



Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning

Planning for the Challenges Ahead



Richard J. Bruckner
Director

January 24, 2012

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**HEARING ON AMENDMENT TO COUNTY CODE (TITLE 22 -- PLANNING
AND ZONING) RELATING TO AN ORDINANCE FOR A RURAL OUTDOOR
LIGHTING DISTRICT
(ALL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS) (3-VOTES)**

SUBJECT

The proposed modification to Title 22 (Zoning Ordinance) establishes a Rural Outdoor Lighting District that includes objective, measurable standards for outdoor lighting that would be applicable within a rural lighting zoning overlay.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR BOARD, AFTER THE PUBLIC HEARING:

1. Close the public hearing and consider the attached Negative Declaration together with any comments received during the public review process, find on the basis of the whole record before your Board that there is no substantial evidence the project will have a significant effect on the environment, find that the Negative Declaration reflects the independent judgment and analysis of your Board, and adopt the Negative Declaration.
2. Approve the recommendation of the Regional Planning Commission to amend the County Code relating to the Rural Outdoor Lighting District as reflected in the draft ordinance.
3. Indicate the intent to approve modifications to the State's Lighting Zone's outdoor lighting classifications.
4. Indicate the intent to instruct County Counsel to prepare an ordinance to amend Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Code as recommended by the Commission and include any changes directed by your Board, and bring back to your Board for consideration.

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION

On December 14, 2010, your Board approved a motion instructing the Director of the Department of Regional Planning (DRP) to prepare an ordinance that establishes a “rural lighting” zoning overlay that would apply to all of the County’s rural unincorporated areas, including those in the Antelope Valley, the Santa Clarita Valley, and the Santa Monica Mountains. The ordinance would provide a single set of objective, measurable standards for outdoor lighting that would be applicable within the rural lighting zoning overlay. In addition, your Board instructed the Director of DRP to coordinate with the Director of the Department of Public Works (DPW) to develop a set of standards for street lights that would be applicable within the rural lighting zoning overlay.

Your Board recognized that residents of the County’s unincorporated rural areas value nighttime dark skies that are unimpeded by sky glow. Dark skies are one of the many qualities that set rural areas apart from urban and suburban communities.

Sky glow includes any unfavorable effect of artificial lighting, including glare and light trespass, that interferes with observing the night sky. Growth and sky glow from excessive outdoor lighting is diminishing the view of the universe in rural areas and smaller towns, as well as within urban areas. While excessive light may cause a nuisance to some, it also wastes money and electricity and results in unnecessary emissions of greenhouse gases.

Existing Zoning Ordinance

Currently, within the Zoning Ordinance, eight rural Community Standards Districts (CSDs) (Leona Valley, Acton, Santa Monica Mountains North Area, Castaic, Juniper Hills, Southeast Antelope Valley, Elizabeth Lake, Lake Hughes, and San Francisquito Canyon) include regulations for outdoor lighting. The current regulations address street lighting, hooding, preventing off-site illumination, and reducing glare. For consistency in regulations and terminology, the proposed ordinance will remove these regulations from the CSDs and set forth new requirements within the proposed ordinance.

State’s Outdoor Lighting Zones

All proposed and installed new outdoor lighting needs to conform to the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards, Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code (Code) of Regulations. The Code directs the Energy Commission (Commission) to “Prescribe, by regulation, lighting, insulation, climate control system, and other building design and construction standards which increase the efficiency in the use of energy for new residential and new nonresidential buildings.”

To implement standards for outdoor lighting, the Commission established outdoor lighting zones. The State has classified all California territory as urban or rural, and all such territory placed within a lighting zone. A correlating map is provided. There are four lighting zones: Lighting Zone 1 – dark illumination assigned to designated parks, recreation areas, and wildlife preserves; Lighting Zone 2 – low illumination assigned to rural areas, as defined by the 2000 U.S. Census; Lighting Zone 3 – medium illumination assigned to urban areas, as defined by the 2000 U.S. Census; and Lighting Zone 4 – high illumination, not assigned anywhere. A lighting power allowance is provided for each lighting zone.

State's Zoning Classifications Map

Overlaying the State's map on the proposed Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map that accompanies the draft ordinance shows some inconsistencies in land classifications. In select areas, the Rural District within the proposed ordinance will conflict as the State has classified those areas as urban. Because DPW staff, architects, and electricians refer to the State's zoning classification map to determine the total wattage permitted on the subject property, the County's Rural Map must be consistent with the State's outdoor lighting zones.

Sections currently depicted on the State's Map as Lighting Zone 3 (Urban) include Quartz Hill, Littlerock, Lake Los Angeles, portions within the Santa Clarita Valley, and portions within the Santa Monica Mountains. The State allows the County to adopt changes to the Outdoor Lighting Zone designations by following a public process that allows for public notification and review and comment about the proposed change. Therefore, requested modifications of the State's Outdoor Lighting Zone designations from Lighting Zone 3 (Urban) to Lighting Zone 2 (Rural) in approximately 40 specific areas are a component of this project.

Pepperdine University is currently planning future development on their campus. These areas of future development have been removed from the Rural Outdoor Lighting District as they are part of the existing campus footprint. In addition, part of the University campus is classified as rural within the State's Lighting Zones. Along with the other requests to the Energy Commission, staff proposes modifying this area from Lighting Zone 2 (Rural) to Lighting Zone 3 (Urban) so that the University can provide adequate outdoor lighting for their new facilities.

Draft Ordinance

DRP prepared a draft ordinance that permits reasonable uses of outdoor lighting for nighttime safety, utility, security, productivity, and enjoyment. The ordinance also promotes energy and resource conservation and promotes dark skies for the enjoyment and health of humans and wildlife. The proposed ordinance provides development regulations for all outdoor lighting, with additional requirements for building entrance lighting, hours of operation, street lighting, outdoor recreation facilities, and signs.

Outreach included presenting the draft ordinance to the Association of Rural Town Councils on August 25, 2011, the Juniper Hills Town Council on September 7, 2011 and the Las Virgenes Homeowner's Association Federation on October 19, 2011. Members of the Building Industry have also commented on the proposed ordinance.

Implementation of Countywide Strategic Plan Goals

The Countywide Strategic Plan directs that we provide Operational Efficiencies and Process Effectiveness (Goal I), and Customer Primacy (Goal II). Approval of the proposed amendment to the County Code will provide the public with easy access to quality information and services that are both beneficial and responsive to the concerns of dark skies.

FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

Implementation of the proposed ordinance will not result in any loss of revenue to the County or create significant new costs to the DRP. The proposed ordinance will not result in additional net County costs to DRP, and therefore, a request for funding is not being made at this time.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

An Initial Study was prepared for the draft ordinance in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Initial Study showed that there is no substantial evidence that the amendments will have a significant effect on the environment. Based on the Initial Study, DRP has prepared a Negative Declaration for this project. Staff received one comment letter regarding the Initial Study at the time of this report. The letter was from the Resource Conservation District of Santa Monica Mountains Area, and the letter was in agreement with the Negative Declaration for the project.

As directed by your Board, the Regional Planning Commission held public hearings on this draft amendment on September 11, 2011, and November 9, 2011. No members of the public testified at either public hearing. The Commission's recommendations have been incorporated into the draft ordinance. On September 11, 2011, the Commission adopted the resolution and forwarded the project to your Board for consideration in a public hearing.

IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)

Approval of the proposed ordinance will not significantly impact County services.

Respectfully submitted,



Richard J. Bruckner
Director

RB:JG:KS

Attachments:

1. Board Motion
2. State's List of Changes
3. State's Modification Map
4. Draft Ordinance
5. District Map
6. Negative Declaration/Initial Study
7. Regional Planning Commission Resolution
8. Comment letter
9. Informational Handouts
10. Project Summary
11. Legal Notice of Board Hearing
12. List of Persons Notified

c: Executive Office, Board of Supervisors
Assessor
Auditor-Controller
Chief Executive Office
County Counsel
Department of Public Works

MOTION BY MAYOR MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH AND DECEMBER 14, 2010
SUPERVISOR ZEV YAROSLAVSKY

Residents of the County’s unincorporated rural areas, especially those in the Antelope Valley, the Santa Clarita Valley, and the Santa Monica Mountains, value dark night skies that are unimpeded by light pollution. Dark night skies are one of the many qualities that set rural areas apart from urban and suburban communities. Many jurisdictions across the nation have adopted zoning standards for outdoor lighting in rural areas to preserve and enhance valuable dark night skies, to lessen the impact of development on native wildlife, and to reduce energy consumption, which can reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

The County Zoning Ordinance does not currently include standards for outdoor lighting in rural areas. However, over the last several years, such standards have been adopted in various rural Community Standards Districts (CSD). CSD’s are zoning overlays that only apply to a single identified unincorporated area. This “one at a time” approach has been problematic for rural areas that are not currently in a CSD, as there are no standards to preserve and enhance dark night skies in those areas.

We feel that it would be appropriate for the County Zoning Ordinance to have a baseline set of objective, measurable standards for outdoor lighting that would apply to all of the County’s rural unincorporated areas. If additional protections, or separate provisions, are ultimately needed in certain areas of the county, separate CSD amendments may also be initiated by this Board at a later date.

- M O R E -

MOTION

MOLINA _____

RIDLEY-THOMAS _____

YAROSLAVSKY _____

KNABE _____

ANTONOVICH _____

WE, THEREFORE, MOVE that the Board of Supervisors direct the Director of Regional Planning to:

1. Prepare an ordinance to establish a “rural lighting” zoning overlay that would apply to all of the County’s rural unincorporated areas, including those in the Antelope Valley, the Santa Clarita Valley, and the Santa Monica Mountains;
2. Develop a single set of objective, measureable standards for outdoor lighting that would be applicable within the “rural lighting” zoning overlay;
3. Coordinate with the Director of Public Works to develop a single set of objective, measurable standards for street lights that would be applicable within the “rural lighting” zoning overlay;
4. Conduct outreach to residents of the affected areas and other interested parties;
5. Prepare an appropriate environmental document for the ordinance in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and the County’s environmental review procedures; and
6. Present the ordinance and environmental document to the Regional Planning Commission for consideration in a public hearing by September 28, 2011.

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List of Changes to Outdoor Lighting Zones					Last Update:	
	Zip Code	Adopted Lighting Zone	Default Lighting Zone	Description of Physical Boundaries of Adopted OLZ	County Name	Unincorporated Community Name
1	93536 93551	LZ2	LZ3	<p>RLC0. County island; surrounded by the City of Lancaster on the north, west and east and the City of Palmdale to the west and south; bounded on the north by W Avenue K, on the east by 40th St West, on the south by W Avenue N, and on the west by 60th St West, as depicted as RLC0 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet.</p> <p>Township & Range: 07N 13W, 06N 13W; USGS Quad: Lancaster West</p>	County of Los Angeles	Quartz Hill
2	93536	LZ2	LZ3	<p>RLC1. County island; surrounded by the City of Lancaster on the north, east, south and west; bounded on the north by W Avenue L-4, on the east by 60th St West, on the south by Azelea Dr, and on the west by 65th St West, as depicted as RLC1 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet.</p> <p>Township & Range: 07N 13W; USGS Quad: Lancaster West</p>	County of Los Angeles	Quartz Hill
3	93536	LZ2	LZ3	<p>RLC2. County island; surrounded by the City of Lancaster to the north, east and west and the City of Palmdale to the south and west; bounded on the north by W Avenue L-12, on the east by 65th St West, on the south by W Avenue M, and on the west by Parkmont Dr, as depicted as RLC2 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet.</p> <p>Township & Range: 07N 13W; USGS Quad: Del Sur, Lancaster West</p>	County of Los Angeles	Quartz Hill

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4	91301	LZ2	LZ3	RLC3. County island, surrounded by Calabasas Park Land on the north, east and south, and the City of Agoura Hills to the west, as depicted as RLC3 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01N 18W; USGS Quad: Calabasas	County of Los Angeles	Agoura Hills
5	91390	LZ2	LZ3	RLC6A. Surrounded by an unincorporated area to the north, the Angeles National Forest, an unincorporated area and the City of Santa Clarita to the east, the City of Santa Clarita to the south, and an unincorporated area to the west, San Francisquito Canyon Road runs from north to south through the property, as depicted as RLC6A on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 05N 16W; USGS Quad: Newhall	County of Los Angeles	Unincorporated
6	91390	LZ2	LZ3	RLC6B. Surrounded by unincorporated area to the north, east and west, and City of Santa Clarita to the south, with the north end of the area being 100 ft south of the Angeles National Forest, as depicted as RLC6B on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 05N 16W; USGS Quad: Newhall	County of Los Angeles	Unincorporated
7	91390	LZ2	LZ3	RLC6C. Irregular shaped area bounded by Angeles National Forest to the north, unincorporated area to the east, unincorporated and City of Santa Clarita to the west, and the City of Santa Clarita to the south, as a "lightning bolt" shaped area that extends 10,475 ft south from the Forest into an unincorporated area, as depicted as RLC6C on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET	County of Los Angeles	Bouquet Canyon

