PUBLIC REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Correspondence Received

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

HILDA L. SOLIS
HOLLY J. MITCHELL
LINDSEY P. HORVATH
JANICE HAHN
KATHRYN BARGER

			The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:	
Agenda #	**Relate To**	**Position**	**Name**	**Comments**
14.		**Favor**	Adriana Quinones	
			Adriana Quinones	Supervisors: I support Item #14 and thank Supervisor Hilda Solis for bringing forward this motion. I urge the Board to strengthen it by explicitly including large-scale Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), either through an amendment or a companion motion with clear deadlines. As a Hacienda Heights resident and an elected trustee of the Hacienda La Puente Unified School District, I am concerned about protecting residents, students, school employees, and first responders. I submit these comments in my individual capacity. Our communities deserve enforceable protections addressing the location and operation of large-scale data centers and BESS facilities. Residents need more than studies and assurances. We need clear rules, meaningful public participation, and accountability. Please direct County departments to address the following priorities: 1. INCLUDE LARGE-SCALE BESS. Develop specific definitions, siting standards, and enforceable safeguards for large-scale battery storage facilities, including those associated with data centers. Evaluate prohibitions near homes, schools, childcare facilities, parks, and other sensitive locations, supported by appropriate technical analysis and applicable law. 2. REQUIRE SITE-SPECIFIC SAFETY ANALYSIS. Require independent evaluation of fire hazards, thermal runaway, potential explosions, hazardous releases, contaminated runoff, and impacts on nearby residents and schools. Evaluate cumulative impacts when battery storage, data centers, and other industrial facilities are concentrated in the same area. Developers should fund these reviews, with public agencies selecting and overseeing the reviewers. 3. ESTABLISH EMERGENCY RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS. Require publicly accessible emergency plans developed with fire officials, public health agencies, school districts, and neighboring jurisdictions. Plans should address evacuation and shelter-in-place decisions, accessible and multilingual alerts, responder training, equipment, and coordination with school emergency procedures. Identify who will pay for these needs so the costs do not fall on residents or school districts. 4. PROTECT RESIDENTS FROM CONTINUOUS NOISE AND OTHER IMPACTS. Adopt enforceable standards addressing continuous and low-frequency noise from cooling systems, equipment, and other operations. Evaluate

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backup-generator emissions, water demand, electrical infrastructure needs, and potential utility cost impacts. Require monitoring, accessible complaint procedures, and timely enforcement.

5. ADDRESS PROJECTS ACROSS CITY BOUNDARIES.
I recognize that the County's zoning authority applies to unincorporated areas and does not directly control projects within incorporated cities such as the City of Industry. However, pollution, noise, traffic, and emergency impacts can cross jurisdictional boundaries.

Please direct County Counsel and relevant departments to identify all available lawful measures to protect neighboring unincorporated communities, coordinate with incorporated cities and responsible agencies, and advocate for stronger regional and state protections. Residents should not be left without meaningful safeguards simply because a facility is located across a city boundary.

6. PROVIDE TIMELY, MEANINGFUL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.
Engage residents and school districts early, before key decisions are made. Provide multilingual notices, accessible meetings, clear explanations of proposed projects, and public access to technical reports. County responses should explain how community concerns influence the final recommendations.

7. SET DEADLINES AND EXPLAIN INTERIM PROTECTIONS.
Establish specific dates for departmental reports, proposed ordinances, environmental review, and consideration of any legally available interim measures or moratorium. Clearly explain which protections are already in effect, which projects they cover, and how they will be enforced.

Please also clarify what protections may lawfully apply to facilities already approved or under construction, and what inspection, monitoring, and emergency planning requirements can be enforced now.

I understand that this motion begins a process and does not itself enact the final zoning prohibition. That makes timely follow-through essential. Please ensure the process results in enforceable protections and regular public updates.

Our children deserve safe schools, and our residents deserve safe neighborhoods. Public health and safety must guide decisions about where these facilities belong.

Please support Item #14, explicitly address large-scale BESS, and ensure that communities near projects across jurisdictional boundaries are included in the County's protection efforts.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Adriana Quiñones
Hacienda Heights resident

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	Trustee, Hacienda La Puente Unified School District Submitted in my individual capacity
Alice Tai	
Alice Yen	
Alisha Hernandez	
Allison Frye	
Alyssa Liu	Please also consider restricting the locations in which data centers are proposed. It does not make sense to place data centers, battery energy storage projects, etc. near residential locations that already have high fire risks.
Anastasia Barkow	Please vote in favor of protecting the unincorporated areas of LA County from data centers and BESS. Allowing corporations who only care about profit, not the people of LA County, to move into our cities will have devastating impacts on the health and wellbeing of the people in our communities. There are so many reasons we should be wary of data centers and the corporations that tout their greatness. One small reminder: not a few years ago we had to monitor how much we water our gardens and what time we were allowed to do so because of the drought and water shortage. Allowing data centers in LA County would only exacerbate that problem. Then again, who needs to worry about watering a garden when the water pressure is so low and the water so contaminated that filling a glass with drinkable water is a struggle. As fellow LA County members, please looks out for the health of the people of LA County. Thank you.
Andrew Chen	
Andy J Pacas Lovo	
Angela Chang	
Ann Dorsey	Data centers anywhere are bad for the community. They raise electric bills, use massive amounts of water and electricity, are excessively noise, take up land that would be better used in other ways, offer few jobs, and take money away from municipalities due to the tax breaks. They are a "lose-lose proposition and must be banned.
Annan Lee	
Annie Lin	
Audrey Siu	Los Angeles Waterkeeper thanks Supervisor Solis and her team for offering this motion, which we support. The Departments of Regional Planning and Public Health issued a substantive findings in their August 17, 2026 report-back that LA Waterkeeper is glad to see being advanced by this motion.
Ben M Evardome	Voting in favor of Agenda 14
Bertha H Myer	

