green Zones Program only have jurisdiction over unincorporated County properties. If the parcel is within the City, we do not have any authority to regulate that property. If they are within the County, then we do have the authority to regulate them, so they are regulations if that is the case.

Verbal Comment 4 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 6)

Ms. Jazmine Johnson : To build on the question that Jennifer posed, are there provisions or strategies in place to address instances of incompatible land use such as that (e.g., are mitigation measures considered or put in place to protect sensitive receptors that are impacted by industrial uses that aren't under the county's purview)?

Ms. Farris: At this point, we are not looking at regulating uses that are not in unincorporated communities. So if a parcel that is creating some type of environmental impact or negative health impact is coming from a parcel that is on an incorporated property, we don't have any jurisdiction over that. Right now we are only regulating unincorporated property, which we have the authority to do. Does that answer the question?

Ms. Farris: It looks like also this question is asking can we put additional mitigation measures on parcels that are on unincorporated properties that we know may be impacted by neighboring city or incorporated properties. That is a comment that we can include for the record if that is something that you would like to suggest for the draft ordinance. We have that recorded.

Verbal Comment 5

Ms. Laura Cortez: I was wondering if for the 500-foot buffer what contaminants are in the studies, what contaminants is that addressing in this EIR?

Ms Farris: There is a two-part answer to what you're asking.

1. *Within the Green Zone communities, we have created a 500-foot buffer to identify where we apply additional standards onto impactful uses such as industrial uses, vehicle-related uses, or recycling plants. That 500-foot buffer. Right now the research exists that we have found through public health agencies and health experts is looking at a 500 foot radius as where you start to see impacts such as air quality particles being significantly reduced at that 500-foot buffer. So we have existing evidence and research to start at that point. I think we have mentioned at other public meetings*

– that is a starting point, but it doesn't mean that if we obtain additional research or find through our trial that the buffer needs to be shortened, then we may need to do that in the future. We did need a starting point, so we are using the public health research that we have to start from there.

Mr. Eric Charlton: That's also what the health impact study that we're currently doing is going to hopefully answer some of those questions for us, with regard to the issue areas that Tahirah talked about. So we're hoping to get some actual data to support our conclusions in our analysis.

Verbal Comment 6

Ms. Cortez: I really appreciate this – does that mean in the HIA you are looking at 300 feet, 500 feet, 1000 feet, or does it just go less? Does it also go wider, in terms of the area?

Mr. Charlton: I don't think we're looking at specific buffer distances at this point. That's something that we could certainly ask to the people who are preparing it. We'll send your comment to the HIA people.

Ms. Farris: we will add that as a comment to the folks helping with the HIA.

Ms. Farris: In addition, Laura, I'd like to add that while we do have specific requirements applied to a 500-foot buffer, in our schedule for certain types of businesses, we do look at whether 100 feet from a sensitive feet, or between 100 and 500 feet. We look at compliance if closer than the 500 foot buffer.

2.

Verbal Comment 7

Dr. Williams: Will future project green considerations be discretionary or ministerial? Will there be more opportunity for public comments before construction?

Ms. Farris: yes, within the green zone districts, we do outline specific industrial uses that will now be discretionary now therefore requiring a public hearing before they are permitted. Any time there is a discretionary process it allows for public comments on that process before the project is approved.

Verbal Comment 8

Dr. Williams: please provide a listing of all businesses that are discretionary and ministerial.

Ms. Farris: in the draft Green Zones Ordinance Green Districts regulations, we do list the business that will require a conditional use permit. In addition, there are certain types of businesses that would be prohibited within 500 feet of a sensitive use; those businesses are listed there as well.

Verbal Comment 9 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 10)

Ms. Idalmis Vaquero: Traffic is an important issue that should be studied because the zone changes could change truck routes in and around the affected EJ communities. So there should be mitigation measures to address this. Would you please explain the rationale?

Mr. Charlton: the HIA isn't looking at traffic per se.

Ms. Farris: I think Idalmis is saying that the EIR should look at mitigation measures for potential traffic impacts for changing traffic routes.

Mr. Charlton: we'll certainly write that comment. The question: is changing the zone from M2 to M1 a concern? We will write that comment down and address it in the document.

Verbal Comment 10 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 11)

Mr. Mike Martinez: Can the slideshow be sent out days prior to the meeting?

Ms. Farris: Yes, we will send the PowerPoint presentation after this meeting and prior to the July 22, 2020 meeting.

Verbal Meeting Notes from July 22, 2020 Scoping Meeting for Green Zones Program

Verbal Comment 1 (Read Aloud - Written Comment 1)

Ms. Cynthia Babich: For this particular element, for the Green Zones District, you say something about retroactive. What we are seeing in the communities is a lot of development in areas that we haven't seen before, and one of the concerns, that we've brought up in prior conversations, which we have, is the fact that it's not going to be much to implement if these different incompatible uses get built and then they become grandfathered in. So I'm wondering, what does that mean when they see retroactive. How do you retroactively go back and stop something that's happening right now? I could see if it's been something there for 10 years or something like that.

What I'm speaking to is the fact that you've identified many industrial areas that are in these green zones communities. So in conversations that we've had in the past 20 years I think our hope and our belief was that those kinds of industrial uses would slowly be zoned out as businesses came up, like if there was a change in business or some other issue came up. And what we're seeing is that's not happening at all. We're waiting patiently for the green zones to come into play, and then there's going to be brand new developments, which we think we'll be locked into for another 25 years. What do you mean by retroactive?

Ms. Tahirah Farris: Thank you for that question and comment. For the Green Zones Community specifically we have attached a schedule of compliance within those communities. So the new proposed standards would apply to the businesses that are currently existing. In normal cases, when new standards are adopted, if an business is existing, a lot of times they continue to exist as non-conforming (legally non-conforming). In the case of the green zone communities, we are trying to avoid that so that businesses that will be subject to the new green zones standards will actually have to implement new development standards where they may not have had to in the past. For instance, some businesses may have to completely enclose their business and build a new structure and put in air filtration and things like that. It may mean that a business that was previously allowed by right may now be required to obtain a conditional use permit. And so that is retroactive. There will not be an opportunity for businesses within those specific areas to continue as legal non-conforming (we will not apply that). Does that answer your question?

Ms. Babich: I think it answers the majority of it. There's just this ... in between area on the areas that are being developed right now in the absence of solid planning leads. So I guess the concern is how does that playing field get more level? I saw that you were looking at doing 28 land use changes that were industrial sites so I just hope that, and we'll make more formal comments, I hope that you'll strengthen this guidance, and I hope you'll be bolder. You have to make a choice. You can't just keep trying to mitigate the impacts on people's health, we're far beyond that, and these guidance documents really need to make a choice, and either choose healthy communities or choose business as usual. And I understand the compromise, that and the fairness that's trying to be ascertained for

businesses that people have bought into something, and they think they're in compliance. And then all of a sudden, things change. But isn't that really life? Things do change and we would like to see the document more reversed in the aspects of the communities being more protected.

Verbal Comment 2 (Read Aloud - Written Comment 3)

Ms. Babich: And another example I'll speak to later on that is insensitive uses. It seems like, you know, now it's a sensitive use, wants to move into industry, and they have to do the same things that we've been requiring industry. And I think what I would submit is if it's an incompatible land use, then it shouldn't be sited next to each other, period. And that's the place we need to get to. And I actually talked about my other question, so I won't do it again on that too.

Ms. Farris: Thank you for that comment. I will briefly mention one thing because you asked about what we do with the projects that are in between now and the time of the ordinance being adopted. And so there are, of course, some limitations to what we can do legally without having an ordinance adopted. But we can also make recommendations to current projects to consider new standards or improvements that are in the same light up in line with or from the same coming from the same goal as the Green Zones ordinance. So there are some things that we can attempt to do, but we do have some limitations with what we can legally do at the moment.

Verbal Comment 3 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 2)

Ms. Florence Ghartbian: Reading the Green Zone's information, it appears to me that the focus for this is on various forms of recycling facilities. Auto dismantlers, et cetera. And I certainly have no problem with that, they are a nuisance in the communities where they're located. I spent time in Pacoima where there are a number of them, and I've have quite a bit of experience with auto shredding facilities myself. But I'm also concerned if that is the boundary of what this is going to include. So, for example, right now we're very concerned about a new warehouse that wants to be audited in our community. And we have an ongoing interest in companies that, our metal processing facilities, for example, a number of them being located in Paramount. So. Is this what we see in terms of the specific types of facilities, the only facilities that would be addressed in the Green Zones program? Because it would seem to me that there are a number of problematic facilities for EJ communities that aren't even included. Thank you. I would encourage you to review the draft ordinance that is available.

Ms. Farris: The list of types of businesses is included there. And if you see something that should be there, that's not there, you think that there's something missing, please feel free to send that as a comment on the ordinance itself. I think the list is the PowerPoint that we went through here didn't necessarily have the comprehensive list. So, I would encourage you to take a look at that first and then let us know.

Ms. Ghartbian: I will be doing that and would certainly be commenting on that. The primary shift that this seems to focus on is going from permit by right to having Conditional Use Permits for

these problematic facilities and then beginning to lay out what those Conditional Use Permits would require. For the recycling, auto dismantlers, etc., certainly the conditions that are outlined, of imposing them, etc., have been very useful to the communities where they're located. But I'm also concerned about timeline for that because in reviewing the material that I have in front of me, it does not appear that anything really significant is going to happen for quite a period of time. And 10 years, you know, if it takes 10 years to close these facilities, I would probably argue that's 9 years too long, that that work should be underway as soon as possible.

Ms. Farris: Thank you.

Verbal Comment 4 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 5)

Ms. Ghartbian: When I have the opportunity, I always say the County is doing things and I think that's great. And the city's doing things and probably that's great too. But to see real land change, or real change in the community like ours where we have on one side of the street, the City of Los Angeles and on other side of the street, the County of LA. And believe me, we face a challenge in trying to figure out how to work with both of those very large bureaucracies and have any guarantee that anything's going to get done. So, I will always comment, the effort should be made to begin to really work together, particularly in a community like ours where it's like, the County, the City of Los Angeles, etc., to try to make some of these requirements consistent, whether you're in the City of LA or in the County of Los Angeles. And I will just always make that comment to anybody that's willing to listen because I think if you look at the map, you are definitely sensitive to the fact that there are some—the county has a lot of land in Los Angeles County under their responsibility and yet there are also major portions of most industrial parts of Los Angeles that are not included. So, that's a comment that I have.

Ms. Farris: Okay. Thank you. Noted.

Verbal Comment 5 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 10)

Mr. Edber Macedo: I was at one of the first meetings back in early July and a lot of constituents brought up the concerns about the 3, 5, and 10-year compliance timeframes and it seems from that meeting, at least the hope, not that I'm saying anyone implied this or said this on your team, but there was the hope that that would be taken a second look at. But reading the initial study, it looks like the consultant definitely took in the 3, 5, and 10-year compliance timeframe. So it looks like it's already been set and can't be amenable. I just wanted to see if that's the case, if that's sort of the timeframes you're moving forward with.

Ms. Farris: Thank you for that question. We are considering the timeframe. As you mentioned, we did get a lot of comments and questions regarding that, so we are talking internally about ways we might be able to address that. And so, that will require some conversations. If we do change that, that will obviously require conversations with our consultant who is helping us with the EIR to make sure we can address all of that, but this is the time to make those comments and I just want to reassure you that we are hearing them.

Verbal Comment 6 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 7)

Ms. Farris: I understand that folks are giving general comments or asking questions that are related essentially to the Green Zones Ordinance, not necessarily to the EIR, so I do want to remind people to try to, if you do have questions or comments that will inform the EIR specifically, we do want to hear those tonight. But I do want to give everyone a chance to speak.

Ms. Babich: I think that what you guys need to do is, there are several ordinances that are going on simultaneously at different speeds. You know, park equity, there's the green zones program, sustainability plan. There's a lot of things that the county is doing that are really amazing and important things and they've been a long time been coming. But what I don't see is somebody who's watching the crossover. So, when I look at these industrial areas in our community, and I think back to when the parks and recs was coming out and we were having conversations about, you know, how do you put parks in areas that everything's been built out on? I mean, do you take homes or do you take businesses to create these green spaces? And of course, they brought really amazing maps with them to those meetings and it was easy to see that the industrial zones not only needed to go but that they should be transformative properties that incorporate the park spaces that we need to have. And so, without having some entity within the County that's looking at these different programs and how they weave together, the developers are still using this information and really twisting it in a really bad way. Part of my response to my last comment was about how, you know, new projects would be asked to consider these things that maybe aren't solidified on the ordinance but are coming up on the horizon. And for our particular project, they basically mentioned the green zones and then we're like, "Oh, we're already above and beyond, so none of it would've applied to us anyway." One of the things I think would be kind of unique dovetailing into the Health Impact Assessments you talked about was that this project was required to do a rapid Health Impact Assessment and I've just finished reading the County's amazing guidelines on that and I thank them very much for that. It really pulls together, as I stated in my typed comments, you know, the 20 years that we've been waiting for people to make better risk decisions in our communities and we see that things are happening in that direction but still, unfortunately, the planning department is being outgunned (for lack of a better word) by the developers that have the money and the resources to see what's happening on the horizon. So, this rapid impact assessment that was done for our community, basically like so many other situations and processes around toxic areas, it gets turned back over to the person who's paying for it, which is most often the developer. And so, in our instance, COVID was used as a reason for not connecting with any of the impacted residents. So, a really great opportunity this Health Impact Assessment, or even the rapid impact assessment, a great opportunity for bringing sides together to understand and come up with best alternatives and things of that nature not only was bypassed but the community just continues to get walked on. So, my comment is that there needs to be more oversight from planning, our county, our public health, or whoever. The County, I know, is a large entity with many departments but somebody needs to be in charge of making sure that guidance is followed. Otherwise, the developers who most often if they don't have good intentions are just going to change over a new leaf; they produce these

documents. And then, when it does go in front of the board, which many things in this document do go before the board, they're relying on staff to have done their homework and it just seems like something's been done that really hasn't been done. So, I think if you're going to call for these types of things like HIA's and RHIA's, which I hope you do, you have to not just turn it over to those guys and make sure that there's a process for groups like mine who have 25 years in the community, and we may have an opinion but we've been around and we've worked with ATSGR and CBC and other people and we should be heard and we should have the opportunity to work through these issues. But if you leave it up to the people, you know, we don't agree with, they're never going to invite us to the table. I put some excerpts from my written comment that I hope that people understand but you always have to have empathy for the communities that are impacted because what we're being told is that our risks are either—somebody determines if they're risks or not and we think we should really have more of a say on the impacts on our health and whether we think they're significant or not. That's what I was trying to say with my comments. I know I talk a lot but it just so happens that I read all these documents that you're referencing and I hope you take these comments to heart because we really are trying to be part of the solution. If the planning department isn't going to be real about it, then there's no way we can back you up on the things that need to happen. Thank you for listening to me.

Ms. Farris: Thank you, Cynthia. Your comment has been noted.

Verbal Comment 7 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 9)

Ms. Ghartbian: Is there any data regarding reduction of impact re: auto salvage yards?

Ms. Farris: Florence, did you want to elaborate on that?

Ms. Ghartbian: Certainly, if some of these facilities that are so problematic in the communities where they are located were enclosed, it would make a tremendous difference to the people that live around them. I would be deeply concerned about people that continue to work in them to make sure they have proper health protection. But for the time being, they aren't. I'm wondering if you have knowledge about what the air contamination looks like now without these facilities being enclosed. Do you have data from the South Coast [SCAQMD] or any information about what kind of air emissions these companies have now? I don't know if you're really the right person to answer that but I think it would be interesting to at least have some data about what that looks like. In my experience, that data is quite limited. There hasn't been a lot of work to determine what the air impacts are for some of these facilities. That's my comment and question. If there is someone doing that, that would be great, but if not, then that's what I wish would happen.

Mr. Charlton: Part of the HIA is to look at air quality impacts and existing conditions of air quality. The HIA is not ready yet, it should be ready in a month so, I think. Maybe less than that. That's where we're hoping to get some actual data that you're talking about. We're going to look at that and see what we have.

Ms. Ghartbian: Is that being done with the help of the Air District?

Mr. Charlton: I would hope so. The people that are preparing it are pretty well-experienced with this. And that's most of the data from SCAQMD.

Ms. Ghartbian: And are there names of specific companies where that data would be collected? Or is that premature to ask?

Mr. Charlton: We're going to put the HIA out as an appendix to the PEIR when that comes out. We have a subconsultant called Yorke Engineering; they're the ones that are preparing the HIA right now. They're pretty experienced. When we release that, then you'll be able to see results.

Ms. Ghartbian: Thank you very much.

Verbal Comment 8 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 12)

Mr. Macedo: Hello. I had another quick question. I am looking through the draft ordinance right now and with the different tables and charts and lists of uses. I can tell which uses will now require a CUP, but I'm a little unsure which uses would be subject to the GZ District's new standards. Can you clarify which page lists the uses would be by-right AND subject to the GZ District's standards? The reason I ask is because I do want to suggest uses that may not have been initially identified in the draft ordinance. Please let me know if you'd prefer me to email this question. Thank you.

Ms. Farris: Edber, do you want to explain your question?

Mr. Macedo: Yes, please. I had question because you brought up a really interesting point that was related to what Florence had said. You recommended to look through uses to see if there wasn't a use identified and we could suggest it to the team. I'm currently on the draft of ordinance and there's a good number of different charts that show the different uses like the recycling centers and the solid waste warehouses but I'm having trouble seeing the list of uses that is going to be identified as "by right". I'm not sure if you could pull up the draft ordinance now or if this is something I could email to Green Zones and they could get back to me because I'm having trouble seeing which uses would be identified by the CUP process and which would be "by right".

Ms. Farris: If you email us at the Green Zones email address, that would probably be the best way to point you to the exact location in the document. I will just mention that in the Green Zones section of the ordinance where it explains the new Green Zones chapter, that is where you will first see a list of uses that are prohibited within the Green Zones district if they are within 500 ft of a sensitive use. And then following that, you will see all the uses that require a Conditional Use Permit (CUP).

Mr. Macedo: Thank you.

Verbal Comment 9

Ms. Farris: At this point, I will go back to Cynthia, who also, I think, wants to comment on hazardous materials and hazardous waste facilities.

Ms. Babich: You definitely should be population and housing since a lot of our problems are having industrial zones imbedded within our communities. And I think also public services and transportation are a big piece of it. I know for our warehouse issues, the infrastructure in our community has just not been brought up to par and now with all this increased truck traffic. People talk about improvements but they're talked about in a way that, "Yeah, someone down the road will be improving that and things will get better." I think taking into consideration that these Green Zones communities do have a lot of commonality and part of it is lack of infrastructure. We have some areas where they actually have built the residential right up to sidewalk; you couldn't even walk there, and then there was a bus stop. So, I think that while we're at it, trying to make communities better, we need to be looking at the last four: Housing, Public Service, Recreation, Transportation. And that might give us some of the crossover that I was talking about earlier when you look at the Green Zones Programs and things of that nature.

Verbal Comment 10 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 11)

Ms. Babich: And then my comment on the hazard and hazardous materials: I know this is really hard because I've been trying to work on this for 25 years. So please don't think that this is a matter of taking out a marker pen and making things look pretty because it's very hard and so, I think we're just wanting it to be time for it to be fair for us, but I want to say that you know, in the community (Florence alluded a little bit to the fact that we have a City and a County area that butts up to each other in the West Carson area and in the city area, we have two Superfund sites and those are the most toxic sites in the country. They influence our health but they don't always get considered because they're in the city. In fact, one of the toxic sites runs through this proposed warehouse property, and the way that it's discussed is, "Oh well, the EPA has a handle it and we're just going to do what they tell us to do." And I don't mean to say bad things about anybody but the EPA right now isn't the best that it can be, and so leaving it up to them is not very appropriate. So, I would like to say again to think of some kind of way to bring a task force together so that maybe some of these green zones communities that haven't already been working together and doing amazing stuff like Florence Firestone and I'm sure there are others but some of our newer groups like us haven't really had an opportunity to sit down with planners and look at these ordinances and help you blend them together or at least bring our experience to the table because right now it seems you present, we comment, it gets changed a little, then--. It's just not a very effective process. So again, I think all the community people that join these calls would be more than happy to help because it's really important to us. I would say that putting any development on any Superfund site should be on that list. We'll make those formal comments but when you're looking at your county areas, please do look around the perimeter and try to consider what's there because permit by right needs to go and so does not considering other jurisdictions that are butt up right against you. It's kind of like when I was going up to Sacramento for a while, I love to drive up the old 99. I was looking at all these farms and I noticed one farm had an old couch there and then next time I drive, there was the old refrigerator, and I thought, "What the heck is going on?" And then I realized that everybody puts their junk

in the lower 40¹ because they don't want to look at it. And sometimes our communities are an accumulation of a bunch of lower 40s. So we just have to go back now and clean out the junk. We're with you and we do appreciate the opportunity to discuss these things with you. Thank you.

Ms. Farris: Thank you for those comments.

Verbal Comment 11 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 13)

Ms. Rebecca Hernandez: why would these issues (verbal comment 9) not be carried forward? Budget?

Ms. Farris: Thank you for the question; this presentation will be sent out again to everyone who registered for the meeting and we will also have it posted publicly on our website so you can view this later. We identified these topics to not have a significant impact on the environment as it relates to the Green Zones Program and what's being proposed in the Green Zones Ordinance. We will be evaluating these 9 topics (PowerPoint slide shown) in the EIR because the proposed changes of the Green Zones Program does have the potential to impact the physical environment as it relates to these topics. For the previous topics we were showing, we did not find significant impact on physical environment.

Ms. Hernandez: Okay, thank you.

Verbal Comment 12 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 14)

Ms. Irma Aguirre: Can parking be part of population and housing? Concern with construction: will there be parking for existing homes?

Ms. Farris: Can you explain your question, Irma?

Ms. Aguirre: My concern is with all this construction taking place, is there going to be parking for the regular home? Are the neighbors going to be affected? These areas are really bad with parking.

Ms. Farris: Okay, thank you. So, it sounds like you're saying the proposed constructions part of the Green Zones Program may have an impact on the surrounding neighborhood parking and availability of parking.

Ms. Aguirre: Yes.

Ms. Farris: Okay, thank you.

Ms. Aguirre: Thank you for listening.

Ms. Farris: Thank you. We have your comment noted.

Verbal Comment 13

Ms. Ghartbian: I went to a number of the meetings that were held for the development of the county's Sustainability Plan, which was a tremendous process, really terrific. And I went to the Board of Supervisor's Meeting and spoke when the plan was unanimously endorsed by all

¹ I.e., 40th Street and farther south.

the supervisors, so I'm kind of wondering : have the people in office that developed that plan had the opportunity to sit down with you and talk about how the Green Zones Program would be compatible with the goals outlined in the Sustainability Plan? And that's something that might be a good thing to do. The community groups participated in a way I have never seen on anything I ever worked with in developing that plan and I think they might have some insights for you about the Green Zones Program. Thank you.

Ms. Pat Hachiya: We can certainly reach out to that office. Our department works with that office on a number of initiatives. This Green Zones Program was identified as an action item in the Sustainability Plan, so they are aware of it. Although, we don't know if they know about the ordinance but they know this work is in progress. I think it's a good idea also to have a discussion on the details of what we're doing and see if they want to provide more comments to us as well.

Ms. Ghartbian: Very good, thank you.

Verbal Comment 14 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 15)

Ms. Aguirre: If a question arises later, can we submit it?

Ms. Farris: Yes, please send to the Green Zones email address and we will be responding to any questions we receive there. Any comments we receive will be part of the public record.

Verbal Comment 15 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 17)

Ms. Aguirre: Any questions can be asked before the due date?

Ms. Farris: The due date is August 24 for both the initial study and draft ordinance.

Verbal Comment 16 (Read Aloud – Written Comment 16)

Ms. Babich: The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health has been doing great reviews, such as buffer zones, community health improvement plan, information like that. The Department of Public Health has been responsive to our concerns, especially compatibilities are real. We need to trust the people doing the work. Please make sure the document is on the Department of Public Health's radar.

Ms. Farris: We do have a number of Department of Health folks we've been talking to. Some are on the line as well. Mandi, do you want to respond?

Ms. Mandi Bane from Los Angeles County Department of Public Health: Yes, sure. We have been involved with review and providing input, so definitely we've tried to add in our perspective and think through things from the environmental health side of things. We provided comments on earlier drafts, for example, and things like that. We've definitely been aware. And this is an exciting opportunity with this Green Zones Ordinance and the Green Zones Program more generally. I agree it's great when we can coordinate and work more closely together as county departments.

Ms. Farris: Thank you, Mandi. I will also mention that we have been working with DPH on HIA scoping from beginning as well. We understand the importance of collaborating with them.

Ms. Hachiya: And I believe DPH will be reviewing the draft HIA for us.

Ms. Farris: Yes.

Appendix D

Draft Programmatic Health Impact Assessment

DRAFT

Los Angeles County Green Zones Program

December 2020

Prepared by:



Office Locations:

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Programmatic Health Impact Assessment

Programmatic Health Impact Assessment

Prepared for:

**Los Angeles County
Green Zones Program**

December 2020

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

°C	Degrees Centigrade
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
ADMRT	Air Dispersion Modeling and Risk Tool
AERMOD	AMS/EPA Regulatory Model
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CH ₄	Methane
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
DPM	Diesel Particulate Matter
DRP	Department of Regional Planning
EF	Emission Factor
EJSM	Environmental Justice Screening Method
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLC	Ground-Level Concentration
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HARP2	Hotspots Analysis and Reporting Program, Version 2
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine
kW	Kilowatt
MATES	Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study
MERV	Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value
MDAQMD	Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide
NATA	National Air Toxics Assessment
NH ₃	Ammonia
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
O ₃	Ozone
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OXCAT	Oxidation Catalyst
PERP	Portable Equipment Registration Program

PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Microns in Size
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter Less Than 10 Microns in Size
ROC	Reactive Organic Compound
ROG	Reactive Organic Gas
RMP	Risk Management Policy
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SJVAPCD	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
SO _x	Sulfur Oxides
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
TRI	Toxics Release Inventory
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Programmatic Health Impact Assessment: Los Angeles County Green Zones Program

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Yorke Engineering, LLC (Yorke) has prepared this Programmatic Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Los Angeles County Green Zones Program (Program).

The Program was initiated by the Board of Supervisors in 2015 to enhance public health and land use compatibility in unincorporated communities by regulating the development of industrial uses in proximity to sensitive uses in certain identified communities. In addition, the Program will include new regulations for recycling and solid waste facilities. The Program will identify and regulate recycling and solid waste management facilities countywide, with an emphasis on environmental justice, state policies and legislation concerning recycling and solid waste programs, potential adverse impacts, and regional sustainability. The Program seeks to develop ways to improve coordination among various regulatory agencies, support businesses to become better neighbors, and help mitigate current and prevent future environmental impacts.

An HIA is a systematic process that uses an array of data sources and analytic methods and considers input from stakeholders to determine the potential effects of a proposed policy, plan, program, or project on the health of a population and the distribution of the effects within the population. An HIA also provides recommendations on monitoring and managing those effects (NRC 2011).

Appendix A contains the programmatic emissions inventory. Appendix B contains the health risk results broken down by source and by pollutant.

1.1 Program Description

The County is proposing the countywide Green Zones Program for the unincorporated areas (affected communities) to regulate development of industrial uses in proximity to sensitive uses, as well as to identify and regulate a set of recycling and solid waste facilities.

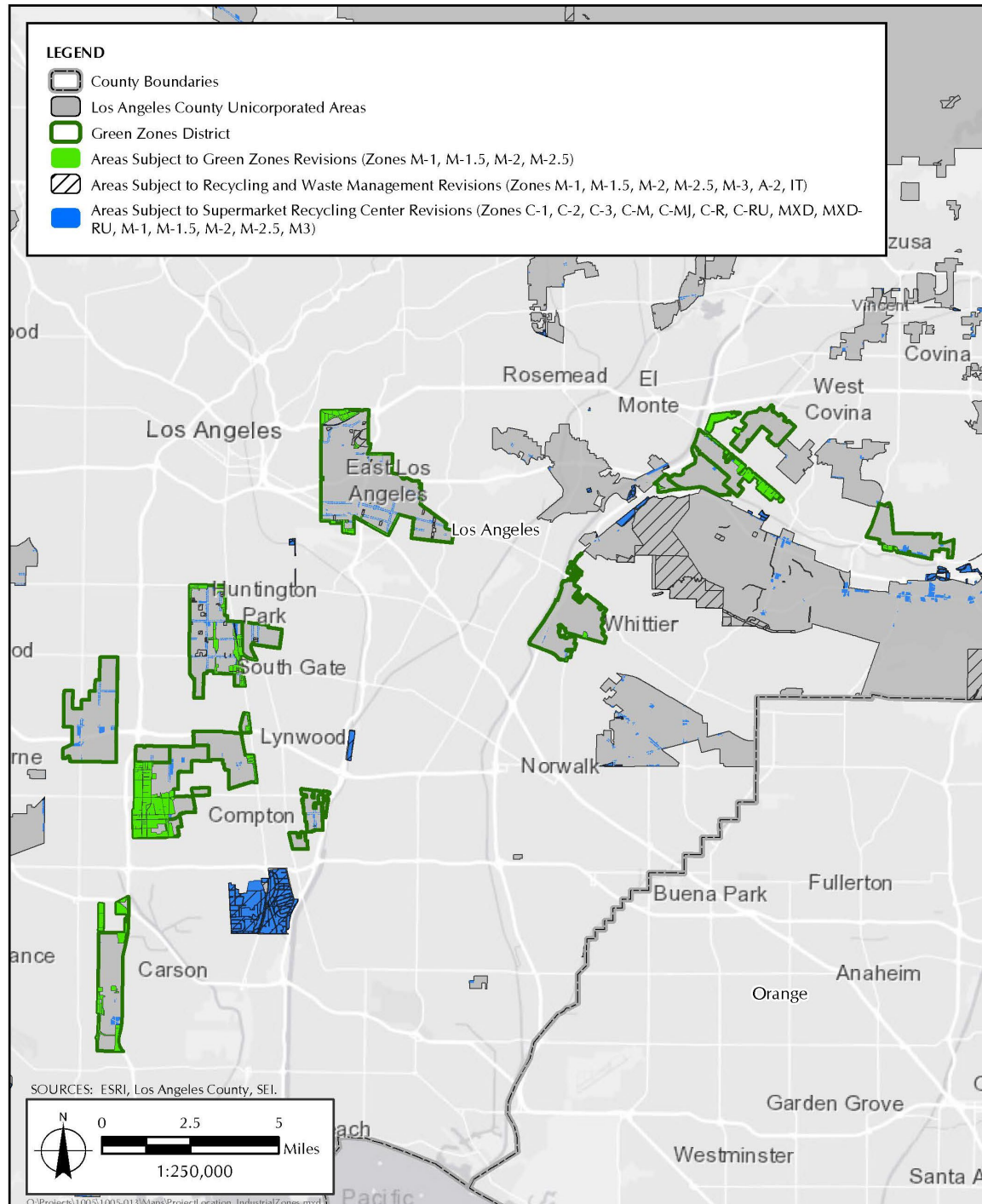
The two goals of the Program listed below will be analyzed separately:

1. The Program will address incompatible land uses in proximity to sensitive uses and the lack of mechanisms to require appropriate mitigation measures within the affected communities.
2. The Program will include new countywide regulations for recycling and solid waste facilities, incorporating storage enclosure standards. The new regulations are applicable to beverage container, non-hazardous commercial waste, and organic waste (e.g., food waste, greenwaste) recycling facilities.

The Program has identified 11 new Green Zone Districts listed below and shown in Figure 1-1.

Avocado Heights	South San Jose Hills	West Rancho Dominguez- Victoria
East Los Angeles	Walnut Park	Whittier-Los Nietos
East Rancho Dominguez	West Athens-Westmont	Willowbrook
Florence-Firestone	West Carson	

Figure 1-1: Green Zone Districts



The Program defines a sensitive use as a land use where individuals are most likely to reside or spend time, including dwelling units (residences), schools and school yards, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, preschools, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters, and daycares or preschools as accessories to places of worship.

Not only does the Program address new uses, but it also addresses new sensitive land uses that locate adjacent to legally existing industrial, vehicle-related, recycling, or solid waste uses. New sensitive uses must implement landscaping, buffering, and open space standards. In addition, the Program establishes new development standards for specific industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses and more stringent standards if the property is located within 500 feet (152 meters) of a sensitive land use.

The Green Zone Districts have been established to promote environmental justice in communities that are disproportionately affected by toxic pollutants and contaminants generated from various land uses over time. The regulations for new and existing land uses ensure that such land uses will be operated in consideration of the surrounding sensitive uses, minimizing potential adverse health and safety impacts, and promoting clean industrial uses.

1.2 Environmental Justice Screening Method Scoring

Environmental regulations for pollutants in air, water, soil, food, and other sources are effective in controlling community exposures; they do not address non-chemical stressors and health vulnerabilities. Health disparities that disproportionately affect minority and low-income populations may enhance the effects of environmental chemicals. In order to develop new regulations that address these impacts, a baseline must be established. The Environmental Justice Screening Method (EJSM) is a method to quantify cumulative impacts from multiple health, environmental, and social vulnerabilities [California Air Resources Board (CARB) 2011]. It was developed by the University of Southern California's Program for Environmental and Regional Equity and Occidental College to support the Green Zones Program.

EJSM scores a census-based land tract on the following criteria, which leads to an understanding of the existing environment:

- Hazard proximity and land use;
- Health risk and exposure;
- Social and health vulnerabilities; and
- Climate change vulnerability.

The EJSM screening tool divides each zone into census-developed tract land and scores each tract on four categories using a quintile distribution ranking (with scores ranging from 1-5), with a score of 1 indicating a limited impact and 5 indicating a higher impact. Together, this leads to a cumulative score ranging from 4 to 20, providing an indicator of the stress on the community. The higher the score, the more environmental and socioeconomic stresses the community is experiencing.

This method of screening allows decision makers to identify areas that are over-burdened with environmental hazards and are socially vulnerable. Thus, communities might be prioritized for regulatory and policy actions to improve environmental conditions and protect public health.

1.2.1 Category 1: Hazard Proximity and Land Use

The Hazard Proximity and Land Use category is based on the existing sensitive land use in the community. To calculate this score, EJSM identifies a sensitive land use and its proximity to hazards combined with the population in each census block. In this study, sensitive land uses were characterized as schools, childcare facilities, playgrounds, parks, residences, and healthcare and senior housing facilities. Hazardous land uses were characterized as large industrial facilities, small area source emitters, large area emitters, and traffic volume.

These data points were mapped using Geographic Information System (GIS) software, and a quintile ranking was assigned from 1 (low) to 5 (high) to derive a tract-level score which integrates the presence of both sensitive and hazardous land uses.

1.2.2 Category 2: Health Risk and Exposure Data

EJSM scores the health risk and exposure data based on ambient air pollution concentrations and health risk indicators associated with modeled United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)¹ emissions and air toxics exposures, all calculated at the census tract level. This EJSM screening tool integrates the following indicators:

- Toxicity weighted hazards scores for air pollutant emissions averaged for 2007-2010 from TRI facilities included in the U.S. EPA's Risk Screening Environmental Indicators, estimated at the census tract level using a Gaussian-plume fate-and-transport model;
- Cumulative estimated lifetime cancer risk associated with ambient air toxics exposures from mobile and stationary sources for 2005 derived by integrating the U.S. EPA's National Air Toxics Assessment data and cancer potency values from the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA);
- Tract-level estimates of cumulative respiratory hazard derived from the 2005 National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) and OEHHA reference exposure levels;
- Tract-level ambient concentration estimates interpolated from the CARB statewide criteria air pollutant monitoring network for particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size (PM_{2.5}) averaged for 2009-2011; and
- Ozone exceedances.

In this study, these scores were combined with Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES) data developed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). MATES is a monitoring and evaluation study on ambient concentrations of toxic air contaminants (TACs) that estimated the potential health risks from air toxics in the South Coast Air Basin. In May 2015, SCAQMD released the fourth update (MATES IV). The study estimated the excess cancer risk from a lifetime exposure to TACs. Monitored TAC values were used in a model to predict cancer risks across the basin.

¹ Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Section 313.

The analysis showed that approximately 90% of the risk is attributed to mobile sources, while 10% is attributed to TACs from stationary sources, such as refineries, metal processing facilities, gas stations, and chrome plating facilities. The largest contributor to this risk was diesel exhaust, accounting for approximately 68% of the air toxics risk.

Using the SCAQMD MATES interactive web map, Table 1-1 presents the model-predicted cancer risk range within each Green Zone District. This is correlated to the EJSM scores for comparison. This information indicates that higher cancer risk is correlated to higher EJSM scores.

Table 1-1: Green Zone Communities EJSM Score and MATES Cancer Risk

Green Zone District	Cancer Risk in a Million	EJSM Score
Avocado Heights	850 to 975	11 to 15
East Los Angeles	1,185 to 1,404	13 to 20
East Rancho Dominguez (East Compton)	1,091 to 1,295	12 to 16
Florence-Firestone (Huntington Park)	1,041 to 1,593	14 to 18
South San Jose Hills	881 to 963	9 to 13
Walnut Park	1,175 to 1,333	12 to 17
West Athens-Westmont	982 to 1,117	11 to 17
West Carson	810 to 1,210	10 to 14
West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria	998 to 1,098	10 to 17
Whittier-Los Nietos	956 to 1,051	10 to 18
Willowbrook	1,012 to 1,128	13 to 16

Sources: DRP 2020, SCAQMD 2020.

1.2.3 Category 3: Social & Health Vulnerability Data

This category is based on the tract-level demographic metrics using a 5-year estimate of the American Community Survey for the years 2008-2012. This EJSM category evaluates data based on biological vulnerability (age of residents, birth outcomes, etc.), socioeconomic vulnerability (percentage of residents of color, percentage of residents below twice national poverty level, home ownership, housing value, and education attainment), and civic engagement capacity (voter turnout, linguistic isolation).

1.2.4 Category 4: Climate Change Vulnerability Effects

Research indicates that climate change may be having a disproportionate impact on the health of low-income communities and communities of color in the United States. Industrial and vehicular sources of greenhouse gases (GHGs), and other climate-forcing pollutants, are also disproportionately located in low-income communities of color. EJSM quantifies the scope and scale of changes in health equity that result from climate change mitigation policies. Based on this, the climate change vulnerability category includes the following indicators:

- Heat Island Risk (percentage tree canopy, percentage impervious surface);

- Projected changes in temperature (projected maximum monthly temperature, change in projected maximum monthly temperature, change in degree days of warm nights); and
- Additional changes in social isolation and lack of mobility (percentage of elderly living alone, percentage of people with disabilities, percentage of car ownership, etc.).

1.3 Scope of the HIA

Scoping establishes the boundaries of the HIA and identifies the health effects to be evaluated, the populations affected, the HIA team, sources of data, methods to be used, and any alternatives to be assessed.

Determining the potential health effects to include in the HIA and proposing case study causal pathways are the central tasks of scoping. Scoping considers input from many sources, including preliminary literature searches, public input, and professional or expert opinion in fields relevant to the Program.

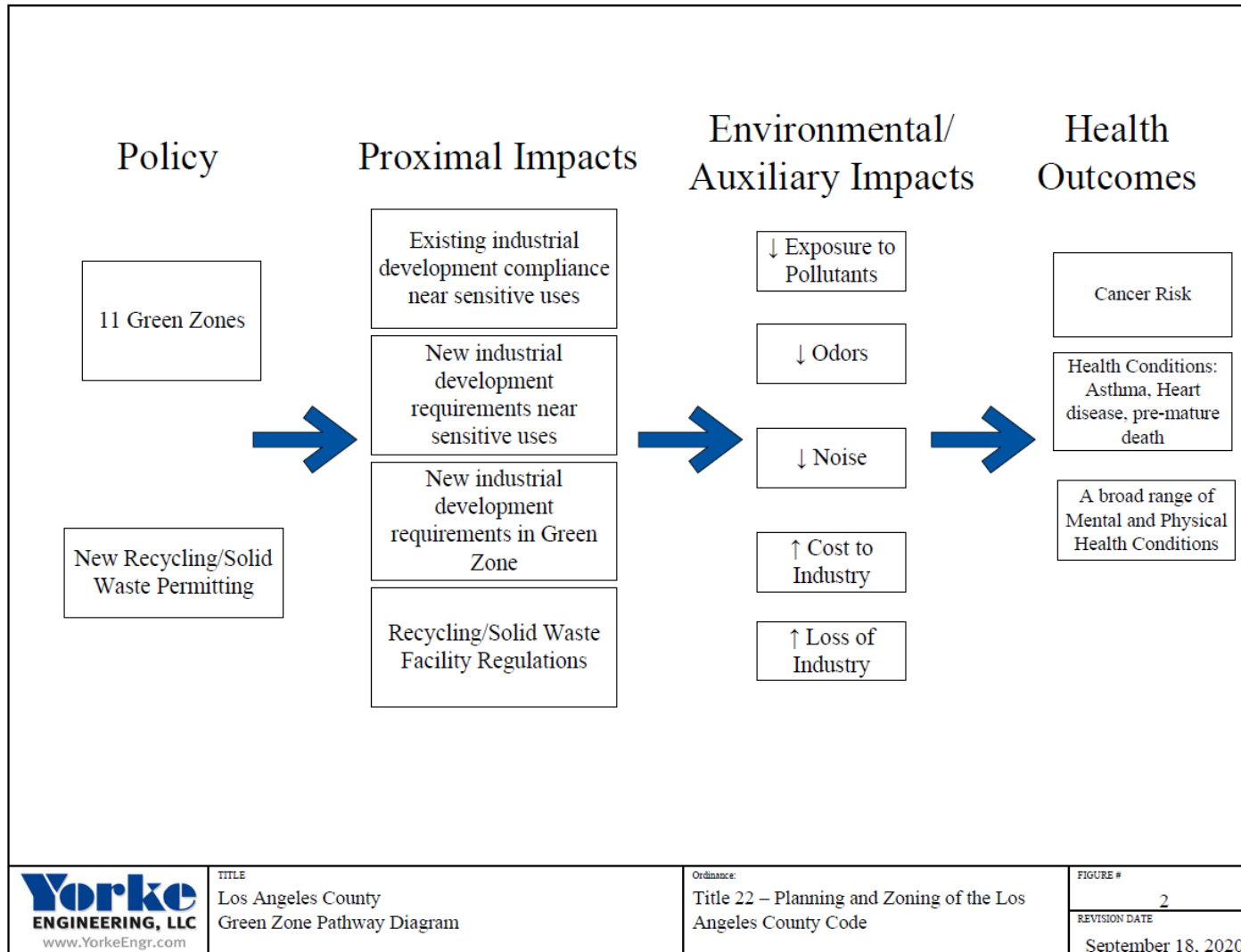
The scope of this HIA was developed by Yorke with input from the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (DRP), Public Health, and Public Works, and public input from community outreach meetings and written comments received.