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			(web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 05N 16W; USGS Quad: Newhall			
8	91390	LZ2	LZ3	RLC6D. Bounded by an unincorporated area to the north and west, City of Santa Clarita to the east and south, as a J-shaped area that follows Copper Hill Drive from the City of Santa Clarita from the west to the City of Santa Clarita to the east, and then extends 1,000 ft north from Copper Hill Drive into an unincorporated area, as depicted as RLC6D on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 04N 15W; USGS Quad: Mint Canyon	County of Los Angeles	Bouquet Canyon
9	91390	LZ2	LZ3	RLC6E. Bounded by unincorporated areas to the north, east, south and west, as a "sliver" shape that follows Bouquet Canyon Road from 1,500 ft south of the Angeles National Forest 14,700 ft southwest, as depicted as RLC6E on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 04N 15W, 05N 15W; USGS Quad: Mint Canyon	County of Los Angeles	Bouquet Canyon
10	91351	LZ2	LZ3	RLC7A. Irregular shaped area surrounded by unincorporated areas to the north, east, south and west, runs parallel to Sierra Hwy, varying from 900 ft to 1,500 ft west of the Hwy, located 1,300 ft north of the City of Santa Clarita and extends 3,200 ft in height, as depicted as RLC7A on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 04N 15W; USGS Quad: Mint Canyon	County of Los Angeles	Forrest Park

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11	91390	LZ2	LZ3	RLC7B. Surrounded by unincorporated areas to the north and west, unincorporated areas and the City of Santa Clarita to the east and south, Sand Canyon Road runs north to south through the southern portion of the area, one side of the area aligns with Sierra Hwy from north to south on the west side, as depicted as RLC7B on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 04N 15W; USGS Quad: Mint Canyon	County of Los Angeles	Forrest Park
12	91302	LZ2	LZ3	RLC7C. Pentagon shaped area surrounded by unincorporated areas to the north, east, south and west, as depicted as RLC7C on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 04N 14W; USGS Quad: Mint Canyon, Agua Dulce	County of Los Angeles	Soledad
13	91387	LZ2	LZ3	RLC7D. Triangular shaped area surrounded by unincorporated areas to the north, south, east and west, as depicted as RLC7D on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 04N 14W; USGS Quad: Agua Dulce	County of Los Angeles	Soledad
14	91387	LZ2	LZ3	RLC10. County island; bounded by the City of Santa Clarita to the north, east, south and west, community developed along Canyon End Rd, Live Oak Springs Canyon Rd, and Michael Crest Dr as depicted as RLC10 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet .	County of Los Angeles	Sand Canyon

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				Township & Range: 04N 15W; USGS Quad: Mint Canyon		
15	91302	LZ2	LZ3	RLC12. Bounded on the north by the City of Hidden Hills, on the east by the Cities of Hidden Hills and Calabasas, on the south by the City of Calabasas and the 101 Freeway, and on the west by an unincorporated area and the City of Hidden Hills, as depicted as RLC12 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01N 17W; USGS Quad: Calabasas	County of Los Angeles	Unincorporated
16	91302	LZ2	LZ3	RLC13. Bounded on the north by Ventura County, on the east by an unincorporated area along Crummer Ranch Rd, on the south by the 101 Freeway and the City of Calabasas and the west by the City of Calabasas, as depicted as RLC13 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 02N 17W; USGS Quad: Calabasas	County of Los Angeles	Hidden Hills
17	93534	LZ2	LZ3	RLC15. Bounded by W Avenue E to the north, unincorporated area to the east near 20 th St West, W Avenue G and City of Lancaster to the south, and 20 th St West and City of Lancaster to the west, the 14 Freeway transects the property from north to south, as depicted as RLC15 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 08N 12W; USGS Quad: Rosamond, Lancaster West	County of Los Angeles	Unincorporated
18	93534	LZ2	LZ3	RLC16. Surrounded by unincorporated areas to the north, east, south and west, bounded by W Avenue F-12 to the north, Division St to the east, E Avenue G to the south, and Sierra Hwy and the UPRR to the	County of Los	Unincorporated

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			west, as depicted as RLC16 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 08N 12W; USGS Quad: Lancaster West		Angeles	
19	93550	LZ2	LZ3	RLC17. Irregular shaped area with a "sliver" that abuts the City of Palmdale to the north, follows Metrolink RR and Sierra Hwy east of Lake Palmdale south to the California Aqueduct, "knob" on area extends west from the Aqueduct to Lakepoint Lane, as depicted as RLC17 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 05N 12W; USGS Quad: Palmdale	County of Los Angeles	Unincorporated
20	93552	LZ2	LZ3	RLC18. Bounded by City of Palmdale along Pearblossom Hwy to the north, unincorporated area and City of Palmdale along Cheseboro Road to the east, unincorporated area and California Aqueduct to the south, and 47 th St E to the west, as depicted as RLC18 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 05N 11W; USGS Quad: Palmdale	County of Los Angeles	Unincorporated
21	93535 93501	LZ2	LZ3	RLC19. Bounded by unincorporated areas to the north, east, south and west, bounded by Penfield Ave to the north, 180 th St East and jogs west to 170 th St East to the east, E Avenue P and jogs to E Avenue Q to the south, and 150 th St East to the west, as depicted as RLC19 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 07N 09W, 06N 09W; USGS Quad: Hi Vista,	County of Los Angeles	Lake Los Angeles

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Zip Code	Adopted Lighting Zone	Default Lighting Zone	Description of Physical Boundaries of Adopted OLZ		County Name	Unincorporated Community Name
			Lovejoy Buttes			
22	93591	LZ2	LZ3	<p>RLC20. Bounded by unincorporated areas to the north, east, south and west, bounded by E Avenue Q to the north, 160th St East to the east, E Palmdale Blvd to the south, and 150th St East on the west, as depicted as RLC20 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet.</p> <p>Township & Range: 06N 09W; USGS Quad: Lovejoy Buttes</p>	County of Los Angeles	Lake Los Angeles
23	93591 93543	LZ2	LZ3	<p>RLC21. Bounded by the City of Palmdale to the north, and unincorporated areas to the east, south and west, bounded by E Avenue Q on the north, the east side aligns with 96th St East, jogs east to 106th St East, then jogs east to 117th St East, the south side aligns with the California Aqueduct and jogs north to Pearblossom Highway, the west side aligns with 92th St East and jogs west to 87th St East, jogs east to 90th St East and jogs further west to 72nd St East along the Little Rock Wash, as depicted as RLC21 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet.</p> <p>Township & Range: 05N 10W, 06N 10W; USGS Quad: Littlerock</p>	County of Los Angeles	Littlerock
24	93551	LZ2	LZ3	<p>RLC22. Bounded by unincorporated areas to the north, east, and southeastern to northwestern edge, California Aqueduct runs along the southeastern to northwestern edge from Tierra Subida Ave to W Avenue S, as depicted as RLC22 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet.</p> <p>Township & Range: 05N 12W; USGS Quad: Ritter Ridge</p>	County of Los Angeles	Unincorporated

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	Zip Code	Adopted Lighting Zone	Default Lighting Zone	Description of Physical Boundaries of Adopted OLZ	County Name	Unincorporated Community Name
25	93551	LZ2	LZ3	RLC23. Irregular shaped area surrounded by unincorporated areas to the north, east, south and west, the north side begins 1,382 ft west of W Avenue S-4, and runs southeastward along the California Aqueduct to Barrel Springs Rd and El Camino Rd, then runs southwestward to the Lakeview Dr terminus 717 ft east of Geiger Ave, the west side starts at Geiger Ave and jogs west and runs along Tierra Subida Ave, as depicted as RLC23 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 05N 12W; USGS Quad: Ritter Ridge	County of Los Angeles	Lakeview
26	93551	LZ2	LZ3	RLC24. Irregular shaped area surrounded by unincorporated areas to the north, east, south and west, bounded by Barrel Springs Rd to the north, Tierra Subida Ave to the east, Lakeview Dr to the south, and Tovey Ave to the west, as depicted as RLC24 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 05N 12W; USGS Quad: Ritter Ridge	County of Los Angeles	Lakeview
27	91001	LZ2	LZ3	RLC25. Located within the Angeles National Forest, bounded by the Forest on the north and east, unincorporated area to the south, and the City of Pasadena to the west, as depicted as RLC25 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 02N 12W; USGS Quad: Pasadena	County of Los Angeles	Altadena
28	91001	LZ2	LZ3	RLC26. Located within the Angeles National Forest, bounded by the Forest to the north and east, and an unincorporated area to the south and west, as depicted as RLC26 on the County's Rural Outdoor	County of Los	Altadena

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Zip Code	Adopted Lighting Zone	Default Lighting Zone	Description of Physical Boundaries of Adopted OLZ		County Name	Unincorporated Community Name
			Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01N 12W; USGS Quad: Altadena		Angeles	
29	91342	LZ2	LZ3	RLC27. Located within the Angeles National Forest, bounded by the Forest to the north along Blue Sage Dr, east and west along Kagel Canyon Rd, and an unincorporated area to the south, as depicted as RLC27 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 13N 14W; USGS Quad: San Fernando	County of Los Angeles	Kagel Canyon
30	91371	LZ2	LZ3	RLC28. Bounded by unincorporated area to the north and west, unincorporated area and the City of Los Angeles to the east, and the 118 Freeway and the City of Los Angeles to the south, as depicted as RLC28 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 12N 17W, 02N, 16W; USGS Quad: Oat Mtn	County of Los Angeles	Oat Mountain, Twin Lakes
31	93551	LZ2	LZ3	RLC29. County island; surrounded by Lancaster to the north, and the City of Palmdale to the east, south, and west, bounded by W Avenue M to the north, 11 th St East to the east, E Avenue O-12 to the south, and 45 th St West to the west, as depicted as RLC29 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 06N 12W, 06N13W; USGS Quad: Lancaster West, Ritter Ridge	County of Los Angeles	Quartz Hill
32	91342	LZ2	LZ3	RLC32. County island; surrounded by Angeles National Forest to the north and east, and City of Los Angeles to the south and west, with	County of Los	Lopez Canyon

List of Changes to Outdoor Lighting Zones					Last Update:	
Zip Code	Adopted Lighting Zone	Default Lighting Zone	Description of Physical Boundaries of Adopted OLZ		County Name	Unincorporated Community Name
			Pacoima Wash running through the area, as depicted as RLC32 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 13N 15W; USGS Quad: San Fernando		Angeles	
33	91342	LZ2	LZ3	RLC33. County island; bounded by the City of Los Angeles to the north, Angeles National Forest to the east, and the City of Los Angeles to the south and west, abuts 210 Freeway on the southwest corner, as depicted as RLC33 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 03N 15W, 02N 15W; USGS Quad: San Fernando	County of Los Angeles	Lopez Canyon
34	91342	LZ2	LZ3	RLC34. Bounded by Angeles National Forest on the north and east, unincorporated area and the City of Los Angeles to the east, City of Los Angeles to the south and west, includes communities built along Lopez Canyon Road, as depicted as RLC34 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 02N 14W; USGS Quad: San Fernando	County of Los Angeles	Lopez Canyon
35	91342	LZ2	LZ3	RLC35. Bounded by Angeles National Forest to north and west, and unincorporated areas to the east and south, as depicted as RLC35 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 12N 14W; USGS Quad: San Fernando	County of Los Angeles	Kagel Canyon