As of: 10/7/2026 9:00:11 AM

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bianca de la vega	
Bill Wang	
Bill S Wu	
Bing Fang	Please serioulsy consider the noise a data center generates. This unrelenting 24/7 low frequency hum travels through walls and can amplify inside your home causing chronic stress, disrupt sleep cycles, neuroendocrine disruption, and cognitive fatigue. This type of sound can easily travel a mile. Until the industry has solved for this noise problem and with their excessive energy and water usage probem, and their air pollution problem, and their toxic fire risk problem- especially when paired with a BESS as a energy back up, they need to be banned. These cannot be allowed in our community, no matter the size, if they harm even just one household. You cannot simply write off the residents who live near a data center or BESS. Community members are realizing that they could be next, which erodes all trust in the government.
Brian P Erskine	I am opposed to data centers. I would like to see a prohibition/moratorium on all data centers.
Bridgette Ramirez	I have been concerned about AI for a long time because of how it has stolen and regurgitated people's work without consent and how it consumes water at an exponential rate. With recent security risks from AI being revealed more and more, I'm even more worried. We need to put a stop to expanding AI data centers.
Bruce Shimano	
Carter Moon	No data centers anywhere in LA county! We need to oppose AI expansion in our communities, none of us benefit from these polluting, dangerous tools that are only being built to create weapons and surveillance technologies. AI does nothing positive for humanity and sacrificing the health of our communities and accelerating climate change is a disaster. No data centers in LA, no data centers anywhere.
Cecilia Huang	
celin wang	
Celine Y Park	Dear LA County Supervisors, I am writing in support of agenda item 14 to restrict the construction of data centers. I am very appreciative of this motion and would also like to see a moratorium on all data centers in the future. Thank you for your time - Celine (CD11 Resident)
Chau Lam	Please support Item #14 and amend it to explicitly include large-scale Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), with protections for nearby residents, schools, public health, and the environment.
Ching Yang	

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Ching Yang	
Chunman Tong	
Cindy Chou	Please support Item #14 and amend it to explicitly include large-scale Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), with protections for nearby residents, schools, public health, and the environment.
Derek Kliewer	
Devan Sexton	California has always led the way in progressive public and environmental health policy and that needs to continute. With the September 2nd UNEP report findings on climate change, it is an impertive. We should not allow data centers into our communities to wantonly consume our already strained energy and water resources. Los Angeles County and its residents do not deserve to suffer and burn because of simple corporate greed.
Elizabeth R Hernandez	Los Angeles County residents are quite united on this issue. We do not want ugly, noisy, and power hungry data centers in our neighborhoods. They will raise electricity prices despite every promise, and even "close loop" cooling needs to dispose of its toxic water. Is that what we want for LA? Especially when we're hosting so many global events?
Emiko Isa	Thank you Supervisor Solis for introducing this measure to safeguard public and environmental health from data centers. We cannot allow data centers to impinge upon our land and resources, creating strain and nuisance. We must apply strict thorough public health and environmental analysis and regulations to any and all industrial development. I strongly support a moratorium prohibiting data centers in LA County and beyond.
Emily Berry	Data centers are bad for the environment and data center speculators are rampant.
Emily Wang	
Emmy Chen Zhong	I strongly support Agenda Item 14, “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069). As a mother of 2 young childrden and Hacienda Heights resident, this issue is especially important to my family because proposed high-density data center projects in the City of Industry are located near my home and my kindergarten child’s school. Although these projects are outside unincorporated Los Angeles County, our communities share the same regional air, water resources, electrical grid, and environmental impacts. I urge the Board to direct County staff to establish strong, objective protections that address modern AI data centers based on electrical capacity (MW), rack power density, cooling infrastructure, water use, and low-frequency noise—not merely building size or square footage. Please consider the number of homes, schools, classrooms, and thousands of students in the surrounding communities, as well as important shared recreational resources such as Schabarum Regional Park. A major high-

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	density industrial data center directly across from a regional park could fundamentally change how nearby families experience and use this community resource. Our parks, schools, and neighborhoods should remain places where children can learn, play, and spend time outdoors in a safe and healthy environment. Our children deserve clean air, a safe environment, and the opportunity to learn and play without being subjected to avoidable environmental and industrial impacts. Please ensure the resulting Title 22 and related regulations prevent loopholes involving smaller but highly concentrated AI facilities, generic R&D/commercial classifications, project-splitting, auxiliary power generation, and high-density cooling infrastructure, while preserving a narrow CUP pathway for genuinely low-density business and municipal IT. Please protect our children, schools, neighborhoods, and community spaces by passing Item 14 and directing staff to develop the strongest legally defensible protections possible. Respectfully submitted, Emmy Chen Hacienda Heights, California
Evie Sanchez	We must put the health of the people and the environment before the interests of tech oligarchs.
Fabianne Rico	
Faith Oh	
Gary Tam	
George Cheng	
Grace Chao	
Gretchen Howard	
Hock Yong	
Hoover Ng	
Hsin jung Chi	
Hwei Yung T Liu	
Irene Hinojosa	
Isabel Balboa	
Isabel Balboa	AI data centers are bad for humanity.

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Jackie Loo	
Jackson Stouder	
Jane A	This allows cleaner, quieter streets among the environmentally-diverse environment of not just Los Angeles County, but California. Progress happens through small changes leading to a big impact.
Janet Chan	
Janet Chiang	
Jasmine Delgado	No data centers in LA COUNTY!!!!!
Jeffry Tsang	
Jenna Cobb	
Jessica Parral	Data centers threaten our environment and quality of life while driving up the cost of utilities. LA County should take every step possible to keep them out.
John Yeung	
Josephine Liao	
Josie Swoboda	I am incredibly concerned about the impacts that data centers have on nature, our land, our communities, and our collective health. They will take and take and take until there is nothing left to give, and we cannot allow that to happen.
Judith Chou	
Judy Hui	Amend it to explicitly include large-scale Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), with protections for nearby residents, schools, public health, and the environment.
Jungkuang Chang	
Kaichien Ku	
Karen Feng	Establishing data center regulations that protect the community is long overdue. We can no longer look the other way as communities are being subjected to abuses by this industry - because it generates tax revenue. We need to step up, act now, and do what is right to protect the public.
Karen Ou	
Karen Soo	
Ken Johnston	
kenneth lau	
Kimberly Wu	No Data Centers
Kine Fall EL	It is imperative that we prioritize the health and safety of the people. Children, elders, and our precious natural wildlife.