Some of the pathways of potential health outcomes from the Program are outlined in Figure 1-2. The Pathway Diagram (or logic model) shows the proximal, or local, impacts from the Program components (Policy) and how these cause intermediate outcomes that could lead to health effects (outcomes). The health outcomes are not necessarily a worsening impact; some policy changes may lead to improvement in health outcomes. For example, the Program requires increased buffers between industrial and sensitive uses which should improve health outcomes at sensitive uses.

As it is not practical to address all direct and indirect health outcomes that appear theoretically possible, the focus of the quantitative assessment is on potential cancer risk due to development affected by the Program. Other potential health outcomes will be addressed qualitatively.

The programmatic emissions inventory provides the TAC input for the Health Risk Assessment (HRA), which, in turn, forms the basis for the HIA. First, the programmatic HRA assesses specific, quantifiable exposure risks to TACs emanating from a case study in a Green Zone community to proximate sensitive receptors, such as residences. Second, for those receptors, the HIA incorporates quality of life and health parameters, such as background (existing) air quality, access to recreation and open space, general mobility, and other factors, particularly for vulnerable subgroups and communities within the affected population.

Figure 1-2: Pathway Diagram of Potential Health Outcomes



2.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

In order to evaluate health impacts, it is necessary to establish the existing environment as a baseline for the evaluation. The existing environment in each of the communities affected by the Green Zones ordinance is described in the next few sections. The baseline conditions for the following primary environmental factors were established:

1. **Air Quality** – The existing air quality in the Green Zone Districts was established based on data from neighboring air monitoring sites. There are four main sites located inland of Los Angeles County, and the air quality data statistics were collected from the iADAM database maintained by CARB. The monitoring sites and the data collected are further discussed in Section 2.1.
2. **Demographic Information** – The existing demographics of the Green Zone Districts are essential in understanding the impacts of the Green Zones Ordinance. The demographic information is based on Niche.com, a website that accumulates data from various government agencies including the 2010 census, American Community Survey, Uniformed Crime Reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Urban Neighborhood Boundaries, etc. The demographic information summarized is:
 - a. Population based on 2010 census;
 - b. Education level of the population and comparison to the national level;
 - c. Median Household Income and comparison to the national average; and
 - d. Crime statistics, if available.

2.1 Air Quality

Air quality is a measure of how clean or polluted the air is. The air quality in the Green Zone communities is summarized based on four main pollutants of concern in Los Angeles County: ozone (O_3), particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}), and TACs. The remaining criteria pollutants [volatile organic compounds (VOCs)], nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), and sulfur oxides (SO_x) are not relevant to this study, although VOC and NO_x are regulated ozone precursors. Appendix C contains the air quality and GHG impact assessment for construction of a case study Green Zones facility.

There are four SCAQMD ambient air monitoring stations in the Los Angeles area that record air quality representative of the Green Zone Districts:

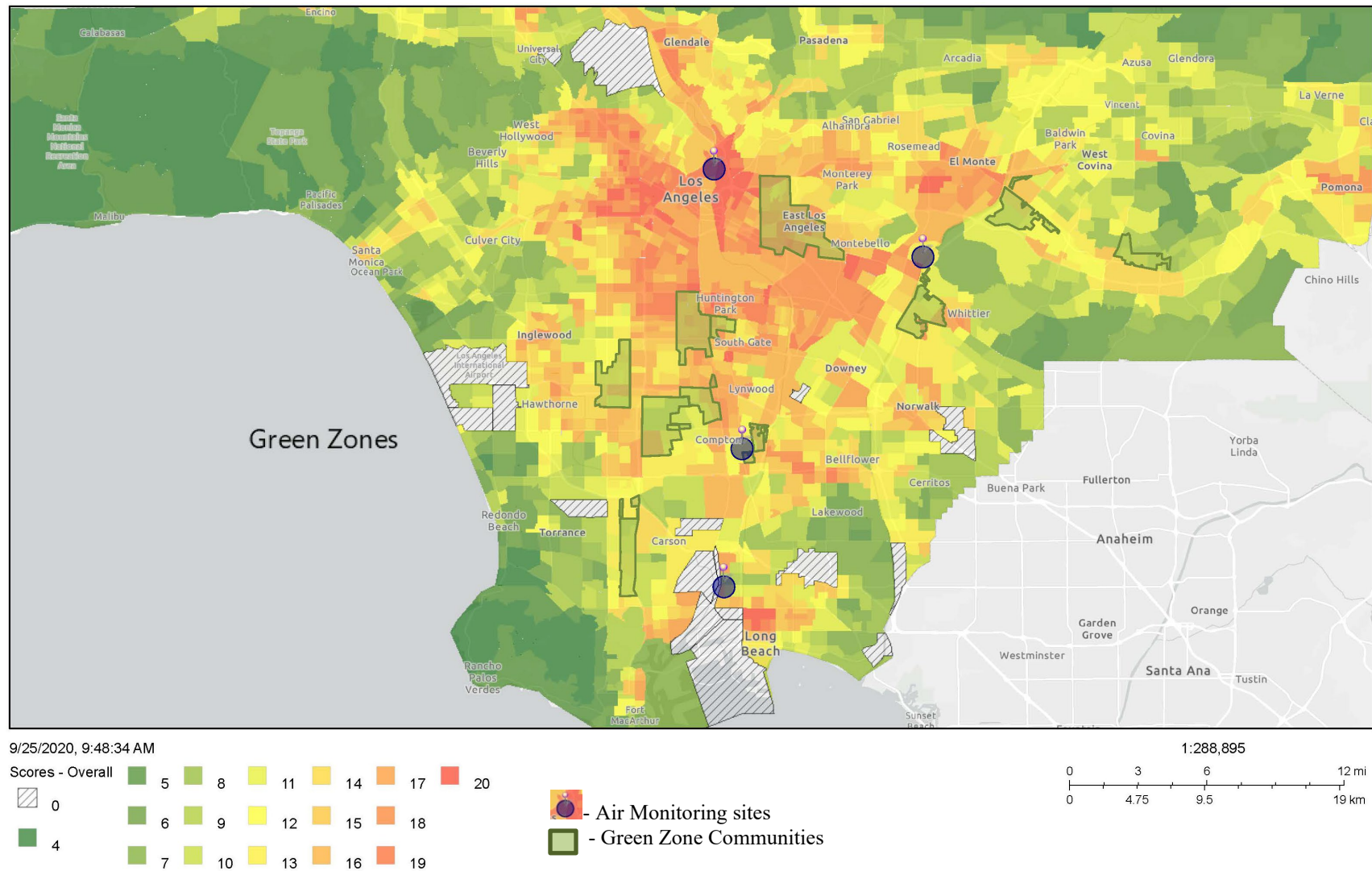
1. Compton – 700 North Bullis Road;
2. Long Beach – 2425 Webster Street;
3. Los Angeles – North Main – 1630 North Main Street; and
4. Pico Rivera – 4144 San Gabriel River Parkway.

Figure 2-1 shows the locations of these air quality monitors. Although they do not measure every air pollutant, these four monitoring sites are representative of the Green Zone communities and their air quality. Table 2-1 summarizes the 2018 maximum observed ozone concentrations on an hourly and 8-hour basis. Table 2-2 and Table 2-3 summarize the measured $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}

concentrations, respectively.² The ambient air quality standards were established to protect even the most sensitive individuals in our communities. The data in these tables show that in 2018, the annual PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} standards were exceeded and the short-term ozone, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} standards were exceeded occasionally.

² 2018 is the latest data available. Data is found at: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/select8/sc8start.php>.

Figure 2-1: EJSM Scoring Values and SCAQMD Air Monitoring Sites



County of Los Angeles, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA | County of Los Angeles, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA | Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS

Table 2-1: Air Quality Summary – Ozone

Air Quality Parameters	Ozone 1-Hour Average	Ozone 8-Hour Average	Number of Exceedances
Air Quality Standard	0.090 ppm	0.070 ppm	–
Long Beach – 2425 Webster Street	0.074 ppm	0.063 ppm	0
Compton – 700 North Bullis Road	0.075 ppm	0.064 ppm	0
Pico Rivera – 4144 San Gabriel	0.115 ppm	0.082 ppm	3 (state 1-hour average) 5 (8-hour average, national and state)
Los Angeles – North Main	0.098 ppm	0.074 ppm	2 (state 1-hour average) 4 (8-hour average, national and state)

Table 2-2: Air Quality Summary – PM_{2.5}

Air Quality Parameters	PM _{2.5} National Max 24-Hour Average	PM _{2.5} State Max 24-Hour Average	PM _{2.5} National Annual Average	PM _{2.5} State Annual Average	Number of Exceedances
Air Quality Standard	35 µg/m³		12.0 µg/m³		—
Long Beach – 2425 Webster Street	Data Not Available				
Compton – 700 North Bullis Road	49.4 µg/m³	49.4 µg/m³	13.2 µg/m³	13.2 µg/m³	6.3
Pico Rivera – 4144 San Gabriel	56.3 µg/m³	56.3 µg/m³	12.9 µg/m³	12.9 µg/m³	6.1
Los Angeles – North Main	61.4 µg/m³	65.3 µg/m³	12.8 µg/m³	15.9 µg/m³	6.3

Table 2-3: Air Quality Summary – PM₁₀

Air Quality Parameters	PM ₁₀ National Max 24-Hour Average	PM ₁₀ State Max 24-Hour Average	PM ₁₀ National Annual Average	PM ₁₀ State Annual Average	Number of Exceedances
Air Quality Standard	150 µg/m ³	50 µg/m ³	N/A	20 µg/m ³	–
Long Beach – 2425 Webster Street	83.0 µg/m ³	84.0 µg/m ³	32.7 µg/m ³	32.5 µg/m ³	25.8 (State 24-hour standard)
Compton – 700 North Bullis Road	Data Not Available				
Pico Rivera – 4144 San Gabriel	Data Not Available				
Los Angeles – North Main	68.2 µg/m ³	81.2 µg/m ³	30.2 µg/m ³	34.0 µg/m ³	31.8 (State 24-hour standard)

Using the SCAQMD MATES interactive web map, Table 2-4 presents the model-predicted cancer risk range within each Green Zone district.

Table 2-4: Green Zone Communities MATES Cancer Risk

Green Zone District	Cancer Risk in One Million
Avocado Heights	850 to 975
East Los Angeles	1,185 to 1,404
East Rancho Dominguez (East Compton)	1,091 to 1,295
Florence-Firestone (Huntington Park)	1,041 to 1,593
South San Jose Hills	881 to 963
Walnut Park	1,175 to 1,333
West Athens-Westmont	982 to 1,117
West Carson	810 to 1,210
West Rancho Dominguez- Victoria	998 to 1,098
Whittier-Los Nietos	956 to 1,051
Willowbrook	1,012 to 1,128

2.2 Neighborhood Demographics

Neighborhood demographics are based on the 2010 census data and the website Niche.com. The neighborhood demographics were compared with the national average. In addition to the neighborhood demographic information for each Green Zone community, the EJSM scores were summarized, as well. The EJSM score data were gathered from the Green Zones Program (EJSM) California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Portal, EPA Echo. Since EJSM scores are based on individual census tracts of land and there are several tracts in each Green Zone community, the scores are summarized as a range. Figure 2-1 above also shows the overall EJSM scores for all the Green Zone Communities.

2.2.1 National Average

The Green Zone neighborhood statistics were compared to the national averages. The national averages are summarized as follows:

Table 2-5: National Average of Neighborhood Statistics

Neighborhood Statistics	National Average
Median Household Income	\$55,322
Percentage of adult population with a high school diploma	28%
Percentage of adult population with less than a high school diploma	13%
Percentage of adult population with post-secondary education (including associate, bachelor, or higher degrees)	59%
National Violent Crimes (calculated annually per 100,000 residents): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assault Murder Rape Robbery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 283 6 41 136

Neighborhood Statistics	National Average
National Property Crimes (calculated annually per 100,000 residents, rounded to the nearest hundred):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burglary Theft Motor Vehicle Theft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 2,000 284

2.2.2 Avocado Heights

Avocado Heights is a suburb of Los Angeles located in a pocket between the 60 and 605 Freeways in close proximity to the City of Industry. Avocado Heights has a population of 15,411 based on the 2010 census. Neighborhood statistics indicate that approximately 30% of the population has less than a high school diploma, higher than the national average. However, Avocado Heights has a median household income of \$72,400, higher than the national average of \$55,322 (Niche 2020).

The lower EJSM scores are towards the southern part of this community and higher scores towards the northern end. The EJSM scores for Avocado Heights are summarized in Table 2-6. The tract in the northern end of Avocado Heights has the highest health and hazard score in part due to the community's close proximity to the City of Industry, the Puente Hill Landfill, and the 60 and 605 Freeways. In comparison to the other Green Zone communities, Avocado Heights has a higher health and hazard score; however, for some reason, the community has a lower cancer risk per the MATES database. In comparison to air quality data from the Pico Rivera station, there are at least five exceedances (8-hour average, national, and state) in the area.

Table 2-6: EJSM Scores – Avocado Heights

EJSM Categories	Score Range
Overall	13-19
Hazard Score	2-5
Health Risk Score	5
Social Vulnerability Score	3-5
Climate Vulnerability Score	3-5

Note: Overall score may not be additive of the individual scores as these are representative of tracts within the larger community.

2.2.3 East Los Angeles

East Los Angeles consists of several distinct neighborhoods, including Wellington Heights, Belvedere, and City Terrace. Based on the 2010 census, this community has a population of 126,500 with 96% Latino. Neighborhood statistics indicate that approximately 49% of the population has less than a high school diploma, higher than the national level. The median household income of \$43,900 was found to be less than the national average (Niche 2020).

East Los Angeles' EJSM score ranges are summarized in Table 2-7, with the lower scores in the northeastern portion of the community. Overall, this community has one of the highest health risk scores, indicative of air quality issues, and subsequent health risks. Both the

MATES data as well as the air quality monitoring station (North Main Street) data indicate poor air quality in this region, further supporting the health risk score.

Table 2-7: EJSM Scores – East Los Angeles

EJSM Categories	Score
Overall	13-19
Hazard Score	1-5
Health Risk Score	5
Social Vulnerability Score	3-5
Climate Vulnerability Score	2-5

Note: Overall score may not be additive of the individual scores as these are representative of tracts within the larger community.

2.2.4 East Rancho Dominguez

East Rancho Dominguez, also known as East Compton, has a population 15,100 based on 2010 census data. It is surrounded by the 710 Long Beach Freeway, the Los Angeles River, the City of Paramount to the east, and the City of Compton to the west. Neighborhood statistics indicate that the neighborhood has a lower educational attainment rate than the national average; approximately 48% of the population has less than a high school diploma. The median household income in this neighborhood is \$50,300, less than the national average (Niche 2020).

The community's EJSM score ranges are summarized in Table 2-8, with the lower scores in the southwest corner of the community.

Table 2-8: EJSM Scores – East Rancho Dominguez

EJSM Categories	Score
Overall	12-16
Hazard Score	1-5
Health Risk Score	2-3
Social Vulnerability Score	4-5
Climate Vulnerability Score	2-4

Note: Overall score may not be additive of the individual scores as these are representative of tracts within the larger community.

2.2.5 Florence-Firestone

The Florence-Firestone community has a population of 63,400. The neighborhood has a higher crime rate calculated annually per 100,000 residents than the national average (for violent crimes). The neighborhood also has a median household income of \$38,100 and an education rate that is less than the national average. Niche estimates that more than 50% of the population has less than a high school diploma. As indicated by the population data, this community has a high social vulnerability score (Niche 2020).

Florence-Firestone's EJSM score ranges are summarized in Table 2-9, with the lower scores in the southwest part of the community.

Table 2-9: EJSM Scores – Florence Firestone

EJSM Categories	Score
Overall	14-18
Hazard Score	2-5
Health Risk Score	4-5
Social Vulnerability Score	5
Climate Vulnerability Score	2-4

Note: Overall score may not be additive of the individual scores as these are representative of tracts within the larger community.

2.2.6 South San Jose Hills

South San Jose Hills is a mainly residential community with a population of 20,600. Neighborhood statistics indicate that approximately 40% of the population has less than a high school diploma, higher than the national average. However, the median household income is \$64,300, higher than the national average (Niche 2020).

The community's EJSM score ranges are summarized in Table 2-10, with the majority of the tract having a low score. The highest score is located in the center of the community.

Table 2-10: EJSM Scores – South San Jose Hills

EJSM Categories	Score
Overall	9-13
Hazard Score	1-3
Health Risk Score	3
Social Vulnerability Score	3-4
Climate Vulnerability Score	2-3

Note: Overall score may not be additive of the individual scores as these are representative of tracts within the larger community.

2.2.7 Walnut Park

Walnut Park is a suburban area with a population of 16,000. The neighborhood has a retail shopping center, La Alameda Shopping Center, that serves Walnut Park and the surrounding communities. This community is immediately adjacent to the east of Florence-Firestone. Statistics indicate that approximately 54% of the population has less than a high school diploma, much higher than the national average. In addition, the area also has a median household income of \$49,900, less than the national average (Niche 2020).

The EJSM score ranges are summarized in Table 2-11, with the highest scores in the eastern census tracts.

Table 2-11: EJSM Scores – Walnut Park

EJSM Categories	Score
Overall	14-17
Hazard Score	1-3
Health Risk Score	4-5
Social Vulnerability Score	3-5
Climate Vulnerability Score	2-5

Note: Overall score may not be additive of the individual scores as these are representative of tracts within the larger community.

2.2.8 West Athens-Westmont

This area consists of two communities, West Athens and Westmont. West Athens has a population of 8,700 based on the 2010 census, while Westmont has a population of 31,900. Each community has more than 30% of the population maintaining a high school diploma or equivalent, slightly higher than the national average. West Athens has a median household income of \$49,700, while Westmont has a median household income of \$33,400. Both median household incomes are lower than the national average (Niche 2020).

The EJSM score ranges are summarized in Table 2-12, with the lowest score in the southwest part of West Athens-Westmont.

Table 2-12: EJSM Scores – West Athens-Westmont

EJSM Categories	Score
Overall	11-17
Hazard Score	1-4
Health Risk Score	4-5
Social Vulnerability Score	2-5
Climate Vulnerability Score	2-4

Note: Overall score may not be additive of the individual scores as these are representative of tracts within the larger community.

2.2.9 West Carson

West Carson is a long unincorporated strip stretching north to south and is considered a dense suburb of Los Angeles, with a lot of restaurants, coffee shops, and parks. This neighborhood tends to have many young professionals and retirees. This community has a population of 21,700 based on the 2010 census. More than 29% of the population has some college or associate degree, equivalent to the national average. West Carson has a median household \$69,600, higher than the national average (Niche 2020).

The EJSM score ranges are summarized in Table 2-13. The lowest score tract is located on the northwest tract, surrounded by median to high scores.

Table 2-13: EJSM Scores – West Carson

EJSM Categories	Score
Overall	10-14
Hazard Score	2-4
Health Risk Score	3-4
Social Vulnerability Score	1-4
Climate Vulnerability Score	1-2

Note: Overall score may not be additive of the individual scores as these are representative of tracts within the larger community.

2.2.10 West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria

This Green Zone District consists of two communities, West Rancho Dominguez and Victoria. West Rancho Dominguez, also known as West Compton, has a population of 5,700 based on the 2010 census. This community has varied education levels: 31% of the population has less than a high school diploma; however, 32% of the population living in this same neighborhood has some college or associate degree. The community has a median household income of \$58,000, slightly higher than the national average (Niche 2020).

The majority of the community of Victoria is located south of Highway 91, the Gardena Freeway. There is limited information on the population in this neighborhood.

The EJSM score ranges are summarized in Table 2-14. The higher scores are in the portion of the community designated as “Victoria,” the southern portion of this Green Zone District.

Table 2-14: EJSM Scores – West Rancho Dominguez – Victoria

EJSM Categories	Score
Overall	10-17
Hazard Score	2-5
Health Risk Score	3-5
Social Vulnerability Score	3-5
Climate Vulnerability Score	1-4

Note: Overall score may not be additive of the individual scores as these are representative of tracts within the larger community.

2.2.11 Whittier-Los Nietos

This Green Zone District consists of two communities: Whittier and Los Nietos. Whittier is a dense neighborhood with a population of 85,300. The neighborhood has a crime rate less than the national average. More than 35% of the population has some college or associate degree, and the median household income is \$73,500, both higher than the national average (Niche 2020).

West Whittier (Los Nietos) is also a dense community, with a population of 25,500. This is a diverse neighborhood, but limited information is available on the diversity, education, and household income.

The EJSJ score ranges for the entire community are summarized in Table 2-15.

Table 2-15: EJSJ Scores – Whittier-Los Nietos

EJSJ Categories	Score
Overall	10-18
Hazard Score	3-5
Health Risk Score	3-5
Social Vulnerability Score	2-3
Climate Vulnerability Score	1-4

Note: Overall score may not be additive of the individual scores as these are representative of tracts within the larger community.

2.2.12 Willowbrook

The Willowbrook community is a densely populated, diverse suburb with a population of 36,000. More than 49% of the population has less than a high school diploma, higher than the national average. The suburb has a median household income of \$42,274, lower than the national average (Niche 2020).

The EJSJ score ranges are summarized in Table 2-16. The highest scores in this community are found in the east and northern census tracts, closer to Highway 105.

Table 2-16: EJSJ Scores – Willowbrook

EJSJ Categories	Score
Overall	10-19
Hazard Score	3-5
Health Risk Score	3-5
Social Vulnerability Score	3-5
Climate Vulnerability Score	1-4

Note: Overall score may not be additive of the individual scores as these are representative of tracts within the larger community.

3.0 PROGRAMMATIC LEVEL HRA FOR NEW RECYCLING FACILITIES

An HRA, as the initial step in this HIA, is a quantitative analysis of potential health risks to persons in the vicinity of a source of TACs, particularly sensitive receptors such as residences, schools, daycares, parks, nursing homes, and hospitals. The programmatic HRA will form the basis for the HIA.

The HRA is broken into three steps:

1. Emissions are estimated for the case study Green Zone facility;
2. Downwind concentrations of TACs are estimated using the American Meteorological Society (AMS)/U.S. EPA Regulatory Model (AERMOD) air dispersion computer model; and
3. Health outcomes, in terms of potential cancer and chronic and acute non-cancer risks, are estimated in the Hotspots Analysis and Reporting Program, version 2 (HARP2) risk model using the emissions and AERMOD results.

3.1 Programmatic HRA Scenario Overview

To estimate potential health risks from facilities covered under the Program, a Programmatic HRA was developed. An aggregate case study consisting of the activities covered by the Green Zones ordinance was developed. To make sure that potential impacts are not underestimated, this case study consists of multiple activities that would be unlikely to all occur at one facility.

The case study is proposed to be located on a parcel about the size of a football field. For air quality modeling purposes, the facility was defined as a 75-meter by 75-meter (246-foot by 246-foot) square, or 1.39 acres. The following types of activities were identified as emitters of TACs for the programmatic HRA, the initial step in the quantitative HIA:

1. Material handling (paper, greenwaste, waste wood, metals, and other recyclables);
2. Shredding and grinding of organic materials (paper, greenwaste, and waste wood);
3. Metals recycling and salvage (containers and scrap, including compacting/shredding);
4. On-road trucking of materials in and out (heavy-duty and medium-duty trucks);
5. Off-road equipment used for materials handling (e.g., loaders, forklifts, etc.); and
6. For future renewable energy applications, a synthesis gas-fired engine-generator set.

Material handling, shredding, and grinding processes generate fugitive dust that includes trace metallic particles, VOCs,³ and other TACs. Diesel-powered trucks and off-road equipment emit diesel particulate matter (DPM), which is a composite TAC containing organic and inorganic substances that have been identified as carcinogens and chronic irritants. In addition, renewable energy capabilities could be developed in the future that would generate synthetic fuel gas (synthesis gas) from organic materials (biomass) as a carbon-neutral fuel for a spark-ignited internal combustion engine (ICE) driving an electric generator.

For combustion sources, i.e., on-road vehicles, off-road equipment, and stationary fuel-burning equipment, the methodology also provided emissions estimates for the criteria pollutants VOC, CO, NO_x, SO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. GHGs from fuel combustion comprising carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) were estimated as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e) using published Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) for the component gases.

Table 3-1 summarizes the metrics of the programmatic scenario that encompasses all activities covered under the revised recycling regulations that may occur at a case study facility. The facility would process 10,000 tons per year of mixed recyclables. The scenario includes fugitive emissions of dust and vapors from recycling activities, mobile source and non-mobile source emissions of DPM from on-road vehicles and off-road equipment, and stationary source emissions from a synthesis gas-fired electric generator. A list of emissions estimation references used for the programmatic emissions inventory is provided at the end of this document.

³ Also referred to as reactive organic gases (ROGs) or reactive organic compounds (ROCs).

Table 3-1: Programmatic HRA Facility Metrics

Description	Value	Units	Notes
Facility Operation			
Scenario Year	2025	year	<i>earliest year of operation</i>
Days per Week	5	days per week	<i>business weekdays</i>
Daily Operation	8	hours per day	<i>daytime business hours</i>
Working Days per Year	250	days per year	<i>50 weeks per year¹</i>
Recycling & Waste Materials Daily Throughput			
Paper	3	tons per day	<i>assumed for typical scenario</i>
Greenwaste	20	tons per day	<i>assumed for typical scenario</i>
Waste Wood	15	tons per day	<i>assumed for typical scenario</i>
Metals	2	tons per day	<i>assumed for typical scenario</i>
Daily Total Throughput	40	tons per day	<i>combined typical scenario</i>
Recycling & Waste Materials Annual Throughput			
Paper	750	tons per year	<i>250 days per year operation</i>
Greenwaste	5,000	tons per year	<i>250 days per year operation</i>
Waste Wood	3,750	tons per year	<i>250 days per year operation</i>
Metals	500	tons per year	<i>250 days per year operation</i>
Annual Total Throughput	10,000	tons per year	<i>combined typical scenario</i>
Truck Capacities – Average			
Heavy-Heavy-Duty Trucks	10	tons	<i>CalEEMod[®] average²</i>
Medium-Duty Trucks	5	tons	<i>typical mid-range value³</i>
Truck Trip Counts & Local Trip Lengths			
Heavy-Heavy-Duty Trucks	3	trips per day	<i>per daily throughput⁴</i>
Medium-Duty Trucks	2	trips per day	<i>per daily throughput⁴</i>
Total Trip Count	5	trips per day	<i>per daily throughput⁴</i>
Local Zone Trip Length	0.5	miles per trip	<i>for HRA radius⁵</i>
Renewable Energy Production			
Annual Operation	8,400	hours per year	<i>96% capacity factor⁶</i>
Synthesis Gas Heat Input	4.2	MMBtu per hour ⁷	<i>calculated specifications⁸</i>
Gross Power Output	400	kilowatts (kW)	<i>mid-sized unit (typical)</i>
Annual Power Output	3,360	megawatt-hours	<i>96% capacity factor⁶</i>

Notes:

¹ Excludes 11 Holidays: New Years, MLK, Presidents, Memorial, Independence, Labor, Columbus, Veterans, Thanksgiving/Black Friday, and Christmas.

² California Emission Estimator Model (CalEEMod[®]) average capacity for haul trucks is 10 tons per trip (load).

³ Industry data for typical commercial trucks (mid-range).

⁴ Trips/day = (tons/day) / (tons/trip).

⁵ “Last mile” near site and proximate receptors for risk assessment purposes.

⁶ Assumes 360 hours per year (30 hours per month) for maintenance & repairs downtime (typical).

⁷ Million British thermal units (1 Btu is the energy needed to raise 1 pound of water 1°F in temperature).

⁸ Assumes heat rate of 10,500 Btu per kW-hour or 32.5% energy conversion efficiency (typical).

3.2 Emissions Estimation

3.2.1 Fugitive Dust and Vapors

Handling and processing of paper, greenwaste, waste wood, and metals has the potential to generate emissions of fugitive dusts and vapors that can contain both organic and inorganic TACs. Published emission factors (EFs) in units of pounds per ton (lbs/ton) and dimensionless speciation profiles (SP) were used to estimate TAC emissions (TE) in pounds, based on process throughputs (PT) in tons and percent control efficiencies (% CE as mitigation). Emissions are estimated as follows, whether for hourly, daily, or annual time periods:

$$TE \text{ (lbs)} = PT \text{ (tons)} \times EF \text{ (lbs/ton)} \times SP \text{ (lb/lb)} \times (1 - \%CE/100)$$

The emission factors and speciation profiles used to develop the programmatic fugitive dust and VOC/TAC emissions profiles from paper, greenwaste, waste wood, and metals recycling operations included those published by the U.S. EPA, CARB, the SCAQMD, the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD), the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), and the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD). In addition, for VOCs and ammonia (NH₃) from greenwaste operations that were estimated using SCAQMD emission factors, a mitigation factor from a San Diego State University study was applied.

3.2.2 Diesel Particulate Matter

DPM is a composite TAC that contains aromatic and polycyclic hydrocarbons, aldehydes, metals, and other hazardous substances. DPM has been identified by the California OEHHA as a carcinogen and chronic irritant. The use of diesel-powered trucks and off-road equipment would emit DPM (as exhaust PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), the ozone precursors NO_x and VOC, along with CO, SO_x, and GHGs.

Day-to-day operations at recycling and reclamation facilities would involve transport of materials in and out of facilities by diesel-powered heavy-duty and medium-duty trucks. The programmatic HRA assumed that once on-site, materials would be moved around (handled) by diesel-powered off-road equipment such as loaders and forklifts. It was also assumed that commercially available diesel-powered grinding equipment would be used for processing greenwaste and waste wood. Mobile handling equipment would be registered with CARB under the In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation, and non-mobile grinding equipment would be permitted with the SCAQMD, since it would not meet the mobility requirements of the CARB Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP).

On-road heavy-duty and medium-duty truck emissions were estimated using the pre-processed EMFAC 2007 default emission factors published by the SCAQMD under its California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) *Air Quality Analysis Handbook* (guidelines) that cover the programmatic scenario years 2021 to 2025. SCAQMD on-road EFs are expressed in units of pounds per mile (lbs/mile), where the PT is miles traveled and DPM is equivalent to PM₁₀. For trucking, whether daily or annual:

$$DPM \text{ (lbs)} = PT \text{ (miles traveled)} \times EF \text{ (lbs PM}_{10}\text{/mile)}$$

Off-road equipment emissions were estimated using the pre-processed SCAQMD default emission factors for “Other Material Handling Equipment Composite” and “Crushing/Processing Equipment Composite.” SCAQMD off-road composite EF are expressed in units of pounds per hour (lbs/hr), where the PT is hours of operation and DPM is equivalent to PM₁₀. For typical equipment, whether daily or annual:

$$DPM \text{ (lbs)} = PT \text{ (operating hours)} \times EF \text{ (lbs PM}_{10}\text{/hour)}$$

Since the SCAQMD off-road factors list PM₁₀ only, PM_{2.5} emissions were calculated using the CARB species profile (ratio) for diesel engine exhaust of 0.976 PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀. The 2025 scenario year incorporates the use of newer, low-emission engines (i.e., U.S. EPA Tiers 3 and 4) and the use of CARB-approved exhaust filters which reduce emissions of DPM to required regulatory levels.

3.2.3 *Synthesis Gas Combustion*

Recent trends in organic waste management indicate that some facilities could develop renewable energy capabilities in the future. Therefore, a mid-sized organic waste-to-energy system was defined as a commercially available pyrolysis unit producing synthesis gas as fuel for a spark-ignited ICE driving a 400-kW electric generator. For larger systems, e.g., 800 kW or 1,200 kW, mass emissions would be generally proportional to unit size.

To estimate organic TAC emissions from such a system, it was assumed that fugitive emissions from the contained pyrolysis unit would be negligible compared to combustion TAC emissions from the engine-generator unit. It was also assumed that the engine-generator would be equipped with Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in compliance with SCAQMD Rule 1110.2 *Emissions from Gaseous and Liquid Fueled Engines* limits for the criteria pollutants NO_x, CO, and VOC. Annual operation was assumed to be about 8,400 hours per year, or about 96% annual capacity factor.

Emissions controls on the engine-generator were assumed to include selective catalytic reduction (SCR) as BACT for NO_x and oxidation catalyst (OXCAT) as BACT for CO and VOC. The OXCAT would also reduce emissions of organic TACs by about 90%. Emission factors (EF) published by the SCAQMD in units of pounds per million cubic feet (lbs/MMcf) of gaseous fuel were converted to pounds per million British thermal units (lbs/MMBtu) and used to estimate TAC emissions (TE) from synthesis gas combustion in units of MMBtu as PT, with applicable BACT control efficiencies (%CE), whether hourly, daily, or annual time periods:

$$TE \text{ (lbs)} = PT \text{ (mmBTU)} \times EF \text{ (lbs/mmBTU)} \times (1 - \%CE/100)$$

Unlike the ground-level fugitive and diesel sources, the synthesis gas-fired ICE would exhaust through a 20- to 40-foot tall stack made of steel pipe about 12 inches in diameter. The OXCAT and SCR controls would be installed between the engine exhaust outlet and the stack base inlet.

3.2.4 *Mitigation Included in Emissions*

The following types emissions controls (mitigation measures) would apply to new recycling/solid waste facilities under the Green Zones Program:

- Fugitive dust controls such as a water spray (moisture control) for wood/greenwaste grinding and materials handling;
- Modern diesel engines with Tier 4 Final certification or DPM filters as applicable;
- BACT for the synthesis gas-fired engine; and
- Use of propane or electric forklifts instead of diesel.

3.2.5 Emissions Summary

Appendix A contains the detailed programmatic emissions inventory for the 10,000 tons per year scenario as described above. These emissions serve as the input for the programmatic HRA and HIA. In general, emissions are proportional to process throughputs.

The SCAQMD CEQA quantitative significance thresholds shown in Table 3-2 were used to evaluate programmatic emissions impacts for TACs, criteria pollutants, and GHGs.

Table 3-2: Relevant SCAQMD CEQA Thresholds of Significance

Pollutant	Project Operation (lb/day)
ROG (VOC)	55
NO _x	55
CO	550
SO _x	150
PM ₁₀	150
PM _{2.5}	55
Lead	3
TACs	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥ 10 in 1 million
	Cancer Burden > 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas ≥ 1 in 1 million)
	Chronic & Acute Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment)
GHGs	10,000 MT/yr CO ₂ e for industrial facilities
	3,000 MT/yr CO ₂ e for land use projects (draft proposal)

Source: SCAQMD 2019.

Tables 3-3 and 3-4 compare the programmatic scenario emissions of criteria pollutants and GHGs, respectively, to the SCAQMD CEQA significance criteria for the 10,000 tons per year scenario. All results indicate a Less Than Significant impact.

Table 3-3: Operational Criteria Pollutant Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation

Criteria Pollutants from Facility Operations	Operation (lbs/day)	Threshold (lbs/day)	Significance
CO	60.6	550	LTS
NO _x	7.7	55	LTS
ROG (VOC)	4.5	55	LTS
SO _x	0.7	150	LTS
Exhaust PM ₁₀	1.4	150	LTS
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	1.3	55	LTS
Fugitive Dust PM ₁₀ (mitigated)	0.5	150	LTS

Sources: SCAQMD, SJVAPCD, BAAQMD, MDAQMD, CARB, EPA, SDSU.

Table 3-4: Operational GHG Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation

Greenhouse Gases from Facility Operations	Operation (MT/yr)	Threshold (MT/yr)	Significance
On-Road Trucks CO ₂ e	71	—	—
Off-Road Equipment CO ₂ e	109	—	—
Stationary Source CO ₂ e	1,846	—	—
Fugitive Emissions CO ₂ e	142	—	—
Total CO₂e	2,167	10,000	LTS

Sources: SCAQMD, 40 CFR 98, IPCC.

Notes:

LTS – Less Than Significant

3.3 Programmatic HRA Air Dispersion Modeling

An aggregate case study facility with trucks delivering and hauling materials was examined. The facility was defined as a 75-meter by 75-meter square with a grid of receptors representing residents and sensitive receptors surrounding the facility.

This HRA was conducted in accordance with SCAQMD Modeling Guidance for AERMOD (SCAQMD 2006), Risk Assessment Procedures (SCAQMD 2017), and the OEHHA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual (OEHHA 2015).

The air dispersion model used for this HRA was AERMOD. AERMOD can be run in a screening mode by using either the AERSCREEN⁴ command-prompt interface or the stand-alone

⁴ AERSCREEN is the screening version of AERMOD.

MAKEMET⁵ program to generate the matrix of meteorological conditions and running AERMOD directly with the SCREEN⁶ option. The latter option was used for this analysis.

The modeling files were set up in the Lakes Environmental Software implementation/user interface, AERMOD View™, Version 9.9.0, based on AERMOD Version 19191. AERMOD was run with a unit emission rate of 1 gram per second (g/s) to calculate the “X/Q concentration” of the TACs per unit emission rate from the rail line source for the 1-hour averaging time per receptor. X/Q is a dispersion factor that is the average pollutant concentration normalized by source strength. The screening mode, flat terrain, and urban options in AERMOD were selected. Per the SCAQMD modeling guidance, AERMOD used the Los Angeles County population of 9,818,605.

A screening meteorological data set was used. This scenario represents a case study location of the maximum potential risk in any of the Green Zone communities and can be used to provide the upper bound of health risk impacts in a programmatic sense.

The screening meteorological data set was generated by MAKEMET, Version 16216, using a lower-bound wind speed of 0.5 meters per second (m/s), ambient temperature ranges from 28 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to 112°F [-2 degrees Centigrade (°C) to 45°C], and the 16 cardinal wind directions. Maximum and minimum temperatures were based on temperature measurements from Downtown Los Angeles on the University of Southern California campus from 1877-2020 (WRCC 2020). The average surface characteristics from all SCAQMD meteorological sites except desert sites were used in MAKEMET (SCAQMD 2017).

The screening meteorological data included winds from all compass directions and an array of meteorological conditions from a reasonable estimation of construction and operation scenarios. Thus, only short-term (1-hour average) maximum concentrations can be predicted. The AERSCREEN scaling ratio of 0.1 was used to approximate the annual concentration from the 1-hour concentration (EPA 2016).

Each emissions source associated with the aggregate case study described in Section 3.2 was parameterized separately in AERMOD.

The fugitive dust from the handling of paper, greenwaste, waste wood, and metals was modeled as a single surface-based volume source covering the majority of the site, since these activities could occur anywhere throughout the site.

The materials would be moved around on-site by diesel-powered off-road equipment such as loaders and forklifts. To accurately represent the hot exhaust from these sources for estimating plume rise, the off-road equipment was modeled as eight point sources spread evenly around the site. One source group was used to capture the combined impact from the eight sources, with the combined emissions equaling 1 g/s.

The waste-to-energy 400-kW engine was modeled as a point source using parameters from a similar syngas engine.

The truck source was parameterized in AERMOD as a ¼-mile (400-meter) line-volume source. It was set sufficiently long to capture the maximum downwind concentration from the trucks plus

⁵ The MAKEMET program interfaces with AERSCREEN to generate a site-specific matrix of screening meteorological conditions based on user inputs for input into AERMOD.

⁶ SCREEN is the control option within AERMOD that signifies to use the screening calculation modules.

facility regardless of wind direction. The line-volume source represents a series of separated volume sources with parameters based on truck dimensions and the algorithms in the U.S. EPA's Haul Road Workgroup for volume sources (EPA 2011).

Source parameters for each source are described in detail in Appendix B.

Grid receptors representing nearby residents, sensitive receptors, and off-site workers were located:

- Every 25 meters along the facility boundary;
- At 20-meter spacing from the facility boundary out to 100 meters; and
- At 60-meter spacing within 100 meters and 500 meters of the facility boundary.

Based on the volume source parameters, the receptor exclusion zone was calculated to be 9.6 meters. Thus, the grid was started at 10 meters from the truck volume source center, since AERMOD does not correctly predict concentrations for receptors within volume source exclusion zones. Receptors located within the facility boundary or within the truck volume source exclusion zone were excluded.

Figure 3-1 shows the geometry of the facility, sources, and receptor locations. Figure 3-2 zooms in on the source geometry showing the point sources, site-wide volume source, truck line volume source, fenceline, and receptor locations.