List of Changes to Outdoor Lighting Zones					Last Update:	
	Zip Code	Adopted Lighting Zone	Default Lighting Zone	Description of Physical Boundaries of Adopted OLZ	County Name	Unincorporated Community Name
36	91304	LZ2	LZ3	RLC36. County island; bounded by County of Ventura to the north and west, Los Angeles County and the City of Los Angeles to the east and south, includes communities built around Woolsey Canyon Rd and Lake Manor Dr, as depicted as RLC36 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 02N 17W; USGS Quad: Calabasas	County of Los Angeles	West Chatsworth
37	91302	LZ2	LZ3	RLC37. Bounded by the City of Calabasas to the north, and unincorporated areas to the east, south, and west, follows Mulholland Hwy from the City of Calabasas to the north to 790 feet south, as depicted as RLC37 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01S 17W; USGS Quad: Malibu Beach	County of Los Angeles	Unincorporated
38	90265	LZ2	LZ3	RLC38. Bounded by Topanga State Park on the north, by Topanga State Park and the City of Los Angeles to the east, by an unincorporated area and Pacific Coast Highway to the south, and Topanga State Park to the west, located east of Topanga Canyon Blvd and extends 10,000 feet north of Pacific Coast Highway into Topanga State Park, southern portion of the area is within the Malibu Coastal Zone, as depicted as RLC38 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01S 16W; USGS Quad: Topanga	County of Los Angeles	Unincorporated
39	90265	LZ2	LZ3	RLC39. Bounded by Malibou Lake in unincorporated area to the north, Malibu Creek State Park to the east and south, and	County of Los	Unincorporated

List of Changes to Outdoor Lighting Zones					Last Update:	
Zip Code	Adopted Lighting Zone	Default Lighting Zone	Description of Physical Boundaries of Adopted OLZ		County Name	Unincorporated Community Name
			unincorporated areas to the south and west, southern portion of the area is located within the Malibu Coastal Zone, as depicted as RLC39 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01N 18W, 01S 18W; USGS Quad: Thousand Oaks, Point Dume		Angeles	
40	90290	LZ2	LZ3	RLC40. Bounded by an unincorporated area to the north, Topanga State Park to the east, and unincorporated areas to the south and west, follows Topanga Canyon Blvd from Canyon Trail from the north to the Topanga State Park to the southeast, then follows Tuna Canyon to the south, located within the Malibu Coastal Zone, as depicted as RLC40 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01S 16W; USGS Quad: Thousand Oaks, Topanga	County of Los Angeles	Topanga, Fernwood
41	91301	LZ2	LZ3	RLC41. Bounded by Westlake Village on the northwest, Agoura Hills to the northeast, and unincorporated areas to the east, south, and west, follows Triunfo Canyon Rd from the northwest south to Mulholland Highway, as depicted as RLC41 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01N 18W, 15N 18W; USGS Quad: Thousand Oaks, Point Dume	County of Los Angeles	Unincorporated
42	92301	LZ2	LZ3	RLC42. Bounded by the City of Agoura Hills to the north, Federal Park land to the east and west, unincorporated areas to the east,	County of Los	Unincorporated

List of Changes to Outdoor Lighting Zones					Last Update:	
Zip Code	Adopted Lighting Zone	Default Lighting Zone	Description of Physical Boundaries of Adopted OLZ		County Name	Unincorporated Community Name
			south, and west, follows Cornell Rd from where it diverges from Kanan Rd in the north to Lake Vista Dr along Malibou Lake in the south, bounded by Paramount Ranch to the east and south, as depicted as RLC42 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01N 18W, 01S 18W; USGS Quad: Thousand Oaks, Point Dume		Angeles	
43	91302 90290	LZ2	LZ3	RLC43. Bounded by City of Los Angeles and State Park Land to the north, Marvin Braude Gateway Park to the east, unincorporated to the east, and State Park Land and the City of Calabasas to the south, and the City of Calabasas to the east, includes communities developed along Topanga Canyon Blvd from the State Park Land from the north to Valleybridge Road to the south, as depicted as RLC43 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01N 16W; USGS Quad: Canoga Park	County of Los Angeles	Unincorporated
44	90301 91302	LZ2	LZ3	RLC44. County island; bounded by County of Ventura to the north, City of Mt. Calabasas to the east, 101 Freeway and the Cities of Calabasas and Agoura Hills to the south, and the City of Agoura Hills to the west, as depicted as RLC44 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01N 18W; USGS Quad: Calabasas	County of Los Angeles	Cheeseboro Canyon
45	92823	LZ2	LZ3	RLC45. Bounded by the City of Diamond Bar to the north and west, San Bernardino County to the east, and an unincorporated area to the	County of Los	South Diamond

List of Changes to Outdoor Lighting Zones					Last Update:	
Zip Code	Adopted Lighting Zone	Default Lighting Zone	Description of Physical Boundaries of Adopted OLZ		County Name	Unincorporated Community Name
			south, located within the Firestone Boy Scout Reservation and within the Tonner Canyon – Chino Hills Significant Ecological Area, as depicted as RLC45 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 02S 09W; USGS Quad: Yorba Linda		Angeles	Bar
46	91307	LZ2	LZ3	RLC46. County Island; bounded by the City of West Hills and El Escorpion Park to the north, the city of West Hills to the east, the City of West Hills and Knapp Ranch Park to the south, and Ventura County to the west, as depicted as RLC46 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01N 17W; USGS Quad: Calabasas	County of Los Angeles	Westhills
47	90263	LZ3	LZ2	RLC47. Bounded by unincorporated areas to the north, east and west, and Pepperdine University and the City of Malibu to the south, as depicted as RLC47 on the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Layer located within GIS-NET (web mapping application under Administrative Layers and Districts) at http://planning.lacounty.gov/gisnet . Township & Range: 01S 18W; USGS Quad: Malibu Beach	County of Los Angeles	Pepperdine University

Amended 12/13/2011

1 Angeles and the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards, Title 24, Part 6 of the
2 California Code of Regulations. The installation of an outdoor lighting fixture which is
3 exempt under the Building Code or Electrical Code is also exempt from this Part.

4 **22.44.510 Description of district.** The Rural Outdoor Lighting District is
5 depicted on Map No. 22.44.510-A found at the end of this Part.

6 **22.44.520 Definitions.**

7 A. Abandoned Use. A property where operations are discontinued and
8 deserted by the property owner without any regard of resuming the use or occupying
9 the structure.

10 B. Accurate color rendition. The ability of artificial lights to accurately
11 represent colors.

12 C. Drop-down lens. A lens or diffuser that extends below a horizontal plane
13 passing through the lowest point of the opaque portion of a light fixture.

14 D. Foot-candle. A unit of measure expressing the quantity of light received
15 on a surface. Foot-candles shall be measured by a photometer.

16 E. Fully shielded fixture. A light fixture that emits no light in the area above a
17 horizontal plane passing through the lowest point of the fixture and not more than 10
18 percent of its light in the area between zero and 10 degrees below such horizontal
19 plane. A full cutoff fixture is a fully shielded fixture of a specific design, usually a box or
20 oval shape with a flat bottom.

21 F. Lamp. Any source created to produce optical radiation (light), often called
22 a bulb or tube.

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1 G. Light pollution. Any adverse effect of artificial lighting, including glare, light
2 trespass, sky glow, energy waste, compromised safety and security and impacts on the
3 nocturnal environment.

4 H. Lighting fixture. Light fixtures include, but are not limited to, the lamp,
5 pole, post, ballast, reflector, lens, diffuser, shielding, electrical wiring, and other
6 necessary or auxiliary components.

7 I. Light trespass. Light falling across a property line onto an adjoining lot or
8 onto an adjoining public right-of-way. Light trespass shall be determined by a
9 measurement, taken at ground level at the property line. Light trespass shall be
10 measured by a photometer.

11 J. Lumen (lm). A unit of light energy or the visual amount of light produced
12 by a fixture, calculated as a rating by the manufacturer (distinct from a watt, which is
13 measure of power consumption). For example, a 40-watt incandescent lamp produces
14 approximately 400 lumens, and a 35-watt high-pressure sodium lamp produces 2,300
15 lumens.

16 K. Major additions. For purposes of this Part, the following is considered a
17 major addition: additions of 25 percent or more, or 10 percent in the coastal zone, in
18 terms of additions to dwelling units, gross floor area, seating capacity, parking spaces,
19 or increase to dwelling units, either with a single addition or with cumulative additions
20 subsequent to the effective date of this ordinance.

21 L. Obtrusive light. Light that causes light pollution and produces sky glow,
22 light trespass, glare or other undesirable environmental impacts.

23 M. Outdoor lighting. Any equipment or fixture located or used to provide
24 illumination of outdoor areas, objects or activities. Outdoor lighting includes, but is not
25

1 limited to, all lighting fixtures attached to buildings, structures, poles, or self-supporting
2 structures and may be found on parking lots, walkways, building entrances, outdoor
3 sales areas, landscaping, recreational fields, and building facades. Outdoor lighting
4 excludes street lighting.

5 N. Outdoor recreation facility. An area designed for active recreation,
6 whether publicly or privately owned, including, but not limited to, sports fields, race
7 tracks, stadiums and riding arenas. A recreation field within the outdoor recreation
8 facility refers to the area where the primary activity takes place and includes fields,
9 riding areas and tracks.

10 O. Rural. A low density environment that does not contain high-intensity land
11 uses, such as regional commercial centers and suburban density housing tracts, and
12 has an absence of the infrastructure generally found in urban and suburban areas,
13 including but not limited to curbs, gutters, sidewalks, street lighting and traffic signals.
14 This environment typically contains agricultural and equestrian uses, wildlife and
15 undistributed natural vegetation.

16 P. Sky glow. The brightening of the nighttime sky that results from
17 scattering and reflection of artificial light by moisture and dust particles in the
18 atmosphere. Sky glow is caused by light directed upwards or sideways and reduces
19 one's ability to view the night sky.

20 **22.44.530 Applicability**

21 A. New lighting. Unless otherwise expressly stated, this Part shall apply to
22 outdoor lighting on all new and major additions to land uses, developments and
23 buildings.

1 B. Major additions. If a major addition occurs on a property, the entire
2 property shall comply with the requirements of this Part.

3 C. Replacement lighting.

4 a. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the standards of this Part apply
5 whenever additions or replacements to existing outdoor lighting fixtures are installed,
6 including upgrades and replacements to damaged or destroyed fixtures; and

7 b. Section 22.44.550.C shall not apply if only one fixture is being
8 replaced or less than 50 percent of all outdoor lighting fixtures on the property are being
9 replaced.

10 D. Resumption of use after abandonment. If a property or use with non-
11 conforming lighting is abandoned, then all outdoor lighting shall be reviewed and
12 brought into compliance with this Part before the use is resumed.

13 E. Existing Nonconforming Lighting. Existing nonconforming lighting
14 includes:

15 1. All outdoor lighting on all residential or agriculture zoned properties; or
16 2. Any nonresidential zone property where outdoor lighting causes light
17 trespass onto a residential or agriculture zone property;

18 3. All outdoor lighting per subsections 1 and 2 above in use after (insert
19 actual effective date of the Ordinance) that does not meet the requirements of this Part
20 shall be removed or made to comply with the following:

21 a. Light Trespass. Within six months after (actual effective date) if
22 such light causes light trespass; or

23 b. Without Light Trespass. Within three years after (actual
24 effective date) if such lighting does not cause light trespass; and

25

1 c. If the Director determines that a nonconforming lighting fixture
2 results in light trespass, the Director may require the light be shielded, filtered,
3 redirected or replaced with a less-intense light source or otherwise modified (including
4 removal) to eliminate the light trespass.

5 **22.44.540 Development Regulations**

6 A. Lighting allowance. Outdoor lighting shall not exceed the lighting
7 allowance within the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards for Lighting Zone 2 of
8 0.045 watts per square foot and comply with the lighting trespass regulations in
9 subsection B below;

10 B. Light trespass. Outdoor lighting shall not cause light trespass. The
11 following is considered light trespass:

12 1. Over 0.5 foot-candles where the zoning on the adjacent parcel is a
13 residential, open space, or agricultural zone, or public right-of-way; or

14 2. Over 1.0 foot-candles where the zoning on the adjacent parcel is
15 any other zone besides residential, open space or agricultural.

16 C. Shielding. All outdoor lighting shall be fully shielded.

17 D. Maximum height. The maximum height for outdoor lighting shall be as
18 follows, measured from finished grade to the top of the fixture, unless noted otherwise in
19 Section 22.44.560:

20 1. Residential, agricultural, open space and watershed zones – 20
21 feet. Each outdoor light installed above 15 feet in height shall have a manufacturer's
22 maximum output rating of less than 400 lumens;

23 2. Zoning on the property is any other zone besides residential,
24 agricultural, open space, watershed or industrial – 30 feet; and

25

1 3. Industrial zones – 35 feet.

2 D. Maintenance. Outdoor lighting shall be maintained in good repair, intact
3 and free of severe cracks, with shielding securely attached and functional as designed.