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Kylie Etter	Large scale data centers threatened the health of our communities and the planet with little to no tangible benefit for communities they harm. LA does not need any large scale data centers and I am firmly in favor of these safeguards.
Leif Yen	
Lennar Madlansacay	As a resident in Walnut, more regulations and oversight are needed so that developments like those in the City of Industry are happening with more care. Data center developers see areas like the City of Industry as an advantage for easier approvals but are disregarding their effects on residents literally across the street or the next block over. Neighborhoods bordering the City of Industry already have poorer air/water quality in comparison to those farther away. Data centers will expand that poor quality and will affect more residents. It would be wise to be preventative and have the county do all it can to not involve a larger number of people in these hastily built data centers.
Li H Sha	
Ling Yeung	
Lisa Herrera	
Lisa Wang	
Lourdes Lopez	Please support Item #14 and amend it to explicitly include large-scale Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), with protections for nearby residents, schools, public health, and the environment. We are tired of other cities dirty projects that impact our health and environment. Where are the city planners? Why are these types of businesses being built so close to schools and residential areas? Please protect us and be on the people's side.
Lucy S Choi	
Marcy Anzardo	Data centers should be banned. Hyperscale AI data centers pollute the air; consume massive amounts of energy, which cause shortages and skyrocketing costs for residents; and consume incredible amounts of clean water, a precious and very limited natural resource, dramatically reducing water supplies for regular people and other industries. Additionally, the water that is used becomes severely polluted and poisons what's left in our water table. I hope progress can be made to push for a federal moratorium on these harmful data centers. Thank you for your time.
Marian Ng	It is imperative that the board pass this motion. I am a resident of Hacienda Heights and am concerned about the Marici BESS on Gale Ave. and the potential Data Center at the Puente Hills Mall location. Both sites are the WRONG locations for these kinds of facilities. They are located in a highly populated urban area by schools, businesses, parks and homes. The recent lithium battery fire at the MWD site in La Verne was less than 1 megawatts. However, the Marici Bess facility is 400 MEGAWATTS!!!! Thermal runaways are a common hazard of BESS. There are no safeguards for the community and most likely there will be an increase of water and utility use too. Who will bear those increase of costs? Who will bear the costs if the Marici BESS

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	facility has a thermal runaway incident? Of course, City of Industry will do everything in their power not to pay. Thus, it is the residents in the nearby communities and Los Angeles County will incur the costs. If City of Industry was in favor of an EIR, they would have done it before starting construction of the BESS facility and considered the welfare of the people. I remind the board that the City of Industry has skirted many laws in their favor at the expense of the residents of the neighboring area including Hacienda Heights, Rowland Heights, and La Puente. I ask the board to protect the residents of ALL unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. Thank you.
Mary Lee	I'm sorry but why would you want to further the progress of an industry where its leaders have said there is a 10% chance AI could lead to human extinction? They've also said AI will lead to mass unemployment and massive wealth inequality and a surveillence state. And while they readily admit that tech could lead to end times, they try to hide the fact that their data centers consume obscene amounts of our precious resources and pollute our earth. Too bad the actual science and research bears this out. So why would Los Angeles County want to participate in furthering the Tech Lords vision of our world? Until there are effective regulations in place that actually protect Americans and all of mankind, why should we allow even one small data center to sit in our community? And no, voluntary self-regulation by the industry does not count.
Maximiliano Gonzalez	
Megan DeAngelo	This is essential for the path forward with technological developments to progress equitably and humanely.
Mei Hwa Chang	
Meihsiu L Fu	
Melanie LEVY	
Melanie Melanie	
Michael S Choi	
Michelle Yang	I strongly urge the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to protect residents from the public health and environmental impacts of data centers. A temporary moratorium is not enough. I urge the Board to enact a permanent ban on new data center development in unincorporated Los Angeles County. These facilities can place enormous demands on electricity and water, strain local infrastructure, and contribute to noise and air pollution. Those impacts are not just environmental — they directly affect the health and quality of life of the people who live in surrounding communities. The Board of Supervisors should put residents' health and environmental protection first. Please prioritize people, public health, and environmental

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	sustainability by adopting a permanent ban on new data centers.
Min Park	
Molly Lewis	
Nathan Chen	I am a resident strongly supporting stricter requirements before data centers are planned and developed. I live in an area riddled with environmental justice risk due to the imminent Marici BESS and proposed data center sites.
Paola Romero Ceron	Data centers harm our communities and strain our invaluable resources, footing the energy costs onto residents, while residents don't see any return on investment, just compromised environments
Patty Feng	I support moving forward with developing regulations under Item 14 to safeguard public and environmental health from data centers but would like to emphasize that we need to pay particular attention to the types of data centers that are most likely to build in our areas, which are unlikely to be "large" scale data centers. Even "smaller" AI data centers are not neutral neighbors. They generate intense, continuous noise pollution from cooling systems, strain local electrical grids and pump diesel into our air. Winding up 500 feet from a 7MW data center is not a win for me.
Paul Soo	
Rebecca Giansante	I believe strongly that there should not be any data centers built in Los Angeles county. I am opposed to data centers overall. Building data centers would harm local businesses and residents by driving up the cost of electricity and water. Businesses could ultimately close because of inability to pay the high costs, which would further harm residents because they will not have places to buy necessities.
Rebecca Sperling	
Rita Kao	
Roger Huynh	Please stop data center and BESS at puente hills mall We live in unincorporated LA County but City of Industry passed zoning law to allow data center to build here. As a US citizen, we paid taxes to LA County and we have no county attorney to represent us. We need help from LA County officials to stop these developers wants to build data center and BESS does not live here
Rose T Scott	Data centers are an unnecessary take on our water resources, a strain on our energy infrastructure, a noise nuisance, and an ugly blight on our cityscape. They have been shown to cost taxpayers more on their electrical and water bills. Public health and environmental justice issues are numerous. Therefore, I urge the County Board of Supervisors to vote YES on File 26-6069, the Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers motion. During our last election in Whittier I called over a thousand voters and when this item was raised there was a resounding opposition to data centers. Thank you.
Sabrina Grant	