Figure 3-1: Programmatic HRA Source and Receptor Model Setup

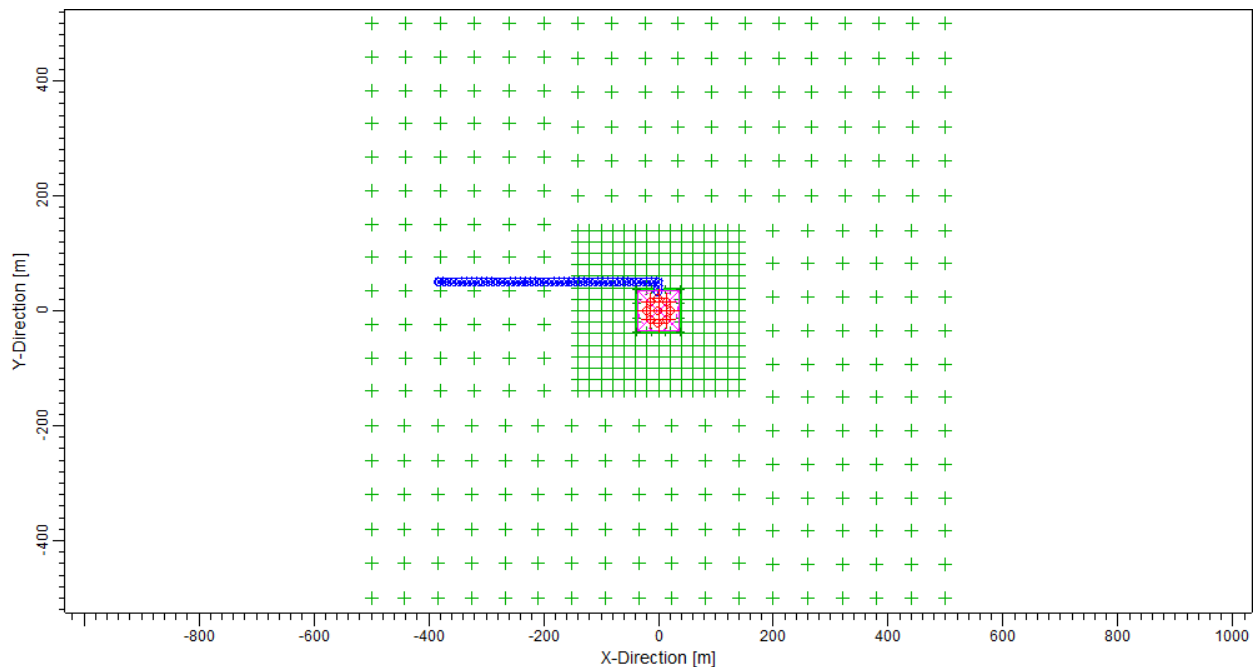
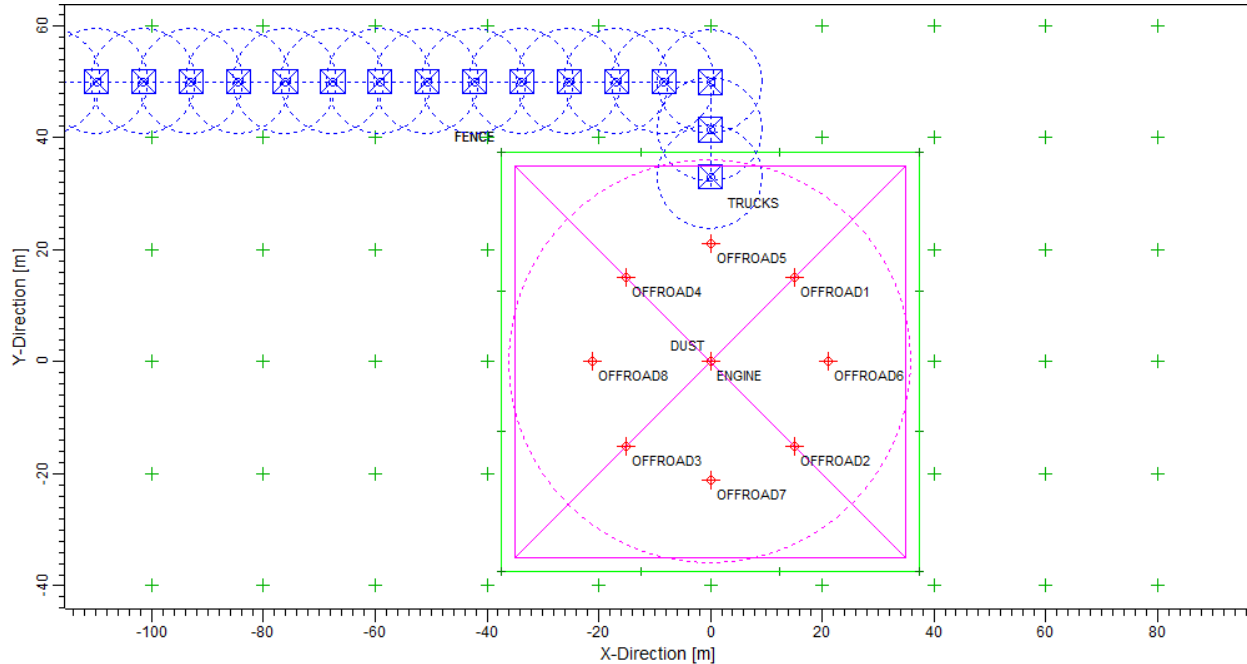


Figure 3-2: Programmatic HRA Source Setup



Notes:

- Off-road equipment point sources shown in red;
- Site-wide dust volume source shown in pink;
- Truck travel line volume source shown in blue;
- Fence line shown in light green; and
- Receptor locations shown in green.

3.4 Health Risk Assessment Calculations

The programmatic HRA health risk calculations were performed using the HARP2 Air Dispersion Modeling and Risk Tool (ADMRT, version 19121). The X/Q 1-hour and annual values that were determined for each source using AERMOD were imported into HARP2 and used in conjunction with hourly and annual emissions to determine the Ground-Level Concentration (GLC) for each pollutant. The GLCs were then used to estimate the long-term cancer health risk to an individual and non-cancer chronic and acute hazard indices.

The assessment of cancer risk and chronic non-cancer health indices used the long-term period (annual) average emissions, while the assessment of acute non-cancer health effects used the maximum short-term 1-hour emissions. The acute analysis conservatively assumes that all maximum short-term emissions occur in the same hour.

The HRA included a multi-pathway assessment. The relevant multi-pathway components of all substances with multi-pathway effects were included in the health risk calculations.

A description of the health risk indices and associated calculations conducted in HARP2 is provided below. Table 3-5 provides a listing of the HARP2 options that were selected for the analysis.

3.4.1 Cancer Risk

Cancer risk is the estimated probability of a maximally exposed individual potentially contracting cancer as a result of exposure to TACs over a period of time. Cancer risk at all receptors was estimated over a 30-year period, representing an individual's high-end residency time.

Cancer risk estimates were calculated using CARB's Risk Management Policy (RMP), "RMP Using the Derived Method." The RMP uses high-end breathing rates (95th percentile) for children from the third trimester through age 2 and 80th percentile breathing rates for all other ages for residential exposures. The "OEHHA Derived" method uses high-end exposure parameters for the top two exposure pathways and mean exposure parameters for the remaining pathways for cancer risk estimates. The "RMP Using the Derived Method" combines the two approaches.

3.4.2 Chronic Hazard Index

Some TACs may have non-cancer health risks due to long-term (chronic) exposures. The chronic hazard index is the sum of the individual substance chronic hazard indices for all TACs affecting the same target organ system. Chronic risk was calculated using the "OEHHA Derived" method at all receptors for an annual exposure duration. This analysis used the exposure pathways outlined in Table 3-5.

3.4.3 Acute Hazard Risk

Some TACs may have non-cancer health risks due to short-term (acute) exposures. The acute hazard index is the sum of the individual substance acute hazard indices for all TACs affecting the same target organ system. Acute risk was calculated at all receptors for an exposure duration of 1 hour.

Table 3-5: HARP2 Model Options

Parameter	Assumptions				Comments
Multi-Pathway					
Inhalation	Res	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	—
Soil	Res	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	—
Dermal	Res	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	“Warm” climate
Mother’s Milk	Res	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Work	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
Drinking Water	Res	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
Fish	Res	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
Homegrown Produce	Res	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Work	<input type="checkbox"/>	Default for “Households that Garden”
Beef/Dairy	Res	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
Pigs, Chickens, and/or Eggs	Res	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Deposition Velocity	0.02 m/s				
Cancer Risk Assumptions					
Exposure Duration	30 years				—
Fraction of Time at Home	3 rd Trimester to 16 years: On 16 years to 30 years: Off				
Analysis Option	RMP Using the Derived Method				—
Non-Cancer Risk Assumptions					
Analysis Option	OEHHA Derived Method				—
Inhalation Rate Basis	Long-term 24-hour				—

4.0 EVALUATION OF HEALTH IMPACTS

The programmatic HRA assessed specific, quantifiable exposure risks to TACs emanating from a case study Green Zone facility to proximate sensitive receptors, such as residences or schools. Section 4.1 describes the results from the programmatic HRA. Section 4.2 reviews and characterizes cancer risk impacts at sensitive receptors, health conditions related to background air quality, and other health stresses, particularly for vulnerable subgroups and communities within the affected population.

4.1 Programmatic HRA Results

The programmatic HRA examined a case study Green Zone facility that aggregated all the defined source types at one location, and it was predicted that all health risk factors were less than the CEQA significance thresholds at all receptors. The results of the programmatic HRA are summarized in Table 4-1 and presented visually in the isopleth in Figure 4-1. Detailed HRA results broken down by source and by pollutant are provided in Appendix B.

The Figure 4-1 isopleth shows the distribution of the predicted cancer risk with distance from the case study site. The highest cancer risks were predicted at the site fenceline and rapidly decreased with distance. By 500 feet from the case study facility, the cancer risk dropped to 1.3 in one million. The maximum cancer risk was predicted to occur on the fenceline between the site and truck sources. This location would be inaccessible or in the road, and thus is an extremely conservative receptor location.

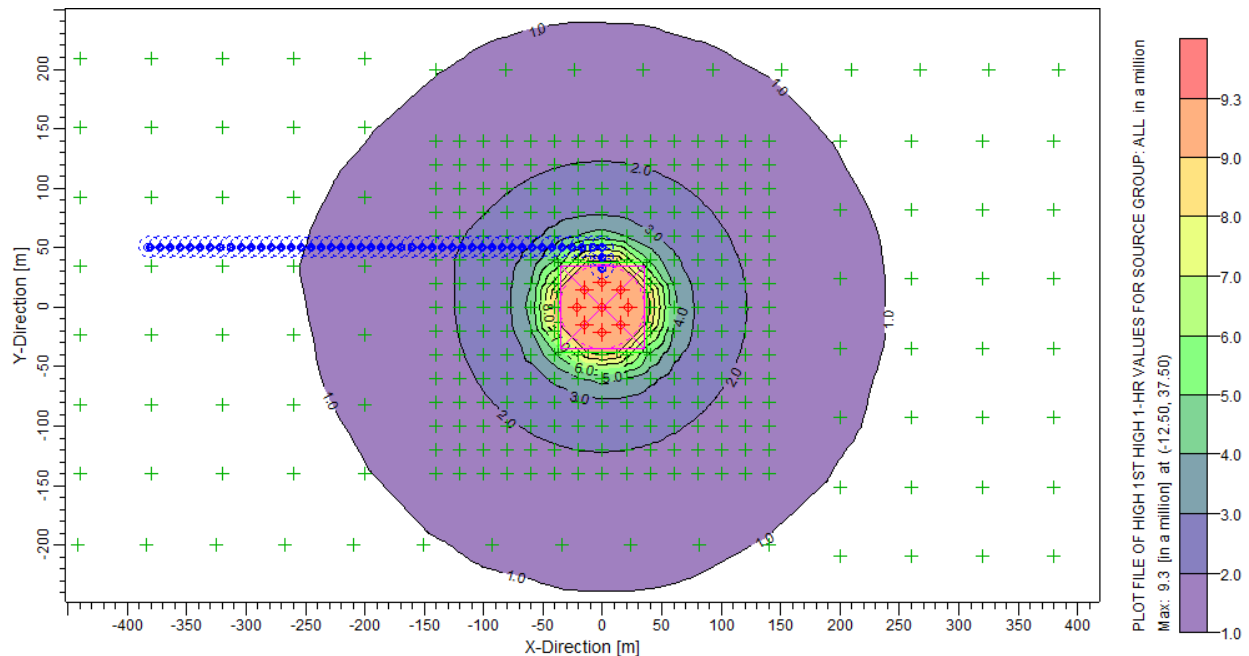
The aggregate case study facility was developed to capture all activities possible within a facility covered by the Green Zones Program, but realistically, not all sources modeled are likely to occur in one facility; thus, the health risks are expected to be overpredicted. Even encompassing numerous conservative assumptions in the programmatic HRA, all health risk values were predicted to be less than the CEQA significance thresholds.

Table 4-1: Summary of Programmatic HRA Results

Parameter	Estimated Risk Value	CEQA Threshold	Status
Cancer Risk	9.25	10 in 1 million	Pass
Chronic Hazard Index	0.06	1.0	Pass
Acute Hazard Index	0.30	1.0	Pass

Source: SCAQMD 2019.

Figure 4-1: Programmatic HRA 30-Year Cancer Risk Isopleths



The primary focus of the HIA is on cancer risk as evaluated in the programmatic HRA. The draft ordinance proposes a 500-foot “buffer zone” around a Green Zone facility. For a Green Zone facility comprising all the case study sources modeled, there could be a geographic situation where a site-specific HRA may be needed. In general, at 500 feet, the programmatic residential cancer risk is predicted to be about 1.3 in one million, which is below the SCAQMD incremental cancer risk threshold of 10 in one million for a single facility. If a real facility does not have all the programmatic sources, its risk would be less, and an individual risk assessment should not be necessary unless an SCAQMD permit is required. However, since about 77% of the programmatic risk, or about 1 in one million, is due to mobile sources, e.g., diesel-powered mobile equipment, much of the risk could be mitigated through the use of alternate energy sources, e.g., propane or electric.

4.2 Characterization of Impacts

4.2.1 Cancer Risk

The programmatic HRA examined the potential for health impacts from a case study recycling and waste-to-energy facility. The HRA examined the increased incidences of cancer risk and the acute (short-term) or chronic (long-term) non-cancer health impacts. The modeling predicted that all health risk factors were less than the SCAQMD CEQA significance thresholds, and thus would not have a significant impact on human health. This shows that development from the Program would minimize potential adverse health and safety impacts and promote clean industrial uses.

As described in the Existing Environment section, the carcinogenic risks from ambient TAC levels within the Green Zone communities range from 810 to 1,404 in one million. The programmatic HRA predicted the maximum cancer risk to be approximately 1% of the ambient carcinogenic risk level (i.e., 9.25 in one million) at the fenceline dropping to about 0.1% 500 feet out from the facility. This implies that the statistical individual cancer risk

increases by 0.0009% solely due to the emissions from the case study facility. In contrast, the statistical likelihood of an individual developing cancer in general is approximately 30%.

In some cases, the Green Zones Program has the potential to reduce the overall cancer risk in residential neighborhoods or sensitive receptors proximate to facilities such as metal recyclers. This will potentially reduce the long-term health risks within the community.

4.2.2 Air Quality Related Health Conditions

Zoning development standards apply to existing and certain new industrial uses within the Green Zone Districts and were developed to minimize adverse effects related to air quality on the neighboring sensitive uses. The standards also provide measures to protect the air quality of new sensitive uses located adjacent to industrial uses. Most of these impacts will be seen on a neighborhood block basis in the Green Zone communities. However, depending on other proximate sources, e.g., freeways, the cumulative impact in the Green Zone communities may be minimal, if any.

As shown in Table 3-3, criteria pollutant emissions from the aggregate case study facility were estimated to be less than the SCAQMD CEQA significance thresholds. Therefore, new facilities covered under this Program are expected to have a less than significant impact to air quality. Thus, the new development standards could potentially lower health risk scores in the immediate Green Zone neighborhood blocks. However, the aggregate emissions from existing industries may not lead to a significant decrease in health score in surrounding neighborhoods.

GHG emissions from the aggregate case study facility were estimated to be less than the SCAQMD CEQA significance thresholds, as shown in Table 3-4. Therefore, new facilities covered under this Program are expected to have a less than significant impact to climate change. Thus, new development standards could potentially lead to lower climate change vulnerability scores in the immediate Green Zone neighborhoods.

4.2.3 Health Stresses

The health stresses associated with the Green Zone communities are representative of factors such as odor, noise, and aesthetics, as well as background air quality and emissions from other local sources. The implementation of the Program should generally reduce EJSM scores and thus improve the overall quality of life. It is difficult to quantify or warrant these improvements. However, the Program has the potential to impact both health risk and hazard EJSM scores in the Green Zone neighborhoods via the following potential pathways:

1. Upgrading existing industrial uses and requiring more stringent design features for new facilities, such as increasing the setback distance between the public receptors and industrial activities, should directly reduce the hazard score that, in effect, measures the distance between hazard and sensitive land uses. A more pronounced effect could be observed in industrial zones such as in East Los Angeles. More specifically, the effect can be observed within the neighborhood blocks relative to facility locations.

2. Furthermore, new sensitive uses developed near existing industrial facilities will be required to implement a number of buffering measures and install indoor air filtration, thus preventing the formation of neighborhoods with high health or hazard scores.
3. These measures also ensure that new industrial facilities do not further degrade the EJSM scores and, subsequently, the quality of life experienced in the existing neighborhoods.
4. Although neighborhoods with existing facilities may not notice a significant improvement in air quality initially, the new measures would improve the aesthetics of these neighborhoods and reduce other environmental health stresses, such as odor and noise.
5. The industries targeted by these measures tend to have high levels of odor and noise. The proposed mitigation measures, such as set-back requirements, solid walls, etc., could reduce the impact of odor and noise stresses in the vicinity.
6. In the long run, these measures have the potential to lead to gentrification and demographic changes in the neighborhood. However, these types of changes cannot be quantified or predicted with certainty.

These measures should improve both mental and physical health stresses throughout the Green Zone Districts and especially at the sensitive uses in industrial zones.

4.3 Mitigation Included in Program

The Green Zone Districts were established to promote environmental justice in communities that are disproportionately affected by toxic pollutants and contaminants generated from various land uses over time. The regulations for new and existing land uses ensure that such land uses will be operated in consideration of the surrounding sensitive uses, minimizing potential adverse health and safety impacts and promoting clean industrial uses.

The Program establishes requirements for new industrial, recycling, or vehicle-related uses that employ appropriate environmental impact mitigation strategies, such as physical design characteristics, mechanical safeguards, or best practice strategies, and minimize impacts on nearby sensitive uses. More stringent measures are required for these uses within 500 feet of a sensitive use, such as a school. Mitigation features include, but are not limited to:

- BACT;
- Setbacks and landscaping (aesthetics and pollution absorption);
- Solid walls (noise control);
- Height limits;
- Appropriate storage of materials, vehicles, and equipment;
- Paving (fugitive dust control);
- Recycling and waste storage;
- Improved vehicular access (emissions minimization);
- Signage (safety, idling limits, etc.); and

- General site maintenance.

The Program also establishes requirements for new sensitive uses that locate adjacent to legally existing industrial, vehicle-related, recycling, or solid waste uses. New sensitive use mitigation features include:

- Setbacks and landscaping;
- Open space standards;
- Indoor air filtration [Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) 13 or better];
- Protective window and balcony design; and
- Solid walls between non-sensitive use facilities.

To mitigate the health impacts determined in the programmatic HRA of a case study facility, alternate energy off-road equipment, such as propane or electric, could be selected in lieu of diesel.

4.4 Monitoring/Evaluation

Monitoring and enforcement are necessary for environmental justice programs to be effective. The Green Zones Program seeks to develop ways to improve coordination among various regulatory agencies and to support businesses to become better neighbors, helping to mitigate current and prevent future environmental impacts. Therefore, monitoring and enforcement strategies are important elements of the Program.

The County will ensure the policies of the Program are implemented by requiring a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for new facilities covered under the ordinance within 500 feet of sensitive uses in the Green Zone districts. Other less impactful types of industrial or vehicle-related uses subject to this ordinance will require a Ministerial Site Plan Review. Enforceable permit conditions are the key mechanism for achieving and maintaining compliance with specific community standards.

The Green Zones Program contains no provisions for “grandfathering” of existing facilities, i.e., continuing “business as usual” will not be allowed under the Program. Existing legally established uses subject to the Program will be brought into compliance on a sliding schedule of between 3 to 7 years through either a Ministerial Site Plan Review or the requirement for a CUP. Existing uses with a discretionary land use permit will be brought into compliance with all applicable requirements of this ordinance upon renewal of such permits.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The Green Zones Program employs data-driven approaches and robust stakeholder outreach to address Environmental Justice issues in various neighborhoods throughout Los Angeles County. The Green Zones Program ordinance states that:

1. The proposed use and development of land and application of development standards are arranged to prevent adverse effects related to odor, noise, aesthetics, soil contamination, and air quality on neighboring property;
2. The proposed use and development of land employ appropriate environmental impact mitigation strategies, such as physical design characteristics, mechanical safeguards, or best practice strategies, and minimize impacts on nearby sensitive uses; and
3. The proposed use and development of land protect public health and safety and promote environmental sustainability.

The programmatic HRA demonstrated that a properly designed facility implementing applicable mitigation measures outlined in the ordinance as development standards, best practices, and discretionary permit findings, would not be expected to cause adverse impacts to air quality, climate change, or public health at neighboring sensitive uses. Building upon the HRA, the HIA study offers evidence for the improvement of health outcomes as a result of the Program.

The mitigation features of the Program would be designed to prevent adverse effects to sensitive uses. In aggregate, the mitigation measures outlined in Section 4.3 would prevent the bulk of adverse health stresses associated with Green Zone facilities such as odor, noise, aesthetics, and hazardous emissions. It would be expected that these mitigation measures would decrease EJSM scores and generally improve the quality of life in the Green Zone communities.

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APPENDIX A – EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

CEQA Land Use Project - LA Green Zones

Project Name: LA Green Zones

Client Name: Sapphos/County of Los Angeles

Facility Name: Green Zone Case Study Facility Scenario

Source Description:

Facility Permit ID:

Facility Address:

Latitude, North:

Longitude, West:

Elevation, feet ASL:

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Peer Reviewer: Julie Mitchell

Date: June 25, 2020

Updated: August 17, 2020

Facility Operation	
Scenario Year (2021-2025)	2025
Days per Week (1-7)	5
Hours per Day (2-8)	8
Working Days per Year*	250

* Excludes 11 Holidays: New Years, MLK, Presidents, Memorial, Independence, Labor, Columbus, Veterans, Thanksgiving/Black Friday, and Christmas.

Facility Throughputs					
Recycling & Waste Materials	Daily (tons/day)	Annual (tons/yr)	Annual (percent)	Handling (hrs/day)	Processing (hrs/day)
Paper	3	750	7.5%	1	1
Greenwaste	20	5,000	50.0%	2	2
Waste Wood	15	3,750	37.5%	2	2
Metals	2	500	5.0%	1	1
Totals	40	10,000	100.0%	6	6

Truck Capacities - Average	
On-Road Vehicles	Tons
HHDT Capacity (per CalEEMod)	10
MDT Capacity (range is 2-7 tons)	5

Truck Trip Counts & Trip Lengths		
On-Road Vehicles	Count	Tons
Daily Trip Count - HHDT	3	30
Daily Trip Count - MDT	2	10
Total Daily Trip Count - All Trucks	5	40
Trip Length (miles round trip = 2r)*	34.0	—

* CalEEMod ITE default C-W trip length for trucks in SCAB is 17 miles one-way. Use 0.5 mile for 0.25 mile radius HRA, use 1.0 mile for 0.5 mile radius HRA, use 34 miles for CEQA thresholds in summary tables.

Table 3-1: Programmatic HRA Facility Metrics

Description	Value	Units	Notes
Facility Operation			
Scenario Year	2025	year	<i>earliest year of operation</i>
Days per Week	5	days per week	<i>business weekdays</i>
Daily Operation	8	hours per day	<i>daytime business hours</i>
Working Days per Year	250	days per year	<i>50 weeks per year¹</i>
Recycling & Waste Materials Daily Throughput			
Paper	3	tons per day	<i>assumed for typical scenario</i>
Greenwaste	20	tons per day	<i>assumed for typical scenario</i>
Waste Wood	15	tons per day	<i>assumed for typical scenario</i>
Metals	2	tons per day	<i>assumed for typical scenario</i>
Daily Total Throughput	40	tons per day	<i>combined typical scenario</i>
Recycling & Waste Materials Annual Throughput			
Paper	750	tons per year	<i>250 days per year operation</i>
Greenwaste	5,000	tons per year	<i>250 days per year operation</i>
Waste Wood	3,750	tons per year	<i>250 days per year operation</i>
Metals	500	tons per year	<i>250 days per year operation</i>
Annual Total Throughput	10,000	tons per year	<i>combined typical scenario</i>
Truck Capacities - Average			
Heavy-Heavy-Duty Trucks	10	tons	<i>CalEEMod[®] average²</i>
Medium-Duty Trucks	5	tons	<i>typical mid-range value³</i>
Truck Trip Counts & Local Trip Lengths			
Heavy-Heavy-Duty Trucks	3	trips per day	<i>per daily throughput⁴</i>
Medium-Duty Trucks	2	trips per day	<i>per daily throughput⁴</i>
Total Trip Count	5	trips per day	<i>per daily throughput⁴</i>
Local Zone Trip Length	34	miles per trip	<i>for HRA radius⁵</i>
Renewable Energy Production			
Annual Operation	8,400	hours per year	<i>96% capacity factor⁶</i>
Synthesis Gas Heat Input	4.2	MMBtu per hour ⁷	<i>calculated specifications⁸</i>
Gross Power Output	400	kilowatts (kW)	<i>mid-sized unit (typical)</i>
Annual Power Output	3,360	megawatt-hours	<i>96% capacity factor⁶</i>

Notes:

¹ Excludes 11 Holidays: New Years, MLK, Presidents, Memorial, Independence, Labor, Columbus, Veterans, Thanksgiving/Black Friday, and Christmas.

² California Emission Estimator Model (CalEEMod[®]) average capacity for haul trucks is 10 tons per trip (load)

³ Industry data for typical commercial trucks (mid-range)

⁴ Trips/day = (tons/day) / (tons/trip)

⁵ "Last mile" near site and proximate receptors for risk assessment purposes

⁶ Assumes 360 hours per year (30 hours per month) for maintenance & repairs downtime (typical)

⁷ Million British thermal units (1 Btu is the energy needed to raise 1 pound of water 1°F in temperature)

⁸ Assumes heat rate of 10,500 Btu per kW-hour or 32.5% energy conversion efficiency (typical)

Table 1: Land Use Data for CalEEMod Input - Green Zones Facility

Project Element	Land Use Type	Land Use Subtype	Unit Amount	Size Metric	Lot Acreage (footprint)	Square Feet (est.)	Est. Pop.
Perimeter Wall (10 ft. tall)	Industrial	General Light Industry	6.200	1,000 sq. ft.	0.142	6,200	0
Paved Operations Area	Parking	Other Asphalt Surfaces	49.600	1,000 sq. ft.	1.139	49,600	0
Perimeter Setback Landscaping (5 ft. wide)	Parking	Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	4.750	1,000 sq. ft.	0.109	4,750	0
Project Site					1.390	60,550	0

Source: LAC 2020, CalEEMod version 2016.3.2

Notes:

SCE

Climate Zone 11

Source-receptor area Zone 12 – South Central LA County

3 land uses (general light industry, asphalt surfaces, & non-asphalt surfaces as landscaping)

Parcel size 75m x 75m = 1.39 acres (60,550 ft²)

Minimum 5' (1.5m) setback for perimeter landscaping

10' (3m) high perimeter screening wall for visual effect & noise control (length = 4 x 72m = 288m)

Equivalent 30' (9m) tilt-up building would be $(72/3)^2 = 576 \text{ m}^2 = 6,200 \text{ ft}^2$

Landscaped area $2(75 \times 1.5) + 2(72 \times 1.5) = 441 \text{ m}^2 = 4,750 \text{ ft}^2$

Paved area = $60,550 - 6,200 - 4,750 = 49,600 \text{ ft}^2$ (1.14 acres)

Table 2: SCAQMD CEQA Thresholds of Significance

Pollutant	Project Construction	Project Operation
	lbs/day	lbs/day
ROG (VOC)	75	55
NO _x	100	55
CO	550	550
SO _x	150	150
PM ₁₀	150	150
PM _{2.5}	55	55
24-hour PM _{2.5} Increment	10.4 µg/m ³	2.5 µg/m ³
24-hour PM ₁₀ Increment	10.4 µg/m ³	2.5 µg/m ³
Annual PM ₁₀ Increment	1.0 µg/m ³ annual average	
1-hour NO ₂ Increment	0.18 ppm (state)	
Annual NO ₂ Increment	0.03 ppm (state) & 0.0534 ppm (federal)	
1-hour SO ₂ Increment	0.25 ppm (state) & 0.075 ppm (federal – 99th percentile)	
24-hour SO ₂ Increment	0.04 ppm (state)	
24-hour Sulfate Increment	25 ug/m ³ (state)	
1-hour CO Increment	20 ppm (state) & 35 ppm (federal)	
8-hour CO Increment	9.0 ppm (state/federal)	
Toxic Air Contaminants (including carcinogens and non-carcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥10 in 1 million	
	Cancer Burden >0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas ≥1 in 1 million)	
	Chronic & Acute Hazard Index ≥1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to Rule 402	
Greenhouse Gases	10,000 MT/yr CO ₂ e for industrial facilities	
	3,000 MT/yr CO ₂ e for land use projects (draft proposal)	

Source: SCAQMD 2019

Table 4: Operational Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation			
Criteria Pollutants from Facility Operations	Operation (lbs/day)	Threshold (lbs/day)	Significance
CO	60.6	550	LTS
NO _x	7.7	55	LTS
ROG (VOC)	4.5	55	LTS
SO _x	0.7	150	LTS
Exhaust PM ₁₀	1.4	150	LTS
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	1.3	55	LTS
Fugitive Dust PM ₁₀	0.5	150	LTS

Sources: SCAQMD 2019, SJVAPCD, BAAQMD, MDAQMD, CARB, EPA, SDSU

Table 8: Operational GHG Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation			
Greenhouse Gases from Facility Operations	Operation (MT/yr)	Threshold (MT/yr)	Significance
On-Road Trucks CO ₂ e	71	—	—
Off-Road Equipment CO ₂ e	109	—	—
Stationary Source CO ₂ e	1,846	—	—
Fugitive Emissions CO ₂ e	142	—	—
Total CO₂e	2,167	10,000	LTS

Sources: SCAQMD 2019, 40 CFR 98, IPCC

Notes:

LTS - Less Than Significant

LTSM - Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

PS - Potentially Significant

Table 6: Operational Localized Significance Threshold Evaluation			
Criteria Pollutants from Facility Operations	Operation (lbs/day)	Threshold (lbs/day)	Result
NO _x	7.7	54	Pass
CO	60.6	632	Pass
Total PM ₁₀	1.9	7	Pass
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	1.3	2	Pass

Sources: SCAQMD 2008, SJVAPCD, BAAQMD, MDAQMD, CARB, EPA, SDSU

Notes:

Source-receptor area Zone 12 – South Central LA County

1-acre area, 100 meters (330 feet) to receptor

Table 3: Construction Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation			
Criteria Pollutants from Facility Construction	Construction (lbs/day)	Threshold (lbs/day)	Significance
CO	14.1	550	LTS
NO _x	15.1	100	LTS
ROG (VOC)	1.5	75	LTS
SO _x	0.03	150	LTS
Total PM ₁₀	3.0	150	LTS
Total PM _{2.5}	1.7	55	LTS

Sources: SCAQMD 2019, CalEEMod version 2016.3.2

Table 7: Construction GHG Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation			
Greenhouse Gases from Facility Construction	Construction (MT/yr)	Threshold (MT/yr)	Significance
CO ₂	264	—	—
CH ₄	0.04	—	—
N ₂ O	0.00	—	—
Total CO₂e	265	10,000	LTS

Sources: SCAQMD 2019, CalEEMod version 2016.3.2

Notes:

LTS - Less Than Significant

LTSM - Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

PS - Potentially Significant

Table 5: Construction Localized Significance Threshold Evaluation			
Criteria Pollutants from Facility Construction	Construction (lbs/day)	Threshold (lbs/day)	Result
NO _x	15.1	54	Pass
CO	14.1	632	Pass
Total PM ₁₀	3.0	26	Pass
Total PM _{2.5}	1.7	7	Pass

Sources: SCAQMD 2008, CalEEMod version 2016.3.2

Notes:

Source-receptor area Zone 12 – South Central LA County

1-acre area, 100 meters (330 feet) to receptor

Table A-4: Estimated On-Road Truck Emissions - Composite

CAS No.	Pollutant	Annual (lbs/yr)	Daily (lbs/day)	Annual (g/sec)	Hourly (g/sec)*
630080	CO	211.14	0.845	3.04E-03	1.33E-02
10102440	NO _x	342.52	1.370	4.93E-03	2.16E-02
43104	ROG	36.12	0.144	5.20E-04	2.28E-03
7446095	SO _x	1.49	0.006	2.15E-05	9.41E-05
9901	DPM - Exhaust PM₁₀	12.20	0.049	1.75E-04	7.68E-04
88101	Exhaust PM _{2.5}	11.18	0.045	1.61E-04	7.04E-04
124389	CO ₂	155,960.22	623.841	2.24E+00	9.83E+00
74828	CH ₄	1.58	0.006	2.28E-05	9.97E-05
10024972	N ₂ O	0.32	0.001	4.55E-06	1.99E-05
124389	CO ₂ e	156,088.42	624.354	2.25E+00	9.83E+00

* 8 hrs/day working assumed for trucks & equipment (acute)

Table A-5: Estimated Off-Road Equipment Emissions - Composite

CAS No.	Pollutant	Annual (lbs/yr)	Daily (lbs/day)	Annual (g/sec)	Hourly (g/sec)*
630080	CO	819.93	3.280	1.18E-02	5.17E-02
10102440	NO _x	561.06	2.244	8.07E-03	3.53E-02
43104	ROG	113.85	0.455	1.64E-03	7.17E-03
7446095	SO _x	2.57	0.010	3.69E-05	1.62E-04
9901	DPM - Exhaust PM₁₀	18.04	0.072	2.60E-04	1.14E-03
88101	Exhaust PM _{2.5}	17.61	0.070	2.53E-04	1.11E-03
124389	CO ₂	238,483.82	953.935	3.43E+00	1.50E+01
74828	CH ₄	10.27	0.041	1.48E-04	6.47E-04
10024972	N ₂ O	2.05	0.008	2.96E-05	1.29E-04
124389	CO ₂ e	239,315.90	957.264	3.44E+00	1.51E+01

* 8 hrs/day working assumed for trucks & equipment (acute)

Table A-6: Estimated Stationary Point Source Emissions - 400 kW ICE Generator - Synthesis Gas

CAS No.	Pollutant	Annual (lbs/yr)	Daily (lbs/day)	Hourly (lbs/hr)	Annual (g/sec)	Hourly (g/sec)
630080	CO	19,777	56.51	2.35	2.84E-01	2.97E-01
10102440	NO _x	1,431	4.09	0.17	2.06E-02	2.15E-02
43104	ROG	1,358	3.88	0.16	1.95E-02	2.04E-02
7446095	SO _x	252	0.72	0.03	3.62E-03	3.78E-03
85101	Exhaust PM ₁₀	420	1.20	0.05	6.04E-03	6.30E-03
88101	Exhaust PM _{2.5}	416	1.19	0.05	5.98E-03	6.23E-03
9960	SO ₄	26	0.07	0.00	3.76E-04	3.92E-04
124389	CO ₂ e	4,069,869	11,628.20	484.51	5.85E+01	6.10E+01
7664417	Ammonia slip (SCR)	480	—	0.06	6.91E-03	7.20E-03
106990	1,3 Butadiene	2.47E-02	—	2.94E-06	3.55E-07	3.70E-07
106467	1,4 Dichlorobenzene	5.04E-02	—	6.00E-06	7.25E-07	7.56E-07
75070	Acetaldehyde	1.34E-01	—	1.59E-05	1.92E-06	2.00E-06
56235	Carbon tetrachloride	5.04E-02	—	6.00E-06	7.25E-07	7.56E-07
67663	Chloroform	4.28E-02	—	5.10E-06	6.16E-07	6.43E-07
107062	Ethylene dichloride	3.78E-02	—	4.50E-06	5.44E-07	5.67E-07
50000	Formaldehyde	4.79E-01	—	5.70E-05	6.89E-06	7.18E-06
75092	Methylene chloride	3.28E-02	—	3.90E-06	4.71E-07	4.91E-07
127184	Perchloroethylene	5.29E-02	—	6.30E-06	7.61E-07	7.94E-07
79016	Trichloroethylene	4.54E-02	—	5.40E-06	6.52E-07	6.80E-07
75014	Vinyl chloride	9.07E-02	—	1.08E-05	1.30E-06	1.36E-06
7440382	Arsenic	0.00E+00	—	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
7440439	Cadmium	0.00E+00	—	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
7439921	Lead	0.00E+00	—	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
7440020	Nickel	5.04E-02	—	6.00E-06	7.25E-07	7.56E-07
7782492	Selenium	2.77E-01	—	3.30E-05	3.99E-06	4.16E-06

Table A-7: Estimated On-site Fugitive Dust & VOC Emissions - Composite

CAS No.	Substance	Annual (lbs/yr)	Hourly (lbs/hr)	Annual (g/sec)	Hourly (g/sec)
9960	Sulfates	5.60E+00	2.19E-02	8.06E-05	2.76E-03
67561	Methanol	9.96E+01	1.99E-01	1.43E-03	2.51E-02
67630	Isopropyl alcohol	3.29E+02	6.59E-01	4.74E-03	8.30E-02
75070	Acetaldehyde	1.09E+00	2.18E-03	1.57E-05	2.75E-04
78922	Sec-butyl alcohol	3.04E+00	6.07E-03	4.37E-05	7.65E-04
91203	Naphthalene	3.89E+00	7.79E-03	5.60E-05	9.81E-04
115071	Propylene	1.71E+00	3.43E-03	2.46E-05	4.32E-04
7429905	Aluminum	7.36E-01	1.51E-03	1.06E-05	1.91E-04
7439921	Lead	5.92E-02	1.70E-04	8.51E-07	2.14E-05
7439965	Manganese	2.15E-01	7.87E-04	3.09E-06	9.92E-05
7439976	Mercury	1.10E-02	4.41E-05	1.59E-07	5.56E-06
7440020	Nickel	1.65E-01	6.04E-04	2.37E-06	7.61E-05
7440224	Silver	1.62E-03	6.48E-06	2.33E-08	8.16E-07
7440280	Thallium	9.55E-04	3.82E-06	1.37E-08	4.81E-07
7440360	Antimony	1.54E-02	6.17E-05	2.22E-07	7.78E-06
7440382	Arsenic	3.09E-03	1.17E-05	4.44E-08	1.48E-06
7440393	Barium	7.63E-01	3.00E-03	1.10E-05	3.79E-04
7440417	Beryllium	3.93E-02	1.57E-04	5.65E-07	1.98E-05
7440439	Cadmium	7.16E-03	2.84E-05	1.03E-07	3.58E-06
7440473	Chromium	9.74E-02	3.38E-04	1.40E-06	4.26E-05
7440484	Cobalt	4.27E-04	8.54E-07	6.14E-09	1.08E-07
7440508	Copper	7.60E-02	2.50E-04	1.09E-06	3.15E-05
7440622	Vanadium	2.43E-03	9.72E-06	3.50E-08	1.22E-06
7440666	Zinc	2.40E-01	8.97E-04	3.45E-06	1.13E-04
7664417	Ammonia	3.30E+03	6.60E+00	4.75E-02	8.32E-01
7723140	Phosphorus	7.02E-03	2.81E-05	1.01E-07	3.54E-06
7726956	Bromine	2.62E-01	5.28E-04	3.76E-06	6.66E-05
7782492	Selenium	4.39E-03	1.75E-05	6.31E-08	2.20E-06
7782505	Chlorine	1.41E-02	2.82E-05	2.03E-07	3.56E-06
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [TCDD] [POM]	2.24E-08	8.96E-11	3.22E-13	1.13E-11
3268879	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	3.81E-07	1.52E-09	5.47E-12	1.92E-10
35822469	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	3.46E-07	1.38E-09	4.98E-12	1.74E-10
39227286	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	4.89E-08	1.95E-10	7.03E-13	2.46E-11
40321764	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	8.15E-08	3.26E-10	1.17E-12	4.11E-11
51207319	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	2.68E-07	1.07E-09	3.85E-12	1.35E-10
55673897	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	3.06E-07	1.22E-09	4.39E-12	1.54E-10
57117314	2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	5.45E-07	2.18E-09	7.84E-12	2.75E-10
57117416	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	3.88E-07	1.55E-09	5.58E-12	1.96E-10
57653857	1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	6.10E-08	2.44E-10	8.77E-13	3.07E-11
60851345	2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	4.48E-07	1.79E-09	6.44E-12	2.26E-10
67562394	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	1.43E-06	5.70E-09	2.05E-11	7.18E-10
70648269	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	5.30E-07	2.12E-09	7.62E-12	2.67E-10
72918219	1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	2.49E-07	9.94E-10	3.57E-12	1.25E-10

CHECKSUM 3747.0095 7.5078

CAS No.	Substance	Annual (lbs/yr)	Hourly (lbs/hr)
Paper Dust (1)			
7429905	Aluminum	1.46E-03	5.85E-06
7440360	Antimony	7.50E-05	3.00E-07
7440382	Arsenic	1.88E-05	7.50E-08
7440393	Barium	3.00E-04	1.20E-06
7726956	Bromine	1.88E-04	7.50E-07
7440439	Cadmium	5.63E-05	2.25E-07
7440473	Chromium	3.75E-05	1.50E-07
7440508	Copper	5.63E-05	2.25E-07
7439921	Lead	7.50E-05	3.00E-07
7439965	Manganese	3.19E-04	1.28E-06
7440020	Nickel	1.31E-04	5.25E-07
7723140	Phosphorus	4.88E-04	1.95E-06
7782492	Selenium	1.88E-05	7.50E-08
7440224	Silver	1.13E-04	4.50E-07
9960	Sulfates	3.71E-01	1.49E-03
7440622	Vanadium	1.69E-04	6.75E-07
7440666	Zinc	9.38E-05	3.75E-07