4 **22.44.550 Additional Requirements for Mixed Use Buildings and**
5 **Commercial Uses**

6 A. Building entrance lighting. All building entrances shall install light fixtures
7 that provide accurate color rendition so that persons entering or exiting the
8 establishment can be easily recognized. Building entrance lighting shall be used
9 between sundown and 10 p.m. or within one hour past the close of the business,
10 whichever is later.

11 B. Hours of operation.

12 1. Outdoor lighting shall be turned off between the hours of 10 p.m.
13 and sunrise, except where uses operate past 10 p.m., in which case lighting shall either
14 be turned off within one hour after the close of business or regulate lighting in
15 compliance with Section 22.44.560.C.

16 C. Automatic controls. All outdoor lighting systems shall install automatic
17 time switch control devices or system used to turn lighting off after 10:00 p.m., and
18 controls shall:

19 1. Be capable of programming different schedules for weekdays and
20 weekends; and

21 2. Have program backup capabilities that prevent the loss of the
22 device's schedules for at least 7 days, and the device's time and date setting for at least
23 72 hours if power is interrupted.

1 3. Either subsection 3.a or 3.b below may be used to regulate lighting
2 between 10:00 p.m. and sunrise;

3 a. Motion sensors used to turn on lighting after 10 p.m. when
4 activity is detected. The motion sensor shall be capable of automatically turning off all
5 the lights in an area no more than 10 minutes after the area has been vacated. The
6 motion sensor fixture shall be fully shielded; or

7 b. In lieu of turning all lighting off, commercial and industrial
8 uses may reduce light levels or eliminate (turn off) by a minimum of 50 percent between
9 10 p.m. and sunrise.

10 4. Exemptions to hours of operation.

11 a. Building code-required lighting for steps, stairs, walkways,
12 and points of ingress and egress to buildings.

13 b. Lighting governed by a discretionary use permit in which
14 types of lighting and times of operation are specifically identified.

15 c. Security and operations lighting for public facilities.

16 **22.44.560 Requirements for Specific Uses.**

17 A. Street lighting for rural areas.

18 1. Street light(s) may be installed at intersections along County roads
19 and at driveways on County roads where the Director of Public Works determines that
20 street lighting would be beneficial due to the proposed use of the property to alleviate
21 traffic hazards, improve traffic flow, and promote safety and security, while maintaining
22 to the maximum extent possible the dark skies characteristics of the area. Such new
23 street lighting shall utilize full-cutoff (flat glass lens) luminaires as approved by the
24
25

1 Director of Public Works. For existing street lighting with drop glass luminaries,
2 shielding approved by the Director of Public Works shall be utilized.

3 2. Street lights shall be compatible with the road section as required
4 by the Director of Public Works.

5 3. Street lights shall be placed apart at distances that meet the
6 minimum average foot-candles required by the Department of Public Works.

7 B. Outdoor recreation facility.

8 1. Fields.

9 a. High pressure sodium or metal halide lamps are the
10 preferred lighting source;

11 b. Where playing fields or other special activity areas are to be
12 illuminated, lighting fixtures shall be mounted, aimed, and fully shielded so that their
13 beams fall within the primary playing/activity area and immediate surroundings to
14 prohibit light trespass onto adjacent properties;

15 c. The height for outdoor lighting for recreational fields shall be
16 the minimum necessary to illuminate the field in compliance with subsection b. above,
17 but shall not exceed 75 feet;

18 2. Facilities.

19 a. Outdoor lighting shall be shut off by 10:00 p.m., or within one
20 hour after the completion of the activity; and

21 b. All site lighting not directly associated with the fields shall
22 conform to the lighting standards of this Part.

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1 C. Signs. Outdoor lighting for all new signs, including outdoor advertising
2 (billboards), business signs and roof and freestanding signs, installed after the effective
3 date of this Ordinance shall be as follows:

4 1. Any externally-mounted light fixtures shall be mounted to the top of
5 the sign and shall be oriented downward;

6 2. The lights shall be fully shielded; and

7 3. Externally-mounted bulbs or lighting tubes that are not filled with
8 neon, argon or krypton shall not be visible from any portion of an adjacent public right-
9 of-way or adjoining property.

10 **22.44.570 Prohibited Lighting.** The following types of outdoor lighting shall
11 be prohibited:

12 A. Drop-down lenses;

13 B. Mercury vapor lights;

14 C. Ultraviolet lights; and

15 D. Searchlights, laser lights, or any other lighting that flashes, blinks,
16 alternates, or moves.

17 **SECTION 2.** Section 22.44.122 is hereby amended to read as follows:

18 ...

19 C. Community-Wide Development Standards.

20 ...

21 4. Exterior Outdoor Lighting. ~~Public street lighting shall be prohibited~~
22 ~~except where necessary to comply with safety lighting standards as determined by the~~
23 ~~department of public works. Lighting on private parcels shall be designed to prevent off-~~
24
25

1 ~~site illumination. Hooding may be used to deflect light away from adjacent parcels and~~
2 ~~public areas. Outdoor lighting shall be in conformance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44.~~

3 ...

4 **SECTION 3.** Section 22.44.126.is hereby amended to read as follows:

5 ...

6 C. Community-Wide Development Standards. Except where a more specific
7 application is prescribed, or prior to the approval of a new structure or addition to an
8 existing structure where the cumulative area of all additions made after the adoption of
9 this section adds at least 400 square feet to the footprint of either primary or accessory
10 structures, a site plan shall be submitted to and approved by the planning director to
11 assure compliance with the following development standards:

12 ...

13 8. ~~Exterior~~ Outdoor Lighting. ~~Exterior Outdoor lighting shall be in conformance~~
14 ~~with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44. designed to minimize off-site illumination, within the~~
15 ~~requirements for public safety.~~

16 a. ~~Exterior lighting on residential parcels shall be of top-shielded design to prevent direct~~
17 ~~off-site illumination; hoods shall be used to direct light away from adjacent parcels.~~

18 Exterior Outdoor lighting on nonresidential parcels shall be prohibited except where
19 necessary for the safety of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, as determined by the
20 County. To minimize off-site illumination where lights are required, cut-off fixtures in
21 keeping with the Western frontier architectural style will be specified.

22 9. Street Improvements. Street improvements shall complement the rural
23 character of the Acton community.

24 a. Street lighting shall be in conformance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44.~~in~~

1 ~~new subdivisions where lots exceed an area of 20,000 square feet, streetlights on local~~
2 ~~streets will be required only where necessary for the safety of pedestrian and vehicular~~
3 ~~traffic, as determined by the department of public works. . . .~~

4 **SECTION 4.** Section 22.44.133 is hereby amended to read as follows:

5 . . .

6 D. Community-wide Development Standards.

7 . . .

8 2. ~~Exterior~~Outdoor Lighting. ~~Exterior~~ Outdoor lighting shall be in conformance
9 with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44, ~~low intensity, directional and/or screened to prevent glare~~
10 ~~or direct off-site illumination. Street lighting shall be permitted only where required by~~
11 ~~the department of public works or Caltrans for public safety.~~

12 . . .

13 **SECTION 5.** Section 22.44.137 is hereby amended to read as follows:

14 . . .

15 D. Community-wide Development Standards.

16 . . .

17 2. Street improvements. In residential land divisions where at least 75 percent of
18 the lots exceed a net area of 15,000 square feet, local streets shall comply with the
19 following standards, as approved by the county department of public works and the
20 county fire department:

21 . . .

22 d. Regardless of lot size, street lights shall:

23 . . .

24 ii. ~~Be placed the maximum distance apart with~~

25

1 ~~the minimum lumens allowed by the county department of public works. Shall be in~~
2 ~~conformance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44.~~

3 ...

4 3. Trails

5 ...

6 10. Lighting. ~~Exterior~~ Outdoor lighting shall be in conformance with Part 9 of
7 ~~Chapter 22.44. designed to prevent off-site illumination and glare upon adjacent parcels,~~
8 ~~public areas, environmentally sensitive areas, and the night sky.~~

9 **SECTION 6.** Section 22.44.140 is hereby modified as follows:

10 ...

11 E. Community-wide Development Standards.

12 ...

13 3. Street Lighting.

14 ...

15 c. Street lights shall be in conformance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44.

16 ii. ~~Street lights shall be placed the maximum distance apart with the minimum~~
17 ~~lumens allowable by the department of public works; and~~

18 ~~iii. Street lights shall be designed to prevent off-street illumination and glare.~~
19 ~~Hooding and shields shall be used to deflect light away from adjacent parcels.~~

20 ...

21 12. Lighting. ~~Exterior~~ Outdoor lighting to be installed in new development shall
22 ~~be designed to prevent off-site illumination and glare. Hooding and shields shall be used~~
23 ~~to deflect light away from adjacent parcels and public areas~~ shall be in conformance
24 with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44.

1 **SECTION 7.** Section 22.44.141 is hereby modified as follows:

2 ...

3 D. Community-wide Development Standards.

4 ...

5 3. ~~Exterior~~ Outdoor Lighting. New ~~exterior~~ outdoor lighting shall be in
6 conformance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44. ~~designed to minimize off-site illumination and~~
7 ~~glare by deflecting light away from adjacent parcels, public areas, and the night sky,~~
8 ~~using shields and hoods such that the lighting source is not visible outside the site.~~

9 ...

10 5. Street Lights. Street lights shall be in conformance with Part 9 of Chapter
11 22.44. ~~To preserve the community character, the following shall apply:~~

12 — a. ~~Street lights shall be required only where necessary for the safety of~~
13 ~~pedestrian and vehicular traffic, as determined by the department of public works; and~~

14 — b. ~~Street lights shall be placed the maximum distance apart with the minimum~~
15 ~~lumens allowable by the department of public works.~~

16 ...

17 **SECTION 8.** Section 22.44.143 is hereby modified as follows:

18 ...

19 D. Community-wide Development Standards.

20 ...

21 2. Street Lighting. The addition of street lights is prohibited unless deemed
22 necessary by the Department of Public Works. Where installed:

23 ...

24 b. Street lights shall be in conformance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44. ~~Street lights~~

25

1 shall be placed the maximum distance apart with the minimum lumens allowable by the
2 Department of Public Works; and

3 ~~— c. Street lights shall be designed to prevent off-street illumination and glare. Fully~~
4 ~~shielded fixtures shall be used to deflect light away from adjacent parcels.~~

5 3. ~~Exterior~~ Outdoor Lighting. ~~(Reserved)~~ Outdoor lighting shall be in conformance
6 with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44.

7 ...

8 **SECTION 9.** Section 22.44.144 is hereby modified as follows:

9 ...

10 D. Community-wide Development Standards.

11 ...

12 2. Street Lighting. The addition of street lights is prohibited unless deemed
13 necessary by the Department of Public Works. Where installed:

14 ...

15 b. Street lights shall be in conformance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44. ~~placed the~~
16 ~~maximum distance apart with the minimum lumens allowable by the Department of~~
17 ~~Public Works; and~~

18 ~~c. Street lights shall be designed to prevent off-street illumination and glare. Fully~~
19 ~~shielded fixtures shall be used to deflect light away from adjacent parcels.~~

20 3. ~~Exterior~~ Outdoor Lighting. ~~(Reserved)~~ Outdoor lighting shall be in conformance
21 with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44.

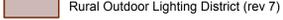
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23 10/26/2011

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LEGEND:

-  Freeways
-  National Forest
-  County Boundaries
-  Incorporated City Boundary
-  Other Unincorporated Area
-  Rural Outdoor Lighting District (rev 7)

NOTE:

Prepared for the Rural Outdoor Lighting Ordinance preparation. October 24, 2011.

VICINITY MAP:



LOS ANGELES COUNTY
 Dept. of Regional Planning
 320 W. Temple St.
 Los Angeles, CA 90012

Created on: _____

VENTURA COUNTY

Pacific Ocean

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

ORANGE COUNTY

NOTE: Santa Catalina Island is not shown in its true location and San Clemente Island is not visible.