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Sam Zacher	
Shahriar Ghoudsifar	Data centers don't need to be our future if we collectively see the turmoil it brings our entire humanity.
Si Wang	
Sierra Santillan	I urge you to vote "Yes" to pass the motion of "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers". I am grateful that my community is taking action, and I have the ability to submit my public comment to you. I ask that within this motion you do not limit this proposal to just "large-scale" Data Centers, as small-scale Data Centers with the same high density GPU racks, drawing the same amount of Megawatt power can do just as much harm to the environment and surrounding communities, even when the "building square footage" is less than what is deemed to be a "large-scale" development. These small Data Centers (5MW- 20MW) can still draw the same amount of power and hold the same capacity of MW, resulting in the SAME risks. To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. This way, developers cannot take loopholes, building multiple small facilities right next to each other, packing high density GPU clusters into small developments, and/or hiding behind commercial office or tech lab permits (including R&D, flex space, commercial office). These regulations can be set in place whilst still preserving traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers). Data Centers continue to consume our resources and pose toxic threats, leaving local communities in distress and uncertainty everyday. I urge you to pass the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" today, October 6th. Thank you for your time.
Sofia Aguilar	
Stanley Call	At a time when Angelenos have been urged to cut down on water and electricity consumption, it is urgent that we ban data centers in our county. They are part of tech fascism.
Stella Oganesyan	
Steven Wong	
Tanya Platt	
Tiffany Ng	Please protect public health- for all; not just those in unincorporated LA county, but all of LA county against the environmental and public health concerns of data centers and BESS.
Tom Wu	
Troy H Hays	Data centers and battery storage centers are too dangerous to be around communities.
Waichun Yu	

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		Wanda Ewing	Individuals want our government officials to safeguard the public and environmental health from data centers. Protect the earth and listen to your constituents for a change.
		Wei Jein Chang	
		Weijien Chang	
		William Prince	
		Willis L Tai	
		Yadi -	Support restricting data centers in LA County
		Yufei Wu	
	Oppose	Kelly J Yeh	
		Rhonda Haley	
	Other	Carlos Singer	Dear Chair Solis and Members of the Board, On behalf of the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, I write regarding the above-referenced motion. The Chamber recognizes that hyperscale data center development raises new policy questions, and we appreciate the Board's interest in developing a sound understanding of this fast-moving area. We also recognize the effort of the Department of Regional Planning and the Department of Public Health in producing a substantial analysis of land use, health, energy, and water impacts on a compressed 120-day timeline. The Chamber nonetheless urges caution before this process is framed as leading toward an eventual moratorium on data centers in the County. The August 17 report concludes that the County has not received any application for a hyperscale data center and, on that basis, could not currently make the findings necessary to support a moratorium. Staff's recommendation is to proceed first through a comprehensive amendment to Title 22, including a CEQA analysis, that clearly defines data centers by acreage, energy use, and water consumption, and distinguishes hyperscale facilities from the smaller, beneficial-use data centers that are a normal part of doing business in Los Angeles County. We believe that process should be allowed to run its course before the Board commits to a particular regulatory endpoint. This is a matter that requires balancing several legitimate interests at once: the public safety and environmental concerns that residents have raised, the County's energy and water resource constraints, and the economic development and competitiveness considerations that come with any new land use restriction. None of these should be subordinated to the others before the underlying analysis is complete. The Chamber calls on the full Board to bring the same thoughtfulness and care to its own deliberations that the Departments of Regional Planning and Public Health brought to their report, and to allow the Title 22 and CEQA process to reach its conclusions before taking further action. The Chamber welcomes the opportunity to remain engaged as this policy develops and to provide additional input as the Title 22 amendment process

				moves forward.
			Jay Dabba	THE statement is written incorrectly. Data Centers greatly benefits the areas they're utilized. Yes they use water-most recycle-check out Vertiv. All data centers in the us combined use less water than all the golf courses in the US. DATA centers have been utilized in the US for decades and enable all technology like this to be utilized. Make our companies more efficient create millions of jobs and increase revenue for all businesses in the area. Most are becoming self reliant on energy-utilizing companies like Bloom Energy and using renewable energy. Better medicine and way too many positive attributes. Bring me in and I'll expain in person
			Therese Mullaly	We need to be thorough in our assessment of the risks of these centers, not blindly opposing or favoring them.
		Item Total	**134**	
Grand Total			**134**	

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Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” - File ID 26-6069

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis’s motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County’s zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides

Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Andrew Chen

Rowland Heights resident

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

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To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

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Respectfully submitted,

Y. Jeffry Tsang

Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

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Respectfully submitted,

JungKuang Chang

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

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Respectfully submitted,

Weijien Chang

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

LOS ANGELES AREA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

October 6, 2026

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Item 14, "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers"

Dear Chair Solis and Members of the Board,

On behalf of the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, I write regarding the above-referenced motion. The Chamber recognizes that hyperscale data center development raises new policy questions, and we appreciate the Board's interest in developing a sound understanding of this fast-moving area. We also recognize the effort of the Department of Regional Planning and the Department of Public Health in producing a substantial analysis of land use, health, energy, and water impacts on a compressed 120-day timeline.

The Chamber nonetheless urges caution before this process is framed as leading toward an eventual moratorium on data centers in the County. The August 17 report concludes that the County has not received any application for a hyperscale data center and, on that basis, could not currently make the findings necessary to support a moratorium. Staff's recommendation is to proceed first through a comprehensive amendment to Title 22, including a CEQA analysis, that clearly defines data centers by acreage, energy use, and water consumption, and distinguishes hyperscale facilities from the smaller, beneficial-use data centers that are a normal part of doing business in Los Angeles County. **We believe that process should be allowed to run its course before the Board commits to a particular regulatory endpoint.**

This is a matter that requires balancing several legitimate interests at once: the public safety and environmental concerns that residents have raised, the County's energy and water resource constraints, and the economic development and competitiveness considerations that come with any new land use restriction. None of these should be subordinated to the others before the underlying analysis is complete. The Chamber calls on the full Board to bring the same thoughtfulness and care to its own deliberations that the Departments of Regional Planning and Public Health brought to their report, and to allow the Title 22 and CEQA process to reach its conclusions before taking further action.