	Paper Dust (2)		
7429905	Aluminum	1.96E-02	7.84E-05
7440360	Antimony	1.01E-03	4.02E-06
7440382	Arsenic	2.51E-04	1.01E-06
7440393	Barium	4.02E-03	1.61E-05
7726956	Bromine	2.51E-03	1.01E-05
7440439	Cadmium	7.54E-04	3.02E-06
7440473	Chromium	5.03E-04	2.01E-06
7440508	Copper	7.54E-04	3.02E-06
7439921	Lead	1.01E-03	4.02E-06
7439965	Manganese	4.27E-03	1.71E-05
7440020	Nickel	1.76E-03	7.04E-06
7723140	Phosphorus	6.53E-03	2.61E-05
7782492	Selenium	2.51E-04	1.01E-06
7440224	Silver	1.51E-03	6.03E-06
9960	Sulfates	4.97E+00	1.99E-02
7440622	Vanadium	2.26E-03	9.05E-06
7440666	Zinc	1.26E-03	5.03E-06
	Greenwaste Dust (1)		
7429905	Aluminum	1.63E-01	3.25E-04
7440382	Arsenic	7.75E-05	1.55E-07
7440439	Cadmium	2.50E-05	5.00E-08
7440473	Chromium	6.13E-04	1.23E-06
7440484	Cobalt	1.10E-04	2.20E-07
7440508	Copper	8.63E-04	1.73E-06
7439921	Lead	2.50E-03	5.00E-06
7439965	Manganese	5.50E-03	1.10E-05
7439976	Mercury	1.25E-05	2.50E-08
7440020	Nickel	1.19E-03	2.38E-06
7782492	Selenium	1.25E-05	2.50E-08
7440666	Zinc	2.13E-03	4.25E-06
	Greenwaste Dust (2)		
7429905	Aluminum	4.68E-01	9.36E-04
7440382	Arsenic	2.23E-04	4.46E-07
7440439	Cadmium	7.20E-05	1.44E-07
7440473	Chromium	1.76E-03	3.53E-06
7440484	Cobalt	3.17E-04	6.34E-07
7440508	Copper	2.48E-03	4.97E-06
7439921	Lead	7.20E-03	1.44E-05
7439965	Manganese	1.58E-02	3.17E-05
7439976	Mercury	3.60E-05	7.20E-08
7440020	Nickel	3.42E-03	6.84E-06
7782492	Selenium	3.60E-05	7.20E-08
7440666	Zinc	6.12E-03	1.22E-05
	Greenwaste VOC (3)		
7664417	Ammonia	3.30E+03	6.60E+00
75070	Acetaldehyde	1.09E+00	2.18E-03
67630	Isopropyl alcohol	3.29E+02	6.59E-01
67561	Methanol	9.96E+01	1.99E-01
91203	Naphthalene	3.89E+00	7.79E-03
115071	Propylene	1.71E+00	3.43E-03
78922	Sec-butyl alcohol	3.04E+00	6.07E-03
	Waste Wood Dust (1)		
7429905	Aluminum	1.69E-02	3.38E-05
7440393	Barium	4.69E-03	9.38E-06
7726956	Bromine	5.16E-02	1.03E-04
7782505	Chlorine	2.81E-03	5.63E-06
7440473	Chromium	4.69E-03	9.38E-06
7440508	Copper	4.69E-03	9.38E-06
7439921	Lead	4.69E-03	9.38E-06
7439965	Manganese	2.81E-03	5.63E-06
7440020	Nickel	4.69E-03	9.38E-06
9960	Sulfates	5.16E-02	1.03E-04
7440666	Zinc	4.69E-03	9.38E-06
	Waste Wood Dust (2)		
7429905	Aluminum	6.78E-02	1.36E-04
7440393	Barium	1.88E-02	3.77E-05
7726956	Bromine	2.07E-01	4.15E-04
7782505	Chlorine	1.13E-02	2.26E-05
7440473	Chromium	1.88E-02	3.77E-05
7440508	Copper	1.88E-02	3.77E-05
7439921	Lead	1.88E-02	3.77E-05
7439965	Manganese	1.13E-02	2.26E-05
7440020	Nickel	1.88E-02	3.77E-05
9960	Sulfates	2.07E-01	4.15E-04
7440666	Zinc	1.88E-02	3.77E-05

	Metals Recycling (1)		
7440360	Antimony	1.44E-02	5.74E-05
7440382	Arsenic	2.52E-03	1.01E-05
7440393	Barium	7.35E-01	2.94E-03
7440417	Beryllium	3.93E-02	1.57E-04
7440439	Cadmium	6.25E-03	2.50E-05
7440473	Chromium (Total)	7.10E-02	2.84E-04
7440508	Copper	4.83E-02	1.93E-04
7439921	Lead	2.49E-02	9.94E-05
7439965	Manganese	1.75E-01	6.98E-04
7439976	Mercury	1.10E-02	4.40E-05
7440020	Nickel	1.35E-01	5.40E-04
7782492	Selenium	4.07E-03	1.63E-05
7440280	Thallium	9.55E-04	3.82E-06
7440666	Zinc	2.07E-01	8.28E-04
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) [POM]	2.24E-08	8.96E-11
3268879	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	3.81E-07	1.52E-09
35822469	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	3.46E-07	1.38E-09
39227286	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	4.89E-08	1.95E-10
40321764	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	8.15E-08	3.26E-10
51207319	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	2.68E-07	1.07E-09
55673897	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	3.06E-07	1.22E-09
57117314	2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	5.45E-07	2.18E-09
57117416	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	3.88E-07	1.55E-09
57653857	1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	6.10E-08	2.44E-10
60851345	2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	4.48E-07	1.79E-09
67562394	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	1.43E-06	5.70E-09
70648269	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	5.30E-07	2.12E-09
72918219	1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	2.49E-07	9.94E-10
	CHECKSUM	3747.0095	7.5078
	DIFF	0.0000	0.0000

Demolition Debris Metrics - Uncompacted							
Materials	Estimated Footprint (sf)	Volume of Debris Conversion Factor (CY/1000 sf)	Volume of Debris (Cubic Yards)	Density of Debris (lbs/CY)	Mass of Debris (Pounds)	Mass of Debris (Tons)	No. of Haul Trips (10 tons/load)
Old Asphalt/Concrete (demo site)	60,550	9	545	2400	1,307,880	654	65
Old buildings	0	70	0	400	0	0	0
Total	60,550	—	545	—	1,307,880	654	65

Source: Google Earth

Notes:

Paving Thickness (inches)	CY/1000 sf
2	6
3	9
3.5	10
4	12
5	15
6	18

Dust from Material Movement							
Activity	Amount Import (CY)	Amount Export (CY)	Density (lb/CY)	Mass of Import (tons)	Mass of Export (tons)	Import/Export Phased?	No. of Haul Trips (10 tons/load)
Site Preparation (wall footing)	0	172.8	2500	0	216	No	22
Grading	0	104.0	2500	0	130	No	13

Source: Applicant 2017, Cal Recycle 2016

Solid Waste Cleanup Program Weights and Volumes for Project Estimates		
Description of Materials	Approximate Pounds/Cubic Yard	Remarks
Burn Dump Debris/Ash	800-1000	Dry Loose
	1500-1800	Wet for Dust Suppression
	2300	Wet mixed with soil
Construction Debris, Asphalt or Concrete: Loose	2400	
Construction Debris, Wood ; Uncompacted	400	Increase up to 100% if compacted using heavy equipment
Earth	2100	Loose/Dry. Plus 30% when compacted.
	2500	CalEEMod default
	3000	Excavated/Wet
Gravel or Crushed Stone Loose/Dry	2600	Increase 20% if wet
Household Trash	800	
Liquid Waste	1600	202 gal./cubic yard ~ 7 Lbs./Gal.
		E.g. Antifreeze, Waste Oil, Solvent
Metals, Un-compacted	600	e.g. Appliances, Metal Siding
Sand, Loose/Dry	2400	Increase 20% if damp and 30% if wet/compacted
Stone, Graded 8" max. Loose	2700	e.g. Gabion Construction. Increase 10% consolidated in place
Tire Burn Ash	500-800	
Tires, Auto and Pickup	220	Average 10 tires per cubic yard
Tires, OTR	See Remarks	Average 500 pounds per tire
Tires, Truck	480	Average 4 tires per cubic yard
Vehicles, Auto and Pickup	See Remarks	Use 3000 Pounds/Vehicle
Wood Chips, Shredded/Dry Wood Chips/Bark w/30% Soil	300	
	800	
Yard Waste (Vegetation) Loose	600	

Source: Cal Recycle 2016

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/swfacilities/cdi/Tools/Calculations.htm>

4-Stroke Spark Ignited IC Engine Emissions Calculations (point source)

Source Characteristics	
Process Equipment Description	Engine generator, synthesis gas fuel, 400 kW

Operating Parameters	—	References/Remarks	Value	Units
Annual Throughput	—	96% capacity factor	8,400	hrs/yr
Daily Throughput	—	PTE	24	hrs/day
Hourly Throughput	—	PTE	1	hrs/hr
Monthly Schedule	—	PTE	30	days/mo

Emissions Parameters	—	References/Remarks	Value	Units
Hourly Heat Input (HHV)	—	Calculated for estimating	4.20	mmBTU/hr
Daily Heat Input (HHV)	—	Calculated for estimating	100.80	mmBTU/day
Annual Heat Input (HHV)	—	Calculated for estimating	35,280	mmBTU/yr
Fuel Gas Flowrate	—	Fuel gas usage	5,000	cf/hr
Gross Power Output	—	Specified	400	kW
Heat Rate (HHV)	—	Calculated	10,500	BTU/kW-hr
Heat Rate (HHV)	—	Calculated	7,830	BTU/BHP-hr
Conversion Efficiency (HHV)	—	Calculated	32.5%	percent

Rule 1110.2 Factors	—	References/Remarks	Value	Units
Hourly Heat Input (LHV)	—	Calculated	3.79	mmBTU/hr
Heat Rate (LHV)	—	Calculated	9,475	BTU/kW-hr
Conversion Efficiency (LHV)	—	Calculated	36.0%	BTU/kW-hr
Default Heat Rate (LHV)	—	Specified	9,250	BTU/kW-hr
Efficiency Correction Factor	—	Calculated	0.976	fract. percent
Total Parasitic Loads	—	Specified	4%	percent
Total Parasitic Loads	—	Calculated	16.00	kW
Net Load	—	Goss - Parasitic Loads	0.384	mW
Heat Recovery	—	Specified	0%	percent
Heat Recovery	—	Equivalent	0.000	mW
Energy Efficiency Factor	—	Calculated EEF	1.000	fraction
Energy Efficiency Factor	—	Effective EEF (0.5 permit limit)	1.000	fraction

Constants	—	References/Remarks	Value	Units
Fuel Gas HHV	—	Syngas, 40 CFR 98 Table C-1	840	BTU/cf
Fuel Gas LHV (est.)	—	Syngas	758	BTU/cf
Standard Molar Volume	—	EPA Method 19 (68°F, 20°C)	385.3	dscf/lb-mole
Dry Fd Factor	—	EPA Method 19 (68°F, 20°C)	8,710	dscf/mmBTU

Point Source Release Parameters	—	References/Remarks	Value	Units
Stack Exit Temperature	—	Vendor Spec	400	°F
Stack Exit Temperature	—	Calculated for modeling	478	°K
Stack Gas Oxygen Content	—	Typical, ICE	15	percent O ₂
Stack Flowrate, dry standard	—	Calculated for percent O ₂	2,160	dscf/min
Stack Flowrate, dry actual	—	Calculated for stack temp	3,518	dacf/min
Stack Gas Moisture Content (est.)	—	Calculated for percent O ₂	6.2	percent H ₂ O
Stack Flowrate, actual	—	Calculated for moisture	3,736	wacf/min
Stack Flowrate, actual	—	Calculated for modeling	1.763	wacm/sec
Stack Height	—	Typical, ICE	30	feet
Stack Height	—	Calculated for modeling	9.14	meters
Stack Diameter	—	Typical, ICE	12	inches
Stack Diameter	—	Calculated for modeling	0.305	meters
Stack Velocity	—	Calculated for modeling	24.16	meters/sec

BACT Emission Limits (HHV) - Rule 1110.2 Table III-B						
BACT - Natural Gas	Limit lb/MW-hr	EEF Adjusted lb/MW-hr	lb/mmBTU	g/BHP-hr	ppmv	Typical Control Technology Notes
CO	5.886	5.886	0.56057	1.991	250.01	Oxidation Catalyst; MW=28
NO _x	0.426	0.426	0.04057	0.144	11.01	SCR (urea injection); MW=46
VOC (as methane)	0.404	0.404	0.03848	0.137	30.00	Oxidation Catalyst; MW=16
SO _x	—	—	0.00714	0.025	1.39	6 lbs/mmcf (40 ppmv S in syngas, 10x PNG)
PM ₁₀	—	—	0.01190	0.042	—	10 lbs/mmcf (EPA 2000, AP-42 Table 3.2-2)
PM _{2.5} (99% of PM ₁₀)	—	—	0.01178	0.042	—	99% of PM ₁₀
PM ₁₀ (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	—	—	0.00074	0.003	—	5% conversion
CO ₂ e	—	—	115.35911	409.718	—	40 CFR 98 Table A-1, Syngas, IPCC AR5 GWPs (1, 28, 265)
NH ₃ (ammonia slip in ppmv)	—	—	0.01361	0.048	10.00	—
Organic TAC DRE of OXCAT	90%	—	—	—	—	Ref: 90% reduction in organic TACs by correctly sized (low space velocity, F/V) oxidation catalyst as recommended by SDAPCD

4-Stroke Spark Ignited IC Engine Emissions Calculations														
Criteria Pollutants, TACs, GHGs	CAS No.	References/Remarks	Emission Factors	Average Hourly Uncontrolled (AHU)	Average Hourly Controlled (AHC)	Maximum Hourly Uncontrolled (MHU)	Maximum Hourly Controlled (MHC)	Maximum Daily Uncontrolled (MDU)	Maximum Daily Controlled (MDC)	Annual Average / Maximum Annual Controlled (AA/MAC)		30-Day Average (30DA)	Annual Average (AA/MAC)	Hourly Maximum (MHC)
			lb/mmBTU	lb/hr	lb/hr	lb/hr	lb/hr	lb/day	lb/day	lb/yr	tons/yr	lb/day	g/sec	g/sec
CO	630080	BACT	0.56057	2.26	2.26	2.35	2.35	56.51	56.51	19777	9.888	56.51	2.84E-01	2.97E-01
NO _x	10102440	BACT	0.04057	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	4.09	4.09	1431	0.716	4.09	2.06E-02	2.15E-02
VOC	43104	BACT	0.03848	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	3.88	3.88	1358	0.679	3.88	1.95E-02	2.04E-02
SO _x	7446095	BACT	0.00714	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.72	0.72	252	0.126	0.72	3.62E-03	3.78E-03
PM ₁₀	85101	BACT	0.01190	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.20	1.20	420	0.210	1.20	6.04E-03	6.30E-03
PM _{2.5} (99% of PM ₁₀)	88101	BACT	0.01178	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.19	1.19	416	0.208	1.19	5.98E-03	6.23E-03
PM ₁₀ (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	9960	SCAQMD 2004 (5% conv.)	0.00074	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	26	0.013	0.07	3.76E-04	3.92E-04
CO ₂ e	124389	40 CFR 98 Table A-1	115.35911	465	465	485	485	11,628	11,628	4,069,869	1,846.1	11,628	—	—
Ammonia slip (SCR)	7664417	BACT 96.2.4	1.36E-02	—	—	5.72E-02	5.72E-02	—	—	4.80E+02	0.240	—	6.91E-03	7.20E-03
1,3 Butadiene	106990	SCAQMD 2016	7.00E-06	—	—	2.94E-05	2.94E-06	—	—	2.47E-02	—	—	3.55E-07	3.70E-07
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	106467	SCAQMD 2016	1.43E-05	—	—	6.00E-05	6.00E-06	—	—	5.04E-02	—	—	7.25E-07	7.56E-07
Acetaldehyde	75070	SCAQMD 2016	3.79E-05	—	—	1.59E-04	1.59E-05	—	—	1.34E-01	—	—	1.92E-06	2.00E-06
Carbon tetrachloride	56235	SCAQMD 2016	1.43E-05	—	—	6.00E-05	6.00E-06	—	—	5.04E-02	—	—	7.25E-07	7.56E-07
Chloroform	67663	SCAQMD 2016	1.21E-05	—	—	5.10E-05	5.10E-06	—	—	4.28E-02	—	—	6.16E-07	6.43E-07
Ethylene dichloride	107062	SCAQMD 2016	1.07E-05	—	—	4.50E-05	4.50E-06	—	—	3.78E-02	—	—	5.44E-07	5.67E-07
Formaldehyde	50000	SCAQMD 2016	1.36E-04	—	—	5.70E-04	5.70E-05	—	—	4.79E-01	—	—	6.89E-06	7.18E-06
Methylene chloride	75092	SCAQMD 2016	9.29E-06	—	—	3.90E-05	3.90E-06	—	—	3.28E-02	—	—	4.71E-07	4.91E-07
Perchloroethylene	127184	SCAQMD 2016	1.50E-05	—	—	6.30E-05	6.30E-06	—	—	5.29E-02	—	—	7.61E-07	7.94E-07
Trichloroethylene	79016	SCAQMD 2016	1.29E-05	—	—	5.40E-05	5.40E-06	—	—	4.54E-02	—	—	6.52E-07	6.80E-07
Vinyl chloride	75014	SCAQMD 2016	2.57E-05	—	—	1.08E-04	1.08E-05	—	—	9.07E-02	—	—	1.30E-06	1.36E-06
Arsenic	7440382	SCAQMD 2016*	0.00E+00	—	—	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	—	—	0.00E+00	—	—	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Cadmium	7440439	SCAQMD 2016*	0.00E+00	—	—	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	—	—	0.00E+00	—	—	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Lead	7439921	SCAQMD 2016*	0.00E+00	—	—	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	—	—	0.00E+00	—	—	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Nickel	7440020	SCAQMD 2016	1.43E-06	—	—	6.00E-06	6.00E-06	—	—	5.04E-02	—	—	7.25E-07	7.56E-07
Selenium	7782492	SCAQMD 2016	7.86E-06	—	—	3.30E-05	3.30E-05	—	—	2.77E-01	—	—	3.99E-06	4.16E-06

Sources: SCAQMD 2016 "Supplemental Instructions – Reporting Procedures for Reporting their Quadrennial Air Toxics Emissions Inventory", Table B-7 for digester gas combustion in Stationary and Portable Internal Combustion Engines (ICE) and Turbines/Microturbines; EPA 2000 AP-42 Table 3.2-2

Notes:

Criteria pollutants CO, NO_x, VOC per Rule 1110.2 Table III-B limits

90% reduction in organic TACs by correctly sized (low space velocity, F/V) oxidation catalyst as recommended by SDAPCD

* EPA notes that As, Cd, and Pb were not detected in the exhaust during the source test – the AP-42 factors are based on one-half of the laboratory detection limit. While using one-half the detection limit is a common practice when evaluating a single source test result, because the feedstock received is food waste and other organics, it is reasonable to conclude that these metals will not be present in the feedstock. In addition, these metals are not commonly used in the manufacture of IC engines, so engine wear would not be a source either. Therefore, the emissions of arsenic, cadmium, and lead are assumed to be zero.

Annual GHGs in units of MT/yr

Table 1: Criteria Pollutants Emissions Summary

Criteria	AHU (lb/hr)	AHC (lb/hr)	MHU (lb/hr)	MHC (lb/hr)	MDU (lb/day)	MDC (lb/day)	AA (lb/yr)	30DA (lb/day)
CO	2.26	2.26	2.35	2.35	56.51	56.51	19,777	56.51
NO _x	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	4.09	4.09	1,431	4.09
PM ₁₀	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.20	1.20	420	1.20
PM _{2.5}	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.19	1.19	416	1.19
VOC	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	3.88	3.88	1,358	3.88
SO _x	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.72	0.72	252	0.72
SO ₂	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	26	0.07

Table 2: Toxic Air Contaminants Emissions Summary

Toxic Air Contaminants	CAS No.	—	MHU (lb/hr)	MHC (lb/hr)	MAC (lb/yr)
Ammonia slip (SCR)	7664417	—	5.72E-02	5.72E-02	480.16
1,3 Butadiene	106990	—	2.94E-05	2.94E-06	0.02
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	106467	—	6.00E-05	6.00E-06	0.05
Acetaldehyde	75070	—	1.59E-04	1.59E-05	0.13
Carbon tetrachloride	56235	—	6.00E-05	6.00E-06	0.05
Chloroform	67663	—	5.10E-05	5.10E-06	0.04
Ethylene dichloride	107062	—	4.50E-05	4.50E-06	0.04
Formaldehyde	50000	—	5.70E-04	5.70E-05	0.48
Methylene chloride	75092	—	3.90E-05	3.90E-06	0.03
Perchloroethylene	127184	—	6.30E-05	6.30E-06	0.05
Trichloroethylene	79016	—	5.40E-05	5.40E-06	0.05
Vinyl chloride	75014	—	1.08E-04	1.08E-05	0.09
Arsenic	7440382	—	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00
Cadmium	7440439	—	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00
Lead	7439921	—	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00
Nickel	7440020	—	6.00E-06	6.00E-06	0.05
Selenium	7782492	—	3.30E-05	3.30E-05	0.28

Ordered Format - Hourly

ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO _{2e}
lbs/hr	lbs/hr	lbs/hr	lbs/hr	lbs/hr	lbs/hr	lbs/hr
0.16	0.17	2.35	0.03	0.05	0.05	485

Ordered Format - Daily

ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO _{2e}
lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day
3.88	4.09	56.51	0.72	1.20	1.19	11,628

Ordered Format - Annual

ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO _{2e}
tons/yr	tons/yr	tons/yr	tons/yr	tons/yr	tons/yr	MT/yr
0.68	0.72	9.89	0.13	0.21	0.21	1,846

Emissions from Operations Generating Dust from Dry Paper Scrap

Daily Throughput (tons/day)	3
Annual Average Throughput (tons/yr)	750
Daily Operating Time (hrs/day)	1
Hourly Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	3

Paper Recycling Process (select)	Materials Handling
PM₁₀ Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	0.0025
Annual PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/yr)	1.875
Hourly PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/hr)	0.0075

pull-down select Materials Handling or Shredding

50% of PM is PM10

CAS No.	Substance	Weight Fraction (lb/lb)*	Annual (lbs/yr)	Hourly (lbs/hr)	Annual (g/sec)	Hourly (g/sec)
7429905	Aluminum	7.80E-04	1.46E-03	5.85E-06	2.10E-08	7.37E-07
7440360	Antimony	4.00E-05	7.50E-05	3.00E-07	1.08E-09	3.78E-08
7440382	Arsenic	1.00E-05	1.88E-05	7.50E-08	2.70E-10	9.45E-09
7440393	Barium	1.60E-04	3.00E-04	1.20E-06	4.31E-09	1.51E-07
7726956	Bromine	1.00E-04	1.88E-04	7.50E-07	2.70E-09	9.45E-08
7440439	Cadmium	3.00E-05	5.63E-05	2.25E-07	8.09E-10	2.83E-08
7440473	Chromium	2.00E-05	3.75E-05	1.50E-07	5.39E-10	1.89E-08
7440508	Copper	3.00E-05	5.63E-05	2.25E-07	8.09E-10	2.83E-08
7439921	Lead	4.00E-05	7.50E-05	3.00E-07	1.08E-09	3.78E-08
7439965	Manganese	1.70E-04	3.19E-04	1.28E-06	4.58E-09	1.61E-07
7440020	Nickel	7.00E-05	1.31E-04	5.25E-07	1.89E-09	6.61E-08
7723140	Phosphorus	2.60E-04	4.88E-04	1.95E-06	7.01E-09	2.46E-07
7782492	Selenium	1.00E-05	1.88E-05	7.50E-08	2.70E-10	9.45E-09
7440224	Silver	6.00E-05	1.13E-04	4.50E-07	1.62E-09	5.67E-08
9960	Sulfates	1.98E-01	3.71E-01	1.49E-03	5.34E-06	1.87E-04
7440622	Vanadium	9.00E-05	1.69E-04	6.75E-07	2.43E-09	8.50E-08
7440666	Zinc	5.00E-05	9.38E-05	3.75E-07	1.35E-09	4.72E-08

Sources: SJVAPCD 2015, EPA 2003 (AP-42 Table 9.9.1-2)

Notes:

* Weight Fractions (emission factors) are derived from the 1989 average profile, "Source Category Group 307xxxxx" from EPA *Speciate 3.2*, test data from 1987 Radian Corporation studies.

Emissions from Operations Generating Dust from Dry Paper Scrap

Daily Throughput (tons/day)	3
Annual Average Throughput (tons/yr)	750
Daily Operating Time (hrs/day)	1
Hourly Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	3

Paper Recycling Process (select)	Shredding
PM₁₀ Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	0.0335
Annual PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/yr)	25.125
Hourly PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/hr)	0.1005

pull-down select Materials Handling or Shredding

50% of PM is PM10

CAS No.	Substance	Weight Fraction (lb/lb)*	Annual (lbs/yr)	Hourly (lbs/hr)	Annual (g/sec)	Hourly (g/sec)
7429905	Aluminum	7.80E-04	1.96E-02	7.84E-05	2.82E-07	9.88E-06
7440360	Antimony	4.00E-05	1.01E-03	4.02E-06	1.45E-08	5.07E-07
7440382	Arsenic	1.00E-05	2.51E-04	1.01E-06	3.61E-09	1.27E-07
7440393	Barium	1.60E-04	4.02E-03	1.61E-05	5.78E-08	2.03E-06
7726956	Bromine	1.00E-04	2.51E-03	1.01E-05	3.61E-08	1.27E-06
7440439	Cadmium	3.00E-05	7.54E-04	3.02E-06	1.08E-08	3.80E-07
7440473	Chromium	2.00E-05	5.03E-04	2.01E-06	7.23E-09	2.53E-07
7440508	Copper	3.00E-05	7.54E-04	3.02E-06	1.08E-08	3.80E-07
7439921	Lead	4.00E-05	1.01E-03	4.02E-06	1.45E-08	5.07E-07
7439965	Manganese	1.70E-04	4.27E-03	1.71E-05	6.14E-08	2.15E-06
7440020	Nickel	7.00E-05	1.76E-03	7.04E-06	2.53E-08	8.86E-07
7723140	Phosphorus	2.60E-04	6.53E-03	2.61E-05	9.40E-08	3.29E-06
7782492	Selenium	1.00E-05	2.51E-04	1.01E-06	3.61E-09	1.27E-07
7440224	Silver	6.00E-05	1.51E-03	6.03E-06	2.17E-08	7.60E-07
9960	Sulfates	1.98E-01	4.97E+00	1.99E-02	7.16E-05	2.51E-03
7440622	Vanadium	9.00E-05	2.26E-03	9.05E-06	3.25E-08	1.14E-06
7440666	Zinc	5.00E-05	1.26E-03	5.03E-06	1.81E-08	6.33E-07

Sources: SJVAPCD 2015, EPA 2003 (AP-42 Table 9.9.1-2)

Notes:

* Weight Fractions (emission factors) are derived from the 1989 average profile, "Source Category Group 307xxxxx" from EPA *Speciate 3.2*, test data from 1987 Radian Corporation studies.

Emissions from Operations Generating Dust from Moist Greenwaste

Daily Throughput (tons/day)	20
Annual Average Throughput (tons/yr)	5000
Daily Operating Time (hrs/day)	2
Hourly Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	10

Greenwaste Recycling Process (select)	Materials Handling
PM₁₀ Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	0.0025
Annual PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/yr)	12.5
Hourly PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/hr)	0.025

pull-down select Materials Handling or Grinding

60% of PM is PM10; water spray 50% reduction of moist

CAS No.	Substance	Weight Fraction (lb/lb)*	Annual (lbs/yr)	Hourly (lbs/hr)	Annual (g/sec)	Hourly (g/sec)
7429905	Aluminum	1.30E-02	1.63E-01	3.25E-04	2.34E-06	4.09E-05
7440382	Arsenic	6.20E-06	7.75E-05	1.55E-07	1.11E-09	1.95E-08
7440439	Cadmium	2.00E-06	2.50E-05	5.00E-08	3.60E-10	6.30E-09
7440473	Chromium	4.90E-05	6.13E-04	1.23E-06	8.81E-09	1.54E-07
7440484	Cobalt	8.80E-06	1.10E-04	2.20E-07	1.58E-09	2.77E-08
7440508	Copper	6.90E-05	8.63E-04	1.73E-06	1.24E-08	2.17E-07
7439921	Lead	2.00E-04	2.50E-03	5.00E-06	3.60E-08	6.30E-07
7439965	Manganese	4.40E-04	5.50E-03	1.10E-05	7.91E-08	1.39E-06
7439976	Mercury	1.00E-06	1.25E-05	2.50E-08	1.80E-10	3.15E-09
7440020	Nickel	9.50E-05	1.19E-03	2.38E-06	1.71E-08	2.99E-07
7782492	Selenium	1.00E-06	1.25E-05	2.50E-08	1.80E-10	3.15E-09
7440666	Zinc	1.70E-04	2.13E-03	4.25E-06	3.06E-08	5.35E-07

Sources: SJVAPCD 2016a, BAAQMD 2018, EPA 2003 (AP-42 Table 9.9.1-2), EPA 1996 (AP-42 Table B.2.2)

Notes:

* Weight Fractions (emission factors) are from Table 15, "Trace and Heavy Metals" (page 62) from the 2010 report, *Landfill-Based Anaerobic Digester-Compost Pilot Project at Yolo County Central Landfill*. The maximum values from the Yolo Digester compost source test were used.

Emissions from Operations Generating Dust from Moist Greenwaste

Daily Throughput (tons/day)	20
Annual Average Throughput (tons/yr)	5000
Daily Operating Time (hrs/day)	2
Hourly Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	10

Greenwaste Recycling Process (select)	Grinding (controlled)
PM₁₀ Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	0.0072
Annual PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/yr)	36
Hourly PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/hr)	0.072

pull-down select Materials Handling or Grinding

60% of PM is PM10; water spray 50% reduction of moist

CAS No.	Substance	Weight Fraction (lb/lb)*	Annual (lbs/yr)	Hourly (lbs/hr)	Annual (g/sec)	Hourly (g/sec)
7429905	Aluminum	1.30E-02	4.68E-01	9.36E-04	6.73E-06	1.18E-04
7440382	Arsenic	6.20E-06	2.23E-04	4.46E-07	3.21E-09	5.62E-08
7440439	Cadmium	2.00E-06	7.20E-05	1.44E-07	1.04E-09	1.81E-08
7440473	Chromium	4.90E-05	1.76E-03	3.53E-06	2.54E-08	4.45E-07
7440484	Cobalt	8.80E-06	3.17E-04	6.34E-07	4.56E-09	7.98E-08
7440508	Copper	6.90E-05	2.48E-03	4.97E-06	3.57E-08	6.26E-07
7439921	Lead	2.00E-04	7.20E-03	1.44E-05	1.04E-07	1.81E-06
7439965	Manganese	4.40E-04	1.58E-02	3.17E-05	2.28E-07	3.99E-06
7439976	Mercury	1.00E-06	3.60E-05	7.20E-08	5.18E-10	9.07E-09
7440020	Nickel	9.50E-05	3.42E-03	6.84E-06	4.92E-08	8.62E-07
7782492	Selenium	1.00E-06	3.60E-05	7.20E-08	5.18E-10	9.07E-09
7440666	Zinc	1.70E-04	6.12E-03	1.22E-05	8.80E-08	1.54E-06

Sources: SJVAPCD 2016a, BAAQMD 2018, EPA 2003 (AP-42 Table 9.9.1-2), EPA 1996 (AP-42 Table B.2.2)

Notes:

* Weight Fractions (emission factors) are from Table 15, "Trace and Heavy Metals" (page 62) from the 2010 report, *Landfill-Based Anaerobic Digester-Compost Pilot Project at Yolo County Central Landfill*. The maximum values from the Yolo Digester compost source test were used.

Emissions from Operations Generating VOC from Moist Greenwaste

Daily Throughput (tons/day)	20
Annual Average Throughput (tons/yr)	5000
Daily Operating Time (hrs/day)	2
Hourly Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	10

Greenwaste Recycling Process (select)	Standard (uncontrolled)	<i>pull-down select BMPs or Standard</i>
VOC Emission Factor (lbs/ton)**	0.1557	<i>per SDSU, bulk of VOC is emitted in first 30 days</i>
VOC Emission Rate (lbs/yr)	778.5	
VOC Emission Rate (lbs/hr)	1.557	

CAS No.	Substance	Weight Fraction (lb/lb)*	Annual (lbs/yr)	Hourly (lbs/hr)	Annual (g/sec)	Hourly (g/sec)
7664417	Ammonia	4.24E+00	3.30E+03	6.60E+00	4.75E-02	8.32E-01
75070	Acetaldehyde	1.40E-03	1.09E+00	2.18E-03	1.57E-05	2.75E-04
67630	Isopropyl alcohol	4.23E-01	3.29E+02	6.59E-01	4.74E-03	8.30E-02
67561	Methanol	1.28E-01	9.96E+01	1.99E-01	1.43E-03	2.51E-02
91203	Naphthalene	5.00E-03	3.89E+00	7.79E-03	5.60E-05	9.81E-04
115071	Propylene	2.20E-03	1.71E+00	3.43E-03	2.46E-05	4.32E-04
78922	Sec-butyl alcohol	3.90E-03	3.04E+00	6.07E-03	4.37E-05	7.65E-04
74828	CH ₄ ***	1.36E+01	1.06E+04	2.11E+01	1.52E-01	2.66E+00
10024972	N ₂ O ***	8.11E-02	6.31E+01	1.26E-01	9.08E-04	1.59E-02
124389	CO ₂ e ***	4.02E+02	3.13E+05	6.26E+02	4.50E+00	7.88E+01

Sources: SJVAPCD 2016b, SCAQMD 2015, SDSU 2009, IPCC 2014

Notes:

* Weight Fractions (emission factors) are derived from the VOC profile 1616, "Green Waste Composting" from EPA Speciate 4.4, test data from the 2011 article *Volatile organic compound emissions from green waste composting: Characterization and ozone formation* in the journal, *Atmospheric Environment*, (45, 2011, 1841-1848).

** VOC and ammonia emission factors from SCAQMD *Guidelines for Calculating Emissions from Greenwaste Composting and Co-Composting Operations*, February 2015; BMPs 0.57 lbs/ton, standard 0.66 lbs/ton.

*** SDSU 2009, Table 4 "Control", IPCC AR5 GWPs (1, 28, 265)

Emissions from Operations Generating Dust from Dry Waste Wood

Daily Throughput (tons/day)	15
Annual Average Throughput (tons/yr)	3750
Daily Operating Time (hrs/day)	2
Hourly Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	7.5

Waste Wood Recycling Process (select)	Materials Handling
PM₁₀ Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	0.0025
Annual PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/yr)	9.375
Hourly PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/hr)	0.01875

*pull-down select Materials Handling or Grinding
60% of PM is PM10; water spray 75% reduction of dry*

CAS No.	Substance	Weight Fraction (lb/lb)*	Annual (lbs/yr)	Hourly (lbs/hr)	Annual (g/sec)	Hourly (g/sec)
7429905	Aluminum	1.80E-03	1.69E-02	3.38E-05	2.43E-07	4.25E-06
7440393	Barium	5.00E-04	4.69E-03	9.38E-06	6.74E-08	1.18E-06
7726956	Bromine	5.50E-03	5.16E-02	1.03E-04	7.42E-07	1.30E-05
7782505	Chlorine	3.00E-04	2.81E-03	5.63E-06	4.05E-08	7.09E-07
7440473	Chromium	5.00E-04	4.69E-03	9.38E-06	6.74E-08	1.18E-06
7440508	Copper	5.00E-04	4.69E-03	9.38E-06	6.74E-08	1.18E-06
7439921	Lead	5.00E-04	4.69E-03	9.38E-06	6.74E-08	1.18E-06
7439965	Manganese	3.00E-04	2.81E-03	5.63E-06	4.05E-08	7.09E-07
7440020	Nickel	5.00E-04	4.69E-03	9.38E-06	6.74E-08	1.18E-06
9960	Sulfates	5.50E-03	5.16E-02	1.03E-04	7.42E-07	1.30E-05
7440666	Zinc	5.00E-04	4.69E-03	9.38E-06	6.74E-08	1.18E-06

Sources: SJVAPCD 2017, BAAQMD 2018, EPA 2003 (AP-42 Table 9.9.1-2), EPA 1996 (AP-42 Table B.2.2)

Notes:

* Weight Fractions (emission factors) are from Toxics Profile 56: Z1 SU Waste Wood/Resawing

Emissions from Operations Generating Dust from Dry Waste Wood

Daily Throughput (tons/day)	15
Annual Average Throughput (tons/yr)	3750
Daily Operating Time (hrs/day)	2
Hourly Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	7.5

Waste Wood Recycling Process (select)	Grinding (controlled)
PM₁₀ Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	0.01005
Annual PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/yr)	37.6875
Hourly PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/hr)	0.075375

pull-down select Materials Handling or Grinding
60% of PM is PM₁₀; water spray 75% reduction of dry

CAS No.	Substance	Weight Fraction (lb/lb)*	Annual (lbs/yr)	Hourly (lbs/hr)	Annual (g/sec)	Hourly (g/sec)
7429905	Aluminum	1.80E-03	6.78E-02	1.36E-04	9.76E-07	1.71E-05
7440393	Barium	5.00E-04	1.88E-02	3.77E-05	2.71E-07	4.75E-06
7726956	Bromine	5.50E-03	2.07E-01	4.15E-04	2.98E-06	5.22E-05
7782505	Chlorine	3.00E-04	1.13E-02	2.26E-05	1.63E-07	2.85E-06
7440473	Chromium	5.00E-04	1.88E-02	3.77E-05	2.71E-07	4.75E-06
7440508	Copper	5.00E-04	1.88E-02	3.77E-05	2.71E-07	4.75E-06
7439921	Lead	5.00E-04	1.88E-02	3.77E-05	2.71E-07	4.75E-06
7439965	Manganese	3.00E-04	1.13E-02	2.26E-05	1.63E-07	2.85E-06
7440020	Nickel	5.00E-04	1.88E-02	3.77E-05	2.71E-07	4.75E-06
9960	Sulfates	5.50E-03	2.07E-01	4.15E-04	2.98E-06	5.22E-05
7440666	Zinc	5.00E-04	1.88E-02	3.77E-05	2.71E-07	4.75E-06

Sources: SJVAPCD 2017, BAAQMD 2018, EPA 2003 (AP-42 Table 9.9.1-2), EPA 1996 (AP-42 Table B.2.2)

Notes:

* Weight Fractions (emission factors) are from Toxics Profile 56: Z1 SU Waste Wood/Resawing

Emissions from Operations Generating PM & POM from Metals Recycling

Daily Throughput (tons/day)	2
Annual Average Throughput (tons/yr)	500
Daily Operating Time (hrs/day)	1
Hourly Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	2

Metals Recycling Process (only)	Shredding
Annual PM₁₀ Emission Rate (lbs/yr)	7.37
Annual Process Rate (tons/yr)	500
Hourly Process Rate (tons/hr)	2

assume 5 times sum of TACs (same as paper)

CAS No.	Substance	Emission Factor (lb/ton)*	Annual (lbs/yr)	Hourly (lbs/hr)	Annual (g/sec)	Hourly (g/sec)
7440360	Antimony	2.87E-05	1.44E-02	5.74E-05	2.06E-07	7.23E-06
7440382	Arsenic	5.03E-06	2.52E-03	1.01E-05	3.62E-08	1.27E-06
7440393	Barium	1.47E-03	7.35E-01	2.94E-03	1.06E-05	3.70E-04
7440417	Beryllium	7.86E-05	3.93E-02	1.57E-04	5.65E-07	1.98E-05
7440439	Cadmium	1.25E-05	6.25E-03	2.50E-05	8.99E-08	3.15E-06
7440473	Chromium (Total)	1.42E-04	7.10E-02	2.84E-04	1.02E-06	3.58E-05
7440508	Copper	9.66E-05	4.83E-02	1.93E-04	6.95E-07	2.43E-05
7439921	Lead	4.97E-05	2.49E-02	9.94E-05	3.57E-07	1.25E-05
7439965	Manganese	3.49E-04	1.75E-01	6.98E-04	2.51E-06	8.79E-05
7439976	Mercury	2.20E-05	1.10E-02	4.40E-05	1.58E-07	5.54E-06
7440020	Nickel	2.70E-04	1.35E-01	5.40E-04	1.94E-06	6.80E-05
7782492	Selenium	8.14E-06	4.07E-03	1.63E-05	5.85E-08	2.05E-06
7440280	Thallium	1.91E-06	9.55E-04	3.82E-06	1.37E-08	4.81E-07
7440666	Zinc	4.14E-04	2.07E-01	8.28E-04	2.98E-06	1.04E-04
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) [POM]	4.48E-11	2.24E-08	8.96E-11	3.22E-13	1.13E-11
3268879	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	7.61E-10	3.81E-07	1.52E-09	5.47E-12	1.92E-10
35822469	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	6.92E-10	3.46E-07	1.38E-09	4.98E-12	1.74E-10
39227286	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	9.77E-11	4.89E-08	1.95E-10	7.03E-13	2.46E-11
40321764	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	1.63E-10	8.15E-08	3.26E-10	1.17E-12	4.11E-11
51207319	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	5.35E-10	2.68E-07	1.07E-09	3.85E-12	1.35E-10
55673897	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	6.11E-10	3.06E-07	1.22E-09	4.39E-12	1.54E-10
57117314	2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	1.09E-09	5.45E-07	2.18E-09	7.84E-12	2.75E-10
57117416	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	7.76E-10	3.88E-07	1.55E-09	5.58E-12	1.96E-10
57653857	1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	1.22E-10	6.10E-08	2.44E-10	8.77E-13	3.07E-11
60851345	2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	8.96E-10	4.48E-07	1.79E-09	6.44E-12	2.26E-10
67562394	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	2.85E-09	1.43E-06	5.70E-09	2.05E-11	7.18E-10
70648269	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	1.06E-09	5.30E-07	2.12E-09	7.62E-12	2.67E-10
72918219	1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	4.97E-10	2.49E-07	9.94E-10	3.57E-12	1.25E-10

Source: CARB 2000

Notes:

* California Air Toxics Emission Factor (CATEF) Database for "Aluminum Shredding".