Environmental Checklist Form (Initial Study)

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning



Project title: Rural Outdoor Lighting District Ordinance, Project No. 2011-00425, Case No. T201100006 Environmental Case No. T201100135

Project location: Countywide (specifically, areas depicted on the Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map including the North Planning Area, Santa Monica North Area, Santa Monica Mountains Coastal Zone, Angeles National Forest, Santa Catalina and San Clemente Islands, a portion of Rowland Heights, and the communities of West Chatsworth, Twin Lakes, Oat Mountain, Sylmar Island, Lopez Canyon and Kagel Canyon)

APN: N/A Thomas Guide: N/A USGS Quad: N/A

Gross Acreage: Countywide (specifically, areas depicted on the Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map)

Description of project: This project is an amendment to Title 22 of the County Code, Planning and Zoning, to establish a Rural Outdoor Lighting District (District) for areas of unincorporated Los Angeles County. The proposed Ordinance will establish the District with regulations that will conserve energy and resources and promote dark skies for the enjoyment and health of humans and wildlife, while permitting reasonable uses of outdoor lighting for nighttime safety and security. The Ordinance also includes modifications to specific Community Standards Districts (Leona Valley, Acton, Santa Monica Mountains North Area, Castaic Area, Juniper Hills, Southeast Antelope Valley, Elizabeth Lake and Lake Hughes, and San Francisquito Canyon) that address outdoor lighting. CSD regulations have been amended to remove duplicate or conflicting regulations.

The proposed Rural Outdoor Lighting Districts Ordinance includes the following Sections: Purpose; Description of District; Definitions; Applicability; Development Regulations; Additional Requirements for Mixed Use and Commercial Uses; Requirements for Specific Uses; Prohibited Lighting; and Nonconforming Lighting.

The Rural Outdoor Lighting Ordinance applies to all new lighting, major additions and any replacement lighting. The Ordinance establishes the following regulations: 1) limitations on allowable light trespass (light falling across a property line onto an adjoining lot) to 0.5 foot-candles where the zoning on the adjacent parcel is a residential or agricultural zone, or public right-of-way, and 1.0 foot-candles where the zoning on the adjacent parcel is any other zone besides residential or agricultural; 2) all outdoor lighting shall be fully shielded; 3) maximum heights (height measured from top of fixture to finished grade) in residential, agriculture, open space and watershed zones would be 20 feet, each outdoor light installed above 15 feet in said zones shall have a manufacturer's maximum output rating of less than 400 lumens; 4) maximum height in commercial zones would be 30 feet and 35 feet in industrial zones; and 4) a height exception is made for recreational fields, where lighting can be up to 75 feet in height.

Additional regulations for mixed use and commercial uses include: 1) building entrance lighting shall provide accurate color rendition; and 2) outdoor lighting shall be turned off between the hours of 10 p.m. and sunrise, except where uses operate past 10 p.m., in which case lighting shall be turned off within one hour after the close of business or dimmers shall be used. Requirements for specific uses include: 1) Street

Lighting in Rural Areas. In rural areas street lights should only be placed at intersections along Major, Secondary, and Limited Secondary Highways and a driveways on Major, Secondary, and Limited Secondary Highways where the Director of Public Works determines that a street light would be beneficial, and street lights shall be placed the maximum distance apart with the minimum lumens allowable by the Department of Public Works; 2) Outdoor Recreation Facility. The maximum height of outdoor lighting in recreational fields is 75 feet and all site lighting not directly associated with the fields shall conform to the lighting standards of this proposed Ordinance; and 3) Signs. Any externally mounted light fixture shall be mounted to the top of the sign, oriented downward and fully shielded.

The proposed Ordinance prohibits outdoor lighting with drop-down lenses, mercury vapor lights, and searchlights, laser lights, or any other lighting that flashes, blinks, alternates or moves. All outdoor lighting in use on the effective date of this proposed Ordinance that does not meet the requirements of this Ordinance are nonconforming and shall be removed or made to comply with the following: 1) Within six months of the effective date of this ordinance if such light causes light trespass, or 2) Within three years of the effective date of this ordinance if such lighting does not cause light trespass; and 3) If the Director determines that a nonconforming lighting fixture results in light trespass, the Director may require the light be shielded, filtered, redirected or replaced with a less intense light source or otherwise modified (including removal) to eliminate the light trespass.

Rural is defined within this Ordinance as a low density environment that does not contain high-intensity land uses and has an absence of the infrastructure generally found in urban and suburban areas, and is depicted on the Rural Outdoor Lighting District map located within the Ordinance. If the project is approved, the County's Rural Map will be consistent with the State's outdoor lighting zones established in the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards. The State uses four lighting zones: LZ1, dark ambient illumination, default location is Government designated parks, recreation area and wildlife preserves; LZ2, low ambient illumination, default location is rural areas, as defined by the 2000 U.S. Census; LZ3, medium ambient illumination, default location is urban area, as defined by the 2000 U.S. Census; and LZ4, high ambient illumination, with no default locations. To be consistent all of our rural areas need to be within the State's LZ2 Zone (Rural). However, some of the sections within the County's Rural Map, including Quartz Hill, Littlerock, Lake Los Angeles, and portions within the Santa Clarita Valley and portions within the Santa Monica Mountains are currently depicted on the State's Map as LZ3 (Urban). The State allows the local authority to adopt changes to the default Outdoor Lighting Zone designation on an area by following a public process that allows for formal public notification, review and comment about the proposed change. Therefore, requested modifications of the State's Outdoor Lighting Zone designations are a component of this project.

The regulations within the proposed Ordinance are more restrictive than existing lighting regulations within the current Zoning Ordinance. The specific regulations within the proposed Ordinance will supersede the general provisions related to outdoor lighting within the Zoning Ordinance. The Project does not propose any grading, construction, or authorize development of future land uses or change land uses in any way. Any new outdoor lighting installed after the effective date of the proposed Ordinance within the Rural Outdoor Lighting District will need to comply with the Ordinance regulations.

General plan designation: Countywide, specifically areas depicted on the Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map

Community/Area wide Plan designation: Countywide, specifically areas depicted on the Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map

Zoning: Countywide, specifically areas depicted on the Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map

Surrounding land uses and setting: Countywide

Major projects in the area: (Countywide specifically areas depicted on the Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map)

<i>Project/Case No.</i>	<i>Description and Status</i>
<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Reviewing Agencies:

Responsible Agencies

- None
- Regional Water Quality Control Board:
 - Los Angeles Region
 - Lahontan Region
- Coastal Commission
- Army Corps of Engineers

Special Reviewing Agencies

- None
- Santa Monica Mtns. Conservancy
- National Parks
- National Forest
- Edwards Air Force Base
- Resource Conservation District of Santa Monica Mtns. Area

Regional Significance

- None
- SCAG Criteria
- Air Quality
- Water Resources
- Santa Monica Mtns. Area

Trustee Agencies

- None
- State Fish and Game
- State Parks

County Reviewing Agencies

- Subdivision Committee
 - DPW: Land Development Division, Building and Safety, Traffic and Lighting
 - Fire Department
- FAA

Public agency approvals which may be required:

Public Agency

N/A

Approval Required

N/A

Lead agency name and address:

County of Los Angeles
Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Project sponsor's name and address:

Contact person and phone number: Karen Lafferty, 213-974-6432

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

IMPACT ANALYSIS SUMMARY MATRIX		No Impact					
		Less than Significant Impact					
		Less than Significant Impact w/ Project Mitigation					
		Potentially Significant Impact					
Environmental Factor	Pg.					<i>Potential Concern</i>	
1. Aesthetics	8,9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Outdoor lighting could be located within a scenic resource area</i>	
2. Agriculture/Forest	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3. Air Quality	11,12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Outdoor lighting contributes to emissions</i>	
4. Biological Resources	13,14,15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Outdoor lighting could be located in an area with sensitive natural communities</i>	
5. Cultural Resources	16,17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Outdoor lighting could be located in an area with cultural resources</i>	
6. Energy	18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Outdoor lighting consumes energy</i>	
7. Geology/Soils	19 - 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Outdoor lighting could be located in an area of geology and soils concerns</i>	
8. Greenhouse Gas Emissions	23	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Outdoor lighting could generate greenhouse gas emissions</i>	
9. Hazards/Hazardous Materials	24 - 27	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Outdoor lighting could be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites</i>	
10. Hydrology/Water Quality	28 - 32	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
11. Land Use/Planning	33,34	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12. Mineral Resources	35	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13. Noise	36,37,38	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Construction of structures associated with outdoor lighting could cause temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels</i>	
14. Population/Housing	39,40	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15. Public Services	41,42	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16. Recreation	43,44	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17. Transportation/Traffic	45,46,47	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18. Utilities/Services	48,49	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19. Mandatory Findings of Significance	50,51	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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.

Kerry Lofferty
Signature

8-10-11
Date

[Signature]
Signature

9/7/11
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 significance. Sources of thresholds include the County General Plan, other County planning documents, and County Ordinances. Some thresholds are unique to geographical locations.
- 8) Climate Change Impacts: When determining whether a project's impacts are significant, the analysis should consider, when relevant, the effects of future climate change on : 1) worsening hazardous conditions that pose risks to the project's inhabitants and structures (e.g., floods and wildfires), and 2) worsening the project's impacts on the environment (e.g., impacts on special status species and public health).

1. AESTHETICS

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista, including County-designated scenic resources areas (scenic highways as shown on the Scenic Highway Element, scenic corridors, scenic hillsides, and scenic ridgelines)?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance is countywide and is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. A project developed pursuant to the proposed Ordinance could be within a County-designated scenic resource area. However, the proposed Ordinance establishes more restrictive outdoor lighting standards in rural areas than the existing code including limiting light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures, and height limits of lighting fixtures. This would protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas and help minimize adverse effect on scenic vistas, and therefore, impacts would be less than significant. The Project also includes amendments to the CSDs to remove duplicate or conflicting regulations only and would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass to offsite areas, and therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Be visible from or obstruct views from a regional riding or hiking trail?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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A project developed pursuant to the proposed Ordinance could be visible from a regional riding or hiking trail. Outdoor lighting is a component that is typically associated with land use development. The proposed Ordinance merely establishes regulations such as maximum light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures, and height limits of lighting fixtures which would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass to offsite areas including riding or hiking trails. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations only and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, the Project would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass to offsite areas, and impacts would be less than significant.

c) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, historic buildings, or undeveloped or undisturbed areas?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance is countywide, so a project developed pursuant to the Ordinance could be placed on a historic building or in an undeveloped area. Outdoor lighting is a component that is typically associated with land use development. The proposed Ordinance merely establishes regulations for maximum light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures, and height limits of lighting fixtures which would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass to offsite areas including scenic resources. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, the Project would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass to offsite areas, and impacts would be less than significant.

d) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings because of height, bulk, pattern, scale, character, or other features?

Outdoor lighting is a component that is typically associated with land use development. The proposed Ordinance merely establishes regulations for maximum light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures and height limits which would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass to offsite areas. The proposed regulations are more restrictive than regulations within the existing Ordinance and is designed to minimize obtrusive lights, curtail light pollution and protect dark skies, which would help to preserve or enhance the overall visual environment. The existing visual character or quality would not be degraded and impacts would be less than significant. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, impacts from CSD modifications would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass, and impacts would be less than significant.

e) Create a new source of substantial shadows, light, or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

The proposed Ordinance is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. The proposed Ordinance merely provides regulations for maximum light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures, and height limits of lighting fixtures. The proposed regulations require all commercial uses to turn off their outdoor lights by 10:00 p.m., or at least one hour after their close of business and all outdoor lighting for new signs shall be mounted to the top of the fixture and pointed downward. The proposed regulations would minimize light and glare and adverse impacts to views in the area would be less than significant. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, impacts from CSD modifications would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass, and impacts would be less than significant.

2. AGRICULTURE / FOREST

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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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 of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and does not involve a change of land use that would result in the loss of farmland, and therefore, would have no impact.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Opportunity Area, or with a Williamson Act contract?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, will not conflict with the existing zoning or agricultural use because it provides regulations for all zones within rural areas.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code § 12220 (g)) or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined in Public Resources Code § 4526)?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides outdoor lighting regulations for rural areas. Therefore, it will not conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land because forest lands are classified as rural in the proposed Ordinance.

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"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, only provides provisions for outdoor lighting and does not involve a change of land use that would convert forest land to a non-forest use.

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"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, only provides provisions for outdoor lighting and does not involve changes to the existing environment that would convert farmland or forest land to a non-agricultural or non-forest use, respectively.

3. AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management 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 the South Coast AQMD (SCAQMD) or the Antelope Valley AQMD?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plans because outdoor lighting is usually a component of development, and with more restrictive standards to minimize lightings, emissions would be reduced and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Violate any applicable federal or state air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation (i.e. exceed the State’s criteria for regional significance which is generally (a) 500 dwelling units for residential uses or (b) 40 gross acres, 650,000 square feet of floor area or 1,000 employees for nonresidential uses)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance and does not involve a change in land use that would result in the violation of air quality standard or substantially contribute to an existing/projected air quality violation. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. In addition to the more restrictive regulations to promote nighttime sky and minimize lighting, emissions would be reduced and impacts would be less than significant.

c) Exceed a South Coast AQMD or Antelope Valley AQMD CEQA significance threshold?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance and does not involve a change in land use that would result in the exceeding any AQMD CEQA significance thresholds. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. In addition to the more restrictive regulations to promote nighttime sky and minimize lighting, emissions would be reduced and impacts would be less than significant.

d) Otherwise 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?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance and does not involve a change in land use that would result in a cumulative considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. In addition to the more restrictive regulations to promote nighttime sky and minimize lighting, emissions would be reduced and impacts would be less than significant.

e) Expose sensitive receptors (e.g., schools, hospitals, parks) to substantial pollutant concentrations due to location near a freeway or heavy industrial use?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, only provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas and improvements associated with outdoor lighting and do not involve occupied structures that would expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations due to location near a freeway or heavy industrial use. In addition, installation of outdoor lightings involves minor construction and emissions are anticipated to be less than what is permitted under the current Zoning Ordinance and would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. In addition to the more restrictive regulations to promote nighttime sky and minimize lighting, emissions would be reduced and impacts would be less than significant.

f) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, only provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Improvements associated with outdoor lighting involve minor construction activities and installation and operation of lighting fixtures will not create objectionable odors and impacts would be less than significant.

4. 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>
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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 Game (DFG) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance is countywide and is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. The proposed Ordinance provides regulations for limiting maximum light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures, and height limits of lighting fixtures and would not have an adverse impact through habitat modification because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, impacts from CSD modifications would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass, and impacts to sensitive species would be less than significant because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on sensitive natural communities (e.g., riparian habitat, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, non-jurisdictional wetlands) identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations DFG or USFWS? These communities include Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) identified in the General Plan, SEA Buffer Areas, and Sensitive Environmental Resource Areas (SERAs) identified in the Coastal Zone Plan.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. The proposed Ordinance provides regulations for maximum light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures, and height limits of lighting fixtures and would not have a substantial adverse effect on sensitive natural communities because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, impacts from CSD modifications would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass, and impacts to sensitive natural communities would be less than significant because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands (including marshes, vernal pools, and coastal wetlands) or waters of the United States, as defined by § 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

The proposed Ordinance is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance would not include any removal, filling or hydrological interruption on federally protected wetlands, as the Ordinance only provides provisions for outdoor lighting. The Ordinance provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, impacts from CSD modifications to federally protected wetlands would have no impact because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

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?

The proposed Ordinance is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance would not interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, impacts from CSD modifications to federally protected wetlands would have no impact because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

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 otherwise contain oak or other unique native trees (junipers, Joshuas, etc.)?

The proposed Ordinance is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance would not convert oak woodlands, as the Ordinance only provides provisions for outdoor lighting. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, impacts from CSD modifications to oak woodlands would have no impact because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

f) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, including Wildflower Reserve Areas (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.36) and the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.56, Part 16)?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, only provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, as the Ordinance only provides provisions for outdoor lighting. Therefore, the Ordinance would have no impact on any local policies or ordinances because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

g) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, only provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, as the Ordinance only provides more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions. Therefore, the Ordinance would have no impact on any local policies or ordinances because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

5. CULTURAL 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>
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Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5?

The proposed Ordinance is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. The proposed Ordinance provides regulations for maximum light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures, and height limits of lighting fixtures and would not have a substantial adverse effect on historical resources because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, impacts from CSD modifications would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass, and impacts to historical resources would be less than significant because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, only provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource, because the Ordinance only provides for outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas. Therefore, the Ordinance would have no impact in the significance of an archeological resource, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, or contain rock formations indicating potential paleontological resources?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, only provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance could occur in areas that contain paleontological resources. However, any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance would not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, because the Ordinance only provides regulations for outdoor lighting that includes maximum light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures, and height limits of lighting. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impact, directly or indirectly, in destroying a unique paleontological resource, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, only provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance could occur in areas that contain human remains. However, any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance would not disturb any human remains, because the Ordinance only provides regulations for outdoor lighting that includes maximum light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures, and height limits of lighting. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impact on disturbing human remains, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

6. ENERGY

	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>			

Would the project:

a) Comply with Los Angeles County Green Building Standards?(L.A. County Code Title 22, Ch. 22.52, Part 20 and Title 21, § 21.24.440.)

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance would need to comply with the Green Building Standards within Title 21 and 22, as the Green Building Standards are applicable to all new development. As directed by the County’s Electrical Code, the lighting installed pursuant to this Ordinance needs to be included in the total lighting installed for the project, and must comply with the energy conservation standards in Section 22.52.2130.C.1. Said Section requires that all projects shall be designed to consume at least fifteen (15) percent less energy than allowed under the 2005 Update to the California Energy Efficiency Standards; and energy usage for purposes of this subsection shall be determined by the Time Dependent Valuation Method described in Title 24, Part 6 (California Energy Code) of the California Code of Regulations.

b) Involve the inefficient use of energy resources (see Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines)?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance would need to comply with the Green Building Standards within Title 21 and 22, as the Green Building Standards are applicable to all new development. In addition, the Ordinance is designed to conserve energy by limiting the amount of light trespass an outdoor lighting fixture can produce; and limits hours of operation, outdoor lighting shall be turned off from 10:00 p.m. to sunrise.

7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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Would the project:

a) Be located in an active or potentially active fault zone, Seismic Hazards Zone, or Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County that lies within a general region of a known earthquake fault. Any development would need to comply with all state and local building code requirements to ensure structural integrity. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impact on rupture of a known earthquake fault, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

Source: The California Geological Survey.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County where there has been strong seismic ground shaking. Any development would need to comply with all state and local building code requirements to ensure structural integrity. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impact on strong seismic ground shaking, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance. Source: The California Geological Survey.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County where there has been seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Any development would need to comply with all state and local building code requirements to ensure structural integrity. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impact on seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

Sources: General Plan Plate 3 & California Department of Conservation Division of Mines and Geology.

iv) Landslides?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County in an area of landslides. Any development would need to comply with all state and local building code requirements to ensure structural integrity. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impact on landslides, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

Source: The California Geological Survey.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Soil erosion is a concern for undeveloped areas within the County and along the shorelines. Grading and excavation associated with future development could expose soils to minimal short-term erosion by wind and water, and loss of topsoil. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to structures. In addition, project sites encompassing an area of one or more acres would require compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impact on substantial soil erosion, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

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?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County in an area where the geologic unit or soil is unstable. Any development would need to comply with all state and local building code requirements to ensure structural integrity. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impact on soil that is unstable, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County in an area of expansive soil. Expansive soils have a significant amount of clay particles that take on water or give up water. The change in volume exerts stress on buildings and other loads placed on the soils. Any development would need to comply with all state and local building code requirements to ensure structural integrity. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impact on expansive soils, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

e) Have 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?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Outdoor lighting improvements do not require the use of septic tanks or waste water disposal systems.

f) Conflict with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, § 22.56.215) or hillside design standards in the County General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County within a Hillside Management Area. The Hillside Management Ordinance protects resources contained in significant ecological areas and in hillside management areas, as specified in the county General Plan, from incompatible development, which may result in or have the potential for environmental degradation and/or destruction of life and property. However, outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. In addition, any proposed development within a Hillside Management Area requires approval of a conditional use permit to ensure that such development maintains and where possible enhances the remaining biotic resources of the areas, and the natural topography, resources and amenities of the hillside management areas, while allowing for limited controlled development. Therefore, the Ordinance would not conflict with the Hillside Management Ordinance and design standards, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

8. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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Would the project:

a) Generate greenhouse gas (GhGs) emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment (i.e., on global climate change)? Normally, the significance of the impacts of a project’s GhG emissions should be evaluated as a cumulative impact rather than a project-specific impact.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Outdoor lighting could generate greenhouse gas emissions, however, the Ordinance’s regulations for outdoor lighting is more restrictive than what is in the current Zoning Ordinance regarding maximum light trespass and regulating hours of operation. Therefore, the Ordinance would not generate greenhouse gas emission that would have a significant effect on the environment, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases including regulations implementing AB 32 of 2006, General Plan policies and implementing actions for GhG emission reduction, and the Los Angeles Regional Climate Action Plan?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. The Ordinance does not conflict with any plan for reducing greenhouse gases as the purpose of the Ordinance is to conserve energy and resources, curtail light pollution and protect the natural environment from the adverse effects of excessive outdoor lighting from artificial sources.

9. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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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 or use of pressurized tanks on-site?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance would have no impact to the public or environment from the transport or disposal of hazardous materials or use of pressurized tanks, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance would have no impact to the public or environment from the accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 500 feet of sensitive land uses (e.g., homes, schools, hospitals)?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures and would not involve handling hazardous materials within 500 feet of sensitive land uses. Therefore, the Ordinance would have no impact, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites. Any development would need to comply with all state and local building code requirements regarding toxic clean-up of the site. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impact on creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment due to location on contaminated soil, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

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 for people residing or working in the project area?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County within a land use plan. The Ordinance is designed to minimize lighting, light trespass, obtrusive light and glare. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impacts to people residing or working in the project area, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The proposed Ordinance includes regulations such as using fully-shielded light fixture, height limitations for lighting and maximum light trespass allowed to minimize glare and obtrusive light. would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impacts to people residing or working in the project area, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

g) Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance would not impair implementation with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires, because the project is located:

i) in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (Zone 4)?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County in a very high fire hazard severity zone. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. In areas susceptible to wild fires, land development is governed by special state and local codes, and property owners are required to follow maintenance guidelines aimed at reducing the amount and continuity of the fuel (vegetation) available. However, the addition of outdoor lighting to a structure or property would not increase the risk of fire to the property. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impacts to exposing people or structures to a significant risk of injury or death from fires, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

ii) in a high fire hazard area with inadequate access?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County in a very high fire hazard area with inadequate access. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. In areas susceptible to wild fires, land development is governed by special state and local codes, and property owners are required to follow maintenance guidelines aimed at reducing the amount and continuity of the fuel (vegetation) available. However, the addition of outdoor lighting to a structure or property would not increase the risk of fire to the property. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impacts to exposing people or structures to a significant risk of injury or death from fires, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

iii) in an area with inadequate water and pressure to meet fire flow hazards?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County in an area with inadequate water and pressure to meet fire flow hazards. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. In areas susceptible to wild fires, land development is governed by special state and local codes, and property owners are required to follow maintenance guidelines aimed at reducing the amount and continuity of the fuel (vegetation) available. However, the addition of outdoor lighting to a structure or property would not increase the risk of fire to the property. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impacts to exposing people or structures to a significant risk of injury or death from fires, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

iv) in proximity to land uses that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard (such as refineries, flammables, and explosives manufacturing)?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County in proximity to land uses that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. However, the addition of outdoor lighting to a structure or property would not increase the risk of fire to the property. Therefore, the Ordinance would have less than significant impacts for dangerous fire hazard, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
	<i>Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>			

Would the project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on water or waste discharge, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on the use of groundwater supplies, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Construction activities of future development could temporarily alter existing drainage patterns through earth-disturbing activities or also alter drainage through changes in ground surface permeability and changes in topography. However, outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on altering the existing drainage pattern of the site in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on altering the existing drainage pattern of the site in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on altering the existing drainage pattern of the site in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

f) Generate construction or post-construction runoff that would violate applicable stormwater NPDES permits or otherwise significantly affect surface water or groundwater quality?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would not generate construction or post-constructions runoff that would violate applicable stormwater NPDES or otherwise significantly affect surface water or ground quality, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

g) Conflict with the Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84 and Title 22, Ch. 22.52)?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. The Low Impact Development Ordinance retains, detains, stores, and filters stormwater and urban runoff. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements does not conflict with the water runoff requirements of LID, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

h) Result in point or nonpoint source pollutant discharges into State Water Resources Control Board-designated Areas of Special Biological Significance?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would not result in point or nonpoint source pollutant discharges into State Water Resources Control Board – designated Areas of Specific Biological Significance, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

i) Use septic tanks or other private sewage disposal system in areas with known septic tank limitations or in close proximity to a drainage course?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Outdoor lighting improvements do not require the use of septic tanks or waste water disposal systems.

j) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on degrading water quality, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

k) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map, or within a floodway or floodplain?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) prepares and maintains Flood Insurance Rate maps which show the extent of Special Flood Hazard Areas and other thematic features related to flood risk, in participating jurisdictions. Future developments could place structures or housing within a 100-year flood plain hazard area. Moreover, flood waters that exceed the capacities of existing and improved drainages would travel by overland flow on any available grounds. However, building density is not altered by the proposed project and it is not anticipated to increase obstructions to flood flows. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on placing housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

l) Place structures, which would impede or redirect flood flows, within a 100-year flood hazard area, floodway, or floodplain?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) prepares and maintains Flood Insurance Rate maps which show the extent of Special Flood Hazard Areas and other thematic features related to flood risk, in participating jurisdictions. Future developments could place structures or housing within a 100-year flood plain hazard area. Moreover, flood waters that exceed the capacities of existing and improved drainages would travel by overland flow on any available grounds. However, building density is not altered by the proposed project and it is not anticipated to increase obstructions to flood flows. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on impeding or redirecting flood flows, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

m) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) prepares and maintains Flood Insurance Rate maps which show the extent of Special Flood Hazard Areas and other thematic features related to flood risk, in participating jurisdictions. Future developments could expose people or structures to injury or death involving flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.. Moreover, flood waters that exceed the capacities of existing and improved drainages would travel by overland flow on any available grounds. However, building density is not altered by the proposed project and it is not anticipated to increase obstructions to flood flows. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

n) Place structures in areas subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, provides provisions for outdoor lighting in rural areas. Any project developed pursuant to this Ordinance that includes outdoor lighting could be located in unincorporated Los Angeles County in areas subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami or mudflow. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on structures in areas subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami or mudflow, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

11. LAND USE AND PLANNING

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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Would the project:

a) **Physically divide an established community?**

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and does not involve new land uses or development proposals that would physically divide an established community. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on dividing an established community, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

b) **Be inconsistent with the plan designations of the subject property? Applicable plans include: the County General Plan, County specific plans, County local coastal plans, County area plans, County community/neighborhood plans, or Community Standards Districts.**

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and does not involve new land uses or development proposals that would be inconsistent with plan designations of the subject property. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on plan designations, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

c) **Be inconsistent with the zoning designation of the subject property?**

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and does not involve new land uses or development proposals that would be inconsistent with zoning designation of the subject property. The Ordinance provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance. The Ordinance adds regulations to those properties located within the boundaries of the Rural Map, but it is not inconsistent with the existing zoning designation. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on the zoning designations of the subject property, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive lighting.

d) **Conflict with Hillside Management Criteria, SEA Conformance Criteria, or other applicable land use criteria?**

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and does not involve new land uses or development proposals that would conflict with Hillside Management, SEA or other applicable land use criteria. The Ordinance provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance. The Ordinance adds regulations to those properties located within the boundaries of the Rural Map, but it is not conflict with applicable land use criteria. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on the applicable land use criteria of the subject property, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive lighting.

12. MINERAL 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>
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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"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and does not involve new land uses or development proposals that would result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and residents of the state. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on mineral resources, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

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"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and does not involve new land uses or development proposals that would result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on any land use plan. Therefore, outdoor lighting improvements would have no impact on a mineral resource recovery site, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than what is within the existing Zoning Ordinance.

13. NOISE

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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Would the project result in:

a) Exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of standards established in the County noise ordinance (Los Angeles County Code, Title 12, Chapter 12.08) or the General Plan Noise Element?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Any construction activities would generate both short-term and long term noise impacts during grading and construction. However, outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. The proposed Ordinance would have less than significant impacts on generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the County noise ordinance or the General Plan Noise Element, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, impacts from CSD modifications to generation of excessive noise levels would be less than significant because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

b) Exposure of sensitive receptors (e.g., schools, hospitals, senior citizen facilities) to excessive noise levels?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including amendments to the CSDs, is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Any construction activities would generate both short-term and long term noise impacts during grading and construction. However, outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. The proposed Ordinance would have less than significant impacts on exposure of sensitive receptors to excessive noise levels, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project, including noise from parking areas?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including amendments to the CSDs, is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Any construction activities would generate both short-term and long term noise impacts during grading and construction. However, outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. The proposed Ordinance would have less than significant impacts on ambient noise levels in the project vicinity, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project, including noise from amplified sound systems?

The proposed Ordinance, including amendments to the CSDs, is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Any construction activities would generate both short-term and long term noise impacts during grading and construction. However, outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. The proposed Ordinance would have less than significant impacts on a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project, including noise from amplified sound systems, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

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 expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

The proposed Ordinance, including amendments to the CSDs is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. A project built pursuant to this Ordinance could be located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, however, the project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels, because installation of outdoor lighting only includes fixtures attached to the outside of structures. The proposed Ordinance would have less than significant impacts on excessive noise levels, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

The proposed Ordinance, including amendments to the CSDs, is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. A project built pursuant to this Ordinance could be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, however, the project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels, because installation of outdoor lighting only includes fixtures attached to the outside of structures. The proposed Ordinance would have less than significant impacts on excessive noise levels, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

14. POPULATION AND HOUSING

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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Would the project:

a) Induce substantial 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including amendments to the CSDs, is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. The Ordinance will have no impact on inducing population growth in an area, because the Ordinance does not add land uses, increase densities or intensities, induce direct or indirect population growth in an area through extension of roads or other infrastructure but only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

b) Cumulatively exceed official regional or local population projections?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including amendments to the CSDs, is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. The Ordinance will have no impact on cumulatively exceed official regional or local population projects, because the Ordinance does not increase densities or intensities, but only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

c) Displace existing housing, especially affordable housing?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including amendments to the CSDs, is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. The Ordinance will have no impact on displacing existing housing, especially affordable housing, because the Ordinance does not increase densities or intensities, but only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

d) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including amendments to the CSDs, is countywide; it is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. The Ordinance will have no impact on displacing numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere, because the Ordinance does not increase densities or intensities, but only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

15. PUBLIC SERVICES

	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
<i>Potentially Significant 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 in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

Fire protection?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will not create capacity or service level problems regarding fire protection, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

Sheriff protection?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will not create capacity or service level problems regarding sheriff protection, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

Schools?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will not create capacity or service level problems regarding schools, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

Parks?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will not create capacity or service level problems regarding parks, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

Libraries?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will not create capacity or service level problems regarding libraries, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

Other public facilities?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will not create capacity or service level problems regarding any other public facilities, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

16. RECREATION

	<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"/>

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas. A project developed pursuant to this Ordinance could include recreational facilities or require construction of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. However, outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance will have no impact on the construction of recreational facilities, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

c) Is the project consistent with the Department of Parks and Recreation Strategic Asset Management Plan for 2020 (SAMP) and the County General Plan standards for the provision of parkland?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will have no impact on the Department of Parks and Recreation Strategic Asset Management Plan for 2020 and the County General Plan standards for the provision of parkland, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

d) Would the project interfere with regional open space connectivity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will have no impact with regional open space connectivity, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

17. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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Would the project:

a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing a measure of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation, including mass transit and non-motorized travel, and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit? Measures of performance effectiveness include those found in the most up-to-date Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan, County Congestion Management Plan, and County General Plan Mobility Element.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas. A project developed pursuant to this Ordinance could conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing a measure of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. However, outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance will have no impact on the performance of circulation systems, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

b) Exceed the County Congestion Management Plan (CMP) Transportation Impact Analysis thresholds?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas. A project developed pursuant to this Ordinance could exceed the County Congestion Management Plan (CMP) Transportation Impact Analysis thresholds. However, outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance will have no impact on CMP thresholds, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

c) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the CMP, for designated roads or highways (50 peak hour vehicles added by project traffic to a CMP highway system intersection or 150 peak hour trips added by project traffic to a mainline freeway link)?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas. A project developed pursuant to this Ordinance could conflict with an applicable congestion management program. However, outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance will have no impact on any applicable congestion management program, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

d) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas. A project developed pursuant to this Ordinance could result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks. However, outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance will have no impact on air traffic patterns, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

e) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas. A project developed pursuant to this Ordinance could substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses. However, outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance will have no impact on hazards due to a design feature or incompatible use, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

f) Result in inadequate emergency access?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas. A project developed pursuant to this Ordinance could result in inadequate emergency access. However, outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance will have no impact on emergency access, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

g) Conflict with the Bikeway Plan, Pedestrian Plan, Transit Oriented District development standards in the County General Plan Mobility Element, or other adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas. A project developed pursuant to this Ordinance could conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation. However, outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance will have no impact on alternative transportation plans, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

h) Decrease the performance or safety of alternative transportation facilities?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas. A project developed pursuant to this Ordinance could decrease the performance or safety of alternative transportation facilities. However, outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. Outdoor lighting does not involve occupied structures, but only fixtures attached to the outside of structures. Therefore, the Ordinance will have no impact on alternative transportation facilities, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

18. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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Would the project:

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Los Angeles or Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Boards?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Los Angeles or Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Boards, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

b) Create water or wastewater system capacity problems, or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will not create water or wastewater system capacity problems, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

c) Create drainage system capacity problems, or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will not create drainage system capacity problems or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

d) Have sufficient reliable water supplies available to serve the project demands from existing entitlements and resources, considering existing and projected water demands from other land uses?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and does not require the use of water, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

e) Conflict with the Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84 and Title 22, Ch. 22.52) or Drought Tolerant Landscaping Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 21, § 21.24.430 and Title 22, Ch. 21, Part 21)?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas. The Ordinance has no impact on conflicting with Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Ordinance or the Drought Tolerant Landscaping Ordinance, because these Ordinances are not applicable to outdoor lighting.

f) Create energy utility (electricity, natural gas, propane) system capacity problems, or result in the construction of new energy facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will not create energy utility system capacity problems, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

g) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and will not be served by a landfill, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

h) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The proposed Ordinance, including modifications to the CSDs, merely establishes standards to regulate outdoor lighting in rural areas and compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste is not applicable, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

19. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	<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 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed Ordinance is countywide and is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. The proposed Ordinance provides regulations for limiting maximum light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures, and height limits of lighting fixtures and would not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, impacts from CSD modifications would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass, and impacts to degrading the quality of the environment would be less than significant because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed Ordinance is countywide and is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. The proposed Ordinance provides regulations for limiting maximum light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures, and height limits of lighting fixtures. The project does not have any biological, historical resources or cultural resources that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance. Amendments to the CSDs include removing duplicate or conflicting regulations and do not propose any new regulations. Therefore, impacts from CSD modifications would minimize obtrusive light and light trespass, and not have impacts on resources that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

The proposed Ordinance, including amendments to the CSDs, is countywide and is designed to protect dark nighttime skies in rural areas. Outdoor lighting typically involves installation of fixtures as a component of development and generally does not involve major construction activities. The Ordinance does not conflict with applicable air quality plans, because of more restrictive standards than in the existing Zoning Ordinance to minimize lightings, emissions would be reduced and no objectionable odors would be created. The proposed Ordinance provides regulations for limiting maximum light trespass onto adjacent properties, fully shielding light fixtures, and height limits of lighting fixtures and would not have an adverse impact through habitat modification, on sensitive natural communities, wetlands, or movement of any native resident or migratory or wildlife species because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance. The Ordinance is designed to conserve energy by limiting the amount of light trespass an outdoor lighting fixture can produce and limits hours of operation. Therefore, the proposed Ordinance would have less than significant impacts on environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly, because the Ordinance only provides for more restrictive outdoor lighting provisions in rural areas than the existing Zoning Ordinance.

**RESOLUTION
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

WHEREAS, the Regional Planning Commission of the County of Los Angeles conducted a public hearing on September 21, 2011 and November 9, 2011 for an amendment to Title 22 (Planning and Zoning) of the Los Angeles County Code relating to establishing a Rural Outdoor Lighting District Ordinance.