The Chamber welcomes the opportunity to remain engaged as this policy develops and to provide additional input as the Title 22 amendment process moves forward.

Sincerely,

Carlos Singer
Chief Policy Officer

Accredited Chamber
U.S. Chamber of Commerce

350 S. Bixel St. | Los Angeles, CA 90017 | P: 213.580.7500 | F: 213.580.7511 | lachamber.com

From:	Gary Young
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	outreach@phcpa.org
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:18:00 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

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I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

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Respectfully submitted,

Gary Young

Alhambra

From:	Jay G.
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion %2��Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers%2�� - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:47:55 AM

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Respectfully submitted,

[Your Name]

West Covina

Yahoo Mail: Search, Organize, Conquer

From:	Ivy
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:55:34 AM

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I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Ivyrose Ortega

El Monte

From:	Alex Miller
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion %2��Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers%2�� - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:58:17 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

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I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis%2��s motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County%2��s zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings%2��or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits%2��to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

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and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits%2��or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)%2��provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion %2��Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers%2�� (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

[Alexandria Miller]

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

Yahoo Mail: Search, Organize, Conquer

From:	Cheng Sue
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:05:34 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely. To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework: 1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward). 2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives: 1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22: 1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define

data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts. Respectfully submitted,
Shu Fang Cheng

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Sophia Deng
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:08:00 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

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From:	Hrag Balian
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:08:27 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

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Respectfully submitted,

Hrag Balian

Monterey Park

Get Outlook for iOS

From:	Byron Ng
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:08:39 AM

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1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

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2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Byron Ng

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Cargan
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:18:18 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Cargan Lu

Homeowner and Resident in Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Peter Le
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:20:43 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter Le

West Athens (Census Designated Place)

From:	lewis w. kopenhafer
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:20:27 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

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To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,
Lewis Kopenhafer

Los Angeles

From:	J D
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:20:54 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.
I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.
Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

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(capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).
2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:
1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.
1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.
1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

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2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density

facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Jacqueline Diaz
Hacienda Heights

From:	Jasmine Chang
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:22:25 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

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Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Jasmine Chang

Monrovia

Sent from my iPhone

From:	Marian Ng
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:29:14 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

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In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

A VERY good example of the havoc of a "small center" is at the Metropolitan Water District

site in La Verne, California. This site has only 1 MW and the thermal runaway fire lasted for days. The residents had to evacuate, school closures, businesses had to close, and a LOT of public resources were used to contain the fire (Fire fighters and law enforcement).

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

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To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit

submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Marian Ng

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Lily Mai
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:34:43 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Lily Mai

Hacienda Heights

From:	Evie Sanchez
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:30:46 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

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2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Evie Sanchez

Temple City

From:	Diana Herrera
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:35:50 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

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Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,
Diana Herrera
La Puente

From:	Snyder, Renee
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:38:16 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

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2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

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Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Renee Snyder

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Ruth Kawasaki
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:43:36 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

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residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,
MaryRuth Anzai-Kawasaki

Hacienda Heights

From:	Clotilde Jang
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:44:01 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Clotilde Jang and Family

Monterey Park

From:	Juliette Arteaga
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:47:50 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Juliette Arteaga

Whittier

From:	Sophia J
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:48:32 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,
Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely. To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework: 1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward). 2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives: 1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22: 1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density

Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts. Respectfully submitted,

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Sincerely,

Sophia Jei

Rosemead

From:	Nicholas Lee
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:50:14 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Nicholas Lee

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Brett Yee
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:53:22 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Brett Yee

Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Samantha Guerra
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:02:08 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

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2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Samantha Guerra

Long Beach

From:	brittany nguyen
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:57:41 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic

"commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Brittany Nguyen

La Puente

From:	Y Sun
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 8:56:39 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Yu-Shu Sun

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Yolanda L. Guevara
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:04:03 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors, Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely. To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework: 1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward). 2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives: 1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22: 1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot

bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts. Respectfully submitted,

Yolanda Guevara

From:	twinstarkw
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:03:36 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

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2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Kimberly Wu

Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

Sent from my Galaxy

From:	Gabrielle Garcia Untz
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:04:56 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

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1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

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1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

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residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Gabrielle Garcia Untz

Walnut

From:	nora s.
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:05:55 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

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residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Nora S

West Covina

From:	胡雅婷
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:08:28 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors, Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely. To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework: 1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward). 2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives: 1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22: 1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot

bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts. Respectfully submitted, Yating Hu, Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Troy Hays
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:08:28 AM

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bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts. Respectfully submitted, Troy A Hays of Hacienda Heights.

From:	Fay Wu
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:12:40 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,
Yufei Wu

Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

Sent from my iPhone

From:	Gary Young
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:20:12 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely. To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework: 1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward). 2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives: 1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22: 1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt

thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts. Respectfully submitted, Gary Young
Alhambra

From:	Jennifer Piff
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:20:53 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

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Jennifer
Los Angeles

--
Jennifer Piff
jenncpiff@gmail.com
301-204-4195

From:	r h
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:21:13 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Roger Huynu

Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

Have a great day!

From:	Tina Chan
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:29:45 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Tina Chan

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Paola Gomez
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:24:44 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Paola Gomez

Los Angeles

From:	Madeline Shapiro
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:30:36 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Madeline Shapiro

South Whittier (Census Designated Place)

Sent from my iPhone

From:	William Becerra
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:33:09 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

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residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

William Becerra

Montebello, Ca

From:	Yvonne Wong
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:31:56 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

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Respectfully submitted,

Yvonne Wong

Monterey Park

Sent from my iPhone

From:	Tina Chan
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:34:19 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

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1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,
Tina Chan

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Leanne V.
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:37:12 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Leanne Valdez

Covina

From:	chrystal garza
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:44:39 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Chrystal Garza

South El Monte

From:	Al Olivar
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:47:43 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

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residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Ana Alvarez

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Angelica Delgadillo
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:48:31 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

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1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

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Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Angelica Delgadillo

La Habra Heights

From:	Tiffany Chan
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:57:58 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Tiffany Chan

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Karen Feng
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 9:59:08 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Karen Feng

Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Stella Oganesyan
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 10:04:05 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Stella Oganesyan

Aliso Viejo

From:	Janice Trinh
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 10:14:53 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

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center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Janice Trinh

Hacienda Heights

From:	Adriana Patron
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 10:20:46 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

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residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Adriana Patron

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Alexander Custom Furniture
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 10:48:51 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

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In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

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residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Silvina Gonzalez

City Of Industry

From:	Michaela Slezak
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 11:03:29 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

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2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Michaela Slezak

Pasadena

From:	kathy nishikawa
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 10:56:00 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Kathleen Nishikawa

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

Sent from my iPhone

From:	Aaron Halopoff
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 11:13:45 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Aaron Halopoff

Valinda (Census Designated Place)

Sent from my iPhone

From:	Jazmine
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 11:14:06 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5

MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building

multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical

loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Jazmine Jung

Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Anthony S
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 11:19:47 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Anthony Soto

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

Sent from my iPhone

From:	Johnny Wang
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 11:31:18 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold)

and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

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2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Johnny Wang
Hacienda Heights

From:	Rania Siddiq
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 11:31:37 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Rania Siddiq

Walnut, CA 91789

From:	Marilyn Eng
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 11:37:40 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Marilyn Eng

Diamond Bar

Marilyn

From:	Andrew Chen
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Wednesday, September 30, 2026 4:57:11 PM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

My name is Andrew Chen, and I am writing as a local community member in strong support of Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th. Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Andrew Chen

Rowland Heights, 91748

From:	Correna T
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Wednesday, September 30, 2026 8:14:22 PM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

My name is Correna, and I am writing as a local community member in strong support of Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th. Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Correna Tate

Los Angeles, 90034

From:	sierra santillan
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Wednesday, September 30, 2026 6:10:31 PM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. My name is Sierra Santillan, and I am writing as a local community member in strong support of Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th. Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyper scale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:
1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,
Sierra Santillan
Hacienda Heights 91745

From:	Liz Rita
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Wednesday, September 30, 2026 9:59:57 PM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

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2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

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2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth

El Segundo

From:	Professor Trash
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:34:18 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Aharon Martinez

Walnut

From:	Dan and Laura Perez
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:36:53 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors, Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely. To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework: 1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward). 2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives: 1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22: 1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot

bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts. Respectfully submitted, [Your Name] Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Margie Mayeshiro
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:35:12 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,
Margie Mayeshiro

Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

Sent from my iPhone

From:	Christopher Im
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:37:38 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors, Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely. To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework: 1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward). 2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives: 1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22: 1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a)

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From:	Rosa P
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:39:30 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

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If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

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1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

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2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

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residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Rosa Phung

Hacienda Heights, CA 91745

From:	Alyssa L
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:39:01 AM

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1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

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residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

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Respectfully submitted,
Alyssa
Hacienda Heights

From:	Gillian Fisher
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:39:31 AM

I'm Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Gillian Fisher

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Andrew slater
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:39:55 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Andrew slater

Rancho Cucamonga

From:	BabyCity Staff
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:39:32 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

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2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Steve Kwan

Walnut

From:	Maria Kramer
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:39:56 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

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I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

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In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

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2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,
Maria Kramer

Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

Sent from my iPad

From:	Petrea Burchard
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:40:07 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely. To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework: 1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward). 2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives: 1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22: 1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt

thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts. Respectfully submitted,
Petrea B. Sandel Pasadena

From:	Paula Panichella
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:39:58 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

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I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

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1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Paula Panichella

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Alison Chen
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:40:12 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Alison Chen, PharmD, BCPS

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Coleen
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:43:07 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. PLEASE GET THIS RIGHT AND PROTECT OUR COMMUNITIES!!!

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Coleen Garcia & Family

Walnut, Ca

Sent from my iPhone

From:	Scott Bunnell
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:42:00 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary E. Bihn

Norwalk

Sent from my iPad

From:	Samantha Dominguez
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:44:12 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Samantha Dominguez

Bassett (Unincorp. Community)

From:	Minmay Ly
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:44:13 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

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2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Minmay Ly

Chino

From:	James Huang
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:47:18 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

[Your Name]James j. Huang

Arcadia

Sent from my iPhone

From:	Frankie H
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:45:38 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Frances Huynh
El Monte

From:	jramjo11
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:49:18 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

JoAnn Ramirez

Covina

Sent from my Galaxy

From:	Helen Chi
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:49:23 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

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I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

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Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Helen Chi

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	long yu
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:50:19 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

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Respectfully submitted,
Long yu

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	G S
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:51:06 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

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Respectfully submitted,

Glenn Sandoval

La Puente

From:	nawal saleh
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:55:17 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors, Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely. To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework: 1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward). 2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives: 1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22: 1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot

bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts. Respectfully submitted, [Nawal Saleh] Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	Glenn Kötluson
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 7:51:56 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Bridgette Sandoval

West Covina

From:	Rosa Gonzalez
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 11:52:25 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

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2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Rosa Gonzalez

Bassett (Unincorp. Community)

From:	Erik Benelli
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 11:52:26 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

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To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

[Your Name]

San Gabriel

Sent from my iPhone

From:	Mei Huang
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 11:56:37 AM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

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Respectfully submitted,

Te Huang
Hacienda Heights

From:	CARMEN CARTUSCIELLO
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 12:06:48 PM

Ex Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

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1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

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2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

[Your Name]
Carmen Cartusciello
Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

Sent from my iPhone

From:	Tawney Rose
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 12:47:00 PM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors, Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely. To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework: 1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward). 2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives: 1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22: 1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot

bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Thank you,
Tawney Elayda, San Dimas

From:	Mark Vinzani
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 12:35:46 PM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting

residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

[Your Name]

Los Angeles

From:	Michelle Pena
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion %2��Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers%2�� - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 12:57:45 PM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis%2��s motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County%2��s zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings%2��or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits%2��to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold)

and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits%2��or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)%2��provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion %2��Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers%2�� (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

[Michelle Pena]

Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

Yahoo Mail: Search, Organize, Conquer

From:	Suki Chia
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 1:16:28 PM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

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To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Shizuko Fang

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

Shizuko Fang
Sent from my iPhone

From:	James Camacho
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 12:50:31 PM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

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To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

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1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

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Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

James Camacho

Whittier

From:	stanleysteelers7@gmail.com
To:	Barger, Kathryn; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District); Third District; Holly J. Mitchell; ExecutiveOffice; First District
Subject:	Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 1, 2026 1:19:26 PM

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data

center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

[Dave Campbell

Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

Sent from my iPhone

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Wednesday, October 7, 2026 9:44:10 AM

Hello,

The following correspondence is being forwarded to you for your attention and review.