Estimated On-Road Trucking Emissions - Composite			
Pollutant	—	Daily (lbs/day)	Annual (lbs/yr)
CO	—	0.8446	211.14
NO _x	—	1.3701	342.52
ROG	—	0.1445	36.12
SO _x	—	0.0060	1.49
Exhaust PM ₁₀	—	0.0488	12.20
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	—	0.0447	11.18
CO ₂	—	623.8409	155,960.22
CH ₄	—	0.0063	1.58
N ₂ O	—	0.0013	0.32
CO ₂ e	—	624.3537	156,088.42

Scenario Year (2021-2025)	2025
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Estimated HHDT Emissions			
Pollutant	EF (lbs/mi)	Daily (lbs/day)	Annual (lbs/yr)
CO	0.00431086	0.4397	109.93
NO _x	0.00932573	0.9512	237.81
ROG	0.00080206	0.0818	20.45
SO _x	0.00004018	0.0041	1.02
Exhaust PM ₁₀	0.00034397	0.0351	8.77
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	0.00031664	0.0323	8.07
CO ₂	4.19512979	427.9032	106,976
CH ₄	0.00003697	0.0038	0.94
N ₂ O	0.00000739	0.0008	0.19
CO ₂ e	4.19812425	428.2087	107,052

Working Days per Year	250
Daily Trip Count - HHDT	3
Annual Trip Count - HHDT	750
Trip Length (miles RT = 2r)	34
Daily Mileage (miles/day)	102
Annual Mileage (miles/yr)	25500

Estimated MDT Emissions			
Pollutant	EF (lbs/mi)	Daily (lbs/day)	Annual (lbs/yr)
CO	0.00595363	0.4048	101.21
NO _x	0.00615945	0.4188	104.71
ROG	0.00092178	0.0627	15.67
SO _x	0.00002761	0.0019	0.47
Exhaust PM ₁₀	0.00020142	0.0137	3.42
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	0.00018269	0.0124	3.11
CO ₂	2.88143570	195.9376	48,984
CH ₄	0.00003765	0.0026	0.64
N ₂ O	0.00000753	0.0005	0.13
CO ₂ e	2.88448530	196.1450	49,036

Working Days per Year	250
Daily Trip Count - MDT	2
Annual Trip Count - MDT	500
Trip Length (miles RT = 2r)	34
Daily Mileage (miles/day)	68
Annual Mileage (miles/yr)	17000

Estimated Off-Road Equipment Emissions - Composite			
Pollutant	—	Daily (lbs/day)	Annual (lbs/yr)
CO	—	3.28	819.93
NO _x	—	2.24	561.06
ROG	—	0.46	113.85
SO _x	—	0.01	2.57
Exhaust PM ₁₀	—	0.07	18.04
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	—	0.07	17.61
CO ₂	—	953.94	238,483.82
CH ₄	—	0.04	10.27
N ₂ O	—	0.01	2.05
CO ₂ e	—	957.26	239,315.90

Scenario Year (2021-2025)	2025
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Estimated Materials Processing Off-Road Emissions			
Pollutant	EF (lbs/hr)	Daily (lbs/day)	Annual (lbs/yr)
CO	0.44382556	1.78	443.83
NO _x	0.39470694	1.58	394.71
ROG	0.07470806	0.30	74.71
SO _x	0.00160010	0.01	1.60
Exhaust PM ₁₀	0.01301095	0.05	13.01
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	0.01269869	0.05	12.70
CO ₂	152.23989740	608.96	152,239.90
CH ₄	0.00674079	0.03	6.74
N ₂ O	0.00134816	0.01	1.35
CO ₂ e	152.78590120	611.14	152,785.90

Working Days per Year	250	only Greenwaste & Waste Wood grinding
Daily Time (hrs/day) - Processing	4	
Annual Time (hrs/yr) - Processing	1000	

Estimated Materials Handling Off-Road Emissions			
Pollutant	EF (lbs/hr)	Daily (lbs/day)	Annual (lbs/yr)
CO	0.25073778	1.50	376.11
NO _x	0.11090081	0.67	166.35
ROG	0.02609538	0.16	39.14
SO _x	0.00064589	0.00	0.97
Exhaust PM ₁₀	0.00335557	0.02	5.03
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	0.00327504	0.02	4.91
CO ₂	57.49594918	344.98	86,243.92
CH ₄	0.00235454	0.01	3.53
N ₂ O	0.00047091	0.00	0.71
CO ₂ e	57.68666722	346.12	86,530.00

Working Days per Year	250	loaders & forklifts
Daily Time (hrs/day) - Handling	6	
Annual Time (hrs/yr) - Handling	1500	

SCAQMD Default On-Road HHDT Emission Factors (lbs/mile)					
Pollutant	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CO	0.00503726	0.00478830	0.00457902	0.00444444	0.00431086
NO _x	0.01179977	0.01098794	0.01031407	0.00974372	0.00932573
ROG	0.00103095	0.00096142	0.00090210	0.00084009	0.00080206
SO _x	0.00004033	0.00004106	0.00004009	0.00003930	0.00004018
Exhaust PM ₁₀	0.00045411	0.00041399	0.00037922	0.00036682	0.00034397
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	0.00041729	0.00037807	0.00034915	0.00033735	0.00031664
CO ₂	4.21495573	4.21520828	4.21483461	4.19552935	4.19512979
CH ₄	0.00004734	0.00004448	0.00004176	0.00003930	0.00003697
N ₂ O	0.00000947	0.00000890	0.00000835	0.00000786	0.00000739
CO ₂ e	4.21879022	4.21881105	4.21821751	4.19871285	4.19812425

Sources: SCAQMD 2007a, IPCC 2014, 40 CFR 98 Subparts A & C

SCAQMD Default On-Road HHDT Emission Factors (g/mile)					
Pollutant	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CO	2.285	2.172	2.077	2.016	1.955
NO _x	5.352	4.984	4.678	4.420	4.230
ROG	0.468	0.436	0.409	0.381	0.364
SO _x	0.018	0.019	0.018	0.018	0.018
Exhaust PM ₁₀	0.206	0.188	0.172	0.166	0.156
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	0.189	0.171	0.158	0.153	0.144
CO ₂	1911.9	1912.0	1911.8	1903.1	1902.9
CH ₄	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.018	0.017
N ₂ O	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003
CO ₂ e	1913.6	1913.6	1913.3	1904.5	1904.2

Sources: SCAQMD 2007a, IPCC 2014, 40 CFR 98 Subparts A & C

Notes:

The HHDT-DSL vehicle/emission category accounts for all emissions from heavy-heavy-duty diesel trucks, including start, running and idling exhaust. In addition, ROG emission factors account for diurnal, hot soak, running and resting emissions; the exhaust category includes only the exhaust portion of PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5} emissions from heavy-heavy-duty diesel trucks.

Highest (Most Conservative) EMFAC2007 (version 2.3)

Emission Factors for On-Road Heavy-Heavy-Duty Diesel Trucks

Projects in the SCAQMD (Scenario Years 2007 - 2026)

Derived from Peak Emissions Inventory (Winter, Annual, Summer)

Vehicle Class: Heavy-Heavy-Duty Diesel Trucks (33,001 to 60,000 pounds)

N₂O is 6/30 or 20% of CH₄ [40 CFR 98 Table C-2]

Global Warming Potentials (CO₂ = 1, CH₄ = 28, N₂O = 265) per IPCC AR5

SCAQMD Default On-Road MDT Emission Factors (lbs/mile)					
Pollutant	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CO	0.00748303	0.00699290	0.00658123	0.00625076	0.00595363
NO _x	0.00773500	0.00722470	0.00679147	0.00647083	0.00615945
ROG	0.00115568	0.00108569	0.00102852	0.00096578	0.00092178
SO _x	0.00002755	0.00002774	0.00002790	0.00002807	0.00002761
Exhaust PM ₁₀	0.00025308	0.00023528	0.00021906	0.00021249	0.00020142
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	0.00022836	0.00021218	0.00019914	0.00019262	0.00018269
CO ₂	2.86434187	2.87006769	2.87466338	2.88010717	2.88143570
CH ₄	0.00004905	0.00004557	0.00004218	0.00004019	0.00003765
N ₂ O	0.00000981	0.00000911	0.00000844	0.00000804	0.00000753
CO ₂ e	2.86831486	2.87375863	2.87807988	2.88336236	2.88448530

Sources: SCAQMD 2007a, IPCC 2014, 40 CFR 98 Subparts A & C

SCAQMD Default On-Road MDT Emission Factors (g/mile)					
Pollutant	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CO	3.394	3.172	2.985	2.835	2.701
NO _x	3.509	3.277	3.081	2.935	2.794
ROG	0.524	0.492	0.467	0.438	0.418
SO _x	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
Exhaust PM ₁₀	0.115	0.107	0.099	0.096	0.091
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	0.104	0.096	0.090	0.087	0.083
CO ₂	1299.2	1301.8	1303.9	1306.4	1307.0
CH ₄	0.022	0.021	0.019	0.018	0.017
N ₂ O	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003
CO ₂ e	1301.0	1303.5	1305.5	1307.9	1308.4

Sources: SCAQMD 2007a, IPCC 2014, 40 CFR 98 Subparts A & C

Notes:

The medium-duty truck (MDT) emission factors account for the emissions from start, running and idling exhaust. In addition, the ROG emission factors include diurnal, hot soak, running and resting emissions. The PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5} emission factors are adjusted here to exclude tire and brake wear, i.e., exhaust only (diesel presumed).

Highest (Most Conservative) EMFAC2007 (version 2.3)

Emission Factors for On-Road Delivery Trucks

Projects in the SCAQMD (Scenario Years 2007 - 2026)

Derived from Peak Emissions Inventory (Winter, Annual, Summer)

Vehicle Class: Delivery Trucks (>8500 pounds) as Medium Duty Trucks

N₂O is 6/30 or 20% of CH₄ [40 CFR 98 Table C-2]

Global Warming Potentials (CO₂ = 1, CH₄ = 28, N₂O = 265) per IPCC AR5

SCAQMD Default Off-Road Emission Factors (lbs/hr)								
Equipment Type	Year	ROG	CO	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	CO ₂	CH ₄
Materials Processing Equipment Composite (general industrial)	2021	0.0915	0.4479	0.5887	0.0016	0.0227	152.24	0.0083
	2022	0.0867	0.4464	0.5301	0.0016	0.0199	152.24	0.0078
	2023	0.0824	0.4454	0.4807	0.0016	0.0174	152.24	0.0074
	2024	0.0784	0.4446	0.4363	0.0016	0.0151	152.24	0.0071
	2025	0.0747	0.4438	0.3947	0.0016	0.0130	152.24	0.0067
Materials Handling Equipment Composite (forklifts & loaders)	2021	0.0322	0.2513	0.1721	0.0006	0.0070	57.50	0.0029
	2022	0.0301	0.2509	0.1525	0.0006	0.0057	57.50	0.0027
	2023	0.0285	0.2508	0.1363	0.0006	0.0046	57.50	0.0026
	2024	0.0272	0.2507	0.1226	0.0006	0.0039	57.50	0.0025
	2025	0.0261	0.2507	0.1109	0.0006	0.0034	57.50	0.0024
Mat. Handling Forklifts	75%							
Mat. Handling Loaders	25%							

SCAQMD Default Off-Road Equipment Emission Factors (lbs/hr)					
Materials Processing Equipment Composite (general industrial)					
Pollutant	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CO	0.4479	0.4464	0.4454	0.4446	0.4438
NO _x	0.5887	0.5301	0.4807	0.4363	0.3947
ROG	0.0915	0.0867	0.0824	0.0784	0.0747
SO _x	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016
Exhaust PM ₁₀	0.0227	0.0199	0.0174	0.0151	0.0130
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	0.0221	0.0194	0.0170	0.0148	0.0127
CO ₂	152.24	152.24	152.24	152.24	152.24
CH ₄	0.0083	0.0078	0.0074	0.0071	0.0067
N ₂ O	0.0017	0.0016	0.0015	0.0014	0.0013
CO ₂ e	152.91	152.87	152.84	152.81	152.79

Sources: SCAQMD 2007b, IPCC 2014, 40 CFR 98 Subparts A & C

Notes:

Composite for typical horsepower ratings and average load factors

PM_{2.5} = (0.976)(PM₁₀) from CARB PM size profiles #116 & #118

N₂O is 6/30 or 20% of CH₄ [40 CFR 98 Table C-2]

Global Warming Potentials (CO₂ = 1, CH₄ = 28, N₂O = 265) per IPCC AR5

SCAQMD Default Off-Road Equipment Emission Factors (lbs/hr)					
Materials Handling Equipment Composite (forklifts & loaders)					
Pollutant	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CO	0.2513	0.2509	0.2508	0.2507	0.2507
NO _x	0.1721	0.1525	0.1363	0.1226	0.1109
ROG	0.0322	0.0301	0.0285	0.0272	0.0261
SO _x	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Exhaust PM ₁₀	0.0070	0.0057	0.0046	0.0039	0.0034
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	0.0069	0.0055	0.0045	0.0038	0.0033
CO ₂	57.50	57.50	57.50	57.50	57.50
CH ₄	0.0029	0.0027	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024
N ₂ O	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
CO ₂ e	57.73	57.72	57.70	57.69	57.69

Sources: SCAQMD 2007b, IPCC 2014, 40 CFR 98 Subparts A & C

Notes:

Composite for typical horsepower ratings and average load factors

PM_{2.5} = (0.976)(PM₁₀) from CARB PM size profiles #116 & #118

N₂O is 6/30 or 20% of CH₄ [40 CFR 98 Table C-2]

Global Warming Potentials (CO₂ = 1, CH₄ = 28, N₂O = 265) per IPCC AR5

Surface Characteristics of Meteorological Sites Used in AERMET			
Station	Surface Albedo	Bowen Ratio	Surface Roughness, m
Anaheim	0.17	1.0	0.453
Azusa	0.19	1.0	0.361
Banning Airport	0.22	1.5	0.149
Burbank	0.19	1.0	0.532
Central LA	0.18	1.0	0.561
Compton	0.18	1.0	0.547
Costa Mesa	0.18	1.0	0.347
Crestline	0.17	1.0	0.406
Fontana	0.19	1.0	0.240
Indio	0.19	1.5	0.218
La Habra	0.18	1.0	0.467
Lake Elsinore	0.20	1.0	0.232
LAX	0.16	1.0	0.232
Long Beach	0.18	1.0	0.504
Lynwood	0.18	1.0	0.428
Mission Viejo	0.18	1.0	0.300
Palm Springs	0.22	1.5	0.444
Perris	0.20	1.0	0.193
Pico Rivera	0.18	1.0	0.338
Pomona	0.18	1.0	0.470
Redlands	0.20	1.0	0.331
Reseda	0.18	1.0	0.504
Riverside	0.19	1.0	0.314
San Bernardino	0.18	1.0	0.315
Santa Clarita	0.21	1.0	0.254
Upland	0.18	1.0	0.334
West LA	0.18	1.0	0.402

Source: SCAQMD 2014

Average for SoCal*	0.18	1.0	0.378
Average Desert Areas	0.21	1.5	0.270

* non-desert areas

BAAQMD (URS 2008)	0.16	0.86	0.42
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APPENDIX B – HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS



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**Maximum Cancer Risk by Source
LA Green Zones**

Sources	Point of Maximum Impact (PMI)	
	30-Year Cancer Risk	Contribution (%)
ALL	9.25E-06	100%
ENGINE	8.15E-09	0.09%
DUST	2.03E-06	21.95%
OFFROAD	7.09E-06	76.60%
TRUCKS	1.25E-07	1.36%

**Maximum Cancer Risk by Pollutant
LA Green Zones**

Pollutant CAS	Pollutant	Point of Maximum Impact (PMI)	
		30-Year Cancer Risk	Contribution (%)
-	ALL	9.25E-06	100%
9901	DieselExhPM	7.21E-06	77.96%
91203	Naphthalene	3.57E-07	3.85%
57117314	2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	2.95E-07	3.19%
7440382	Arsenic	2.75E-07	2.97%
7440417	Beryllium	2.52E-07	2.73%
40321764	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	2.08E-07	2.25%
7440020	Nickel	1.18E-07	1.28%
70648269	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	9.57E-08	1.03%
7440439	Cadmium	8.21E-08	0.89%

Maximum Chronic Hazard Index by Source
LA Green Zones

Sources	Point of Maximum Impact (PMI)	
	Chronic Hazard Index	Contribution (%)
ALL	6.49E-02	100%
ENGINE	6.55E-04	1.01%
DUST	6.23E-02	96.00%
OFFROAD	1.90E-03	2.94%
TRUCKS	3.37E-05	0.05%

Notes:

Individual sources are not additive because risk is based on specific target organs, which may be different per source

**Maximum Chronic Hazard Index by Pollutant
LA Green Zones**

Pollutant CAS	Pollutant	Point of Maximum Impact (PMI)	
		Chronic Hazard Index	Contribution (%)
-	ALL	6.49E-02	100%
7440382	Arsenic	2.05E-02	31.57%
7440020	Nickel	1.37E-02	21.12%
7440417	Beryllium	6.34E-03	9.77%
7439965	Manganese	2.70E-03	4.16%
9901	DieselExhPM	1.94E-03	2.99%
7439976	Mercury	1.60E-03	2.46%
7440439	Cadmium	7.99E-04	1.23%
57117314	2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	7.23E-04	1.11%
40321764	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	7.08E-04	1.09%
91203	Naphthalene	4.88E-04	0.75%
7782492	Selenium	3.42E-04	0.53%
7782492	Selenium	3.42E-04	0.53%
70648269	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	2.32E-04	0.36%
60851345	2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	1.96E-04	0.30%
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin {TCDD} [POM]	1.95E-04	0.30%
51207319	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	1.17E-04	0.18%
72918219	1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	1.09E-04	0.17%
67562394	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	6.26E-05	0.10%
67630	Isopropyl alcohol	5.31E-05	0.08%
57653857	1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	5.30E-05	0.08%
57117416	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	5.14E-05	0.08%
39227286	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	4.25E-05	0.07%
35822469	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	3.00E-05	0.05%
67561	Methanol	2.81E-05	0.04%
55673897	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran [POM]	1.34E-05	0.02%
75070	Acetaldehyde	8.90E-06	0.01%
50000	Formaldehyde	5.76E-06	0.01%
106990	1,3 Butadiene	1.34E-06	0.00%
3268879	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [POM]	1.00E-06	0.00%
115071	Propylene	6.44E-07	0.00%
127184	Perchloroethylene	1.64E-07	0.00%
56235	Carbon tetrachloride	1.36E-07	0.00%
67663	Chloroform	1.54E-08	0.00%
107062	Ethylene dichloride	1.02E-08	0.00%
75092	Methylene chloride	8.88E-09	0.00%
79016	Trichloroethylene	8.19E-09	0.00%
106467	1,4 Dichlorobenzene	6.82E-09	0.00%

Notes:

Individual pollutants are not additive because risk is based on specific target organs, which may be different per pollutant

Maximum Acute Hazard Index by Source LA Green Zones		
Sources	Point of Maximum Impact (PMI)	
	Acute Hazard Index	Contribution (%)
ALL	0.2990	100%
ENGINE	0.0003	0.10%
DUST	0.2987	99.91%
OFFROAD	0	0.00%
TRUCKS	0	0.00%

Notes:

Individual sources are not additive because risk is based on specific target organs, which may be different per source

There is no acute risk factor for diesel particulate matter (DPM) associated with the trucks and offroad equipment

**Maximum Acute Hazard Index by Pollutant
LA Green Zones**

Pollutant CAS	Pollutant	Point of Maximum Impact (PMI)	
		Acute Hazard Index	Contribution (%)
-	ALL	2.99E-01	100%
7440020	Nickel	2.99E-01	100.00%
7664417	Ammonia	2.04E-01	68.29%
67630	Isopropyl alcohol	2.04E-02	6.81%
9960	Sulfates	1.81E-02	6.04%
7439976	Mercury	7.27E-03	2.43%
7440382	Arsenic	5.79E-03	1.94%
67561	Methanol	7.03E-04	0.24%
75070	Acetaldehyde	4.59E-04	0.15%
7440508	Copper	2.47E-04	0.08%
7440622	Vanadium	3.20E-05	0.01%
7782505	Chlorine	1.33E-05	0.00%
50000	Formaldehyde	9.83E-06	0.00%
67663	Chloroform	3.22E-07	0.00%
106990	1,3 Butadiene	4.22E-08	0.00%
56235	Carbon tetrachloride	2.99E-08	0.00%
127184	Perchloroethylene	2.99E-09	0.00%
75092	Methylene chloride	2.64E-09	0.00%
75014	Vinyl chloride	5.69E-10	0.00%

Notes:

Individual pollutants are not additive because risk is based on specific target organs, which may be different per pollutant

APPENDIX C – AIR QUALITY AND GHG IMPACT ASSESSMENT

December 9, 2020

**Los Angeles County Green Zones Program
Programmatic Health Impact Assessment Supplement**

Subject: Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment for Construction of a Case Study Green Zones Facility in Los Angeles County, California

Yorke Engineering, LLC (Yorke) is pleased to provide this memorandum Air Quality (AQ) and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Impact Assessment for construction of a case study Green Zones Facility under the Los Angeles County Green Zones Program (Program). For the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Localized Significance Threshold (LST) evaluation, Source Receptor Area (SRA) Zone 12 “South Central LA County” was selected because it includes the heavily impacted East Rancho Dominguez (East Compton) and Florence-Firestone (Huntington Park) areas, and thus has the lowest (i.e., most stringent) LST thresholds. In addition to construction, emission summaries and an LST evaluation for facility operation are also included that are consistent with the Programmatic Health Impact Assessment (HIA) document contents. Attachment 1 contains the California Emissions Estimator Model[®] (CalEEMod) outputs for facility construction.

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

For the case study Green Zones Program Facility construction project, the following descriptive assumptions were made for defining the CalEEMod input data file:

- Three CalEEMod land uses were assigned comprising “General Light Industry”, “Other Asphalt Surfaces” (operations area), and “Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces” (landscaping);
- Parcel size is 75 meters x 75 meters = 1.39 acres [60,550 square feet (ft²)];
- A minimum 5-foot (1.5-meter) setback from the property line for perimeter landscaping;
- A 10-foot (3-meter) high perimeter screening wall for visual effect and noise control (maximum wall length = 4 sides x 72 meters per side = 288 meters);
- Wall equivalent 30-foot (9-meter) tall tilt-up building is $(72/3)^2 = 576 \text{ m}^2 = 6,200 \text{ ft}^2$;
- Landscaped area = $[2 \times (75\text{m} \times 1.5\text{m}) + 2 \times (72\text{m} \times 1.5\text{m})] = 441 \text{ m}^2 = 4,750 \text{ ft}^2$; and
- Paved operations area = $60,550 \text{ ft}^2 - 6,200 \text{ ft}^2 - 4,750 \text{ ft}^2 = 49,600 \text{ ft}^2$ (1.14 acres).

Per the CalEEMod User’s Guide, light industrial facilities are free-standing facilities devoted to a single use. These facilities have an emphasis on activities other than manufacturing and typically have minimal office space.

ASSUMPTIONS

The following basic assumptions were used in developing the emission estimates for the proposed project using CalEEMod:

- CalEEMod defaults were applied to all phases of the project, unless specified in the assumptions.
- Construction site watering for fugitive dust control was set to three times daily and street sweeping was set to control fugitive dust from track-out. These are typical elements of Best Management Practices (BMPs).
- CalEEMod default construction timelines are generally accurate, unless otherwise stated (i.e., less than 1 year for this project).
- The Default equipment from CalEEMod for each construction phase is representative of actual construction equipment used during construction.
- For the Site Preparation phase, an excavator was added to the default equipment list for excavating the footing trench of the screening wall.
- A total of 100 haul truck trips were determined for the demolition, site preparation, and grading phases combined.

LIST OF TABLES

The project analyses and results are summarized in the following tables:

- Table 1: Land Use Data for CalEEMod Input – Green Zones Facility;
- Table 2: SCAQMD CEQA Thresholds of Significance;
- Table 3: Construction Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation;
- Table 4: Operational Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation (HIA);
- Table 5: Construction Localized Significance Threshold Evaluation;
- Table 6: Operational Localized Significance Threshold Evaluation (HIA);
- Table 7: Construction GHG Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation (Total); and
- Table 8: Operational GHG Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation (HIA).

AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GAS IMPACTS ANALYSES

The Air Quality Section of Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (Environmental Checklist Form) contains air quality and GHG significance criteria. Where applicable, quantitative significance criteria established by the local air quality management district (AQMD) or air pollution control district (APCD) may be relied upon to make significance determinations based on mass emissions of criteria pollutants and GHGs, as determined in this report.

Project Emissions Estimation

The construction analysis was performed using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2, the official statewide land use computer model designed to provide a uniform platform for estimating potential criteria pollutant and GHG emissions associated with construction of land use projects under CEQA. The mobile source emission factors used in the model – published by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) – include the Pavley standards and Low Carbon Fuel standards. The model also identifies project design features, regulatory measures, and mitigation measures to reduce criteria pollutant and GHG emissions along with calculating the benefits achieved from the selected measures. CalEEMod was developed by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) in collaboration with the SCAQMD, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD), and other California air districts. Default land use data (e.g., emission factors, trip lengths, meteorology, source inventory, etc.) were provided by the various California air districts to account for local requirements and conditions. As the official assessment methodology for land use projects in California, CalEEMod is relied upon herein for construction emissions quantification, which forms the basis for the construction impact analysis.

Based on information received from the Applicant, land use data used for CalEEMod input is presented in Table 1. The SCAQMD quantitative significance thresholds shown in Table 2 were used to evaluate project emissions impacts (SCAQMD 2019).

Table 1: Land Use Data for CalEEMod Input - Green Zones Facility							
Project Element	Land Use Type	Land Use Subtype	Unit Amount	Size Metric	Lot Acreage (footprint)	Square Feet (est.)	Est. Pop.
Perimeter Wall (10 ft. tall)	Industrial	General Light Industry	6.200	1,000 sq. ft.	0.142	6,200	0
Paved Operations Area	Parking	Other Asphalt Surfaces	49.600	1,000 sq. ft.	1.139	49,600	0
Perimeter Setback Landscaping (5 ft. wide)	Parking	Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	4.750	1,000 sq. ft.	0.109	4,750	0
Project Site					1.390	60,550	0

Source: LAC 2020, CalEEMod version 2016.3.2

Notes:

SCE

Climate Zone 11

Source-receptor area Zone 12 – South Central LA County

Table 2: SCAQMD CEQA Thresholds of Significance		
Pollutant	Project Construction	Project Operation
	lbs/day	lbs/day
ROG (VOC)	75	55
NO _x	100	55
CO	550	550
SO _x	150	150
PM ₁₀	150	150
PM _{2.5}	55	55
24-hour PM _{2.5} Increment	10.4 µg/m ³	2.5 µg/m ³
24-hour PM ₁₀ Increment	10.4 µg/m ³	2.5 µg/m ³
Annual PM ₁₀ Increment	1.0 µg/m ³ annual average	
1-hour NO ₂ Increment	0.18 ppm (state)	
Annual NO ₂ Increment	0.03 ppm (state) & 0.0534 ppm (federal)	
1-hour SO ₂ Increment	0.25 ppm (state) & 0.075 ppm (federal – 99th percentile)	
24-hour SO ₂ Increment	0.04 ppm (state)	
24-hour Sulfate Increment	25 ug/m ³ (state)	
1-hour CO Increment	20 ppm (state) & 35 ppm (federal)	
8-hour CO Increment	9.0 ppm (state/federal)	
Toxic Air Contaminants (including carcinogens and non-carcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥10 in 1 million	
	Cancer Burden >0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas ≥1 in 1 million)	
	Chronic & Acute Hazard Index ≥1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to Rule 402	
Greenhouse Gases	10,000 MT/yr CO ₂ e for industrial facilities	
	3,000 MT/yr CO ₂ e for land use projects (draft proposal)	

Source: SCAQMD 2019

Criteria Pollutants from Project Construction

A project's construction phase produces many types of emissions, but PM₁₀ (including PM_{2.5}) in fugitive dust and diesel engine exhaust are the pollutants of greatest concern. Fugitive dust emissions can result from a variety of construction activities, including excavation, grading, demolition, vehicle travel on paved and unpaved surfaces, and vehicle exhaust. Construction-related emissions can cause substantial increases in localized concentrations of PM₁₀, as well as affecting PM₁₀ compliance with ambient air quality standards on a regional basis. Particulate emissions from construction activities can lead to adverse health effects as well as nuisance concerns such as reduced visibility and soiling of exposed surfaces. The use of diesel-powered construction equipment emits ozone precursors oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and reactive organic gases (ROG), as well as diesel particulate matter (DPM), the latter being a composite of toxic air contaminants (TACs) containing a variety of hazardous substances. Large construction projects using multiple large earthmoving equipment are evaluated to determine if those operations may exceed the District's daily threshold for NO_x emissions and could temporarily expose area

residents to hazardous levels of DPM. Use of architectural coatings and other materials associated with finishing buildings may also emit ROG and TACs. CEQA significance thresholds address the impacts of construction activity emissions on local and regional air quality. Thresholds are also provided for other potential impacts related to project construction, such as odors and TACs.

The SCAQMD's approach to CEQA analyses of fugitive dust impacts is to require implementation of effective and comprehensive dust control measures rather than to require detailed quantification of emissions. PM₁₀ emitted during construction can vary greatly depending on the level of activity, the specific operations taking place, the equipment being operated, local soils, weather conditions, and other factors, making quantification difficult. Despite this variability in emissions, experience has shown that there are several feasible control measures that can be reasonably implemented to significantly reduce fugitive dust emissions from construction. For larger projects, the SCAQMD has determined that compliance with an approved fugitive dust control plan comprising BMPs, primarily through frequent water application, constitutes sufficient mitigation to reduce PM₁₀ impacts to a level considered less than significant.

Criteria Pollutants from Project Operation

The term "project operations" refers to the full range of activities that can or may generate criteria pollutant, GHG, and TAC emissions when the project is functioning in its intended use. For projects such as office parks, apartment buildings, residential subdivisions, and other indirect sources, motor vehicles traveling to and from the project represent the primary source of air pollutant emissions. For industrial projects and some commercial projects, equipment operation and manufacturing processes, i.e., permitted stationary sources, can be of greatest concern from an emissions standpoint. CEQA significance thresholds address the impacts of operational emissions sources on local and regional air quality. Thresholds are also provided for other potential impacts related to project operations, such as odors.

Results of Criteria Emissions Analyses

Table 3 shows criteria construction emissions and evaluates emissions against SCAQMD significance thresholds.

Table 4 shows criteria operational emissions and evaluates emissions against SCAQMD significance thresholds.

As shown in Tables 3 and 4, mass emissions of criteria pollutants from construction and operation are below applicable SCAQMD significance thresholds, i.e., Less Than Significant (LTS).

PROJECTED IMPACT: Less Than Significant

ADDITIONAL MITIGATION: None Required

Table 3: Construction Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation			
Criteria Pollutants from Facility Construction	Construction (lbs/day)	Threshold (lbs/day)	Significance
CO	14.1	550	LTS
NO _x	15.1	100	LTS
ROG (VOC)	1.5	75	LTS
SO _x	0.03	150	LTS
Total PM ₁₀	3.0	150	LTS
Total PM _{2.5}	1.7	55	LTS

Sources: SCAQMD 2019, CalEEMod version 2016.3.2

Table 4: Operational Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation (HIA)			
Criteria Pollutants from Facility Operations	Operation (lbs/day)	Threshold (lbs/day)	Significance
CO	60.6	550	LTS
NO _x	7.7	55	LTS
ROG (VOC)	4.5	55	LTS
SO _x	0.7	150	LTS
Exhaust PM ₁₀	1.4	150	LTS
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	1.3	55	LTS
Fugitive Dust PM ₁₀	0.5	150	LTS

Sources: SCAQMD 2019, SJVAPCD, BAAQMD, MDAQMD, CARB, EPA, SDSU

Localized Significance Threshold Analysis

The SCAQMD's LST methodology (2008a) was used to analyze the neighborhood scale impacts of NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} associated with project-specific mass emissions. Introduced in 2003, the LST methodology was revised in 2008 to include the PM_{2.5} significance threshold methodology and update the LST mass rate lookup tables for the new 1-hour NO₂ standard.

For determining localized air quality impacts from small projects in a defined geographic source-receptor area (SRA), the LST methodology provides mass emission rate lookup tables for 1-acre, 2-acre, and 5-acre parcels by SRA. The tabulated LSTs represent the maximum mass emissions from a project that will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of state or national ambient air quality standards (CAAQS or NAAQS) for the above pollutants and were developed based on ambient concentrations of these pollutants for each SRA in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAQMD 2008a).

For most land use projects, the highest daily emission rates occur during the site preparation and grading phases of construction due to the use of heavy earthmoving equipment. For this reason, a construction LST analysis was performed.

The case study project site is 1.39 acres in Source-Receptor Area Zone 12 – South Central LA County. The peak daily soil disturbance normally occurs during the site preparation and grading phases. The 1-acre screening lookup tables were used to evaluate NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} impacts on nearby receptors. The draft ordinance proposes a 500-foot (150-meter) “buffer zone” around a Green Zone facility. Thus, in the LST tables of Appendix C (SCAQMD 2008a), 100 meters was used for conservatism.

Results of Localized Significance Threshold Analysis

The LST results provided in Tables 5 and 6 show that on-site emissions from construction and operations meet the LST passing criteria at the nearest case study receptors. Thus, impacts would be less than significant.

PROJECTED IMPACT: Less Than Significant

ADDITIONAL MITIGATION: None Required

Table 5: Construction Localized Significance Threshold Evaluation			
Criteria Pollutants from Facility Construction	Construction (lbs/day)	Threshold (lbs/day)	Result
NO _x	15.1	54	Pass
CO	14.1	632	Pass
Total PM ₁₀	3.0	26	Pass
Total PM _{2.5}	1.7	7	Pass

Sources: SCAQMD 2008a, CalEEMod version 2016.3.2

Notes:

Source-receptor area Zone 12 – South Central LA County
1-acre area, 100 meters (330 feet) to receptor

Table 6: Operational Localized Significance Threshold Evaluation (HIA)			
Criteria Pollutants from Facility Operations	Operation (lbs/day)	Threshold (lbs/day)	Result
NO _x	7.7	54	Pass
CO	60.6	632	Pass
Total PM ₁₀	1.9	7	Pass
Exhaust PM _{2.5}	1.3	2	Pass

Sources: SCAQMD 2008a, SJVAPCD, BAAQMD, MDAQMD, CARB, EPA, SDSU

Notes:

Source-receptor area Zone 12 – South Central LA County
1-acre area, 100 meters (330 feet) to receptor

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Construction and Operation

Greenhouse gases – primarily carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous (N₂O) oxide, collectively reported as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e) – are directly emitted from stationary source combustion of natural gas in equipment such as water heaters, boilers, process heaters, and furnaces. GHGs are also emitted from mobile sources such as on-road vehicles and off-road construction equipment burning fuels such as gasoline, diesel, biodiesel, propane, or natural gas (compressed or liquefied). Indirect GHG

emissions result from electric power generated elsewhere (i.e., power plants) used to operate process equipment, lighting, and utilities at a facility. Also included in GHG quantification is electric power used to pump the water supply (e.g., aqueducts, wells, pipelines) and disposal and decomposition of municipal waste in landfills (CARB 2017).

California's Building Energy Efficiency Standards are updated on an approximately 3-year cycle. The 2019 standards improved upon the 2016 standards for new construction of, and additions and alterations to, residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. The 2019 standards went into effect on January 1, 2020 (CEC 2019).

Since the Title 24 standards require energy conservation features in new construction [e.g., high-efficiency lighting; high-efficiency heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems; thermal insulation; double-glazed windows; water conserving plumbing fixtures; etc.], they indirectly regulate and reduce GHG emissions.

Using CalEEMod, direct on-site and off-site GHG emissions were estimated for facility construction; operational GHG emissions from the HIA are also summarized.

Results of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis

The SCAQMD officially adopted an industrial facility mass emissions threshold of 10,000 metric tons (MT) CO₂e per year (SCAQMD 2019) and has proposed a commercial/residential land use mass emissions threshold of 3,000 MT CO₂e per year. (SCAQMD 2008b)

As shown in Tables 7 and 8, GHG emissions are below the proposed GHG significance threshold for industrial projects, i.e., Less Than Significant (LTS).

PROJECTED IMPACT: Less Than Significant

ADDITIONAL MITIGATION: None Required

Table 7: Construction GHG Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation (Total)			
Greenhouse Gases from Facility Construction	Construction (MT/yr)	Threshold (MT/yr)	Significance
CO ₂	264	—	—
CH ₄	0.04	—	—
N ₂ O	0.00	—	—
Total CO₂e	265	10,000	LTS

Sources: SCAQMD 2019, CalEEMod version 2016.3.2

Table 8: Operational GHG Emissions Summary and Significance Evaluation (HIA)			
Greenhouse Gases from Facility Operations	Operation (MT/yr)	Threshold (MT/yr)	Significance
On-Road Trucks CO ₂ e	71	—	—
Off-Road Equipment CO ₂ e	109	—	—
Stationary Source CO ₂ e	1,846	—	—
Fugitive Emissions CO ₂ e	142		
Total CO₂e	2,167	10,000	LTS

Sources: SCAQMD 2019, 40 CFR 98, IPCC

AIR QUALITY AND GHG REFERENCES

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2017. California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan. Website (<https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/scopingplan.htm>) accessed October 6, 2020.

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). 2016. Solid Waste Cleanup Program Weights and Volumes for Project Estimates. Website (<https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/swfacilities/cdi/Tools/Calculations>) accessed October 6, 2020.

California Emissions Estimation Model (CalEEMod™). 2016. Version 2016.3.2. Website (<http://www.caleemod.com/>) accessed October 6, 2020

California Energy Commission (CEC). 2019. Building Energy Efficiency Program. Website (<https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/building-energy-efficiency-standards>) accessed October 6, 2020.

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). 2019. Air Quality Significance Thresholds. Website (<http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf?sfvrsn=2>) accessed October 6, 2020.

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). 2008a. Localized Significance Threshold Methodology. Website (<http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/localized-significance-thresholds/final-lst-methodology-document.pdf?sfvrsn=2>) accessed October 6, 2020.

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). 2008b. Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules and Plans. Website ([http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/greenhouse-gases-\(ghg\)-ceqa-significance-thresholds/ghgboardsynopsis.pdf?sfvrsn=2](http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/greenhouse-gases-(ghg)-ceqa-significance-thresholds/ghgboardsynopsis.pdf?sfvrsn=2)) accessed October 6, 2020.

ATTACHMENT 1 – CALEEMOD OUTPUTS

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Green Zones Facility Construction

Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
General Light Industry	6.20	1000sqft	0.14	6,200.00	0
Other Asphalt Surfaces	49.60	1000sqft	1.14	49,600.00	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	4.75	1000sqft	0.11	4,750.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	33
Climate Zone	11			Operational Year	2025
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	702.44	CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.029	N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Hypothetical facility

Construction Phase -

Off-road Equipment - Trenching for wall footing

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Grading -

Demolition -

Vehicle Trips - Construction only

Consumer Products - Construction only

Area Coating - Construction only

Landscape Equipment - Construction only

Energy Use - Construction only

Water And Wastewater - Construction only

Solid Waste - Construction only

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Fugitive dust BMPs

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblAreaCoating	Area_Nonresidential_Exterior	3100	0
tblAreaCoating	Area_Nonresidential_Interior	9300	0
tblAreaCoating	Area_Parking	3261	0
tblConstDustMitigation	CleanPavedRoadPercentReduction	0	50
tblConsumerProducts	ROG_EF	1.98E-05	1E-07
tblConsumerProducts	ROG_EF_Degreaser	3.542E-07	1E-10
tblConsumerProducts	ROG_EF_PesticidesFertilizers	5.152E-08	1E-11
tblEnergyUse	LightingElect	3.10	0.00
tblEnergyUse	NT24E	5.75	0.00
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	4.45	0.00
tblEnergyUse	T24E	2.25	0.00
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	13.65	0.00
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	130.00
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	220.00
tblLandscapeEquipment	NumberSummerDays	250	1
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblSolidWaste	SolidWasteGenerationRate	7.69	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1.32	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	0.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	6.97	0.00
tblWater	IndoorWaterUseRate	1,433,750.00	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)**Unmitigated Construction**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2024	1.5418	15.0764	14.0598	0.0313	6.1136	0.6332	6.6691	3.0376	0.5914	3.5488	0.0000	3,125.2925	3,125.2925	0.7625	0.0000	3,144.3540
Maximum	1.5418	15.0764	14.0598	0.0313	6.1136	0.6332	6.6691	3.0376	0.5914	3.5488	0.0000	3,125.2925	3,125.2925	0.7625	0.0000	3,144.3540

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2024	1.5418	15.0764	14.0598	0.0313	2.4485	0.6332	3.0040	1.2051	0.5914	1.7163	0.0000	3,125.2925	3,125.2925	0.7625	0.0000	3,144.3540
Maximum	1.5418	15.0764	14.0598	0.0313	2.4485	0.6332	3.0040	1.2051	0.5914	1.7163	0.0000	3,125.2925	3,125.2925	0.7625	0.0000	3,144.3540

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.95	0.00	54.96	60.33	0.00	51.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

2.2 Overall Operational**Unmitigated Operational**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	1.1900e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	1.1900e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0141

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	1.1900e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	1.1900e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0141

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail**Construction Phase**

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	1/8/2024	2/2/2024	5	20	Remove old asphalt
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	2/3/2024	2/6/2024	5	2	Excavate perimeter wall footing
3	Grading	Grading	2/7/2024	2/12/2024	5	4	Flattening of site
4	Building Construction	Building Construction	2/13/2024	11/18/2024	5	200	Perimeter wall construction
5	Paving	Paving	11/19/2024	12/2/2024	5	10	Pave activity area

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 1**Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 1.5****Acres of Paving: 1.25****Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)****OffRoad Equipment**

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	6.00	9	0.56
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	1	6.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	1	6.00	89	0.20
Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	6.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	6.00	187	0.41
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	7.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45

Trips and VMT

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	5	13.00	0.00	65.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	4	10.00	0.00	22.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	3	8.00	0.00	13.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	7	25.00	10.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

Clean Paved Roads

3.2 Demolition - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.6998	0.0000	0.6998	0.1060	0.0000	0.1060			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.4397	13.8867	13.4879	0.0241		0.6311	0.6311		0.5895	0.5895		2,324.9459	2,324.9459	0.5884		2,339.6562
Total	1.4397	13.8867	13.4879	0.0241	0.6998	0.6311	1.3309	0.1060	0.5895	0.6954		2,324.9459	2,324.9459	0.5884		2,339.6562

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

3.2 Demolition - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0174	0.5344	0.1945	2.3400e-003	0.0568	9.8000e-004	0.0578	0.0156	9.4000e-004	0.0165		254.8485	254.8485	0.0176		255.2882
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0521	0.0316	0.3773	1.2600e-003	0.1453	1.0900e-003	0.1464	0.0385	1.0000e-003	0.0395		125.5545	125.5545	3.0600e-003		125.6309
Total	0.0694	0.5659	0.5718	3.6000e-003	0.2022	2.0700e-003	0.2042	0.0541	1.9400e-003	0.0561		380.4030	380.4030	0.0207		380.9191

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.2729	0.0000	0.2729	0.0413	0.0000	0.0413			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.4397	13.8867	13.4879	0.0241		0.6311	0.6311		0.5895	0.5895	0.0000	2,324.9459	2,324.9459	0.5884		2,339.6562
Total	1.4397	13.8867	13.4879	0.0241	0.2729	0.6311	0.9040	0.0413	0.5895	0.6308	0.0000	2,324.9459	2,324.9459	0.5884		2,339.6562

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

3.2 Demolition - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0174	0.5344	0.1945	2.3400e-003	0.0354	9.8000e-004	0.0363	0.0103	9.4000e-004	0.0113		254.8485	254.8485	0.0176		255.2882
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0521	0.0316	0.3773	1.2600e-003	0.0822	1.0900e-003	0.0832	0.0230	1.0000e-003	0.0240		125.5545	125.5545	3.0600e-003		125.6309
Total	0.0694	0.5659	0.5718	3.6000e-003	0.1175	2.0700e-003	0.1196	0.0333	1.9400e-003	0.0353		380.4030	380.4030	0.0207		380.9191

3.3 Site Preparation - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					5.8094	0.0000	5.8094	2.9552	0.0000	2.9552			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.2870	13.2435	9.8968	0.0224		0.5514	0.5514		0.5072	0.5072		2,166.1480	2,166.1480	0.7006		2,183.6624
Total	1.2870	13.2435	9.8968	0.0224	5.8094	0.5514	6.3608	2.9552	0.5072	3.4624		2,166.1480	2,166.1480	0.7006		2,183.6624

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

3.3 Site Preparation - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0588	1.8086	0.6583	7.9100e-003	0.1924	3.3300e-003	0.1957	0.0527	3.1800e-003	0.0559		862.5642	862.5642	0.0595		864.0525
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0400	0.0243	0.2902	9.7000e-004	0.1118	8.4000e-004	0.1126	0.0296	7.7000e-004	0.0304		96.5804	96.5804	2.3500e-003		96.6391
Total	0.0989	1.8329	0.9485	8.8800e-003	0.3042	4.1700e-003	0.3083	0.0824	3.9500e-003	0.0863		959.1446	959.1446	0.0619		960.6917

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					2.2657	0.0000	2.2657	1.1525	0.0000	1.1525			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.2870	13.2435	9.8968	0.0224		0.5514	0.5514		0.5072	0.5072	0.0000	2,166.1480	2,166.1480	0.7006		2,183.6624
Total	1.2870	13.2435	9.8968	0.0224	2.2657	0.5514	2.8170	1.1525	0.5072	1.6598	0.0000	2,166.1480	2,166.1480	0.7006		2,183.6624

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

3.3 Site Preparation - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0588	1.8086	0.6583	7.9100e-003	0.1197	3.3300e-003	0.1230	0.0349	3.1800e-003	0.0381		862.5642	862.5642	0.0595		864.0525
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0400	0.0243	0.2902	9.7000e-004	0.0632	8.4000e-004	0.0640	0.0177	7.7000e-004	0.0185		96.5804	96.5804	2.3500e-003		96.6391
Total	0.0989	1.8329	0.9485	8.8800e-003	0.1828	4.1700e-003	0.1870	0.0526	3.9500e-003	0.0566		959.1446	959.1446	0.0619		960.6917

3.4 Grading - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.9172	0.0000	4.9172	2.5261	0.0000	2.5261			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.9132	9.7297	5.5468	0.0141		0.4001	0.4001		0.3681	0.3681		1,364.662 3	1,364.662 3	0.4414		1,375.696 2
Total	0.9132	9.7297	5.5468	0.0141	4.9172	0.4001	5.3173	2.5261	0.3681	2.8942		1,364.662 3	1,364.662 3	0.4414		1,375.696 2

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

3.4 Grading - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0174	0.5344	0.1945	2.3400e-003	0.0568	9.8000e-004	0.0578	0.0156	9.4000e-004	0.0165		254.8485	254.8485	0.0176		255.2882
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0320	0.0194	0.2322	7.7000e-004	0.0894	6.7000e-004	0.0901	0.0237	6.2000e-004	0.0243		77.2643	77.2643	1.8800e-003		77.3113
Total	0.0494	0.5538	0.4267	3.1100e-003	0.1463	1.6500e-003	0.1479	0.0393	1.5600e-003	0.0409		332.1128	332.1128	0.0195		332.5996

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					1.9177	0.0000	1.9177	0.9852	0.0000	0.9852			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.9132	9.7297	5.5468	0.0141		0.4001	0.4001		0.3681	0.3681	0.0000	1,364.662 3	1,364.662 3	0.4414		1,375.696 2
Total	0.9132	9.7297	5.5468	0.0141	1.9177	0.4001	2.3178	0.9852	0.3681	1.3533	0.0000	1,364.662 3	1,364.662 3	0.4414		1,375.696 2

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

3.4 Grading - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0174	0.5344	0.1945	2.3400e-003	0.0354	9.8000e-004	0.0363	0.0103	9.4000e-004	0.0113		254.8485	254.8485	0.0176		255.2882
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0320	0.0194	0.2322	7.7000e-004	0.0506	6.7000e-004	0.0512	0.0142	6.2000e-004	0.0148		77.2643	77.2643	1.8800e-003		77.3113
Total	0.0494	0.5538	0.4267	3.1100e-003	0.0859	1.6500e-003	0.0876	0.0245	1.5600e-003	0.0260		332.1128	332.1128	0.0195		332.5996

3.5 Building Construction - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.4200	11.0639	12.5172	0.0221		0.4506	0.4506		0.4348	0.4348		2,001.9214	2,001.9214	0.3334		2,010.2563
Total	1.4200	11.0639	12.5172	0.0221		0.4506	0.4506		0.4348	0.4348		2,001.9214	2,001.9214	0.3334		2,010.2563

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

3.5 Building Construction - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0217	0.6949	0.2290	2.3900e-003	0.0640	8.4000e-004	0.0649	0.0184	8.0000e-004	0.0192		255.7456	255.7456	0.0144		256.1065
Worker	0.1001	0.0607	0.7256	2.4200e-003	0.2794	2.0900e-003	0.2815	0.0741	1.9300e-003	0.0760		241.4509	241.4509	5.8800e-003		241.5978
Total	0.1218	0.7556	0.9546	4.8100e-003	0.3435	2.9300e-003	0.3464	0.0925	2.7300e-003	0.0953		497.1965	497.1965	0.0203		497.7044

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.4200	11.0639	12.5172	0.0221		0.4506	0.4506		0.4348	0.4348	0.0000	2,001.9214	2,001.9214	0.3334		2,010.2563
Total	1.4200	11.0639	12.5172	0.0221		0.4506	0.4506		0.4348	0.4348	0.0000	2,001.9214	2,001.9214	0.3334		2,010.2563

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

3.5 Building Construction - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0217	0.6949	0.2290	2.3900e-003	0.0412	8.4000e-004	0.0421	0.0128	8.0000e-004	0.0136		255.7456	255.7456	0.0144		256.1065
Worker	0.1001	0.0607	0.7256	2.4200e-003	0.1580	2.0900e-003	0.1601	0.0443	1.9300e-003	0.0462		241.4509	241.4509	5.8800e-003		241.5978
Total	0.1218	0.7556	0.9546	4.8100e-003	0.1992	2.9300e-003	0.2021	0.0571	2.7300e-003	0.0599		497.1965	497.1965	0.0203		497.7044

3.6 Paving - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6180	5.8607	8.8253	0.0136		0.2810	0.2810		0.2594	0.2594		1,297.8688	1,297.8688	0.4114		1,308.1547
Paving	0.2987					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	0.9166	5.8607	8.8253	0.0136		0.2810	0.2810		0.2594	0.2594		1,297.8688	1,297.8688	0.4114		1,308.1547

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

3.6 Paving - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0521	0.0316	0.3773	1.2600e-003	0.1453	1.0900e-003	0.1464	0.0385	1.0000e-003	0.0395		125.5545	125.5545	3.0600e-003		125.6309
Total	0.0521	0.0316	0.3773	1.2600e-003	0.1453	1.0900e-003	0.1464	0.0385	1.0000e-003	0.0395		125.5545	125.5545	3.0600e-003		125.6309

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6180	5.8607	8.8253	0.0136		0.2810	0.2810		0.2594	0.2594	0.0000	1,297.8688	1,297.8688	0.4114		1,308.1547
Paving	0.2987					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	0.9166	5.8607	8.8253	0.0136		0.2810	0.2810		0.2594	0.2594	0.0000	1,297.8688	1,297.8688	0.4114		1,308.1547

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

3.6 Paving - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0521	0.0316	0.3773	1.2600e-003	0.0822	1.0900e-003	0.0832	0.0230	1.0000e-003	0.0240		125.5545	125.5545	3.0600e-003		125.6309
Total	0.0521	0.0316	0.3773	1.2600e-003	0.0822	1.0900e-003	0.0832	0.0230	1.0000e-003	0.0240		125.5545	125.5545	3.0600e-003		125.6309

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile**4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile**

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
General Light Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
General Light Industry	16.60	8.40	6.90	59.00	28.00	13.00	92	5	3
Other Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
General Light Industry	0.544880	0.044491	0.207704	0.117752	0.014693	0.006272	0.020732	0.032141	0.002572	0.001984	0.005239	0.000700	0.000841
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.544880	0.044491	0.207704	0.117752	0.014693	0.006272	0.020732	0.032141	0.002572	0.001984	0.005239	0.000700	0.000841
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.544880	0.044491	0.207704	0.117752	0.014693	0.006272	0.020732	0.032141	0.002572	0.001984	0.005239	0.000700	0.000841

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas**Unmitigated**

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
General Light Industry	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
General Light Industry	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	1.1900e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141
Unmitigated	1.1900e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Unmitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	6.3000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	5.7000e-004	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141
Total	1.2000e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Mitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	6.3000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	5.7000e-004	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141
Total	1.2000e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141

7.0 Water Detail**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water****8.0 Waste Detail****8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste****9.0 Operational Offroad**

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment**Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators**

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

Green Zones Facility Construction

Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
General Light Industry	6.20	1000sqft	0.14	6,200.00	0
Other Asphalt Surfaces	49.60	1000sqft	1.14	49,600.00	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	4.75	1000sqft	0.11	4,750.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	33
Climate Zone	11			Operational Year	2025
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	702.44	CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.029	N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Hypothetical facility

Construction Phase -

Off-road Equipment - Trenching for wall footing

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Grading -

Demolition -

Vehicle Trips - Construction only

Consumer Products - Construction only

Area Coating - Construction only

Landscape Equipment - Construction only

Energy Use - Construction only

Water And Wastewater - Construction only

Solid Waste - Construction only

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Fugitive dust BMPs

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblAreaCoating	Area_Nonresidential_Exterior	3100	0
tblAreaCoating	Area_Nonresidential_Interior	9300	0
tblAreaCoating	Area_Parking	3261	0
tblConstDustMitigation	CleanPavedRoadPercentReduction	0	50
tblConsumerProducts	ROG_EF	1.98E-05	1E-07
tblConsumerProducts	ROG_EF_Degreaser	3.542E-07	1E-10
tblConsumerProducts	ROG_EF_PesticidesFertilizers	5.152E-08	1E-11
tblEnergyUse	LightingElect	3.10	0.00
tblEnergyUse	NT24E	5.75	0.00
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	4.45	0.00
tblEnergyUse	T24E	2.25	0.00
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	13.65	0.00
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	130.00
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	220.00
tblLandscapeEquipment	NumberSummerDays	250	1
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblSolidWaste	SolidWasteGenerationRate	7.69	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1.32	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	0.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	6.97	0.00
tblWater	IndoorWaterUseRate	1,433,750.00	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)**Unmitigated Construction**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2024	1.5298	15.0610	14.0894	0.0315	6.1136	0.6332	6.6690	3.0376	0.5914	3.5487	0.0000	3,146.426 7	3,146.426 7	0.7610	0.0000	3,165.452 1
Maximum	1.5298	15.0610	14.0894	0.0315	6.1136	0.6332	6.6690	3.0376	0.5914	3.5487	0.0000	3,146.426 7	3,146.426 7	0.7610	0.0000	3,165.452 1

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2024	1.5298	15.0610	14.0894	0.0315	2.4485	0.6332	3.0040	1.2051	0.5914	1.7163	0.0000	3,146.426 7	3,146.426 7	0.7610	0.0000	3,165.452 1
Maximum	1.5298	15.0610	14.0894	0.0315	2.4485	0.6332	3.0040	1.2051	0.5914	1.7163	0.0000	3,146.426 7	3,146.426 7	0.7610	0.0000	3,165.452 1

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.95	0.00	54.96	60.33	0.00	51.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

2.2 Overall Operational**Unmitigated Operational**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	1.1900e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	1.1900e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0141

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	1.1900e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	1.1900e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0141

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail**Construction Phase**

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	1/8/2024	2/2/2024	5	20	Remove old asphalt
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	2/3/2024	2/6/2024	5	2	Excavate perimeter wall footing
3	Grading	Grading	2/7/2024	2/12/2024	5	4	Flattening of site
4	Building Construction	Building Construction	2/13/2024	11/18/2024	5	200	Perimeter wall construction
5	Paving	Paving	11/19/2024	12/2/2024	5	10	Pave activity area

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 1**Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 1.5****Acres of Paving: 1.25****Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)****OffRoad Equipment**

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	6.00	9	0.56
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	1	6.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	1	6.00	89	0.20
Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	6.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	6.00	187	0.41
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	7.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45

Trips and VMT

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	5	13.00	0.00	65.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	4	10.00	0.00	22.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	3	8.00	0.00	13.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	7	25.00	10.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

Clean Paved Roads

3.2 Demolition - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.6998	0.0000	0.6998	0.1060	0.0000	0.1060			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.4397	13.8867	13.4879	0.0241		0.6311	0.6311		0.5895	0.5895		2,324.9459	2,324.9459	0.5884		2,339.6562
Total	1.4397	13.8867	13.4879	0.0241	0.6998	0.6311	1.3309	0.1060	0.5895	0.6954		2,324.9459	2,324.9459	0.5884		2,339.6562

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

3.2 Demolition - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0170	0.5305	0.1868	2.3800e-003	0.0568	9.6000e-004	0.0578	0.0156	9.2000e-004	0.0165		259.3237	259.3237	0.0171		259.7516
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0464	0.0286	0.4147	1.3400e-003	0.1453	1.0900e-003	0.1464	0.0385	1.0000e-003	0.0395		133.3382	133.3382	3.2600e-003		133.4197
Total	0.0633	0.5590	0.6015	3.7200e-003	0.2022	2.0500e-003	0.2042	0.0541	1.9200e-003	0.0560		392.6619	392.6619	0.0204		393.1713

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.2729	0.0000	0.2729	0.0413	0.0000	0.0413			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.4397	13.8867	13.4879	0.0241		0.6311	0.6311		0.5895	0.5895	0.0000	2,324.9459	2,324.9459	0.5884		2,339.6562
Total	1.4397	13.8867	13.4879	0.0241	0.2729	0.6311	0.9040	0.0413	0.5895	0.6308	0.0000	2,324.9459	2,324.9459	0.5884		2,339.6562

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

3.2 Demolition - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0170	0.5305	0.1868	2.3800e-003	0.0354	9.6000e-004	0.0363	0.0103	9.2000e-004	0.0112		259.3237	259.3237	0.0171		259.7516
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0464	0.0286	0.4147	1.3400e-003	0.0822	1.0900e-003	0.0832	0.0230	1.0000e-003	0.0240		133.3382	133.3382	3.2600e-003		133.4197
Total	0.0633	0.5590	0.6015	3.7200e-003	0.1175	2.0500e-003	0.1195	0.0333	1.9200e-003	0.0353		392.6619	392.6619	0.0204		393.1713

3.3 Site Preparation - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					5.8094	0.0000	5.8094	2.9552	0.0000	2.9552			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.2870	13.2435	9.8968	0.0224		0.5514	0.5514		0.5072	0.5072		2,166.1480	2,166.1480	0.7006		2,183.6624
Total	1.2870	13.2435	9.8968	0.0224	5.8094	0.5514	6.3608	2.9552	0.5072	3.4624		2,166.1480	2,166.1480	0.7006		2,183.6624

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

3.3 Site Preparation - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0574	1.7955	0.6321	8.0500e-003	0.1924	3.2400e-003	0.1956	0.0527	3.1000e-003	0.0558		877.7109	877.7109	0.0579		879.1592
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0357	0.0220	0.3190	1.0300e-003	0.1118	8.4000e-004	0.1126	0.0296	7.7000e-004	0.0304		102.5678	102.5678	2.5100e-003		102.6305
Total	0.0931	1.8175	0.9511	9.0800e-003	0.3042	4.0800e-003	0.3082	0.0824	3.8700e-003	0.0863		980.2788	980.2788	0.0604		981.7897

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					2.2657	0.0000	2.2657	1.1525	0.0000	1.1525			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.2870	13.2435	9.8968	0.0224		0.5514	0.5514		0.5072	0.5072	0.0000	2,166.1480	2,166.1480	0.7006		2,183.6624
Total	1.2870	13.2435	9.8968	0.0224	2.2657	0.5514	2.8170	1.1525	0.5072	1.6598	0.0000	2,166.1480	2,166.1480	0.7006		2,183.6624

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

3.3 Site Preparation - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0574	1.7955	0.6321	8.0500e-003	0.1197	3.2400e-003	0.1229	0.0349	3.1000e-003	0.0380		877.7109	877.7109	0.0579		879.1592
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0357	0.0220	0.3190	1.0300e-003	0.0632	8.4000e-004	0.0640	0.0177	7.7000e-004	0.0185		102.5678	102.5678	2.5100e-003		102.6305
Total	0.0931	1.8175	0.9511	9.0800e-003	0.1828	4.0800e-003	0.1869	0.0526	3.8700e-003	0.0565		980.2788	980.2788	0.0604		981.7897

3.4 Grading - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.9172	0.0000	4.9172	2.5261	0.0000	2.5261			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.9132	9.7297	5.5468	0.0141		0.4001	0.4001		0.3681	0.3681		1,364.662 3	1,364.662 3	0.4414		1,375.696 2
Total	0.9132	9.7297	5.5468	0.0141	4.9172	0.4001	5.3173	2.5261	0.3681	2.8942		1,364.662 3	1,364.662 3	0.4414		1,375.696 2

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

3.4 Grading - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0170	0.5305	0.1868	2.3800e-003	0.0568	9.6000e-004	0.0578	0.0156	9.2000e-004	0.0165		259.3237	259.3237	0.0171		259.7516
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0285	0.0176	0.2552	8.2000e-004	0.0894	6.7000e-004	0.0901	0.0237	6.2000e-004	0.0243		82.0543	82.0543	2.0100e-003		82.1044
Total	0.0455	0.5481	0.4420	3.2000e-003	0.1463	1.6300e-003	0.1479	0.0393	1.5400e-003	0.0408		341.3780	341.3780	0.0191		341.8560

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					1.9177	0.0000	1.9177	0.9852	0.0000	0.9852			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.9132	9.7297	5.5468	0.0141		0.4001	0.4001		0.3681	0.3681	0.0000	1,364.662 3	1,364.662 3	0.4414		1,375.696 2
Total	0.9132	9.7297	5.5468	0.0141	1.9177	0.4001	2.3178	0.9852	0.3681	1.3533	0.0000	1,364.662 3	1,364.662 3	0.4414		1,375.696 2

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

3.4 Grading - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0170	0.5305	0.1868	2.3800e-003	0.0354	9.6000e-004	0.0363	0.0103	9.2000e-004	0.0112		259.3237	259.3237	0.0171		259.7516
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0285	0.0176	0.2552	8.2000e-004	0.0506	6.7000e-004	0.0512	0.0142	6.2000e-004	0.0148		82.0543	82.0543	2.0100e-003		82.1044
Total	0.0455	0.5481	0.4420	3.2000e-003	0.0859	1.6300e-003	0.0875	0.0245	1.5400e-003	0.0260		341.3780	341.3780	0.0191		341.8560

3.5 Building Construction - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.4200	11.0639	12.5172	0.0221		0.4506	0.4506		0.4348	0.4348		2,001.9214	2,001.9214	0.3334		2,010.2563
Total	1.4200	11.0639	12.5172	0.0221		0.4506	0.4506		0.4348	0.4348		2,001.9214	2,001.9214	0.3334		2,010.2563

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

3.5 Building Construction - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0207	0.6979	0.2103	2.4500e-003	0.0640	8.0000e-004	0.0648	0.0184	7.6000e-004	0.0192		262.8364	262.8364	0.0137		263.1779
Worker	0.0892	0.0549	0.7976	2.5700e-003	0.2794	2.0900e-003	0.2815	0.0741	1.9300e-003	0.0760		256.4196	256.4196	6.2700e-003		256.5763
Total	0.1098	0.7528	1.0078	5.0200e-003	0.3435	2.8900e-003	0.3464	0.0925	2.6900e-003	0.0952		519.2560	519.2560	0.0199		519.7543

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.4200	11.0639	12.5172	0.0221		0.4506	0.4506		0.4348	0.4348	0.0000	2,001.9214	2,001.9214	0.3334		2,010.2563
Total	1.4200	11.0639	12.5172	0.0221		0.4506	0.4506		0.4348	0.4348	0.0000	2,001.9214	2,001.9214	0.3334		2,010.2563

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

3.5 Building Construction - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0207	0.6979	0.2103	2.4500e-003	0.0412	8.0000e-004	0.0420	0.0128	7.6000e-004	0.0136		262.8364	262.8364	0.0137		263.1779
Worker	0.0892	0.0549	0.7976	2.5700e-003	0.1580	2.0900e-003	0.1601	0.0443	1.9300e-003	0.0462		256.4196	256.4196	6.2700e-003		256.5763
Total	0.1098	0.7528	1.0078	5.0200e-003	0.1992	2.8900e-003	0.2021	0.0571	2.6900e-003	0.0598		519.2560	519.2560	0.0199		519.7543

3.6 Paving - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6180	5.8607	8.8253	0.0136		0.2810	0.2810		0.2594	0.2594		1,297.8688	1,297.8688	0.4114		1,308.1547
Paving	0.2987					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	0.9166	5.8607	8.8253	0.0136		0.2810	0.2810		0.2594	0.2594		1,297.8688	1,297.8688	0.4114		1,308.1547

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

3.6 Paving - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0464	0.0286	0.4147	1.3400e-003	0.1453	1.0900e-003	0.1464	0.0385	1.0000e-003	0.0395		133.3382	133.3382	3.2600e-003		133.4197
Total	0.0464	0.0286	0.4147	1.3400e-003	0.1453	1.0900e-003	0.1464	0.0385	1.0000e-003	0.0395		133.3382	133.3382	3.2600e-003		133.4197

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6180	5.8607	8.8253	0.0136		0.2810	0.2810		0.2594	0.2594	0.0000	1,297.8688	1,297.8688	0.4114		1,308.1547
Paving	0.2987					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	0.9166	5.8607	8.8253	0.0136		0.2810	0.2810		0.2594	0.2594	0.0000	1,297.8688	1,297.8688	0.4114		1,308.1547

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

3.6 Paving - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0464	0.0286	0.4147	1.3400e-003	0.0822	1.0900e-003	0.0832	0.0230	1.0000e-003	0.0240		133.3382	133.3382	3.2600e-003		133.4197
Total	0.0464	0.0286	0.4147	1.3400e-003	0.0822	1.0900e-003	0.0832	0.0230	1.0000e-003	0.0240		133.3382	133.3382	3.2600e-003		133.4197

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile**4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile**

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
General Light Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
General Light Industry	16.60	8.40	6.90	59.00	28.00	13.00	92	5	3
Other Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
General Light Industry	0.544880	0.044491	0.207704	0.117752	0.014693	0.006272	0.020732	0.032141	0.002572	0.001984	0.005239	0.000700	0.000841
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.544880	0.044491	0.207704	0.117752	0.014693	0.006272	0.020732	0.032141	0.002572	0.001984	0.005239	0.000700	0.000841
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.544880	0.044491	0.207704	0.117752	0.014693	0.006272	0.020732	0.032141	0.002572	0.001984	0.005239	0.000700	0.000841

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas**Unmitigated**

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
General Light Industry	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
General Light Industry	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	1.1900e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141
Unmitigated	1.1900e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Unmitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	6.3000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	5.7000e-004	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141
Total	1.2000e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Mitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	6.3000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	5.7000e-004	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141
Total	1.2000e-003	6.0000e-005	6.1700e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0133	0.0133	3.0000e-005		0.0141

7.0 Water Detail**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water****8.0 Waste Detail****8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste****9.0 Operational Offroad**

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment**Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators**

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

Green Zones Facility Construction

Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
General Light Industry	6.20	1000sqft	0.14	6,200.00	0
Other Asphalt Surfaces	49.60	1000sqft	1.14	49,600.00	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	4.75	1000sqft	0.11	4,750.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	33
Climate Zone	11			Operational Year	2025
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	702.44	CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.029	N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Hypothetical facility

Construction Phase -

Off-road Equipment - Trenching for wall footing

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Grading -

Demolition -

Vehicle Trips - Construction only

Consumer Products - Construction only

Area Coating - Construction only

Landscape Equipment - Construction only

Energy Use - Construction only

Water And Wastewater - Construction only

Solid Waste - Construction only

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Fugitive dust BMPs

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Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblAreaCoating	Area_Nonresidential_Exterior	3100	0
tblAreaCoating	Area_Nonresidential_Interior	9300	0
tblAreaCoating	Area_Parking	3261	0
tblConstDustMitigation	CleanPavedRoadPercentReduction	0	50
tblConsumerProducts	ROG_EF	1.98E-05	1E-07
tblConsumerProducts	ROG_EF_Degreaser	3.542E-07	1E-10
tblConsumerProducts	ROG_EF_PesticidesFertilizers	5.152E-08	1E-11
tblEnergyUse	LightingElect	3.10	0.00
tblEnergyUse	NT24E	5.75	0.00
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	4.45	0.00
tblEnergyUse	T24E	2.25	0.00
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	13.65	0.00
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	130.00
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	220.00
tblLandscapeEquipment	NumberSummerDays	250	1
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblSolidWaste	SolidWasteGenerationRate	7.69	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1.32	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	0.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	6.97	0.00
tblWater	IndoorWaterUseRate	1,433,750.00	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

2.1 Overall Construction**Unmitigated Construction**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2024	0.1762	1.3930	1.5578	3.1100e-003	0.0596	0.0545	0.1141	0.0190	0.0522	0.0713	0.0000	264.4349	264.4349	0.0410	0.0000	265.4596
Maximum	0.1762	1.3930	1.5578	3.1100e-003	0.0596	0.0545	0.1141	0.0190	0.0522	0.0713	0.0000	264.4349	264.4349	0.0410	0.0000	265.4596

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2024	0.1762	1.3930	1.5578	3.1100e-003	0.0303	0.0545	0.0848	9.7100e-003	0.0522	0.0619	0.0000	264.4347	264.4347	0.0410	0.0000	265.4594
Maximum	0.1762	1.3930	1.5578	3.1100e-003	0.0303	0.0545	0.0848	9.7100e-003	0.0522	0.0619	0.0000	264.4347	264.4347	0.0410	0.0000	265.4594

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.13	0.00	25.68	49.00	0.00	13.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	1-8-2024	4-7-2024	0.4582	0.4582
2	4-8-2024	7-7-2024	0.4338	0.4338
3	7-8-2024	9-30-2024	0.4052	0.4052
		Highest	0.4582	0.4582

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

2.2 Overall Operational**Mitigated Operational**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail**Construction Phase**

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	1/8/2024	2/2/2024	5	20	Remove old asphalt
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	2/3/2024	2/6/2024	5	2	Excavate perimeter wall footing
3	Grading	Grading	2/7/2024	2/12/2024	5	4	Flattening of site
4	Building Construction	Building Construction	2/13/2024	11/18/2024	5	200	Perimeter wall construction
5	Paving	Paving	11/19/2024	12/2/2024	5	10	Pave activity area

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 1

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 1.5

Acres of Paving: 1.25

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	6.00	9	0.56
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	1	6.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	1	6.00	89	0.20
Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	6.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	6.00	187	0.41
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	7.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45

Trips and VMT

Green Zones Facility Construction - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	5	13.00	0.00	65.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	4	10.00	0.00	22.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	3	8.00	0.00	13.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	7	25.00	10.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

Clean Paved Roads

3.2 Demolition - 2024

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					7.0000e-003	0.0000	7.0000e-003	1.0600e-003	0.0000	1.0600e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0144	0.1389	0.1349	2.4000e-004		6.3100e-003	6.3100e-003		5.8900e-003	5.8900e-003	0.0000	21.0916	21.0916	5.3400e-003	0.0000	21.2250
Total	0.0144	0.1389	0.1349	2.4000e-004	7.0000e-003	6.3100e-003	0.0133	1.0600e-003	5.8900e-003	6.9500e-003	0.0000	21.0916	21.0916	5.3400e-003	0.0000	21.2250

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3.2 Demolition - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	1.7000e-004	5.4400e-003	1.9000e-003	2.0000e-005	5.6000e-004	1.0000e-005	5.7000e-004	1.5000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.6000e-004	0.0000	2.3355	2.3355	1.6000e-004	0.0000	2.3394
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.7000e-004	3.2000e-004	3.8800e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4200e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4400e-003	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	0.0000	1.1580	1.1580	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.1587
Total	6.4000e-004	5.7600e-003	5.7800e-003	3.0000e-005	1.9800e-003	2.0000e-005	2.0100e-003	5.3000e-004	2.0000e-005	5.5000e-004	0.0000	3.4935	3.4935	1.9000e-004	0.0000	3.4981

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					2.7300e-003	0.0000	2.7300e-003	4.1000e-004	0.0000	4.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0144	0.1389	0.1349	2.4000e-004		6.3100e-003	6.3100e-003		5.8900e-003	5.8900e-003	0.0000	21.0915	21.0915	5.3400e-003	0.0000	21.2250
Total	0.0144	0.1389	0.1349	2.4000e-004	2.7300e-003	6.3100e-003	9.0400e-003	4.1000e-004	5.8900e-003	6.3000e-003	0.0000	21.0915	21.0915	5.3400e-003	0.0000	21.2250

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3.2 Demolition - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	1.7000e-004	5.4400e-003	1.9000e-003	2.0000e-005	3.5000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.6000e-004	1.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.1000e-004	0.0000	2.3355	2.3355	1.6000e-004	0.0000	2.3394
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.7000e-004	3.2000e-004	3.8800e-003	1.0000e-005	8.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.2000e-004	2.3000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.4000e-004	0.0000	1.1580	1.1580	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.1587
Total	6.4000e-004	5.7600e-003	5.7800e-003	3.0000e-005	1.1600e-003	2.0000e-005	1.1800e-003	3.3000e-004	2.0000e-005	3.5000e-004	0.0000	3.4935	3.4935	1.9000e-004	0.0000	3.4981

3.3 Site Preparation - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					5.8100e-003	0.0000	5.8100e-003	2.9600e-003	0.0000	2.9600e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.2900e-003	0.0132	9.9000e-003	2.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.1000e-004	5.1000e-004	0.0000	1.9651	1.9651	6.4000e-004	0.0000	1.9810
Total	1.2900e-003	0.0132	9.9000e-003	2.0000e-005	5.8100e-003	5.5000e-004	6.3600e-003	2.9600e-003	5.1000e-004	3.4700e-003	0.0000	1.9651	1.9651	6.4000e-004	0.0000	1.9810

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3.3 Site Preparation - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	6.0000e-005	1.8400e-003	6.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.9000e-004	0.0000	1.9000e-004	5.0000e-005	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7905	0.7905	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7918
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	0.0000	1.1000e-004	0.0000	1.1000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0891	0.0891	0.0000	0.0000	0.0891
Total	1.0000e-004	1.8600e-003	9.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	0.0000	3.0000e-004	8.0000e-005	0.0000	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.8795	0.8795	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.8809

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					2.2700e-003	0.0000	2.2700e-003	1.1500e-003	0.0000	1.1500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.2900e-003	0.0132	9.9000e-003	2.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.1000e-004	5.1000e-004	0.0000	1.9651	1.9651	6.4000e-004	0.0000	1.9810
Total	1.2900e-003	0.0132	9.9000e-003	2.0000e-005	2.2700e-003	5.5000e-004	2.8200e-003	1.1500e-003	5.1000e-004	1.6600e-003	0.0000	1.9651	1.9651	6.4000e-004	0.0000	1.9810

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3.3 Site Preparation - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	6.0000e-005	1.8400e-003	6.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.2000e-004	0.0000	1.2000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7905	0.7905	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7918
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000	6.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0891	0.0891	0.0000	0.0000	0.0891
Total	1.0000e-004	1.8600e-003	9.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.8000e-004	0.0000	1.8000e-004	5.0000e-005	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000	0.8795	0.8795	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.8809

3.4 Grading - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					9.8300e-003	0.0000	9.8300e-003	5.0500e-003	0.0000	5.0500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.8300e-003	0.0195	0.0111	3.0000e-005		8.0000e-004	8.0000e-004		7.4000e-004	7.4000e-004	0.0000	2.4760	2.4760	8.0000e-004	0.0000	2.4960
Total	1.8300e-003	0.0195	0.0111	3.0000e-005	9.8300e-003	8.0000e-004	0.0106	5.0500e-003	7.4000e-004	5.7900e-003	0.0000	2.4760	2.4760	8.0000e-004	0.0000	2.4960

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3.4 Grading - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	3.0000e-005	1.0900e-003	3.8000e-004	0.0000	1.1000e-004	0.0000	1.1000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4671	0.4671	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4679
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	0.0000	1.8000e-004	0.0000	1.8000e-004	5.0000e-005	0.0000	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1425	0.1425	0.0000	0.0000	0.1426
Total	9.0000e-005	1.1300e-003	8.6000e-004	0.0000	2.9000e-004	0.0000	2.9000e-004	8.0000e-005	0.0000	8.0000e-005	0.0000	0.6096	0.6096	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.6105

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					3.8400e-003	0.0000	3.8400e-003	1.9700e-003	0.0000	1.9700e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.8300e-003	0.0195	0.0111	3.0000e-005		8.0000e-004	8.0000e-004		7.4000e-004	7.4000e-004	0.0000	2.4760	2.4760	8.0000e-004	0.0000	2.4960
Total	1.8300e-003	0.0195	0.0111	3.0000e-005	3.8400e-003	8.0000e-004	4.6400e-003	1.9700e-003	7.4000e-004	2.7100e-003	0.0000	2.4760	2.4760	8.0000e-004	0.0000	2.4960

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3.4 Grading - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	3.0000e-005	1.0900e-003	3.8000e-004	0.0000	7.0000e-005	0.0000	7.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4671	0.4671	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4679
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	4.8000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1425	0.1425	0.0000	0.0000	0.1426
Total	9.0000e-005	1.1300e-003	8.6000e-004	0.0000	1.7000e-004	0.0000	1.7000e-004	5.0000e-005	0.0000	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.6096	0.6096	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.6105

3.5 Building Construction - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1420	1.1064	1.2517	2.2100e-003		0.0451	0.0451		0.0435	0.0435	0.0000	181.6113	181.6113	0.0302	0.0000	182.3674
Total	0.1420	1.1064	1.2517	2.2100e-003		0.0451	0.0451		0.0435	0.0435	0.0000	181.6113	181.6113	0.0302	0.0000	182.3674

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3.5 Building Construction - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	2.1100e-003	0.0706	0.0220	2.4000e-004	6.3000e-003	8.0000e-005	6.3800e-003	1.8200e-003	8.0000e-005	1.9000e-003	0.0000	23.5740	23.5740	1.2700e-003	0.0000	23.6057
Worker	8.9800e-003	6.2400e-003	0.0746	2.5000e-004	0.0274	2.1000e-004	0.0276	7.2800e-003	1.9000e-004	7.4700e-003	0.0000	22.2684	22.2684	5.4000e-004	0.0000	22.2820
Total	0.0111	0.0768	0.0966	4.9000e-004	0.0337	2.9000e-004	0.0340	9.1000e-003	2.7000e-004	9.3700e-003	0.0000	45.8424	45.8424	1.8100e-003	0.0000	45.8877

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1420	1.1064	1.2517	2.2100e-003		0.0451	0.0451		0.0435	0.0435	0.0000	181.6110	181.6110	0.0302	0.0000	182.3672
Total	0.1420	1.1064	1.2517	2.2100e-003		0.0451	0.0451		0.0435	0.0435	0.0000	181.6110	181.6110	0.0302	0.0000	182.3672

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3.5 Building Construction - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	2.1100e-003	0.0706	0.0220	2.4000e-004	4.0700e-003	8.0000e-005	4.1500e-003	1.2700e-003	8.0000e-005	1.3500e-003	0.0000	23.5740	23.5740	1.2700e-003	0.0000	23.6057
Worker	8.9800e-003	6.2400e-003	0.0746	2.5000e-004	0.0155	2.1000e-004	0.0157	4.3600e-003	1.9000e-004	4.5500e-003	0.0000	22.2684	22.2684	5.4000e-004	0.0000	22.2820
Total	0.0111	0.0768	0.0966	4.9000e-004	0.0196	2.9000e-004	0.0199	5.6300e-003	2.7000e-004	5.9000e-003	0.0000	45.8424	45.8424	1.8100e-003	0.0000	45.8877

3.6 Paving - 2024**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	3.0900e-003	0.0293	0.0441	7.0000e-005		1.4100e-003	1.4100e-003		1.3000e-003	1.3000e-003	0.0000	5.8870	5.8870	1.8700e-003	0.0000	5.9337
Paving	1.4900e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	4.5800e-003	0.0293	0.0441	7.0000e-005		1.4100e-003	1.4100e-003		1.3000e-003	1.3000e-003	0.0000	5.8870	5.8870	1.8700e-003	0.0000	5.9337

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3.6 Paving - 2024**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.3000e-004	1.6000e-004	1.9400e-003	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	7.2000e-004	1.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.9000e-004	0.0000	0.5790	0.5790	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5793
Total	2.3000e-004	1.6000e-004	1.9400e-003	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	7.2000e-004	1.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.9000e-004	0.0000	0.5790	0.5790	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5793

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	3.0900e-003	0.0293	0.0441	7.0000e-005		1.4100e-003	1.4100e-003		1.3000e-003	1.3000e-003	0.0000	5.8870	5.8870	1.8700e-003	0.0000	5.9337
Paving	1.4900e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	4.5800e-003	0.0293	0.0441	7.0000e-005		1.4100e-003	1.4100e-003		1.3000e-003	1.3000e-003	0.0000	5.8870	5.8870	1.8700e-003	0.0000	5.9337

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3.6 Paving - 2024**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.3000e-004	1.6000e-004	1.9400e-003	1.0000e-005	4.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	4.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.2000e-004	0.0000	0.5790	0.5790	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5793
Total	2.3000e-004	1.6000e-004	1.9400e-003	1.0000e-005	4.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	4.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.2000e-004	0.0000	0.5790	0.5790	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5793

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile**4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile**

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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
General Light Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
General Light Industry	16.60	8.40	6.90	59.00	28.00	13.00	92	5	3
Other Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

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Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
General Light Industry	0.544880	0.044491	0.207704	0.117752	0.014693	0.006272	0.020732	0.032141	0.002572	0.001984	0.005239	0.000700	0.000841
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.544880	0.044491	0.207704	0.117752	0.014693	0.006272	0.020732	0.032141	0.002572	0.001984	0.005239	0.000700	0.000841
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.544880	0.044491	0.207704	0.117752	0.014693	0.006272	0.020732	0.032141	0.002572	0.001984	0.005239	0.000700	0.000841

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

[illegible]

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5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

[illegible]

Mitigated

[illegible]

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5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity**Unmitigated**

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

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6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005
Unmitigated	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Unmitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	1.1000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005
Total	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005

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6.2 Area by SubCategory**Mitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	1.1000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005
Total	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000e-005

7.0 Water Detail**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water**

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	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

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7.2 Water by Land Use**Mitigated**

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

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Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

8.2 Waste by Land Use**Unmitigated**

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

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8.2 Waste by Land Use**Mitigated**

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment**Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators**

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

Appendix E

2014-2016 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited
Segments and 305(b) Surface Water Quality
Assessment for Regions 4, 5, and 6

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Ballona Creek	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Marina del Rey Harbor - Back Basins	Bay & Harbor	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Marina del Rey Harbor Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Malibu Lagoon Beach (Surfrider)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Coliform Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Malibu Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Santa Monica Canyon	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Los Angeles River Reach 4 (Sepulveda Dr. to Sepulveda Dam)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Reach 4 (Sepulveda Dr. to Sepulveda Dam)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Reach 4 (Sepulveda Dr. to Sepulveda Dam)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Peck Road Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Santa Clara River Reach 5 (Blue Cut gaging station to West Pier Hwy 99 Bridge) (was named Santa Clara River Reach 7 on 2002 303(d) list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-04-28
4	Santa Clara River Reach 5 (Blue Cut gaging station to West Pier Hwy 99 Bridge) (was named Santa Clara River Reach 7 on 2002 303(d) list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-04-28
4	Santa Clara River Reach 6 (W Pier Hwy 99 to Bouquet Cyn Rd) (was named Santa Clara River Reach 8 on 2002 303(d) list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-04-28
4	Santa Clara River Reach 6 (W Pier Hwy 99 to Bouquet Cyn Rd) (was named Santa Clara River Reach 8 on 2002 303(d) list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-04-28
4	Mint Canyon Creek Reach 1 (Confl to Rowler Cyn)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Mint Canyon Creek Reach 1 (Confl to Rowler Cyn)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Mint Canyon Creek Reach 1 (Confl to Rowler Cyn)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Mint Canyon Creek Reach 1 (Confl to Rowler Cyn)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Mint Canyon Creek Reach 1 (Confl to Rowler Cyn)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Mint Canyon Creek Reach 1 (Confl to Rowler Cyn)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Mint Canyon Creek Reach 1 (Confl to Rowler Cyn)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Mint Canyon Creek Reach 1 (Confl to Rowler Cyn)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Santa Monica Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Palo Verde Shoreline Park Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Pathogens	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	San Gabriel River, East Fork	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2000-12-14
4	Ballona Creek	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2001-01-01
4	Whites Point Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Echo Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Lincoln Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Los Angeles River Reach 2 (Carson to Figueroa Street)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Reach 2 (Carson to Figueroa Street)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Reach 2 (Carson to Figueroa Street)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Puerco Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Dockweiler Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-07-15
4	Los Angeles River Reach 3 (Figueroa St. to Riverside Dr.)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Reach 3 (Figueroa St. to Riverside Dr.)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Reach 3 (Figueroa St. to Riverside Dr.)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Big Rock Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Coliform Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Dan Blocker Memorial (Coral) Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2002-01-01
4	Trancas Beach (Broad Beach)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Paradise Cove Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Sepulveda Canyon	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Aliso Canyon Wash	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Coyote Creek	River & Stream	Copper, Dissolved	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-27
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Copper, Dissolved	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Copper, Dissolved	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	pH	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/28/1905	
4	Marina del Rey Harbor - Back Basins	Bay & Harbor	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Piru Creek (from gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam to headwaters)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	McCoy Canyon Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrogen, Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrogen, Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Los Angeles River Reach 5 (within Sepulveda Basin)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Topanga Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	McGrath Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-11-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Zinc, Dissolved	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Zinc, Dissolved	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Sawpit Creek	River & Stream	Bis(2ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (tissue)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Wheeler Canyon/Todd Barranca	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Cadmium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Wheeler Canyon/Todd Barranca	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Ventura River Estuary	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Coyote Creek	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrogen, Nitrate	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrogen, Nitrate	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Sawpit Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Nitrogen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Nitrogen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/28/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Peninsula Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Burbank Western Channel	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Wheeler Canyon/Todd Barranca	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Cyanide	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Burbank Western Channel	River & Stream	Cyanide	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Ave)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-23
4	Lake Sherwood	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury (tissue)	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Las Flores Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Brown Barranca/Long Canyon	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Brown Barranca/Long Canyon	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Brown Barranca/Long Canyon	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Brown Barranca/Long Canyon	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Brown Barranca/Long Canyon	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Brown Barranca/Long Canyon	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Brown Barranca/Long Canyon	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrate as Nitrate (NO3)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrate as Nitrate (NO3)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrate as Nitrate (NO3)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrate as Nitrate (NO3)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Tujunga Wash (LA River to Hansen Dam)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Burbank Western Channel	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Canada Larga (Ventura River Watershed)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Castlerock Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Castlerock Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Redondo Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/28/1905	
4	Torrance Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Los Angeles River Reach 2 (Carson to Figueroa Street)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Los Angeles River Reach 2 (Carson to Figueroa Street)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-01-01
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-01-01
4	Ballona Creek	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Aliso Canyon Wash	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-10-29
4	Venice Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Los Angeles River Reach 2 (Carson to Figueroa Street)	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Los Angeles River Reach 2 (Carson to Figueroa Street)	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Will Rogers Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Compton Creek	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Compton Creek	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Ballona Creek	River & Stream	Cyanide	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Los Angeles River Reach 3 (Figueroa St. to Riverside Dr.)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Los Angeles River Reach 3 (Figueroa St. to Riverside Dr.)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	McGrath Lake	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (sediment)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlordane (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Firestone to Whittier Narrows Dam	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-27
4	San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Firestone to Whittier Narrows Dam	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-27
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Chlordane (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Santa Clara River Reach 6 (W Pier Hwy 99 to Bouquet Cyn Rd) (was named Santa Clara River Reach 8 on 2002 303(d) list)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-Benzopyrene -7-d)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Piru Creek (from gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam to headwaters)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Pole Creek (trib to Santa Clara River Reach 3)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Inner Cabrillo Beach Area	Bay & Harbor	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Puddingstone Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Ave)	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Ventura Marina Jetties	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Copper (sediment)	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Chromium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor	Bay & Harbor	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Pyrene	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Toxaphene (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Zinc (sediment)	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Santa Monica Bay Offshore/Nearshore	Bay & Harbor	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Ventura Marina Jetties	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3	River & Stream	Chlordane (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-06
4	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3	River & Stream	ChemA (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-06
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Mercury (sediment)	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	DDT (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-20
4	Hobie Beach (Channel Islands Harbor)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-18
4	Hobie Beach (Channel Islands Harbor)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-18
4	Hobie Beach (Channel Islands Harbor)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-18
4	Santa Clara River Reach 1 (Estuary to Hwy 101 Bridge)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Dieldrin (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (tissue)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Pole Creek (trib to Santa Clara River Reach 3)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	San Antonio Creek (Tributary to Ventura River Reach 4)	River & Stream	Nitrogen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-06-28
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlordane (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrogen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Santa Clara River Reach 11 (Piru Creek, from confluence with Santa Clara River Reach 4 to gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2016-03-23
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Hopper Creek	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
4	Hopper Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	McCoy Canyon Creek	River & Stream	Nitrogen, Nitrate	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	McGrath Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-06-30
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxaphene	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2019-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-01-01
4	McGrath Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Dieldrin (sediment)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Phenanthrene	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Cadmium (sediment)	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Los Cerritos Channel	Wetland, Tidal	Chlordane (sediment)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Estuary to Firestone)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/1/1905	
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Chlordane (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	McGrath Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Sepulveda Canyon	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Santa Clara River Reach 6 (W Pier Hwy 99 to Bouquet Cyn Rd) (was named Santa Clara River Reach 8 on 2002 303(d) list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
4	Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3	River & Stream	DDT (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-06
4	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3	River & Stream	Toxaphene (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	Pyrene	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Duck Pond Agricultural Drains/Mugu Drain/Oxnard Drain No 2	River & Stream	ChemA	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	Phenanthrene	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-Benzopyrene -7-d)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles/Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	Bay & Harbor	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Torrey Canyon Creek	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Fox Barranca (tributary to Calleguas Creek Reach 6)	River & Stream	Nitrate and Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Los Angeles River Reach 5 (within Sepulveda Basin)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Los Angeles River Reach 6 (Above Sepulveda Flood Control Basin)	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Los Angeles River Estuary (Queensway Bay)	Estuary	Chlordane	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Inner Cabrillo Beach Area	Bay & Harbor	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-03-31
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Dieldrin (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-20
4	Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Zuma Beach (Westward Beach)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Duck Pond Agricultural Drains/Mugu Drain/Oxnard Drain No 2	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Los Angeles River Reach 5 (within Sepulveda Basin)	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Los Angeles River Reach 5 (within Sepulveda Basin)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Reach 5 (within Sepulveda Basin)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Reach 5 (within Sepulveda Basin)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Sepulveda Canyon	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrogen, Nitrite	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Chrysene (C1-C4)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxaphene (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones	Bay & Harbor	T (sum of 4,4'- and 2,4'- isomers of DDT, DDE, and DDD)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones	Bay & Harbor	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Ballona Creek	River & Stream	Viruses (enteric)	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-26
4	Ballona Creek	River & Stream	Viruses (enteric)	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-26
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-01-01
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-01-01
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-26
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-26
4	Ballona Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-26
4	Ballona Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-26
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles River Reach 3 (Figueroa St. to Riverside Dr.)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-10-29
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor	Bay & Harbor	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	Chrysene (C1-C4)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	Benzo(a)anthracene	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Las Flores Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Colorado Lagoon	Wetland, Tidal	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-07-28
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	DDT (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Benzo(a)anthracene	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles River Estuary (Queensway Bay)	Estuary	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (sediment)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Sepulveda Canyon	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Duck Pond Agricultural Drains/Mugu Drain/Oxnard Drain No 2	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Duck Pond Agricultural Drains/Mugu Drain/Oxnard Drain No 2	River & Stream	Toxaphene	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Los Angeles/Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	Bay & Harbor	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-08-31
4	Los Cerritos Channel	Wetland, Tidal	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Cadmium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Duck Pond Agricultural Drains/Mugu Drain/Oxnard Drain No 2	River & Stream	Nitrogen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxaphene	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Santa Clara River Reach 3 (Freeman Diversion to A Street)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Duck Pond Agricultural Drains/Mugu Drain/Oxnard Drain No 2	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Endosulfan (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	PAHs (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	PAHs (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Resort Point Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	San Jose Creek Reach 1 (SG Confluence to Temple St.)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Echo Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Los Angeles/Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	Bay & Harbor	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Echo Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Phenanthrene	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Cabrillo Marina	Bay & Harbor	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Cabrillo Marina	Bay & Harbor	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2010-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2010-03-14
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Ballona Creek Wetlands	Wetland, Tidal	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2019-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	DDT (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	DDT (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles River Reach 2 (Carson to Figueroa Street)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Tujunga Wash (LA River to Hansen Dam)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Tujunga Wash (LA River to Hansen Dam)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Tujunga Wash (LA River to Hansen Dam)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Los Cerritos Channel	Wetland, Tidal	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Los Angeles River Estuary (Queensway Bay)	Estuary	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Estuary (Queensway Bay)	Estuary	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Estuary (Queensway Bay)	Estuary	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Santa Monica Bay Offshore/Nearshore	Bay & Harbor	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-20

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	McCoy Canyon Creek	River & Stream	Selenium, Total	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	McCoy Canyon Creek	River & Stream	Selenium, Total	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Peck Road Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Odor	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Sespe Creek (from 500 ft below confluence with Little Sespe Cr to headwaters)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Topanga Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Topanga Canyon Creek	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Torrance Carson Channel	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Lake Sherwood	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lake Sherwood	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	McGrath Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-06-30
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-05-30
4	Los Angeles River Reach 2 (Carson to Figueroa Street)	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Los Angeles River Reach 2 (Carson to Figueroa Street)	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Endosulfan	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-07-02
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Aliso Canyon Wash	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Los Angeles River Reach 5 (within Sepulveda Basin)	River & Stream	Oil	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Peck Road Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Los Angeles River Reach 6 (Above Sepulveda Flood Control Basin)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Los Angeles River Reach 2 (Carson to Figueroa Street)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Peck Road Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Chlordane (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Los Angeles River Reach 2 (Carson to Figueroa Street)	River & Stream	Oil	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Los Angeles River Reach 3 (Figueroa St. to Riverside Dr.)	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Los Angeles River Reach 3 (Figueroa St. to Riverside Dr.)	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Point Dume Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Point Dume Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Point Fermin Park Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Portuguese Bend Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Toxaphene	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Lake Calabasas	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Lake Calabasas	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-02
4	Trancas Beach (Broad Beach)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Triunfo Canyon Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/27/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/27/1905	
4	Wilmington Drain	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/29/1905	
4	Legg Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Odor	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Malibu Lagoon Beach (Surfrider)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	San Jose Creek Reach 2 (Temple to I-10 at White Ave.)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2016-06-14
4	Santa Clara River Estuary	Estuary	ChemA	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-09-21
4	Medea Creek Reach 2 (Abv Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-07-02
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-05-30
4	Long Point Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Royal Palms Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Carbon Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Castlerock Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Castlerock Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxaphene (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxaphene (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 2 (Above Lake)	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Ballona Creek	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	ChemA (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Endosulfan (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Malibu Lagoon Beach (Surfrider)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Munz Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Elizabeth Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Burbank Western Channel	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Burbank Western Channel	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Burbank Western Channel	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Elizabeth Lake	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Lake Hughes	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Munz Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Munz Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Munz Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Munz Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/27/1905	
4	Escondido Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Robert H. Meyer Memorial Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Robert H. Meyer Memorial Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Canada Larga (Ventura River Watershed)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-06-28
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	ChemA	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Las Tunas Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Legg Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Colorado Lagoon	Wetland, Tidal	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-07-28
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Santa Clara River Reach 5 (Blue Cut gaging station to West Pier Hwy 99 Bridge) (was named Santa Clara River Reach 7 on 2002 303(d) list)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-01-31
4	Ballona Creek	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Lake Hughes	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophication	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	La Costa Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Lake Calabasas	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Nickel	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Nickel	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-23
4	Abalone Cove Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Amarillo Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-05-30
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2002-01-01
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2002-01-01
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-01
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-01
4	Portuguese Bend Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Tujunga Wash (LA River to Hansen Dam)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Marina del Rey Harbor - Back Basins	Bay & Harbor	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/27/1905	
4	Dry Canyon Creek	River & Stream	Selenium, Total	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	ChemA	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxaphene (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Medea Creek Reach 2 (Abv Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Elizabeth Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Lunada Bay Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Marina del Rey Harbor - Back Basins	Bay & Harbor	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/27/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	ChemA (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Palo Comado Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Bell Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	El Dorado Lakes	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Big Rock Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones	Bay & Harbor	Chlordane	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/27/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/28/1905	
4	Marina del Rey Harbor - Back Basins	Bay & Harbor	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-16
4	Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	ChemA (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Compton Creek	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Silver	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrogen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Dieldrin (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlordane (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxaphene	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Chlordane (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Bluff Cove Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	DDT (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Marina del Rey Harbor - Back Basins	Bay & Harbor	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-16
4	El Dorado Lakes	Lake & Reservoir	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Big Rock Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Santa Clara River Reach 3 (Freeman Diversion to A Street)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Flat Rock Point Beach Area	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Sepulveda Canyon	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Pyrene	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Endosulfan (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Point Vicente Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	Dieldrin (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	2-Methylnaphthalene	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Benzo(a)anthracene	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (tissue)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (tissue)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (tissue)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (tissue)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Arroyo Seco Reach 2 (West Holly Ave to Devils Gate Dam)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	Chlordane (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/29/1905	
4	Arroyo Seco Reach 2 (West Holly Ave to Devils Gate Dam)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Arroyo Seco Reach 2 (West Holly Ave to Devils Gate Dam)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Arroyo Seco Reach 2 (West Holly Ave to Devils Gate Dam)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Dry Canyon Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Ballona Creek Wetlands	Wetland, Tidal	Habitat alterations	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Echo Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones	Bay & Harbor	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	El Dorado Lakes	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Bluff Cove Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Sea Level Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	DDT (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-04
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Echo Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Odor	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Fish Barriers (Fish Passage)	Hydromodification	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-07-02
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Puddingstone Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Puddingstone Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Redondo Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Inspiration Point Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	La Costa Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Lincoln Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Cabrillo Beach (Outer)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Lake Hughes	Lake & Reservoir	Odor	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Verdugo Wash Reach 1 (LA River to Verdugo Rd.)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Lake Hughes	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Lake Hughes	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Lake Hughes	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Tujunga Wash (LA River to Hansen Dam)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Ventura Harbor: Ventura Keys	Bay & Harbor	Coliform Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Ventura River Estuary	River & Stream	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-06-28
4	Escondido Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Flat Rock Point Beach Area	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Specific Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Abalone Cove Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Triunfo Canyon Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Triunfo Canyon Creek Reach 2	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Ventura River Estuary	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-06-26
4	San Jose Creek Reach 1 (SG Confluence to Temple St.)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	San Jose Creek Reach 1 (SG Confluence to Temple St.)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Dieldrin (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-06
4	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-06
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	alpha-gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma-HCH)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Endosulfan (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxaphene (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	El Dorado Lakes	Lake & Reservoir	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Coyote Creek	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/30/1905	
4	Crystal Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Arroyo Seco Reach 1 (LA River to West Holly Ave.)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Colorado Lagoon	Wetland, Tidal	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-07-28

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Santa Fe Dam Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Rio Hondo Reach 2 (At Spreading Grounds)	River & Stream	Coliform Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Cerritos Channel	Wetland, Tidal	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Los Cerritos Channel	Wetland, Tidal	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Los Cerritos Channel	Wetland, Tidal	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlordane (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Los Angeles River Reach 5 (within Sepulveda Basin)	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Los Angeles River Reach 5 (within Sepulveda Basin)	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/27/1905	
4	Compton Creek	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Malaga Cove Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Santa Monica Bay Offshore/Nearshore	Bay & Harbor	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Nicholas Canyon Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Palo Verde Shoreline Park Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	DDT (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Organophosphorus Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Organophosphorus Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Lincoln Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-03-06
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-03-06

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-03-06
4	Malaga Cove Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxaphene (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	DDT (sediment)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	La Costa Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Lincoln Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	San Jose Creek Reach 1 (SG Confluence to Temple St.)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Triunfo Canyon Creek Reach 2	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Walnut Creek Wash (Drains from Puddingstone Res)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/29/1905	
4	Legg Lake	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Santa Clara River Reach 5 (Blue Cut gaging station to West Pier Hwy 99 Bridge) (was named Santa Clara River Reach 7 on 2002 303(d) list)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
4	Point Fermin Park Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Santa Clara River Estuary	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Santa Clara River Estuary	Estuary	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-01-31
4	Artesia-Norwalk Drain	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Sea Level Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Stokes Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Triunfo Canyon Creek Reach 2	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Rio Hondo Reach 1 (Confl. LA River to Snt Ana Fwy)	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	DDT (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Carbon Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Port Hueneme Harbor (Back Basins)	Bay & Harbor	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Endosulfan (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Colorado Lagoon	Wetland, Tidal	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-07-28
4	Port Hueneme Pier	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Puddingstone Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Redondo Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Santa Clara River Estuary	Estuary	Toxaphene	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-09-21
4	Compton Creek	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-10-29
4	Santa Clara River Reach 11 (Piru Creek, from confluence with Santa Clara River Reach 4 to gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Topanga Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Torrance Carson Channel	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/29/1905	
4	Trancas Beach (Broad Beach)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Los Cerritos Channel	Wetland, Tidal	Bis(2ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 11 (Arroyo Santa Rosa, was part of Conejo Creek Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	DDT (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	T (sum of 4,4'- and 2,4'- isomers of DDT, DDE, and DDD)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-11-27
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Sea Level Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Westlake Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	San Jose Creek Reach 1 (SG Confluence to Temple St.)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Sespe Creek (from 500 ft below confluence with Little Sespe Cr to headwaters)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Malibu Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Elizabeth Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Elizabeth Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Elizabeth Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Surfers Point at Seaside	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
4	Marina del Rey Harbor - Back Basins	Bay & Harbor	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-16
4	Marina del Rey Harbor - Back Basins	Bay & Harbor	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Chrysene (C1-C4)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Artesia-Norwalk Drain	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2016-06-14
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Los Angeles River Reach 4 (Sepulveda Dr. to Sepulveda Dam)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Marina del Rey Harbor - Back Basins	Bay & Harbor	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-16
4	Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Ave)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Ave)	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	El Dorado Lakes	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury (tissue)	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	ChemA (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Santa Clara River Reach 11 (Piru Creek, from confluence with Santa Clara River Reach 4 to gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Santa Clara River Reach 11 (Piru Creek, from confluence with Santa Clara River Reach 4 to gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam)	River & Stream	Specific Conductance	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	PAHs (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Zuma Beach (Westward Beach)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Paradise Cove Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Los Angeles River Estuary (Queensway Bay)	Estuary	DDT (sediment)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles River Estuary (Queensway Bay)	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Monrovia Canyon Creek	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Nicholas Canyon Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Peck Road Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	DDT (tissue)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Royal Palms Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	DDT (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Inner Cabrillo Beach Area	Bay & Harbor	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-01-01
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Lead (sediment)	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	San Jose Creek Reach 1 (SG Confluence to Temple St.)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2016-06-14
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Los Angeles River Reach 1 (Estuary to Carson Street)	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	McCoy Canyon Creek	River & Stream	Nitrate	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	San Gabriel River Estuary	River & Stream	Nickel	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Firestone to Whittier Narrows Dam)	River & Stream	Cyanide	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Flat Rock Point Beach Area	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	San Gabriel River Estuary	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Coyote Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2016-06-14
4	San Gabriel River Estuary	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-03-27
4	San Gabriel River Estuary	River & Stream	Dioxin	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Colorado Lagoon	Wetland, Tidal	Chlordane	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-07-28
4	Colorado Lagoon	Wetland, Tidal	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-07-28
4	El Dorado Lakes	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Lake Calabastas	Lake & Reservoir	Odor	Nuisance	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	San Gabriel River Reach 3 (Whittier Narrows to Ramona)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2016-06-14
4	Inspiration Point Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-05-28
4	Medea Creek Reach 2 (Abv Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-05-28
4	McGrath Lake	Lake & Reservoir	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-06-30
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lake Calabastas	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Avalon Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2014-07-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	ChemA (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Escondido Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Ventura River Reach 3 (Weldon Canyon to Confl. w/ Coyote Cr)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Endosulfan (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	DDT (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxaphene (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Canada Larga (Ventura River Watershed)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Pyramid Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	San Antonio Creek (Tributary to Ventura River Reach 4)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxaphene (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Verdugo Wash Reach 2 (Above Verdugo Road)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Whites Point Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	San Antonio Creek (Tributary to Ventura River Reach 4)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-01-01
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	ChemA (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Castaic Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Casitas, Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Casitas, Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Coyote Creek, North Fork	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2016-06-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrate as Nitrate (NO3)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Nitrate as Nitrate (NO3)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (was Mugu Lagoon on 1998 303(d) list)	Estuary	Toxaphene	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Coyote Creek, North Fork	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	ChemA (tissue)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Compton Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/1/1905	
4	Puente Creek	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Puente Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Port Hueneme Beach Park	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Verdugo Wash Reach 1 (LA River to Verdugo Rd.)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-10-29
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Odor	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Odor	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Odor	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Odor	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Odor	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Ormond Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Verdugo Wash Reach 1 (LA River to Verdugo Rd.)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Verdugo Wash Reach 1 (LA River to Verdugo Rd.)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Verdugo Wash Reach 1 (LA River to Verdugo Rd.)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Arroyo Seco Reach 1 (LA River to West Holly Ave.)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Arroyo Seco Reach 1 (LA River to West Holly Ave.)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Arroyo Seco Reach 1 (LA River to West Holly Ave.)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3	River & Stream	Nitrogen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-20
4	Ventura River Estuary	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Ventura River Estuary	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Ventura River Estuary	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Legg Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Legg Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Legg Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-07-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Rincon Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (was Conejo Creek/Arroyo Conejo North Fork on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Conejo Creek South Fork, was Conejo Cr Reach 4 and part of Reach 3 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Machado Lake (Harbor Park Lake)	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-03-11
4	Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Chrysene (C1-C4)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Port Hueneme Harbor (Back Basins)	Bay & Harbor	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
4	Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor	Bay & Harbor	Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-Benzopyrene -7-d)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Long Beach City Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Invasive Species	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Alamitos Bay	Bay & Harbor	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Verdugo Wash Reach 2 (Above Verdugo Road)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Verdugo Wash Reach 2 (Above Verdugo Road)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Verdugo Wash Reach 2 (Above Verdugo Road)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-07-24
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Viruses (enteric)	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Viruses (enteric)	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Viruses (enteric)	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Viruses (enteric)	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Viruses (enteric)	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Viruses (enteric)	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Viruses (enteric)	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Swimming Restrictions	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Swimming Restrictions	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Swimming Restrictions	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Swimming Restrictions	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Swimming Restrictions	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Swimming Restrictions	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Swimming Restrictions	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Malibu Lagoon	Estuary	Swimming Restrictions	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-01-10
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Fox Barranca (tributary to Calleguas Creek Reach 6)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 8 (was Tapo Canyon Reach 1)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 6 (was Arroyo Las Posas Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Walnut Creek Wash (Drains from Puddingstone Res)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Ave)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave)	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Bull Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Puerco Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Burbank Western Channel	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Scum/Foam-unnatural	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Colorado Lagoon	Wetland, Tidal	PAHs (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-07-28
4	Westlake Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Westlake Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21

[illegible]

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Medea Creek Reach 2 (Abv Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Medea Creek Reach 2 (Abv Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (estuary to Potrero Rd- was Calleguas Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (was lower part of Conejo Creek Reach 1 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (was part of Conejo Creek Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Triunfo Canyon Creek Reach 2	River & Stream	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Walnut Creek Wash (Drains from Puddingstone Res)	River & Stream	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
4	Fox Barranca (tributary to Calleguas Creek Reach 6)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-12-02
4	Fox Barranca (tributary to Calleguas Creek Reach 6)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Channel Islands Harbor Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-08
4	Channel Islands Harbor Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-08
4	Channel Islands Harbor Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-08
4	Point Mugu Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Carbon Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-06-19
4	Los Cerritos Channel	Wetland, Tidal	Ammonia	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
4	Santa Clara River Reach 3 (Freeman Diversion to A Street)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2010-04-06
4	Santa Clara River Reach 3 (Freeman Diversion to A Street)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2010-04-06
4	Whites Point Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Ballona Creek Estuary	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2005-12-22
4	Los Angeles River Reach 4 (Sepulveda Dr. to Sepulveda Dam)	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Los Angeles River Reach 4 (Sepulveda Dr. to Sepulveda Dam)	River & Stream	Nutrients (Algae)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-18
4	Lindero Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-07-02
4	Las Tunas Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Medea Creek Reach 2 (Abv Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Compton Creek	River & Stream	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Fish Harbor	Bay & Harbor	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Santa Clara River Reach 7 (Bouquet Canyon Rd to above Lang Gaging Station) (was named Santa Clara River Reach 9 on 2002 303(d) list)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-01-31
4	Ventura River Reach 1 and 2 (Estuary to Weldon Canyon)	River & Stream	Algae	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 4 (was Revolon Slough Main Branch: Mugu Lagoon to Central Avenue on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-02-27
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 7 (was Arroyo Simi Reaches 1 and 2 on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-12-02
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-07-02
4	El Dorado Lakes	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Zuma Beach (Westward Beach)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	San Buenaventura Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
4	Burbank Western Channel	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Cabrillo Beach (Outer)	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Las Flores Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-Benzopyrene -7-d)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Lincoln Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Odor	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Medea Creek Reach 2 (Abv Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Paradise Cove Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Long Point Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Los Cerritos Channel	Wetland, Tidal	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 5 (was Beardsley Channel on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Endosulfan (tissue & sediment)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Rio Hondo Reach 2 (At Spreading Grounds)	River & Stream	Cyanide	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
4	Colorado Lagoon	Wetland, Tidal	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Eutrophic	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-03-21
4	Ballona Creek Wetlands	Wetland, Tidal	Exotic Vegetation	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Ballona Creek Wetlands	Wetland, Tidal	Reduced Tidal Flushing	Hydromodification	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Echo Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Triunfo Canyon Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Santa Monica Canyon	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Malibu Creek	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-07-07
4	Lake Lindero	Lake & Reservoir	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-05-30
4	Puddingstone Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Chlordane	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
4	Puerco Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Inspiration Point Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Torrance Carson Channel	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Las Virgenes Creek	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2013-07-02

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Colorado Lagoon	Wetland, Tidal	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-07-28
4	Las Tunas Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Los Angeles Harbor - Consolidated Slip	Bay & Harbor	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (tissue & sedime	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Amarillo Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Alamitos Bay	Bay & Harbor	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Alhambra Wash	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Balboa Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Balboa Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-23
4	Balboa Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Boulder Creek (Ventura County)	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Boulder Creek (Ventura County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Bouquet Canyon Creek (below Bouget Reservoir)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
4	Bull Creek (Los Angeles County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Bull Creek (Los Angeles County)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road upstream to confluence with Conejo Creek on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Malibou Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Marina del Rey Harbor - Back Basins	Bay & Harbor	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Castaic Lagoon	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Castaic Lake	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Compton Creek	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-10-29
4	Coyote Creek	River & Stream	Malathion	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Coyote Creek	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Downtown Shoreline Marina (part of San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones)	Bay & Harbor	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Downtown Shoreline Marina (part of San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones)	Bay & Harbor	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Oxnard Drain	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Duck Pond Agricultural Drains/Mugu Drain/Oxnard Drain No 2	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Duck Pond Agricultural Drains/Mugu Drain/Oxnard Drain No 2	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Piru Creek (from gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam to headwaters)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Echo Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Echo Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-26
4	Pyramid Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Pyramid Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Ellsworth Barranca	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Fox Barranca (tributary to Calleguas Creek Reach 6)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Fox Barranca (tributary to Calleguas Creek Reach 6)	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Honda Barranca	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Honda Barranca	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Honda Barranca	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Honda Barranca	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	J Street Drain (Ventura County)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	Wheeler Canyon/Todd Barranca	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Wheeler Canyon/Todd Barranca	River & Stream	Cypermethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Wheeler Canyon/Todd Barranca	River & Stream	Toxaphene	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Wheeler Canyon/Todd Barranca	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Ventura River Reach 4 (Coyote Creek to Camino Cielo Rd)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Ventura River Reach 3 (Weldon Canyon to Confl. w/ Coyote Cr)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Legg Lake	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Legg Lake	Lake & Reservoir	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Lincoln Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Tapo Canyon	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Tapo Canyon	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
4	Los Angeles River Reach 3 (Figueroa St. to Riverside Dr.)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Tapo Canyon	River & Stream	DDD (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Los Angeles River Reach 4 (Sepulveda Dr. to Sepulveda Dam)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Los Angeles River Reach 5 (within Sepulveda Basin)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Tapo Canyon	River & Stream	Malathion	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Los Angeles River Reach 6 (Above Sepulveda Flood Control Basin)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Tapo Canyon	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Tapo Canyon	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Tapo Canyon	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Los Angeles River Reach 6 (Above Sepulveda Flood Control Basin)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-10-29
4	Timber Canyon	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	South San Jose Creek (Los Angeles County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	South San Jose Creek (Los Angeles County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Arundell Barranca (Ventura County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Los Angeles River Reach 3 (Figueroa St. to Riverside Dr.)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Port Hueneme Harbor (Back Basins)	Bay & Harbor	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Port Hueneme Harbor (Back Basins)	Bay & Harbor	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Port Hueneme Harbor (Back Basins)	Bay & Harbor	PAHs (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Potrero Canyon Creek	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Pyramid Lake	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Pyramid Lake	Lake & Reservoir	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
4	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3	River & Stream	DDD (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-06
4	Rio De Santa Clara/Oxnard Drain No. 3	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-06
4	San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Estuary to Firestone)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Medea Creek Reach 1 (Lake to Confl. with Lindero)	River & Stream	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
4	San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Firestone to Whittier Narrows Dam)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	San Gabriel River, East Fork	River & Stream	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
4	Wildlife Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Wildlife Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-03-23
4	Santa Clara River Estuary	Estuary	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Santa Clara River Reach 1 (Estuary to Hwy 101 Bridge)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Santa Clara River Reach 1 (Estuary to Hwy 101 Bridge)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Santa Clara River Reach 1 (Estuary to Hwy 101 Bridge)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	Triunfo Canyon Creek Reach 1	River & Stream	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
4	Ventura River Reach 1 and 2 (Estuary to Weldon Canyon)	River & Stream	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
4	Santa Clara River Reach 3 (Freeman Diversion to A Street)	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Santa Clara River Reach 3 (Freeman Diversion to A Street)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-01-31
4	Santa Clara River Reach 6 (W Pier Hwy 99 to Bouquet Cyn Rd) (was named Santa Clara River Reach 8 on 2002 303(d) list)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Ventura Harbor: Ventura Keys	Bay & Harbor	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Santa Fe Dam Park Lake	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Santa Monica Bay Offshore/Nearshore	Bay & Harbor	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Santa Monica Bay Offshore/Nearshore	Bay & Harbor	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Ventura Harbor: Ventura Keys	Bay & Harbor	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	South San Jose Creek (Los Angeles County)	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Ventura Harbor: Ventura Keys	Bay & Harbor	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Ventura Harbor: Ventura Keys	Bay & Harbor	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Rincon Parkway Beach	Coastal & Bay Shoreline	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	San Gabriel River Estuary	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2016-06-14
4	Duck Pond Agricultural Drains/Mugu Drain/Oxnard Drain No 2	River & Stream	DDD (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Duck Pond Agricultural Drains/Mugu Drain/Oxnard Drain No 2	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-14
4	Fox Barranca (tributary to Calleguas Creek Reach 6)	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Fox Barranca (tributary to Calleguas Creek Reach 6)	River & Stream	DDD (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
4	Honda Barranca	River & Stream	DDD (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Wheeler Canyon/Todd Barranca	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	

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4	Sanjon Barranca Creek	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	Sanjon Barranca Creek	River & Stream	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Ormond Beach Wetlands	Wetland, Tidal	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	Ormond Beach Wetlands	Wetland, Tidal	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Ormond Beach Wetlands	Wetland, Tidal	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Hueneme Drain	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	Hueneme Drain	River & Stream	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Oxnard Drain	River & Stream	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Oxnard Drain	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	Santa Clara River Reach 5 (Blue Cut gaging station to West Pier Hwy 99 Bridge) (was named Santa Clara River Reach 7 on 2002 303(d) list)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	Santa Clara River Reach 3 (Freeman Diversion to A Street)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	Santa Paula Creek Reach 1 (confluence w Santa Clara River to Diverson Dam)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	Santa Clara River Reach 10 (Sespe Creek, from confl with Santa Clara River Reach 3 to above gaging station - 500 ft downstream from Little Sespe Cr)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	Santa Clara River Reach 4A (A Street, Fillmore to Piru Creek)	River & Stream	Trash	Trash	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
4	Rio Hondo Reach 3 (above Spreading Grounds)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Rio Hondo Reach 3 (above Spreading Grounds)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
4	Rio Hondo Reach 3 (above Spreading Grounds)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2012-03-23
4	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Conejo Creek (Hill Canyon)-was part of Conejo Crk Reaches 2 & 3, and lower Conejo Crk/Arroyo Conejo N Fk on 1998 303d list)	River & Stream	Malathion	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
4	Honda Barranca	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2006-03-24
4	Tapo Canyon	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
4	Los Angeles River Reach 5 (within Sepulveda Basin)	River & Stream	Benthic Community Effects	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
4	Oxnard Drain	River & Stream	Nitrogen, Nitrate	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
5	Calaveras River, Lower (from Stockton Diverting Canal to the San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Calaveras River, Lower (from Stockton Diverting Canal to the San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Calaveras River, Lower (from Stockton Diverting Canal to the San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Calaveras River, Lower (from Stockton Diverting Canal to the San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Calaveras River, Lower (from Stockton Diverting Canal to the San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Calaveras River, Lower (from Stockton Diverting Canal to the San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Calaveras River, Lower (from Stockton Diverting Canal to the San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Calaveras River, Lower (from Stockton Diverting Canal to the San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Bear River, Upper (from Rollins Lake to Camp Far West Reservoir, Nevada and Placer Counties)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
5	Elder Creek	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-11-30
5	Arcade Creek	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-11-30
5	Arcade Creek	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-11-30
5	Feather River, North Fork (below Lake Almanor)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	

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5	Clear Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-09-26
5	American River, Lower (Nimbus Dam to confluence with Sacramento River)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/2/1905	
5	Bear River (Lower Bear River Reservoir to Mokelumne River, N Fork, Amador County)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Morrison Creek	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-11-30
5	Salt Slough (upstream from confluence with San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Colusa Basin Drain	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Jack Slough	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Elk Grove Creek	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-11-30
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Pyrethroids	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/2/1905	
5	Town Creek	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Willow Creek (Madera County)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Tuolumne River, Lower (Don Pedro Reservoir to San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Feather River, North Fork (below Lake Almanor)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Wadsworth Canal	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	San Joaquin River (Stanislaus River to Delta Boundary)	River & Stream	Toxaphene	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Panoche Creek (Silver Creek to Belmont Avenue)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Harding Drain	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing)	River & Stream	Pyrethroids	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	San Carlos Creek (downstream of New Idria Mine)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mendota Pool to Bear Creek)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-01-01
5	Dunn Creek (Mt Diablo Mine to Marsh Creek)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
5	Dunn Creek (Mt Diablo Mine to Marsh Creek)	River & Stream	Metals	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Town Creek	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Merced River to Tuolumne River)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	James Creek	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/9/1905	
5	Kanaka Creek	River & Stream	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Keswick Reservoir (portion downstream from Spring Creek)	Lake & Reservoir	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Sacramento River (Knights Landing to the Delta)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
5	Avena Drain	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Avena Drain	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mendota Pool to Bear Creek)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-01-01
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Chicken Ranch Slough	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-11-30
5	Sacramento River (Red Bluff to Knights Landing)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	Little Backbone Creek, Lower	River & Stream	Cadmium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Little Cow Creek (downstream from Afterthought Mine)	River & Stream	Cadmium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Furan Compounds	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Delta Waterways (northern portion)	Estuary	Invasive Species	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Panoche Creek (Silver Creek to Belmont Avenue)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/29/1905	
5	Pit River (from confluence of N and S forks to Shasta Lake)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/5/1905	
5	American River, South Fork (below Slab Creek Reservoir to Folsom Lake)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Little Grizzly Creek	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Spring Creek, Lower (Iron Mountain Mine to Keswick Reservoir)	River & Stream	Acid Mine Drainage	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	South Cow Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
5	Putah Creek (Solano Lake to Putah Creek Sinks; partly in Delta Waterways, northwestern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/9/1905	
5	Putah Creek (Solano Lake to Putah Creek Sinks; partly in Delta Waterways, northwestern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/9/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mormon Slough (Stockton Diverting Canal to Commerce Street)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Little Backbone Creek, Lower	River & Stream	Acid Mine Drainage	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Tuolumne River, Lower (Don Pedro Reservoir to San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Stanislaus River, Lower	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Marsh Creek (Marsh Creek Reservoir to San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Marsh Creek (Marsh Creek Reservoir to San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Marsh Creek (Marsh Creek Reservoir to San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Marsh Creek (Marsh Creek Reservoir to San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Marsh Creek (Marsh Creek Reservoir to San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Marsh Creek (Marsh Creek Reservoir to San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Marsh Creek (Marsh Creek Reservoir to San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Marsh Creek (Marsh Creek Reservoir to San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Marsh Creek (Marsh Creek Reservoir to San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Scotts Flat Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/8/1905	
5	Clear Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Nutrients	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-09-21
5	Grasslands Marshes	Wetland, Freshwater	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2000-05-26
5	San Joaquin River (Merced River to Tuolumne River)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mendota Pool to Bear Creek)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Stanislaus River to Delta Boundary)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
5	Smith Canal (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Organophosphorus Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/28/1905	
5	Bear Creek (Colusa County)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-02-06
5	Humbug Creek (Diggins Creek to Yuba River, South Fork)	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Stanislaus River to Delta Boundary)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-01-01
5	Colusa Basin Drain	River & Stream	Azinphos-methyl (Guthion)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Colusa Basin Drain	River & Stream	Carbofuran	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/5/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Arcade Creek	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Merced River, Lower (McSwain Reservoir to San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mud Slough to Merced River)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Tuolumne River to Stanislaus River)	River & Stream	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Harley Gulch	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-02-06
5	Berenda Slough (Madera County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (northern portion)	Estuary	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (northern portion)	Estuary	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Cache Creek, Lower (Clear Lake Dam to Cache Creek Settling Basin near Yolo Bypass)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mud Slough to Merced River)	River & Stream	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Delta Waterways (northern portion)	Estuary	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Strong Ranch Slough	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-11-30
5	West Squaw Creek (below Balaklala Mine)	River & Stream	Cadmium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	West Squaw Creek (below Balaklala Mine)	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Strong Ranch Slough	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-11-30
5	Calaveras River, Lower (from Stockton Diverting Canal to the San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-05-13
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Willow Creek (Shasta County, below Greenhorn Mine to Clear Creek)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Willow Creek (Shasta County, below Greenhorn Mine to Clear Creek)	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Invasive Species	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Camanche Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mud Slough to Merced River)	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2002-03-28
5	Natomas East Main Drainage Canal (aka Steelhead Creek, downstream of confluence with Arcade Creek)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Wolf Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Horse Creek (Rising Star Mine to Shasta Lake)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	French Ravine	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Grasslands Marshes	Wetland, Freshwater	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Dolly Creek	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Lone Tree Creek	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Lone Tree Creek	River & Stream	BOD, Biochemical oxygen demand	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Marsh Creek (Dunn Creek to Marsh Creek Reservoir)	River & Stream	Metals	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Mosher Slough (upstream of I-5; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-05-13
5	San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough)	River & Stream	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	French Camp Slough (confluence of Littlejohns and Lone Tree Creeks to San Joaquin River, San Joaquin Co; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Curtis Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Butte Creek (Butte County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Curtis Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Horse Creek (Rising Star Mine to Shasta Lake)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Bear Creek (San Joaquin and Calaveras Counties; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing)	River & Stream	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Tom Paine Slough (in Delta Waterways, southern portion)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Clover Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (below Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Main Drainage Canal	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Camanche Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Duck Creek (San Joaquin County)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Rollins Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/8/1905	
5	Sacramento Slough	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Shasta Lake (area where West Squaw Creek enters)	Lake & Reservoir	Cadmium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Shasta Lake (area where West Squaw Creek enters)	Lake & Reservoir	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Smith Canal (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-05-13
5	Smith Canal (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Grayson Drain (at outfall)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Temple Creek	River & Stream	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Marsh Creek (Dunn Creek to Marsh Creek Reservoir)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
5	Marsh Creek Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Merced River to Tuolumne River)	River & Stream	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Cache Creek, Lower (Clear Lake Dam to Cache Creek Settling Basin near Yolo Bypass)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-02-06
5	San Joaquin River (Tuolumne River to Stanislaus River)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Tuolumne River to Stanislaus River)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Stanislaus River to Delta Boundary)	River & Stream	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Middle River (in Delta Waterways, southern portion)	River & Stream	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (above Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Azinphos-methyl (Guthion)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/30/1905	
5	Mountain House Creek (from Altamont Pass to Old River, Alameda and San Joaquin Counties; partly in Delta Waterways, southern portion)	River & Stream	Salinity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Tuolumne River, Lower (Don Pedro Reservoir to San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Five Mile Slough (Alexandria Place to Fourteen Mile Slough; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-05-13
5	Live Oak Slough	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Salt Slough (upstream from confluence with San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Little Backbone Creek, Lower	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Panoche Creek (Silver Creek to Belmont Avenue)	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Tom Paine Slough (in Delta Waterways, southern portion)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Friant Dam to Mendota Pool)	River & Stream	Invasive Species	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Simmerly Slough (Yuba County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Stanislaus River to Delta Boundary)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mendota Pool to Bear Creek)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mendota Pool to Bear Creek)	River & Stream	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough)	River & Stream	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Thermalito Afterbay	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Sutter Bypass	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mud Slough to Merced River)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mud Slough to Merced River)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-01-01
5	Ulati Creek (Solano County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Arcade Creek	River & Stream	Malathion	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Combie, Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
5	Horse Creek (Rising Star Mine to Shasta Lake)	River & Stream	Cadmium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Humbug Creek (Diggins Creek to Yuba River, South Fork)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Willow Slough Bypass (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Invasive Species	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Bates Slough (from Avenue 200 to Deep Creek, Tulare County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Yankee Slough (Placer and Sutter Counties)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Turner Slough (Merced County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Tuolumne River to Stanislaus River)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-01-01
5	James Creek	River & Stream	Nickel	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Willow Slough (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Whiskeytown Lake (areas near Oak Bottom, Brandy Creek Campgrounds and Whiskeytown)	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Colusa Basin Drain	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Westley Wasteway (Stanislaus County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Tule Canal (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Kings River, Lower (Island Weir to Stinson and Empire Weirs)	River & Stream	Molybdenum	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
5	Turner Slough (Merced County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Wadsworth Canal	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Willow Slough (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Curry Creek (Placer and Sutter Counties)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Tuolumne River, Lower (Don Pedro Reservoir to San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Invasive Species	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Pit River (from confluence of N and S forks to Shasta Lake)	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/5/1905	
5	Pit River (from confluence of N and S forks to Shasta Lake)	River & Stream	Nutrients	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/5/1905	
5	Strong Ranch Slough	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Yuba River, North Fork	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Willow Slough Bypass (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Willow Slough Bypass (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Tule Canal (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Tule Canal (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Salinity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Yuba River (confluence of North and Middle Yuba Rivers to Englebright Lake)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Yuba River, Lower	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (northern portion)	Estuary	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-02-27
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	American River, North Fork	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Chicken Ranch Slough	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Sullivan Creek (from Phoenix Reservoir to Don Pedro Lake, Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Tuolumne River, Lower (Don Pedro Reservoir to San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/14/1905	
5	Stone Corral Creek	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Stony Creek	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Sand Creek (tributary to Marsh Creek, Contra Costa County; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Stony Creek	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Sand Creek (tributary to Marsh Creek, Contra Costa County; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Merced River to Tuolumne River)	River & Stream	alpha.-BHC (Benzenehexachloride or alpha-HCH)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Sand Creek (tributary to Marsh Creek, Contra Costa County; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Salinity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (below Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Elder Creek	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Yankee Slough (Placer and Sutter Counties)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Natomas East Main Drainage Canal (aka Steelhead Creek, upstream of confluence with Arcade Creek)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Wadsworth Canal	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Ulatis Creek (Solano County)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Gilsizer Slough (from Yuba City to downstream of Township Road, Sutter County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Town Creek	River & Stream	Cadmium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	