WHEREAS, the Commission finds as follows:

1. On December 14, 2010, the Board directed the Director of Regional Planning to:
1) prepare an ordinance to establish a “rural lighting” zoning overlay that would apply to all of the County’s rural unincorporated areas, including those in the Antelope Valley, the Santa Clarita Valley, and the Santa Monica Mountains; Develop a single set of objective, measurable standards for outdoor lighting that would be applicable within the “rural lighting” zoning overlay; 2) coordinate with the Director of Public Works to develop a single set of objective, measurable standards for street lights that would be applicable within the “rural lighting” zoning overlay; 3) conduct outreach to residents of the affected areas and other interested parties; 4) prepare an appropriate environmental document for the ordinance in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and the County’s environmental review procedures; and 5) present the ordinance and environmental document to the Regional Planning Commission for consideration in a public hearing by September 28, 2011.
2. All proposed and installed new interior and outdoor lighting needs to conform to the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards, Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations. To implement standards for outdoor lighting, the Energy Commission established outdoor lighting zones, and placed all California territory within one of their four outdoor lighting zones.
3. In December 2010 the Board adopted Title 31 – the Green Building Standards Code to the Los Angeles County Code. Title 31 incorporates the California Energy Code and the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards.
4. Currently, eight rural CSDs, Leona Valley, Acton, Santa Monica Mountains North Area, Castaic, Juniper Hills, Southeast Antelope Valley, Elizabeth Lake and Lake Hughes and San Francisquito Canyon, include regulations for outdoor lighting. The current regulations address street lighting, hooding and preventing off-site illumination and reducing glare. For consistency in regulations and terminology, the proposed ordinance will remove these regulations from the CSDs and compliance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44 (proposed Ordinance) is required.
5. The proposed ordinance establishes and provides regulations for a rural outdoor lighting district that will permit reasonable uses of outdoor lighting for nighttime safety, utility, security, productivity and enjoyment; minimize adverse offsite impacts including light trespass and obtrusive light; curtail light pollution and preserve the nighttime environment; protect the natural environment from the adverse effects of excessive outdoor lighting from artificial sources; conserve

energy and resources; and promote dark skies for the enjoyment and health of humans and wildlife.

6. Rural is defined within the proposed Ordinance as a low density environment that does not contain high-intensity land uses and has an absence of the infrastructure generally found in urban and suburban areas, and is depicted on the Rural Outdoor Lighting District map located within the proposed Ordinance.
7. Overlaying the State's zoning classifications on the proposed Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map shows that some areas the proposed Ordinance has located within the Rural Outdoor Lighting District the State has classified as urban. The County's Rural Lighting District Map needs to be consistent with the State's outdoor lighting zones established in the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards.
8. Sections currently depicted on the State's Map as LZ3 (Urban) include Quartz Hill, Littlerock, Lake Los Angeles, portions within the Santa Clarita Valley and portions within the Santa Monica Mountains.
9. Pursuant to Section 10-114.c of the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards, the State allows the local authority to adopt changes to the default Outdoor Lighting Zone designations on an area by following a public process that allows for public notification and review and comment about the proposed change. Therefore, requested modifications of the State's Outdoor Lighting Zone designations from LZ3 (Urban) to LZ2 (Rural) in specific areas are a component of this project.
10. The amendment is compatible with and supportive of the policies of the Los Angeles County General Plan in that this ordinance will further the goals of resource conservation and environmental protection; and
11. The Department of Regional Planning has determined that a Negative Declaration is the appropriate environmental documentation under California Environmental Quality Act reporting requirements. Potential impacts were evaluated and determined to be insignificant.

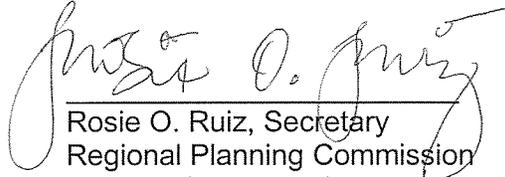
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Regional Planning Commission recommends to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles as follows:

1. That the Board hold a public hearing to consider the amendment to Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Code to add a Rural Outdoor Lighting District Ordinance and to modify the State's Outdoor Lighting Zones;
2. That the Board certify completion of and approve the attached Negative Declaration and find that the amendment to Title 22 (Zoning Ordinance) of the Los Angeles County Code will not have a significant effect on the environment; and

Rural Outdoor Lighting District Ordinance
Regional Planning Commission
September 21, 2011

3. That the Board adopt the amendment as recommended by this Commission and amend Title 22 accordingly, and determine that the amendment is consistent with the goals and policies of the Los Angeles County General Plan.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by a majority of the voting members of the Regional Planning Commission of the County of Los Angeles on November 9, 2011.


Rosie O. Ruiz, Secretary
Regional Planning Commission
County of Los Angeles

APPROVED AS TO FORM: OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COUNSEL

By 
Lawrence L. Hafetz, Principal Deputy County Counsel



Leroy D. Baca, Sheriff

County of Los Angeles
Sheriff's Department Headquarters

4700 Ramona Boulevard
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



November 1, 2011

RECEIVE
NOV 07 2011

Karen Lafferty
Supervising Regional Planner
Ordinance Studies Section
Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Ms. Lafferty:

My staff has reviewed the draft Rural Outdoor Lighting Ordinance. This ordinance establishes lighting standards for rural areas, which include most of the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County that is patrolled by Palmdale Station. The rural designation does not include two pockets of unincorporated area completely surrounded by the City of Palmdale. The intended purpose of the ordinance is to reduce light pollution and provide maximum preservation of the views afforded by dark skies that is consistent with the safety and appropriate use of land in the covered areas. Based on our review of the draft documents, Palmdale Station has no objection to the ordinance in its current draft form.

Sincerely,

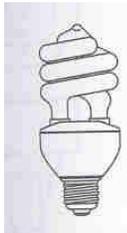
LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

Bobby D. Denham, Captain
Palmdale Station

GUIDELINES FOR GOOD OUTDOOR LIGHTING PRACTICES

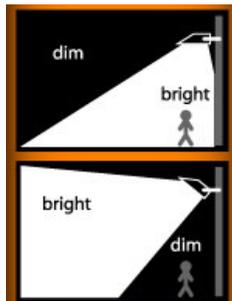
Good lighting practices provide a wide range of benefits for you and your neighbors. The following are some things you can do that take little effort and no expertise.

- **Save Energy.** To reduce energy consumption you can either reduce the wattage of the lamps or reduce the hours of operation. Wattage can be reduced by replacing lamps with more-energy-efficient counterparts; the hours of operation can be reduced using time controls. Pole lights and porch lights with a 15 or 25-watt incandescent bulb give off plenty of light. Anything higher wastes energy, money and creates unnecessary glare.
- **Replace incandescent bulbs with energy-efficient compact fluorescent bulbs.** They save energy and last much longer. The 7- and 9-watt versions give plenty of light for home applications. Adhering to professionally recommended light levels provides adequate illumination.



- **Floodlights.** Aim floodlights down to at least 45° so the light stays on your property and out of the night sky.

PERMITTED →



PROHIBITED →



- **Shielding Floodlights.** Buy an inexpensive shield to clip on to your floodlights to block them from neighbors' view and to keep light from going up.

Shields are available in home improvement stores or online sources including the following:

www.greeneearthlighting.com

www.britelitesout.com



- **Shielding Porch Lights.** Design a shield or buy an inexpensive shield or shade to block view of the bulb in porch lights.

Fixture shields can be made from household objects. This shield is made from a rain gutter.





Shields and shades available in home improvement stores or online sources including the following:

www.greeneearthlighting.com

www.rabweb.com

Lamp sleeve for single lamp fixtures

Shades slip over wall mounted fixtures



Shade fits over existing barn lights



- **Solar Lights.** Use solar lighting for pathways. It's easy to install and costs nothing to operate. Install a shielded post light that aims the light down and shields the bulb from view.



- **Motion Detectors.** Install a motion detector on your shielded floodlight or porch light so it only comes on when you, your guests or an intruder enters your property. Make sure the light turns off within 10 minutes after the area has been vacated.



- **Be a Good Neighbor.**
 - ✓ Excessive or misdirected lighting can intrude on the privacy of others where light or glare trespasses over property lines.
 - ✓ Inappropriate or excessive lighting wastes our limited natural resources and pollutes our air, land, and water by burning fossil fuels for electricity.
 - ✓ Our clear view of the stars in the night sky is a resource to be preserved and protected. Stray and excessive lighting contributes to light pollution and unnatural sky glow.
 - ✓ Artificial night lighting disrupts the migrating, feeding, and breeding habits of many wildlife species, as well as growth pattern of trees.
 - ✓ Light at night not only disrupts your sleep but interferes with your immune system.

DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING
RURAL OUTDOOR LIGHTING DISTRICT ORDINANCE PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION:	The proposed modification to Title 22 (Zoning Ordinance) establishes a Rural Outdoor Lighting District that includes objective, measurable standards for outdoor lighting that would be applicable within a rural lighting zoning overlay.
REQUEST:	Approve the proposed amendment to Title 22
LOCATION:	Countywide
STAFF CONTACT:	Ms. Karen Lafferty at (213) 974-6432
RPC MEETING DATES:	September 21, 2011 and November 9, 2011
RPC RECOMMENDATION:	Board hearing and approval of proposed ordinance amendment
MEMBERS VOTING AYE:	Modugno, Helsley, Valadez, Pedersen, Louie
MEMBERS VOTING NO:	None
MEMBERS ABSENT:	None
BOARD HEARING:	January 24, 2012
KEY ISSUES:	<p>In a Board of Supervisors motion made on December 14, 2010, the Board recognized that residents of the County's unincorporated rural areas value nighttime dark skies that are unimpeded by light pollution. The Board directed Regional Planning to develop objective, measurable standards for outdoor lighting that would be applicable within a "rural lighting" zoning overlay. Also, DRP is to coordinate with the Director of Public Works to develop measurable standards for street lights that would be applicable within the "rural lighting" zoning overlay.</p> <p>Currently, within Title 22, eight rural CSDs include regulations for outdoor lighting. The current regulations address street lighting, hooding and preventing off-site illumination and reducing glare. For consistency in regulations and terminology, the proposed ordinance will remove these regulations from the CSDs and compliance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44 (proposed Ordinance) is required.</p> <p>The State's Energy Commission has classified all California territory as urban or rural. Overlaying the State's zoning classifications on our proposed Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map shows that some areas the Ordinance has located within the District the State has classified as urban. The State allows the local authority to adopt changes to the default Outdoor Lighting Zone designations on an area by following a public process that allows for public notification and review and comment about the proposed change. Therefore, requested modifications of the State's Outdoor Lighting in specific areas are a component of this project.</p> <p>Comments from the public included the following: if the street lighting specifications can be more specific, rather than having the Department of Public Works have the discretion on where to place street lights; enforcement of the Ordinance; maximum height of fixtures; Pepperdine rural and urban areas; lighting for film production, and concern over public facilities sometimes being the worst offenders of light pollution.</p>

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO TITLE 22 (ZONING ORDINANCE)
OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY CODE
NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

**Project Number R2011-00425-(1-5)
Case Numbers RADV201100006, RENV201100135**

Proposed amendment to the Los Angeles County Code (Title 22 – Zoning Ordinance) to establish a Rural Outdoor Lighting District Ordinance in unincorporated Los Angeles County. Requested modifications of the State’s Outdoor Lighting Zone designations are a component of this project.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Regional Planning Commission of the County of Los Angeles has recommended approval of an ordinance to establish a Rural Outdoor Lighting District Ordinance. The proposed Ordinance and corresponding map will establish regulations that will conserve energy and resources and promote nighttime dark skies. The Ordinance also includes modifications to specific Community Standards Districts, removing duplicate or conflicting regulations. If the project is approved, the County’s Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map will be consistent with the State’s outdoor lighting zones established in the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that a public hearing will be held before the Board of Supervisors, Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, 500 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012 at **9:30 a.m. on _____**, pursuant to Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Code and Title 7 of the Government Code of the State of California (Planning and Zoning Law) for the purpose of hearing testimony relative to the adoption of the above mentioned amendment.

Written comments may be sent to the Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors in Room 383 at the above address. If you do not understand this notice or need more information, please contact Ms. Karen Lafferty at 213-974-6432 between 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday or e-mail her at klafferty@planning.lacounty.gov. Project materials will also be available on the Department of Regional Planning website at:
http://planning.lacounty.gov/view/rural_outdoor_lighting_district_ordinance/

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act and County Guidelines, a Negative Declaration has been prepared that shows that the proposed ordinance will not have a significant effect on the environment.

“ADA ACCOMMODATIONS: If you require reasonable accommodations or auxiliary aid and services such as material in alternate format or a sign language interpreter, please contact the Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (213) 974-6488 (Voice) or (213) 617-2292 (TDD), with at least three business days notice.”

Si no entiende esta noticia o necesita más información, por favor llame este número (213) 974-4899.

SACHI A. HAMAI
EXECUTIVE OFFICER-CLERK OF
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING**

LIST OF PERSONS TO BE NOTIFIED

The *List of Persons to be Notified* has been submitted to the Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors.