



Los Angeles County
Department of Regional Planning

Planning for the Challenges Ahead



Richard J. Bruckner
Director

September 8, 2011

TO: Pat Modugno, Chair
Esther L. Valadez, Vice Chair
David W. Louie, Commissioner
Harold V. Helsley, Commissioner
Curt Pedersen, Commissioner

FROM:  Bruce Durbin, Acting Supervising Regional Planner
Ordinance Studies Section

SUBJECT: **PROJECT NO. R2011-00425-(1-5)
CASE NO. RADVT201100006/ENV CASE NO. T201100135
AMENDMENT TO TITLE 22 (ZONING ORDINANCE) REGARDING
PROPOSED RURAL OUTDOOR LIGHTING DISTRICT ORDINANCE**

Agenda of September 21, 2011 Agenda Item No. 10

BACKGROUND

In a Board of Supervisors motion made on December 14, 2010, the Board recognized that resident's of the County's unincorporated rural areas, especially those in the Antelope Valley, Santa Clarita Valley, and the Santa Monica Mountains, value nighttime dark skies that are unimpeded by light pollution. Dark skies are one of the many qualities that set rural areas apart from urban and suburban communities.

The County Zoning Ordinance does not currently include standards for regulating outdoor lighting in rural areas. However, over the last several years, such standards have been adopted in various rural Community Standards Districts (CSD). This "one at a time" approach has been problematic for rural areas that are not currently in a CSD, as there are no standards to preserve dark skies in those areas. In addition, the existing standards, regulations and terms vary within the County.

Therefore, the Board directed the Director of Regional Planning to:

1. Prepare an ordinance to establish a "rural lighting" zoning overlay that would apply to all of the County's rural unincorporated areas, including those in the Antelope Valley, the Santa Clarita Valley, and the Santa Monica Mountains;
2. Develop a single set of objective, measurable standards for outdoor lighting that would be applicable within the "rural lighting" zoning overlay;

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

DARK SKIES

Light pollution includes any unfavorable effect of artificial lighting including glare, light trespass, and sky glow that interferes with observing the night sky. The problem of light pollution first became an issue in the 1970’s when astronomers identified the loss of quality of viewing the night sky because of the increase in lighting related to growth and development. Growth and light pollution from excessive outdoor lighting is diminishing the view of the universe in urban areas, as well as within smaller towns and rural areas. While excessive light may cause a nuisance to others, it wastes money and electricity and results in unnecessary emissions of greenhouse gases. A “Dark Skies” movement promotes the precautionary approach to outdoor lighting design.

Light Pollution

Research has shown links between light pollution and negative impacts on human health, adverse behavioral changes in insect and animal populations, and a decrease of both ambient quality and safety in the nighttime environment.

Impacts on Human Health

Excessive light at night negatively impacts many areas of human health. Bright points of light from poorly designed lighting produces a condition known as “disability glare.” Disability glare is so intense it causes us to avert our eyes from the veil of light being scattered across our retinas. This veil reduces contrast sensitivity, color perception and our ability to see contrasts. The 24 –hour day/night cycle, known as the circadian clock, affects physiologic processes in almost all organisms. Data shows disruption of these rhythms can result in insomnia, depression and cardiovascular disease. In June 2009 the American Medical Association adopted resolutions that support reducing light pollution and glare and advocate for use of energy efficient, fully shielded outdoor lighting.

Impacts on Wildlife

Data suggests that artificial night lighting has negative effects on a wide range of creatures, including amphibians, birds, mammals, insects and even plants. Light pollution disorients migratory birds and hatching turtles, disrupt mating and reproductive behavior in fireflies and frogs, and interfere with communication in species from glowworms to coyotes. Artificial light at night contributes to lack of food by interfering with predatory/prey relationships. Since the eyes of nocturnal animals have evolved for foraging in low-light

conditions, small changes in illumination can alter their relationship with prey species. Light fixation is a constant bird hazard that kills thousands of birds in urban areas every year.

Safety

Brighter light does not mean safety. Bright, glaring lights that illuminate nighttime events or locations can actually decrease the security of the sites. Excessively bright lighting creates a sharp contrast between light and darkness, making the area outside the light nearly impossible to see. Studies performed have showed there is no definite correlation between night lighting and crime. Most property crime is still committed during the day, or inside lit buildings. A safe environment is shielding lighting for roadways, parking lots, homes, businesses and landscapes, increasing visibility and decreasing distractions, such as glare.

Model Lighting Ordinance

Many communities have adopted anti-light pollution laws and ordinances. However, there is no consistency with language, technical quality or stringency. Therefore, the International Dark Sky Association and the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America have produced a Model Lighting Ordinance. The Ordinance includes general and specific use lighting recommendations to aid communities in developing a lighting ordinance.

STATE REGULATIONS

2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards

All proposed and installed new interior and outdoor lighting needs to conform to the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards (Standards), Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations. The authority of the Energy Commission (Commission) to develop and maintain energy efficient standards for new buildings is provided in Section 25402 of the Public Resources Code (Code). The Code directs the Commission to “Prescribe, by regulation, lighting, insulation, climate control system, and other building design and construction standards which increase the efficiency in the use of energy for new residential and new nonresidential buildings.” The Code requires that the Commission periodically update the Standards and develop materials to support the Standards. Additionally, the Code directs local building permit jurisdictions to withhold permits until the building satisfies the Standards. The 2008 Standards went into effect January 1, 2010, and supersede the 2005 Standards.

Outdoor Lighting Zones

The Public Resources Code was amended in 2002 to expand the authority of the Energy Commission to develop and maintain standards for outdoor lighting and signs. To implement standards for outdoor lighting, the Commission established outdoor lighting zones. Outdoor lighting allowances vary by zone. The Standards contain four lighting zones, as follows:

Zone	Ambient Illumination	Statewide Default Location
LZ1	Dark	Government designated parks, recreation areas, and wildlife preserves. Those that are wholly contained within a higher lighting zone may be considered by the local government as part of that lighting zone.

LZ2	Low	Rural areas, as defined by the 2000 U.S. Census
LZ3	Medium	Urban areas, as defined by the 2000 U.S. Census
LZ4	High	None

For the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau classifies “urban” as all territory, population, and housing units located within an urbanized area (UA) or an urban cluster (UC). It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which consists of: 1) core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile; and 2) surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile. In addition, under certain conditions, less densely settled territory may be part of each UA or UC.

The Census Bureau’s classification of “rural” consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside UAs and UCs. Geographic entities, such as census tracts, counties, metropolitan areas, and the territory outside metropolitan areas, often are “split” between urban and rural territory, and the population and housing units they contain often are partly classified as urban and partly classified as rural.

Requirements for Outdoor Lighting

The Energy Efficient Standards for outdoor lighting applies to all outdoor lighting, whether attached to buildings, poles, structures or self supporting, including hardscape areas including parking lots, lighting for building entrances, sales and non-sales canopies; lighting for all outdoor sales areas; and lighting for building facades.

A lighting power allowance is provided for each lighting zone.

Type of Power Allowance	Lighting Zone 1	Lighting Zone 2	Lighting Zone 3	Lighting Zone 4
Area Wattage	0.036 W/sq ft	0.045 W/sq ft	0.092 W/sq ft	0.115 W/sq ft

Additionally, each zone has additional lighting power allowances for specific applications. The specific applications include: building entrances or exits; primary entrances to senior care facilities, police stations, hospitals, fire stations and emergency vehicle facilities; drive-up windows; vehicle service station fuel dispersers, hardscape and canopies; outdoor sales lots; outdoor dining; ad special security lighting for retail parking and pedestrian hardscape.

The entire 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards can be found at <http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2008standards/>.

CURRENT COUNTY REGULATIONS

Zoning Ordinance

Currently, within Title 22 (Zoning Ordinance), eight rural CSDs, Leona Valley, Acton, Santa Monica Mountains North Area, Castaic, Juniper Hills, Southeast Antelope Valley, Elizabeth Lake and Lake Hughes and San Francisquito Canyon, include regulations for outdoor lighting. The current regulations address street lighting, hooding and preventing off-site illumination and reducing glare. For consistency in regulations and terminology, the

proposed ordinance will remove these regulations from the CSDs and compliance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44 (proposed Ordinance) is required.

OTHER JURISDICTION

Counties

A survey of adjacent counties shows the only consistency in regulating outdoor lighting is requiring lighting to be fully shielded, the hours of operation (turned off between 11:00 p.m. and sunrise), and applicability (all existing and legally established lighting is exempt from the ordinance). Although some jurisdictions provide different lighting requirements for specific areas within their jurisdictions, they do not provide regulations for urban versus rural areas. A summary of county regulations follows.

Kern County

Currently Kern County's design regulations for outdoor lighting are general and discuss minimizing reflective glare and light scatter, equipping with glare shields and aimed downward. However, Kern County has a draft outdoor lighting "Dark Sky" ordinance they are reviewing for possible adoption in 2011. Kern County's proposed Ordinance provides regulations for residential, non-residential and outdoor performance, sport and recreational facilities, and includes the following requirements:

Applicability – All new lighting installed after the effective date of the Ordinance. All existing and legally established lighting are exempt from the requirements of the Ordinance. When an addition of 50 percent or more occurs on the property all existing nonconforming lighting shall be made to conform to the Ordinance.

Shielding – Light fixtures which utilize 100 watts or more or emit 1,600 lumens or more shall be fully shielded. Lights that utilize less than 100 watts per fixture must be at least partially shielded.

Fixture Height – Freestanding lighting in residential zones, or within 25 feet of an existing single-family residence, 20 feet tall; in non-residential zones 30 feet tall; outdoor performance lighting height as approved by the Planning Director.

Hours of Operation – Outdoor lighting fixtures shall be turned off between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and sunrise. Security lighting shall be controlled by a motion-sensor device if used after 11:00 p.m.

Outdoor Performance, Sport and Recreational Fields – All non-security lighting must be turned off no later than 11:00 p.m. or 30 minutes after the termination of the event. At the conclusion of the event, a reduced-level lighting system shall be used to facilitate patrons leaving the facility.

Signs – Externally mounted light fixtures for new off-site or on-site advertising signs shall be mounted to the top of the structure, mounted downward, and shall be fully shielded.

Prohibitions – Metal halide, mercury vapor and quartz light sources are prohibited in and within 25 feet of all residential zones.

San Bernardino County

Applicability – Applies to various types of outdoor lighting in the Valley, Mountain and Desert Regions. Existing nonconforming outdoor lighting fixtures that were not regulated by previous development codes shall be allowed continued use. If the Director determines a nonconforming lighting results in light trespass the Director may require the light be either shielded, filtered, redirected or replaced with a less intense light source or otherwise modified, including removal if necessary.

Shielding – Outdoor lighting shall be fully shielded, except for incandescent lamps less than 60 watts where there is no shielding requirement. Light trespass shall not be above 0.5 foot-candles when measured at the property line of a residential use zone, a residential parcel, or public right-of-way.

Fixture Height – Residential pole lighting shall not exceed 12 feet in height.

Additional Standards for Recreational Fields – Private recreational facilities shall not be illuminated between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and sunrise. Public recreational facilities illumination shall be turned off no later than 11:00 p.m. or one hour after the termination of the event.

Signs – Externally mounted light fixtures for new off-site or on-site advertising signs shall be mounted to the top of the structure and be fully shielded.

Prohibitions – Metal Halide, Quartz, Mercury Vapor, Halogen, and searchlights are prohibited in residential areas. Searchlights are prohibited in commercial and industrial areas.

San Diego and Riverside Counties

San Diego and Riverside County's Ordinances are very similar, as they are based on preserving the night sky for astronomical research.

Applicability – All new outdoor lighting fixtures. All outdoor lighting fixtures existing and equally installed prior to the effective date of the Ordinance are exempt from the Ordinance.

Both San Diego and Riverside Counties have provided two zones for regulating lighting which has detrimental effects on astronomical research.

San Diego County

Zone A – A circular area, 15 miles in radius centered on the Palomar Observatory and a circular area, 15 miles in radius centered on the Mount Laguna Observatory.

Zone B - All areas within the territorial limits of unincorporated San Diego County, and not included within Zone A.

Riverside County

Zone A – A circular area, 15 miles in radius centered on the Palomar Observatory

Zone B – A circular ring area defined by two circles, one 45 miles in radius centered on the Palomar Observatory, and the other the perimeter of Zone A.

Shielding – Outdoor lighting shall be fully shielded, except for lamp types 4050 lumens and below where there is no shielding requirement.

Hours of Operation – Hours of operation are based on their classification. Three classifications are defined:

- Class I lighting is all outdoor lighting including outdoor sales or eating areas, assembly areas, billboards and other signs, decorative effects, recreational facilities and other similar applications when color rendition is important.
- Class II lighting includes lighting used for illumination of walkways, roadways, equipment yards, parking lots and outdoor security.
- Class III lighting is outdoor lighting used for decorative effects.

Class I lighting shall be off between 11:00 p.m., except: on premises advertising signs may be illuminated while the business is open; billboards may remain lit until midnight; outside illuminations of sales, commercial and industrial areas may be lit when such areas are in use; and outdoor recreational facilities may remain lit to complete the event.

Class III lighting shall be turned off between 11:00 p.m. and sunrise.

Prohibitions – Street lights other than low-pressure sodium is prohibited.

Cities

City of Los Angeles

The City of Los Angeles does not have a lighting section within their zoning ordinance. The City's Code has general lighting regulations throughout their code regarding street lighting, sign lighting, lighting on fences and on public projects. The City's Code specifications include that security lighting should be shielded so that the light source cannot be seen from adjacent residential properties.

City of Palmdale

Shielding – Exterior lighting standards and fixtures should be located and designed to minimize direct glare beyond the site boundaries. Lighting fixtures shall be cut-off fixtures as defined by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) to confine light spread within the site boundaries.

Fixture Height – Lighting fixtures within or abutting residential zones within a distance of 150 feet from the zone boundary shall not exceed 15 feet in height; and fixtures within commercial zones and public uses consistent with commercial zones shall be: on sites that are less than 20 acres fixtures shall not exceed 25 feet in height, on sites 20 acres or larger fixtures shall not exceed 35 feet in height, heights in excess of 35 feet may be approved with a CUP.

Outdoor Recreation Facility – Light fixtures within a Public Facility zone shall not exceed 70 feet in height. The lighting intensity shall not exceed 50 horizontal foot candles measured from the infield.

Prohibitions – No low-pressure sodium lighting fixtures are allowed. Flashing lights are strictly prohibited.

PROPOSED DRAFT ORDINANCE AMENDMENTS

In developing the proposed Ordinance staff included community input, reviewed other jurisdictions, researched “dark skies”, and incorporated relevant parts of the Model Lighting Ordinance. The proposed ordinance establishes and provides regulations for a rural outdoor lighting district that will permit reasonable uses of outdoor lighting for nighttime safety, utility, security, productivity and enjoyment and promote dark skies for the enjoyment and health of humans and wildlife. The Ordinance is prepared as an overlay ordinance.

The proposed Zoning Code amendment adding the Rural Outdoor Lighting District Ordinance includes the following Sections:

- Purpose. Defines the purpose of the Ordinance and states all outdoor lighting fixtures shall be installed in conformance with the provisions of this Ordinance, the Building Code, the Electrical Code of the County of Los Angeles and Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations (Energy Code).
- Description of District. The Rural Outdoor Lighting District is depicted on a Map found within the Ordinance.

Note: A component of the Ordinance is developing the Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map. Rural is defined within this Ordinance as a low density environment that does not contain high-intensity land uses and has an absence of the infrastructure generally found in urban and suburban areas. The Map depicts Rural areas primarily in the Third and Fifth Supervisorial Districts, with a small portion within the Fourth District.

- Definitions. Definitions are provided for abandoned use, accurate color rendition, drop-down lens, foot-candle, fully shielded fixture, lamp, light pollution, lighting fixture, light trespass, lumen, major additions, obtrusive light, outdoor lighting, outdoor recreation facility, rural and sky glow.
- Applicability. Ordinance applies to new lighting, major additions, replacement lighting, and resumption of use after abandonment.
- Development Regulations.
 - *Lighting allowance.* Outdoor lighting shall not exceed the lighting allowance within the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards for Lighting Zone 2 of 0.045 watts per square foot and comply with the lighting trespass regulations.

- *Light trespass.* Outdoor lighting shall not cause light trespass. The following is considered light trespass: over 0.5 foot-candles where the zoning on the adjacent parcel is a residential, open space, or agricultural zone, or public right-of-way; or over 1.0 foot-candles where the zoning on the adjacent parcel is any other zone besides residential or agricultural.
- *Shielding.* All outdoor lighting shall be fully shielded.
- *Maximum height.* Unless noted otherwise, the maximum height for outdoor lighting shall be as follows: 1) Residential, agricultural, open space and watershed zones – 20 feet, each outdoor light installed above 15 feet in height shall have a manufacturer’s maximum output rating of less than 400 lumens; 2) Commercial zones – 30 feet; and 3) Industrial zones – 35 feet.
- *Maintenance.* Outdoor lighting shall be maintained in good repair, intact and free of severe cracks, with shielding securely attached and functional as designed.
- **Additional Regulations for Mixed Use and Commercial Uses.**
 - *Building entrance lighting.* All building entrances shall install light fixtures that provide accurate color rendition so that persons entering or exiting the establishment can be easily recognized. Building entrance lighting shall be used between sundown and 10 p.m. or within one hour past the close of the business, whichever is later.
 - *Hours of operation.*

Outdoor lighting shall be turned off between the hours of 10 p.m. and sunrise, except where uses operate past 10 p.m., in which case lighting shall either be turned off within one hour after the close of business or dimmers shall be used. All outdoor lighting shall install automatic time switch controls.

Lighting may operate between 10:00 p.m. and sunrise, if one of the following is installed: 1) Motion sensors used to turn on lighting after 10 p.m. when activity is detected. The motion sensor shall be capable of automatically turning off all the lights in an area no more than 10 minutes after the area has been vacated; or 2) In lieu of turning all lighting off, commercial and industrial uses may reduce light levels or eliminate (turn-off) by a minimum of 50 percent.

Exemptions to hours of operation: 1) Building code-required lighting for steps, stairs, walkways, and points of ingress and egress to buildings; 2) Lighting governed by a discretionary use permit in which types of lighting and times of operation are specifically identified; and 3) Security and operations lighting for public facilities.

- **Requirements for Specific Uses.** Requirements for specific uses include requirements for street lighting for rural areas, outdoor recreation facilities and signs.