Thank you,

Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors
Phone:
(213) 974-1411 | Email:
executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
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Facebook,
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@ Youtube
@LACountyBOS

-----Original Message-----
From: Juan Ramirez <ramirez1.juanx@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 6, 2026 8:29 PM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers.

Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Juan Ramirez

South El Monte

Sent from my iPhone

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Wednesday, October 7, 2026 9:45:59 AM
Attachments:	image001.png

Good morning,

The following correspondence is being forwarded to you for your attention and review.

Thank you,

Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors
Phone: (213) 974-1411 | Email: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
Find us on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter @ Youtube @LACountyBOS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

From: Sinai Ramos <sinairamos@ymail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 6, 2026 8:22 PM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors, Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these

ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely. To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework: 1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward). 2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives: 1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22: 1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational

disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts. Respectfully submitted, Sinai Ramos from Covina, Ca.

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Wednesday, October 7, 2026 11:15:39 AM

Hello,

The following correspondence is being forwarded to you for your attention and review.

Thank you,

Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors
Phone:
(213) 974-1411 | Email:
executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
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Facebook,
Instagram,
LinkedIn,
Twitter
@ Youtube
@LACountyBOS

-----Original Message-----
From: HENRY YONG <avalomaitreya@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, October 5, 2026 11:44 AM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

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To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

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2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

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2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Hock Yong

Rowland Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Wednesday, October 7, 2026 4:11:30 PM
Attachments:	image001.png

Hello,

The following correspondence is being forwarded to you for your attention and review.

Thank you,

Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors
Phone: (213) 974-1411 | Email: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
Find us on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter @ Youtube @LACountyBOS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

From: joel hartzheim <joelhartz1@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 7, 2026 3:40 PM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069).

Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

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2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,
Joel Hartzheim

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Wednesday, October 7, 2026 4:31:53 PM
Attachments:	image001.png

Hello,

The following correspondence is being forwarded to you for your attention and review.

Thank you,

Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors
Phone: (213) 974-1411 | Email: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
Find us on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter @ Youtube @LACountyBOS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

From: Lin chia-lin <irenelin88@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 7, 2026 4:17 PM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely

decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools. In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density. If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely. To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework: 1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward). 2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process. To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives: 1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22: 1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage. 1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits. 1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities. 1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal. 1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers. 2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards: 2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance. 2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones. 2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring

equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts. Respectfully submitted,

IRENE LIN	La Puente

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 8, 2026 3:15:07 PM
Attachments:	image001.png

Hello,

The below correspondence was received and is being forwarded to you for further attention and review.

Thank you,

Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors
Phone: (213) 974-1411 | Email: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
Find us on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter @ Youtube @LACountyBOS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

From: Ileen Du <yoohooitsileenie@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 8, 2026 10:21 AM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,
Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors. I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts. I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts. As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot. Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller

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lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads. Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts. Respectfully submitted, Ileen Du City Of Industry

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Thursday, October 8, 2026 3:16:01 PM
Attachments:	image001.png

Hello,

The below correspondence was received and is being forwarded to you for further attention and review.

Thank you,

Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors
Phone: (213) 974-1411 | Email: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
Find us on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter @ Youtube @LACountyBOS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

From: Maritza Portillo <drmrtz@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 7, 2026 11:13 PM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion

"Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

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2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers. Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential

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Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Maritza Portillo

La Puente

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Friday, October 9, 2026 8:53:06 AM

Hello,

The following correspondence is being forwarded to you for your attention and review.

Thank you,

Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors
Phone:
(213) 974-1411 | Email:
executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
Find us on
Facebook,
Instagram,
LinkedIn,
Twitter
@ Youtube
@LACountyBOS

-----Original Message-----
From: Bea_R 32 <2003bear32@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, October 9, 2026 5:13 AM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069

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1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

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2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

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Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Brianna Wood

Lancaster

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Friday, October 9, 2026 8:55:36 AM

Hello,

The following correspondence is being forwarded to you for your attention and review.

Thank you,

Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors
Phone:
(213) 974-1411 | Email:
executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
Find us on
Facebook,
Instagram,
LinkedIn,
Twitter
@ Youtube
@LACountyBOS

-----Original Message-----
From: sharon suzuki <katilaroo@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 8, 2026 6:23 PM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069

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Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Sharon Suzuki

Walnut

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Friday, October 9, 2026 12:39:07 PM

Hello,

The following correspondence is being forwarded to you for your attention and review.

Thank you,

Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors
Phone:
(213) 974-1411 | Email:
executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
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Facebook,
Instagram,
LinkedIn,
Twitter
@ Youtube
@LACountyBOS

-----Original Message-----
From: Christine Yamamoto <chiakicy87@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, October 9, 2026 11:23 AM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069

Dear LA County Board of Supervisors,

Please include this written public comment in the official public record for the Board of Supervisors.

I am writing as a local community member in strong support of item 14 on the October 6th meeting agenda: Supervisor Hilda Solis's motion to protect unincorporated Los Angeles County neighborhoods, public resources, and environmental health from high-density AI data center impacts.

I strongly urge all members of the Board to vote "Yes" to pass item 14, the motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

As a resident tracking land-use issues in our unincorporated communities, I deeply appreciate the Board taking proactive action. However, as the Board considers directing Regional Planning and Public Health to draft these ordinances, I urge you to ensure that staff instructions are not restricted exclusively to "large-scale" AI data centers or traditional building square footage, which would leave a critical blind spot.