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5	Arcade Creek	River & Stream	Pyrethroids	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Yuba River, South Fork (Spaulding Reservoir to Englebright Reservoir)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Walker Slough (partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-05-13
5	West Squaw Creek (below Balaklala Mine)	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	West Squaw Creek (below Balaklala Mine)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Winters Canal (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Colusa Basin Drain	River & Stream	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Colusa Basin Drain	River & Stream	Malathion	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Tom Paine Slough (in Delta Waterways, southern portion)	River & Stream	Salinity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ulatis Creek (Solano County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Grayson Drain (at outfall)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Anderson Creek (Shasta County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	Coon Creek, Lower (from Pacific Avenue to Main Canal, Sutter County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Thermalito Forebay	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Thermalito Afterbay	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Colusa Basin Drain	River & Stream	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Woods Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Bear Creek (from Bear Valley to San Joaquin River, Mariposa and Merced Counties)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Westley Wasteway (Stanislaus County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Spanish Creek (Plumas County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Spring Creek (Colusa County)	River & Stream	Aldicarb	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Spring Creek, Lower (Iron Mountain Mine to Keswick Reservoir)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Spring Creek (Colusa County)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Spring Creek (Colusa County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Spring Creek (Colusa County)	River & Stream	Salinity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch	River & Stream	Pyrethroids	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Oak Run Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
5	Old River (San Joaquin River to Delta-Mendota Canal; in Delta Waterways, southern portion)	River & Stream	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Old River (San Joaquin River to Delta-Mendota Canal; in Delta Waterways, southern portion)	River & Stream	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Merced River, Lower (McSwain Reservoir to San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mendota Pool	Wetland, Freshwater	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Sand Creek (tributary to Marsh Creek, Contra Costa County; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Merced River, Lower (McSwain Reservoir to San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Spring Creek (Colusa County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Morrison Creek	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Stony Gorge Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Slab Creek Reservoir (El Dorado County)	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Spring Creek (Colusa County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Sand Creek (tributary to Marsh Creek, Contra Costa County; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Sucker Run (Butte County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (below Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Azinphos-methyl (Guthion)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/30/1905	
5	Kaweah River, Lower (includes St Johns River)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Shasta Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (above Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (above Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	Newman Wasteway	River & Stream	Simazine	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mustang Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Mustang Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Orestimba Creek (below Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek (tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek, Placer County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Ramona Lake (Fresno County)	Lake & Reservoir	Salinity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Little Cow Creek (downstream from Afterthought Mine)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Little Cow Creek (downstream from Afterthought Mine)	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	

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REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Salado Creek (Stanislaus County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Salado Creek (Stanislaus County)	River & Stream	Salinity	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Harding Drain	River & Stream	alpha.-BHC (Benzenehexachloride or alpha-HCH	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pixley Slough (San Joaquin County; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Pixley Slough (San Joaquin County; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Lone Tree Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Indian Valley Reservoir (Lake County)	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (below Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	DDD (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Pixley Slough (San Joaquin County; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	Pardee Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Kaweah River (below Terminus Dam, Tulare County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Honcut Creek (Butte and Yuba Counties)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Deer Creek (Tulare County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mill Creek (Tulare County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Salt Slough (upstream from confluence with San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Deer Creek (from Deer Creek Reservoir to Lake Wildwood, Nevada County)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	French Camp Slough (confluence of Littlejohns and Lone Tree Creeks to San Joaquin River, San Joaquin Co; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Lone Tree Creek	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Kaseberg Creek (tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek, Placer County)	River & Stream	Pyrethroids	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Cosumnes River, Lower (below Michigan Bar; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with San Joaquin River to confluence with Hospital Creek)	River & Stream	Salinity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Packwood Creek (Tulare County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	New Bullards Bar Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Newman Wasteway	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Salt Slough (upstream from confluence with San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (below Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Poso Slough	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Millerton Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Ramona Lake (Fresno County)	Lake & Reservoir	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Ramona Lake (Fresno County)	Lake & Reservoir	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Colusa Basin Drain	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mormon Slough (from Stockton Diverting Canal to Bellota Weir--Calaveras River)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Kaweah River (below Terminus Dam, Tulare County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Bear Creek (San Joaquin and Calaveras Counties; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Bear Creek (from Bear Valley to San Joaquin River, Mariposa and Merced Counties)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Oxbow Reservoir (Ralston Afterbay, El Dorado and Placer Counties)	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Outside Creek (Tulare County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Oroville Wildlife Area Fishing Pond (Butte County)	Lake & Reservoir	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mile Long Pond (Butte County)	Lake & Reservoir	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Five Mile Slough (Alexandria Place to Fourteen Mile Slough; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Old River (San Joaquin River to Delta-Mendota Canal; in Delta Waterways, southern portion)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Mile Long Pond (Butte County)	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Stanislaus River to Delta Boundary)	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Sacramento Slough	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Bear River, Lower (below Camp Far West Reservoir)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Morrison Creek	River & Stream	Pyrethroids	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mustang Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	cis-permethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mud Creek (Butte County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Bear River, Lower (below Camp Far West Reservoir)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	New Melones Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mud Slough, North (downstream of San Luis Drain)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pixley Slough (San Joaquin County; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Duck Creek (San Joaquin County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with San Joaquin River to confluence with Hospital Creek)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Feather River, Middle Fork (Sierra Valley to Lake Oroville, Butte and Plumas Counties)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Feather River, Lower (Lake Oroville Dam to Confluence with Sacramento River)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Stanislaus River to Delta Boundary)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Duck Slough (in Delta Waterways, northern portion)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Oroville, Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Jack Slough	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with San Joaquin River to confluence with Hospital Creek)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mud Slough, North (downstream of San Luis Drain)	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2002-03-28
5	Berryessa, Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Davis Creek Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/9/1905	
5	Dry Creek (tributary to Tuolumne River at Modesto, E Stanislaus County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Los Banos Creek (below Los Banos Reservoir, Merced County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	Los Banos Creek (below Los Banos Reservoir, Merced County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Gilsizer Slough (from Yuba City to downstream of Township Road, Sutter County)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Hell Hole Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Cross Creek (Kings and Tulare Counties)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Live Oak Slough	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Littlejohns Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Amador Lake	Lake & Reservoir	pH (high)	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Duck Creek (San Joaquin County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Natomas Cross Canal (Sutter County)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Cottonwood Creek (S Madera County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Elder Creek	River & Stream	Pyrethroids	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Harding Drain	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Stanislaus River to Delta Boundary)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Elbow Creek (from Mathews Ditch to Cottonwood Creek, Tulare County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	East Park Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Coon Creek, Lower (from Pacific Avenue to Main Canal, Sutter County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Fresno Slough (from Graham Road to James Bypass, Fresno County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Colusa Basin Drain	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Pyrethroids	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Duck Slough (Merced County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Duck Slough (Merced County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Trifluralin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mud Slough to Merced River)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Yuba River, South Fork (Spaulding Reservoir to Englebright Reservoir)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Berenda Creek (Madera County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Littlejohns Creek	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Feather River, Lower (Lake Oroville Dam to Confluence with Sacramento River)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	pH (high)	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Pacific Heights Pond, Lower (Butte County)	Lake & Reservoir	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Marsh Creek (Marsh Creek Reservoir to San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	Highline Canal (from Mustang Creek to Lateral No 8, Merced and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Fresno Slough (from Graham Road to James Bypass, Fresno County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Coon Creek, Lower (from Pacific Avenue to Main Canal, Sutter County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Burch Creek (Tehama County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with San Joaquin River to confluence with Hospital Creek)	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Fall River, tributary to Feather River, Middle Fork (Butte and Plumas Counties)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Big Chico Creek (Butte and Tehama Counties)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Lone Tree Creek	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Concow Creek (tributary to West Branch Feather River, Butte County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Salinity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Dry Creek (tributary to Tuolumne River at Modesto, E Stanislaus County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Dry Creek (tributary to Tuolumne River at Modesto, E Stanislaus County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Deadman Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Davis Creek (upstream from Davis Creek Reservoir, Yolo County)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	French Camp Slough (confluence of Littlejohns and Lone Tree Creeks to San Joaquin River, San Joaquin Co; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Folsom Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Black Rascal Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Elk Bayou (Tulare County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Black Butte Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Englebright Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Oroville, Lake	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Feather River, North Fork (below Lake Almanor)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Clear Creek (below Whiskeytown Lake, Shasta County)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kellogg Creek (Los Vaqueros Reservoir to Discovery Bay; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Elk Bayou (Tulare County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Harding Drain	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Canyon Creek (Modoc County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Berenda Slough (Madera County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Solano, Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Humbug Creek (Diggins Creek to Yuba River, South Fork)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Duck Slough (Merced County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Gold Run (Nevada County)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Butte Creek (Butte County)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Elk Bayou (Tulare County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Lone Tree Creek	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Deadman Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with San Joaquin River to confluence with Hospital Creek)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Morrison Slough	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Feather River, West Branch (from Griffin Gulch to Lake Oroville)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Harding Drain	River & Stream	Hexachlorobenzene/ HCB	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	McClure Reservoir (Mariposa County)	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Hamilton Slough (from south of Thermalito Afterbay to south of Biggs, Butte County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Sacramento River (Red Bluff to Knights Landing)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	American River, Lower (Nimbus Dam to confluence with Sacramento River)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mud Slough, North (upstream of San Luis Drain)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with San Joaquin River to confluence with Hospital Creek)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ingalsbe Slough (tributary to Merced River, Merced County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Deer Creek (Tulare County)	River & Stream	pH (high)	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	French Camp Slough (confluence of Littlejohns and Lone Tree Creeks to San Joaquin River, San Joaquin Co; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Feather River, South Fork (from Little Grass Valley Reservoir to Lake Oroville, Butte and Plumas Counties)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Feather River, South Fork (from Little Grass Valley Reservoir to Lake Oroville, Butte and Plumas Counties)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	China Slough (from Leininger Road to Sacramento River, Tehama County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Gordon Slough (from headwaters and Goodnow Slough to Adams Canal, Yolo County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (above Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Camp Far West Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Wildwood, Lake (Nevada County)	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (below Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Salt Slough (upstream from confluence with San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Stanislaus River, Lower	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (below Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Feather River, Lower (Lake Oroville Dam to Confluence with Sacramento River)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2016-08-11
5	Feather River, Lower (Lake Oroville Dam to Confluence with Sacramento River)	River & Stream	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	San Joaquin River (Merced River to Tuolumne River)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	ONeill Forebay	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
5	Pine Creek (Butte County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Invasive Species	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Sacramento Slough	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (northern portion)	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mud Slough, North (downstream of San Luis Drain)	River & Stream	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Mud Slough, North (upstream of San Luis Drain)	River & Stream	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Panoche Creek (Silver Creek to Belmont Avenue)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mud Slough, North (downstream of San Luis Drain)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Mud Slough, North (upstream of San Luis Drain)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Stanislaus River, Lower	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Sand Creek (tributary to Marsh Creek, Contra Costa County; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (below Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Sand Creek (tributary to Marsh Creek, Contra Costa County; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Harding Drain	River & Stream	delta/gamma Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma-HCH)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Sand Creek (tributary to Marsh Creek, Contra Costa County; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Sycamore Slough (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Calaveras River, Lower (from Stockton Diverting Canal to the San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Sand Creek (Colusa County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Highline Canal (from Mustang Creek to Lateral No 8, Merced and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Simazine	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Don Pedro Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
5	Highline Canal (from Mustang Creek to Lateral No 8, Merced and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	San Joaquin River (Merced River to Tuolumne River)	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Tuolumne River, Lower (Don Pedro Reservoir to San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Hume Lake	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pine Creek (Butte County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Mustang Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Lone Willow Slough (Madera County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (northern portion)	Estuary	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Fresno River (Above Hensley Reservoir to confl w Nelder Creek and Lewis Fork)	River & Stream	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Feather River, North Fork (below Lake Almanor)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Davis Creek (downstream from Davis Creek Reservoir, Yolo County)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mill Creek (Tehama County)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Hensley Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ash Creek, Upper	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mud Slough, North (upstream of San Luis Drain)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Los Banos Creek (below Los Banos Reservoir, Merced County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mustang Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	San Joaquin River (Mud Slough to Merced River)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	North Canyon Creek (El Dorado County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	North Canyon Creek (El Dorado County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Keswick Reservoir (portion downstream from Spring Creek)	Lake & Reservoir	Cadmium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Sacramento River (Knights Landing to the Delta)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/14/1905	
5	Gilsizer Slough (from Yuba City to downstream of Township Road, Sutter County)	River & Stream	Oxyfluorfen	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Live Oak Slough	River & Stream	Oxyfluorfen	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Sacramento River (Knights Landing to the Delta)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Jack Slough	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kings River, Lower (Island Weir to Stinson and Empire Weirs)	River & Stream	Toxaphene	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
5	Natoma, Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Natomas East Main Drainage Canal (aka Steelhead Creek, downstream of confluence with Arcade Creek)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Knights Landing Ridge Cut (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Salinity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Deadman Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Sacramento River (Knights Landing to the Delta)	River & Stream	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Pixley Slough (San Joaquin County; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Disulfoton	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Little Deer Creek	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Sacramento River (Red Bluff to Knights Landing)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Tulloch Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Willow Creek (Lassen County, Central Valley)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Modesto Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Salinity	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Keswick Reservoir (portion downstream from Spring Creek)	Lake & Reservoir	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Littlejohns Creek	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Morrison Creek	River & Stream	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Colusa Basin Drain	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Colusa Basin Drain	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Tuolumne River to Stanislaus River)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Newman Wasteway	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Sacramento River (Keswick Dam to Cottonwood Creek)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Sacramento River (Cottonwood Creek to Red Bluff)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Newman Wasteway	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Butte Slough	River & Stream	Dichlorvos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Little Panoche Creek	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Lone Tree Creek	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Calaveras River, Lower (from Stockton Diverting Canal to the San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
5	Spring Creek, Lower (Iron Mountain Mine to Keswick Reservoir)	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (export area)	Estuary	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Stanislaus River, Lower	River & Stream	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Shasta Lake (area where West Squaw Creek enters)	Lake & Reservoir	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (central portion)	Estuary	Invasive Species	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (southern portion)	Estuary	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Berenda Slough (Madera County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Sulphur Creek (Colusa County)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/1/1905	
5	Spring Creek, Lower (Iron Mountain Mine to Keswick Reservoir)	River & Stream	Cadmium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	San Joaquin River (Mud Slough to Merced River)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-01-01
5	Stanislaus River, Lower	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (eastern portion)	Estuary	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Cache Creek, Lower (Clear Lake Dam to Cache Creek Settling Basin near Yolo Bypass)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Feather River, Lower (Lake Oroville Dam to Confluence with Sacramento River)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Camanche Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with San Joaquin River to confluence with Hospital Creek)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Sacramento River (Red Bluff to Knights Landing)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Dry Creek (tributary to Tuolumne River at Modesto, E Stanislaus County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Deadman Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Dry Creek (Madera County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Luis Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Chicken Ranch Slough	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-11-30
5	Woodward Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Turlock Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (northern portion)	Estuary	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (northern portion)	Estuary	Chlordane	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/21/1905	
5	Pine Flat Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Westley Wasteway (Stanislaus County)	River & Stream	Dimethoate	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mud Slough, North (upstream of San Luis Drain)	River & Stream	Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Indian Creek (from Antelope Lake to East Branch of North Fork Feather River, Plumas County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Elk Bayou (Tulare County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-10-20
5	Duck Creek (San Joaquin County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Salt Slough (upstream from confluence with San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Prometryn	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Five Mile Slough (Alexandria Place to Fourteen Mile Slough; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-10-10
5	Willow Creek (Shasta County, below Greenhorn Mine to Clear Creek)	River & Stream	Acid Mine Drainage	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Sacramento River (Red Bluff to Knights Landing)	River & Stream	Dieldrin	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Gilsizer Slough (from Yuba City to downstream of Township Road, Sutter County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Gilsizer Slough (from Yuba City to downstream of Township Road, Sutter County)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Gilsizer Slough (from Yuba City to downstream of Township Road, Sutter County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Methyl Parathion	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Agatha Canal (Merced County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Hensley Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Beaver Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Curtis Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Deep Slough (Merced County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Hume Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pit River, North Fork	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Rush Creek (Modoc County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Rattlesnake Creek (at confluence w Mokelumne River, N Fork)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Isabella Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pit River, South Fork	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mountain House Creek (from Altamont Pass to Old River, Alameda and San Joaquin Counties; partly in Delta Waterways, southern portion)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pit River, South Fork	River & Stream	Salinity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Isabella Lake	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Kings River, Lower (Pine Flat Reservoir to Island Weir)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Miners Ravine (Placer County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Hensley Lake	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Ash Creek, Upper	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Merced River, Lower (McSwain Reservoir to San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Group A Pesticides	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/3/1905	
5	Black Rascal Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kings River, Lower (Island Weir to Stinson and Empire Weirs)	River & Stream	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
5	French Camp Slough (confluence of Littlejohns and Lone Tree Creeks to San Joaquin River, San Joaquin Co; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2007-08-10
5	Horse Creek (Rising Star Mine to Shasta Lake)	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Cosumnes River, Lower (below Michigan Bar; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Invasive Species	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Tuolumne River to Stanislaus River)	River & Stream	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	

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5	Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Eastman Lake (Shasta County)	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough)	River & Stream	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Mokelumne River, Lower (in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Calaveras River, Lower (from Bellota Weir to Stockton Diverting Canal)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Bear Creek (San Joaquin and Calaveras Counties; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Bear River (from Allen to Upper Bear River Reservoir, Amador County)	River & Stream	pH (low)	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Britton Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Fall River (Pit)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mud Slough to Merced River)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
5	Town Creek	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Elder Creek	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2004-11-30
5	Five Mile Slough (Alexandria Place to Fourteen Mile Slough; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Horse Creek (Rising Star Mine to Shasta Lake)	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	Old River (San Joaquin River to Delta-Mendota Canal; in Delta Waterways, southern portion)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Merced River, Lower (McSwain Reservoir to San Joaquin River)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Old River (San Joaquin River to Delta-Mendota Canal; in Delta Waterways, southern portion)	River & Stream	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Tuolumne River to Stanislaus River)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Arcade Creek	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mud Slough to Merced River)	River & Stream	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Success Lake	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Sacramento River (Knights Landing to the Delta)	River & Stream	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Agatha Canal (Merced County)	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2000-05-01
5	Sacramento River (Knights Landing to the Delta)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Humbug Creek (Diggins Creek to Yuba River, South Fork)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mosher Slough (downstream of I-5; in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2008-05-13
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Delta Waterways (northwestern portion)	Estuary	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Dioxin	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Mormon Slough (from Stockton Diverting Canal to Bellota Weir--Calaveras River)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Main Drainage Canal	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Strong Ranch Slough	River & Stream	Pyrethroids	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Invasive Species	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Mendota Pool to Bear Creek)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Little Backbone Creek, Lower	River & Stream	Zinc	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/12/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Merced River to Tuolumne River)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Invasive Species	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Willow Creek (Lassen County, Central Valley)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Merced River to Tuolumne River)	River & Stream	Electrical Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Sacramento River (Cottonwood Creek to Red Bluff)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Stanislaus River to Delta Boundary)	River & Stream	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Dolly Creek	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (below Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
5	Butte Slough	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Luis Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	T (sum of 4,4'- and 2,4'- isomers of DDT, DDE, and DDD)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Bell Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	T (sum of 4,4'- and 2,4'- isomers of DDT, DDE, and DDD)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/27/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	ONeill Forebay	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Luis Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	American River, Lower (Nimbus Dam to confluence with Sacramento River)	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	American River, Lower (Nimbus Dam to confluence with Sacramento River)	River & Stream	Pyrethroids	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Cosumnes River, Lower (below Michigan Bar; partly in Delta Waterways, eastern portion)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kellogg Creek (Los Vaqueros Reservoir to Discovery Bay; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Marsh Creek (Marsh Creek Reservoir to San Joaquin River; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Amador Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Butte Slough	River & Stream	Propanil (DCPA mono- and di-acid degrad)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	California, Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Cantua Creek	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Cantua Creek	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Cottonwood Creek (S Madera County)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Dry Creek (Madera County)	River & Stream	Diazinon	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Laguna Creek (tributary to Cosumnes River, Sacramento County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing)	River & Stream	Nickel	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing)	River & Stream	Nitrate/Nitrite (Nitrite + Nitrate as N)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing)	River & Stream	Simazine	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek (tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek, Placer County)	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek (tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek, Placer County)	River & Stream	Cyfluthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek (tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek, Placer County)	River & Stream	Cyhalothrin, Lambda	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek (tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek, Placer County)	River & Stream	Cypermethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek (tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek, Placer County)	River & Stream	Deltamethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed eastern tributary (from Green Grove Ln to Del Webb Blvd)	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed eastern tributary (from Green Grove Ln to Del Webb Blvd)	River & Stream	Cyfluthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed eastern tributary (from Green Grove Ln to Del Webb Blvd)	River & Stream	Cyhalothrin, Lambda	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed eastern tributary (from Green Grove Ln to Del Webb Blvd)	River & Stream	Cypermethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed eastern tributary (from Green Grove Ln to Del Webb Blvd)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed southeastern tributary (from Silverado Middle School to Timber Creek Golf Course, Placer County)	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed southeastern tributary (from Silverado Middle School to Timber Creek Golf Course, Placer County)	River & Stream	Cyfluthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed southeastern tributary (from Silverado Middle School to Timber Creek Golf Course, Placer County)	River & Stream	Cyhalothrin, Lambda	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed southeastern tributary (from Silverado Middle School to Timber Creek Golf Course, Placer County)	River & Stream	Cypermethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed southeastern tributary (from Silverado Middle School to Timber Creek Golf Course, Placer County)	River & Stream	Deltamethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed southeastern tributary (from Silverado Middle School to Timber Creek Golf Course, Placer County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed southern tributary (from Baseline Road to Timber Creek Golf Course, Placer County)	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed southern tributary (from Baseline Road to Timber Creek Golf Course, Placer County)	River & Stream	Cyfluthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed southern tributary (from Baseline Road to Timber Creek Golf Course, Placer County)	River & Stream	Cyhalothrin, Lambda	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed southern tributary (from Baseline Road to Timber Creek Golf Course, Placer County)	River & Stream	Cypermethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed southern tributary (from Baseline Road to Timber Creek Golf Course, Placer County)	River & Stream	Deltamethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kaseberg Creek, unnamed southern tributary (from Baseline Road to Timber Creek Golf Course, Placer County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Bull Meadow Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Niagara Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Rose Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Turnback Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ulatis Creek (Solano County)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Orestimba Creek (above Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Discovery Bay	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Los Gatos Creek (Fresno County)	River & Stream	Lead	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Los Gatos Creek (Fresno County)	River & Stream	Selenium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, unnamed northern tributary (from Greywood Circle to confluence with Pleasant Grove Creek)	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, unnamed northern tributary (from Greywood Circle to confluence with Pleasant Grove Creek)	River & Stream	Cyfluthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, unnamed northern tributary (from Greywood Circle to confluence with Pleasant Grove Creek)	River & Stream	Cypermethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, unnamed northern tributary (from Greywood Circle to confluence with Pleasant Grove Creek)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch, unnamed southeastern trib (from east of Sierra View Country Club to confl with Pleasant Grove Cr, South Branch)	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch, unnamed southeastern trib (from east of Sierra View Country Club to confl with Pleasant Grove Cr, South Branch)	River & Stream	Cyfluthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch, unnamed southeastern trib (from east of Sierra View Country Club to confl with Pleasant Grove Cr, South Branch)	River & Stream	Cypermethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch, unnamed southeastern trib (from east of Sierra View Country Club to confl with Pleasant Grove Cr, South Branch)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch	River & Stream	Cyfluthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch	River & Stream	Cypermethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch	River & Stream	Deltamethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek	River & Stream	Cypermethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, unnamed northern tributary (from Mt Tamalpais Dr to confluence with Pleasant Grove Creek)	River & Stream	Bifenthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, unnamed northern tributary (from Mt Tamalpais Dr to confluence with Pleasant Grove Creek)	River & Stream	Cyfluthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, unnamed northern tributary (from Mt Tamalpais Dr to confluence with Pleasant Grove Creek)	River & Stream	Cyhalothrin, Lambda	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, unnamed northern tributary (from Mt Tamalpais Dr to confluence with Pleasant Grove Creek)	River & Stream	Cypermethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, unnamed northern tributary (from Mt Tamalpais Dr to confluence with Pleasant Grove Creek)	River & Stream	Deltamethrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, unnamed northern tributary (from Mt Tamalpais Dr to confluence with Pleasant Grove Creek)	River & Stream	Permethrin, total	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Pleasant Grove Creek, unnamed northern tributary (from Mt Tamalpais Dr to confluence with Pleasant Grove Creek)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ramona Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Diuron	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Ramona Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Turner Slough (drains into San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough), Merced County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Tule River, Lower	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Snake River (Butte and Sutter Counties)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Snake River (Butte and Sutter Counties)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Willow Slough Bypass (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Willow Slough Bypass (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Willow Slough Bypass (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Malathion	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Walker Creek (Glenn County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Temple Creek	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Temple Creek	River & Stream	Simazine	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Shady Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Shady Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Scotchman Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Scotchman Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Poorman Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	American River, Lower (Nimbus Dam to confluence with Sacramento River)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Oregon Creek (Yuba and Sierra Counties)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Oregon Creek (Yuba and Sierra Counties)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mustang Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Nitrate/Nitrite (Nitrite + Nitrate as N)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Coon Hollow Creek (El Dorado County)	River & Stream	DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Main Drain (Kern County)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Kentucky Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Humbug Creek (Diggins Creek to Yuba River, South Fork)	River & Stream	Chromium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Humbug Creek (Diggins Creek to Yuba River, South Fork)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Spring Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Spring Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Yuba River, South Fork (Headwaters to Spaulding, Lake)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Cantua Creek	River & Stream	T (sum of 4,4'- and 2,4'- isomers of DDT, DDE, and DDD)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Coon Creek (from confluence of Orr and Dry Creeks to East Side Canal, Placer and Sutter Counties)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Deer Creek (from Deer Creek Reservoir to Lake Wildwood, Nevada County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Deer Creek (Nevada County, Above Scotts Flat Reservoir to the Confluence of Deer Creek North and South Forks)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Deer Creek (from Deer Creek Reservoir to Lake Wildwood, Nevada County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (Stockton Ship Channel)	Estuary	Temperature, water	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Dieldrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	PAHs (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Dry Creek (Placer and Sacramento Counties)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Honcut Creek (Butte and Yuba Counties)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Squirrel Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Snake River (Butte and Sutter Counties)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Friant Dam to Mendota Pool)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kings River, Lower (Pine Flat Reservoir to Island Weir)	River & Stream	Alkalinity as CaCO3	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Sand Creek (tributary to Marsh Creek, Contra Costa County; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Disulfoton	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Luis Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Laguna Creek (tributary to Cosumnes River, Sacramento County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Laguna Creek (tributary to Cosumnes River, Sacramento County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Merced River to Tuolumne River)	River & Stream	Specific Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	San Joaquin River (Merced River to Tuolumne River)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ramona Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ramona Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ramona Lake	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ramona Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Specific Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ramona Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Willow Slough Bypass (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Specific Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Temple Creek	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Los Banos Creek (below Los Banos Reservoir, Merced County)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Turnback Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Turner Slough (drains into San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough), Merced County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Turner Slough (drains into San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough), Merced County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Turner Slough (drains into San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough), Merced County)	River & Stream	Specific Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Turner Slough (drains into San Joaquin River (Bear Creek to Mud Slough), Merced County)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Twain Harte Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Twain Harte Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Twain Harte Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Twain Harte Creek (Tuolumne County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Walker Creek (Glenn County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Walker Creek (Glenn County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Eastman Lake (Madera County)	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Fingers Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Isabella Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Loon Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Los Vaqueros Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Lower Blue Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Merle Collins Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Moon Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Siskiyou, Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	West Valley Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Whiskeytown Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Zayak (Swan) Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Brack Tract Drain, at Woodbridge Rd (San Joaquin County)	River & Stream	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Scotchman Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Shady Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Castle Creek, Upper (Nevada County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Cherokee Creek (Sierra County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (above Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (above Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Specific Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (above Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (below Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Specific Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Orestimba Creek (below Kilburn Road)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Coyote Creek (Tehama County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Poorman Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Rock Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Rock Creek (Placer County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Deadman Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mustang Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Freshwater Creek (Little Valley to Salt Creek, Colusa County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Humbug Creek (Diggins Creek to Yuba River, South Fork)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing)	River & Stream	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing)	River & Stream	Specific Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kentucky Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Kentucky Creek (Nevada County)	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Langworth Pipeline (Stanislaus County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
5	Salt Slough (Mud Slough to Sand Dam, Merced County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Little Deer Creek	River & Stream	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Yuba River, South Fork (Spaulding Reservoir to Englebright Reservoir)	River & Stream	Chromium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Yuba River, South Fork (Spaulding Reservoir to Englebright Reservoir)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Yuba River, South Fork (Spaulding Reservoir to Englebright Reservoir)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Yuba River, South Fork (Headwaters to Spaulding, Lake)	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Yuba River (confluence of North and Middle Yuba Rivers to Englebright Lake)	River & Stream	Chromium	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Yuba River, Lower	River & Stream	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Sand Creek (tributary to Marsh Creek, Contra Costa County; partly in Delta Waterways, western portion)	River & Stream	Specific Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Cyfluthrin	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Cyhalothrin, Lambda	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Esfenvalerate/Fenvalerate	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Dry Creek (Madera County)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Del Puerto Creek	River & Stream	Nitrate/Nitrite (Nitrite + Nitrate as N)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Dry Creek (tributary to Tuolumne River at Modesto, E Stanislaus County)	River & Stream	Diuron	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
5	Butte Slough	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Coon Creek (from confluence of Orr and Dry Creeks to East Side Canal, Placer and Sutter Counties)	River & Stream	Ammonia as N, Total	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Delta Waterways (western portion)	Estuary	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Davis No 2, unnamed spillway (near N Podesta Lane)	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)	River & Stream	Specific Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Meadows Slough (Sacramento County)	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Deer Creek (Tulare County)	River & Stream	Chlorpyrifos	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Lassen Creek (Modoc County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mill Creek (Tulare County)	River & Stream	Ammonia (Unionized)	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Los Banos Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Coon Hollow Creek (El Dorado County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	James Bypass (Fresno County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Main Drain (Kern County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Miles Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Mill Creek (Fresno County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Potato Slough, Little (San Joaquin County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Grant Line Canal subwatershed at Clifton Court Rd (San Joaquin County)	River & Stream	Specific Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Grant Line Canal subwatershed near Calpack Rd (San Joaquin County)	River & Stream	Specific Conductivity	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Main Drain (Kern County)	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Main Drain (Kern County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Miles Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Miles Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Black Rascal Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	Mustang Creek (Merced County)	River & Stream	Indicator Bacteria	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/15/1905	
5	Sweany Creek (Solano County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Walker Creek (Glenn County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Willow Slough Bypass (Yolo County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Salt Slough (Mud Slough to Sand Dam, Merced County)	River & Stream	Toxicity	Toxicity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
5	Ingram Creek (from confluence with San Joaquin River to confluence with Hospital Creek)	River & Stream	Pyrethroids	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
6	Carson River, East Fork	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Headwaters to Woodfords)	River & Stream	Nitrate	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Headwaters to Woodfords)	River & Stream	Nitrogen	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Headwaters to Woodfords)	River & Stream	Phosphorus	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Woodfords to Paynesville)	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Donner Lake	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (tissue)	Other Organics	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	East Walker River, below Bridgeport Reservoir	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Heavenly Valley Creek (USFS boundary to Trout Creek)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
6	Heavenly Valley Creek (USFS boundary to Trout Creek)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
6	Heavenly Valley Creek (USFS boundary to Trout Creek)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
6	Heavenly Valley Creek (USFS boundary to Trout Creek)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/19/1905	
6	Heavenly Valley Creek (source to USFS boundary)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Heavenly Valley Creek (source to USFS boundary)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Heavenly Valley Creek (source to USFS boundary)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Heavenly Valley Creek (source to USFS boundary)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Hilton Creek	River & Stream	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Indian Creek (Alpine County)	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Mammoth Creek (Old Mammoth Road to Highway 395)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Mammoth Creek (Old Mammoth Road to Highway 395)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Mammoth Creek (Twin Lakes outlet to Old Mammoth Road)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Rock Creek (above diversion)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Susan River (Headwaters to Susanville)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Susan River (Headwaters to Susanville)	River & Stream	Unknown Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Susan River (Litchfield to Honey Lake)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Susan River (Litchfield to Honey Lake)	River & Stream	Unknown Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Susan River (Susanville to Litchfield)	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Susan River (Susanville to Litchfield)	River & Stream	Unknown Toxicity	Toxicity	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Trout Creek (above Hwy 50)	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Trout Creek (below Hwy 50)	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Truckee River, Upper (below Christmas Valley)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Heavenly Valley Creek (source to USFS boundary)	River & Stream	Phosphorus	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-08-16
6	Indian Creek Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Phosphorus	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-07-01
6	Indian Creek Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Phosphorus	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-07-01
6	Indian Creek Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Phosphorus	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-07-01
6	Indian Creek Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Phosphorus	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-07-01
6	Indian Creek Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Phosphorus	Nutrients	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with USEPA approved TMDL)		2003-07-01
6	Buckeye Creek	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
6	Robinson Creek (Hwy 395 to Bridgeport Res)	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
6	Robinson Creek (Hwy 395 to Bridgeport Res)	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
6	Robinson Creek (Hwy 395 to Bridgeport Res)	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
6	Robinson Creek (Hwy 395 to Bridgeport Res)	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
6	Robinson Creek (Hwy 395 to Bridgeport Res)	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	Do Not Delist from 303(d) list (being addressed with action other than TMDL)		
6	Amargosa River (Nevada border to Tecopa)	River & Stream	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Amargosa River (Tecopa to Upper Canyon)	River & Stream	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/4/1905	
6	Amargosa River (Willow Creek confluence to Badwater)	River & Stream	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Arrowhead, Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Bidwell Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Bijou Park Creek	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Bijou Park Creek	River & Stream	Oil and Grease	Nuisance	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Blackwood Creek	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/14/1905	
6	Blackwood Creek	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/14/1905	
6	Blackwood Creek	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/14/1905	
6	Bodie Creek	River & Stream	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Bridgeport Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Nitrogen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/28/1905	
6	Bridgeport Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Phosphorus	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/28/1905	
6	Bridgeport Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/28/1905	
6	Carson River, East Fork	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Carson River, East Fork	River & Stream	Phosphorus	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Carson River, East Fork	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Headwaters to Woodfords)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Headwaters to Woodfords)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Headwaters to Woodfords)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Headwaters to Woodfords)	River & Stream	Turbidity	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Paynesville to State Line)	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Woodfords to Paynesville)	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Woodfords to Paynesville)	River & Stream	Nitrate	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Woodfords to Paynesville)	River & Stream	Nitrogen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Woodfords to Paynesville)	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Woodfords to Paynesville)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Carson River, West Fork (Woodfords to Paynesville)	River & Stream	Turbidity	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Crab Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Crowley Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Ammonia	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Crowley Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Oxygen, Dissolved	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Donner Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Donner Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Chlordane	Pesticides	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Dressler Ditch	River & Stream	Turbidity	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Eagle Lake (Lassen County)	Lake & Reservoir	Nitrogen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Eagle Lake (Lassen County)	Lake & Reservoir	Phosphorus	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	East Walker River, below Bridgeport Reservoir	River & Stream	Manganese	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	East Walker River, below Bridgeport Reservoir	River & Stream	Turbidity	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	General Creek	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	General Creek	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	General Creek	River & Stream	Phosphorus	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Gregory, Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Haiwee Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Copper	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	6/26/1905	
6	Hidden Valley Creek	River & Stream	Phosphorus	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Holcomb Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Honey Lake	Saline Lake	Arsenic	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	

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REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Manganese	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Manganese	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Silver	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Silver	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Silver	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Silver	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Silver	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Sulfates	Other Inorganics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Monitor Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Pleasant Valley Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Sheep Creek	River & Stream	Nitrate	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Sheep Creek	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Silverwood Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Silverwood Reservoir	Lake & Reservoir	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	Other Organics	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Susan River (Headwaters to Susanville)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Susan River (Headwaters to Susanville)	River & Stream	Total Nitrogen as N	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Susan River (Susanville to Litchfield)	River & Stream	Total Dissolved Solids	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Susan River (Susanville to Litchfield)	River & Stream	Turbidity	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/13/1905	
6	Swauger Creek	River & Stream	Phosphorus	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Tahoe Keys Sailing Lagoon	Lake & Reservoir	pH	Miscellaneous	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Tallac Creek (below Hwy 89)	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Topaz Lake	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Trout Creek (above Hwy 50)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Trout Creek (below Hwy 50)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Truckee River, Upper (above Christmas Valley)	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	
6	Twin Lake, Upper (East Walker River HU)	Lake & Reservoir	Mercury	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Ward Creek	River & Stream	Iron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/7/1905	
6	West Walker River	River & Stream	Boron	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	West Walker River	River & Stream	Chloride	Salinity	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/17/1905	
6	Wolf Creek (Alpine County)	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (TMDL required list)	7/11/1905	

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REGION	WATER BODY NAME	WATER BODY TYPE	POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT CATEGORY	FINAL LISTING DECISION	EXPECTED TMDL COMPLETION DATE***	USEPA TMDL APPROVED DATE****
6	Trout Creek (above Hwy 50)	River & Stream	Phosphorus	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2014-08-16
6	Trout Creek (below Hwy 50)	River & Stream	Nitrogen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-08-16
6	Trout Creek (below Hwy 50)	River & Stream	Phosphorus	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-08-16
6	Truckee River	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-09-16
6	Truckee River	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-09-16
6	Truckee River	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-09-16
6	Truckee River	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-09-16
6	Truckee River	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-09-16
6	Truckee River	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-09-16
6	Truckee River	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-09-16
6	Truckee River	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-09-16
6	Truckee River	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-09-16
6	Truckee River	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-09-16
6	Truckee River	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2009-09-16
6	Truckee River, Upper (above Christmas Valley)	River & Stream	Phosphorus	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-08-16
6	Truckee River, Upper (below Christmas Valley)	River & Stream	Phosphorus	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-08-16
6	Ward Creek	River & Stream	Nitrogen	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-08-16
6	Ward Creek	River & Stream	Phosphorus	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-08-16
6	Ward Creek	River & Stream	Sedimentation/Siltation	Sediment	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL)		2011-08-16
6	Aspen Creek	River & Stream	Metals	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
6	Bryant Creek	River & Stream	Metals	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
6	Bryant Creek	River & Stream	Metals	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
6	Bryant Creek	River & Stream	Metals	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
6	Bryant Creek	River & Stream	Metals	Metals/Metalloids	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
6	Cold Creek	River & Stream	Total Nitrogen as N	Nutrients	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
6	East Walker River, above Bridgeport Reservoir	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		
6	East Walker River, above Bridgeport Reservoir	River & Stream	Fecal Coliform	Fecal Indicator Bacteria	List on 303(d) list (being addressed by action other than TMDL)		