- Prohibited Lighting. The following types of outdoor lighting would be prohibited: drop-down lenses, mercury vapor lights, ultraviolet lights, and searchlights, laser lights, or any other lighting that flashes, blinks, alternates or moves.
- Nonconforming Lighting. All outdoor lighting in use on the effective date of the Ordinance that does not meet the requirements shall be removed or made to comply with the following: 1) Within six months of the effective date of this Ordinance if such light causes light trespass; or 2) Within three years of the effective date of this Ordinance if such lighting does not cause light trespass; and 3) If the Director determines that a nonconforming lighting fixture results in light trespass, the Director may require the light be shielded, filtered, redirected or replaced with a less-intense light source or otherwise modified (including removal) to eliminate the light trespass.
- Modifications to Leona Valley, Acton, Santa Monica Mountains North Area, Castaic, Juniper Hills, Southeast Antelope Valley, Elizabeth Lake and Lake Hughes and San Francisquito Canyon Community Standards Districts. Most exterior lighting specifications are removed and replaced with a reference that outdoor lighting shall be in compliance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44 (proposed Ordinance).

LIGHTING ZONE MODIFICATIONS

As mentioned above, the State has classified all California territory as urban or rural. Overlaying the State's zoning classifications on our proposed Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map shows that some areas the Ordinance has located within the District the State has classified as urban. Because Department of Public Works staff, architects and electricians refer to the State's zoning classifications to determine the total watts permitted on the subject property, the County's Rural Map needs to be consistent with the State's outdoor lighting zones established in the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards.

Sections currently depicted on the State's Map as LZ3 (Urban) include Quartz Hill, Littlerock, Lake Los Angeles, portions within the Santa Clarita Valley and portions within the Santa Monica Mountains. The State allows the local authority to adopt changes to the default Outdoor Lighting Zone designations on an area by following a public process that allows for public notification and review and comment about the proposed change. Therefore, requested modifications of the State's Outdoor Lighting Zone designations from LZ3 (Urban) to LZ2 (Rural) in specific areas are a component of this project.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

An Initial Study was prepared for the draft ordinance in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Initial Study showed that there is no substantial evidence that the amendments will have a significant effect on the environment. Based on the Initial Study, the Department of Regional Planning has prepared a Negative Declaration for this project. No comments have been received regarding the Initial Study at the time of this report.

LEGAL NOTIFICATION

A 1/8 page legal advertisement was published in five newspaper of general circulation: AV Press on 8/18/11; The Signal on 8/19/11; Mountain Enterprise on 8/19/11; Acton Agua Dulce News on 8/22/11; and The Malibu Times on 8/25/11. Case related materials were sent to the Castaic, Lancaster Regional, Acton Agua Dulce, and Littlerock County Libraries, and the Calabasas City Library on August 17, 2011.

Staff posted case information on the Department of Regional Planning's web site (http://planning.lacounty.gov/view/rural_outdoor_lighting_district_ordinance/) on 8/22/11.

Outreach

Staff presented to the Association of Rural Town Councils on August 25, 2011 and the Juniper Hills Town Council on September 7, 2011. Staff presented the proposed Ordinance and provided an overview handout to the groups. The draft ordinance was forwarded to 725 interested persons, town councils, agency stakeholders, and the press on July 7, 2011.

Comments from residents included requests for additional definitions, questions about not requiring a lighting plan, lighting of flag poles, and lighting of horse arenas. The community had questions on the best place to measure light trespass, lighting on collector streets and driveways, and modifications to the CSDs.

Public Comments

At the time of this report, Staff has received two letters and three phone calls in favor of this request. A letter from a resident in Saugus was in favor of enforcing light trespass as he has problems with neighbor's lights shining into his back yard and house. A letter from a resident of Santa Monica Mountains expressed concerns that "sky glow" should also be addressed and regulated.

A telephone call from a resident of Littlerock expressed concerns as she has security lighting on her property, as she was advised by the LA County Sheriff due to constant vandalism on her property. A telephone call from a resident of Neenach expressed concerns of light trespass into her home from an adjacent riding arena. A resident suggested regulations for allowed color temperature of lights should be included in the Ordinance.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Regional Planning Commission adopt the attached resolution and forward Project No. R2011-00425-(1-5) to the Board of Supervisors for consideration in a public hearing.