Traditional zoning codes regulate developments by building square footage under the assumption that a smaller building means fewer impacts. However, modern AI computing has completely decoupled building size from environmental impact. Because high-density GPU racks pack immense processing power into compact footprints, a modest 15,000-square-foot building can draw 10 Megawatts (MW) of power and run massive cooling towers 24/7 next to homes and schools.

In our developed suburban and light-industrial corridors, massive hyperscale facilities are rarely built due to parcel size constraints. The immediate, real-world threat facing our neighborhoods comes from mid-sized and edge AI data centers (5 MW to 20 MW). To effectively regulate modern tech infrastructure, LA County's zoning code must transition away from measuring physical building square footage and shift to regulating connected electrical capacity (MW) and rack power density.

If our ordinance only bans "large-scale" facilities or relies on floor-area metrics, developers will simply pack ultra-dense GPU clusters into smaller buildings—or hide behind generic "commercial office" or "flex/R&D" permits—to bypass the prohibition entirely.

To ensure this ordinance delivers meaningful, lasting protection, I ask the Board to direct staff to establish a clear, two-part policy framework:

1. Prohibit all high-density AI data centers regardless of facility size or square footage (capturing high-density GPU workloads from 5 MW upward).

2. Preserve traditional, low-density business IT (cloud storage, municipal IT, routine office servers) through a narrow, strict Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

To support County staff in drafting clear and enforceable ordinance language, I urge the Board to include the following technical directives:

1. Direct Regional Planning to Incorporate Technical Land Use Standards in Title 22:

1. a) Shift Primary Zoning Metrics from Square Footage to Electrical Capacity (MW): Update Title 22 to define data center land-use intensity primarily by total connected electrical load (establishing a 5 MW cumulative threshold) and power density (e.g., facilities designed for rack power densities exceeding 15 kW per cabinet or 200 Watts per square foot), rather than floor area or building square footage.

1. b) Apply High-Density Definitions Across All Zoning Categories: Ensure objective power-density and megawatt thresholds apply across all land-use classifications (including R&D, flex space, and commercial office) so developers cannot hide AI compute clusters under generic office or tech lab permits.

1. c) Prevent Project-Splitting: Apply the 5 MW threshold cumulatively across all phased developments, site expansions, and contiguous parcels under common ownership or master planning to ensure developers cannot bypass limits by building multiple small facilities.

1. d) Maintain a Narrow Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Framework for Traditional IT: Fully prohibit High-Density AI Data Centers in commercial and light industrial zones, while preserving a clear CUP process for low-density business IT (under 5 MW total) that requires operational disclosures regarding compute intensity and cooling design during permit submittal.

1. e) Regulate Auxiliary Energy and Cooling Infrastructure: Ensure Title 22 classifies off-grid natural gas microturbines, continuous generators, and utility-scale energy storage as separate heavy industrial land uses, while establishing land-use performance standards that restrict the use of potable water for evaporative cooling towers.

2. Direct the Department of Public Health and Department of Public Works to Modernize Title 12 (Noise Code) Standards:

2. a) Establish C-Weighted Decibel (dBC) Limits: Standard dBA noise metrics intentionally filter out low-frequency sound, failing to measure the constant low-frequency hum produced by high-density HVAC units and chillers.

Updating Title 12 to include C-weighted limits—or establishing a maximum allowable C-minus-A differential (e.g., (dBC-dBA)15dB)—provides Environmental Health inspectors with an objective tool to measure and enforce low-frequency acoustic compliance.

2. b) Adopt 1/3-Octave Band Tonal Standards: Incorporate 1/3-octave band frequency criteria (specifically from 31.5 Hz to 250 Hz) to establish clear thresholds against prominent low-frequency pure tones before facilities are permitted adjacent to residential zones.

2. c) Require Continuous Real-Time Boundary Monitoring: Mandate that high-density facilities install continuous real-time noise monitoring equipment along property lines abutting residential areas to ensure ongoing 24/7 compliance under maximum cooling and computing loads.

Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Chiaki C Yamamoto

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Tuesday, October 13, 2026 8:54:11 AM
Attachments:	image001.png

Hello,

The below correspondence was received and is being forwarded to you for further attention and review.

Thank you,

Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors
Phone: (213) 974-1411 | Email: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
Find us on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter @ Youtube @LACountyBOS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

From: Tori Venegas <torivenegas11@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2026 12:40 AM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069

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"Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" (File ID 26-6069). Passing this motion gives County staff the vital mandate to begin drafting these protections, while preserving routine business and municipal IT needs across all five Board districts.

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Thank you for your leadership on this vital land-use and environmental health issue. Please pass motion “Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers” (File ID 26-6069) on October 6th and instruct staff to close these critical loopholes by transitioning our zoning standards to address modern megawatt and low-frequency noise impacts.

Respectfully submitted,

Tori Venegas

West Covina

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Tuesday, October 13, 2026 12:55:50 PM
Attachments:	image001.png

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Thank you,

Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors
Phone: (213) 974-1411 | Email: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
Find us on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter @ Youtube @LACountyBOS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

From: Monica Medina <moninyad@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, October 11, 2026 6:33 AM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069

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Respectfully
Monica Medina

Hacienda Heights (Census Designated Place)

From:	ExecutiveOffice
To:	PublicComments
Subject:	FW: Public Comment: Strong Support for Motion "Safeguarding Public and Environmental Health from Data Centers" - File ID 26-6069
Date:	Monday, October 19, 2026 9:12:33 AM
Attachments:	image001.png

From: Cameron Abrams <cameron.abrams4400@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, October 17, 2026 7:11 AM
To: Barger, Kathryn <Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov>; Supervisor Janice Hahn (Fourth District) <fourthdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Third District <ThirdDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>; Holly J. Mitchell <HollyJMitchell@bos.lacounty.gov>; ExecutiveOffice <ExecutiveOffice@bos.lacounty.gov>; First District <firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov>
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Respectfully submitted,

Cameron Abrams

Los Angeles