SUGGESTED MOTION

"I MOVE THAT THE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION ADOPT THE ATTACHED RESOLUTION AND FORWARD PROJECT NO. R2011-00425-(1-5) TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR CONSIDERATION IN A PUBLIC HEARING."

Attachments:

Draft Rural Outdoor Lighting Ordinance

Maps

Comment letters

Draft Resolution

Handout

Initial Study

Board Motion

Hearing Notice

October 3, 2010

“Light Trespass”.

To whom it may concern:

I live in a very dark rural area. I have been here over 24 years to date. Several years ago a new neighbor, Howard Brown had built a new house which is situated on a much lower elevation compared to my property.

He has mounted a very bright and unshielded vapor light approximately 25-30 foot up on top of a power pole. This light not only illuminates the entire frontage of his land, it shines directly into my eyes whether I am standing on my back patio, or, anywhere else on my acreage, and whenever I am sitting inside the back room of my house.

The most recent situation of lighting trespass is from another new neighbor, Miss Laura Clemons, she mounted an exterior flood light on the outside of a carport, located at the very top pointed down to illuminate a cactus garden, it is the only light left on all night. This light also shines directly onto my back patio; and into all the windows, of all the rooms on that side of my house; Bed, bath, hallway etc. I have covered most windows with aluminum foils, hanging up tarps, blinds, curtains etc, in futile attempts to shield the inside of my living space from these intrusive bright lights. When I am out side this light is also shinning directly into the same back patio, and lighting all the way approximately 25-30 feet up into the trees, and in addition, that

same flood light illuminates the lower lots on the next levels of my property.

Many years ago a different neighbor, a MRS. Pattrini, decide to yell and curse at MR. Brown about his choice of lights. Ever since that occasion he has taken a very negative view to correct the problem of his improper exterior lighting.

When I asked, and informed Miss Clemons about the lights shinning into my house, onto my property and tried to inform her about my eye conditions, she called the police to report me for harassment!

I have health related issues directly caused by both of these ongoing and perpetual occurrences' and instances of "light trespass".

I was hoping the new proposed lighting ordinances for the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County would be able to assist me in these serious matters of the exterior lighting disturbing my quality of life, and trespassing into my house, and onto my property.

At this point in time there is nothing I can do but hope and pray that something can be done about this; either when and if the new laws are in place, or with some outside intervention to help and assist me.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Brenner.

13206 Chrisco, st.

Saugus, Ca. 91390

Lafferty, Karen

From: j brady fogel [jmikebrady@yahoo.com]
Sent: Sunday, August 28, 2011 12:26 PM
To: Lafferty, Karen
Subject: "Dark Skies Ordinance" Needs to Address "Sky Glow"

Dear Los Angeles County Planning Commissioners,

The Dark Skies Ordinance appears to omit an important issue: **"Sky Glow."** In section 22.44.560 B "Outdoor Recreation Facility" it appears that the only method listed for determining if a sports field is producing light pollution is to measure "light trespass" or light spilling onto other properties. However, in the Santa Monica Mountains there is an additional and much bigger cause for concern. The frequent "low clouds and fog along the coast" amplifies the light from below. This is called **"Sky Glow"** and **"Cloud Light Pollution."** This pollution can be measured inexpensively with a **"Sky Quality Meter."** (Please see article below.) If you wish for this ordinance to be enforceable I urge you to **set an acceptable range of "Sky Glow" and "Cloud Light Pollution" which play fields may emit as measured by a "Sky Quality Meter."**

Thank you for addressing this because one unpermitted field can light up an enormous area of sky. For example, when Malibu High School used to light their athletic field (in violation of their Coastal permit) **the whole sky** would look like a Wal Mart had suddenly landed near the beach, blocking out any view of the stars, ridgeline or coast. Coastal had ruled that even residents are not permitted to have tennis court lights or bright exterior lights in this area.

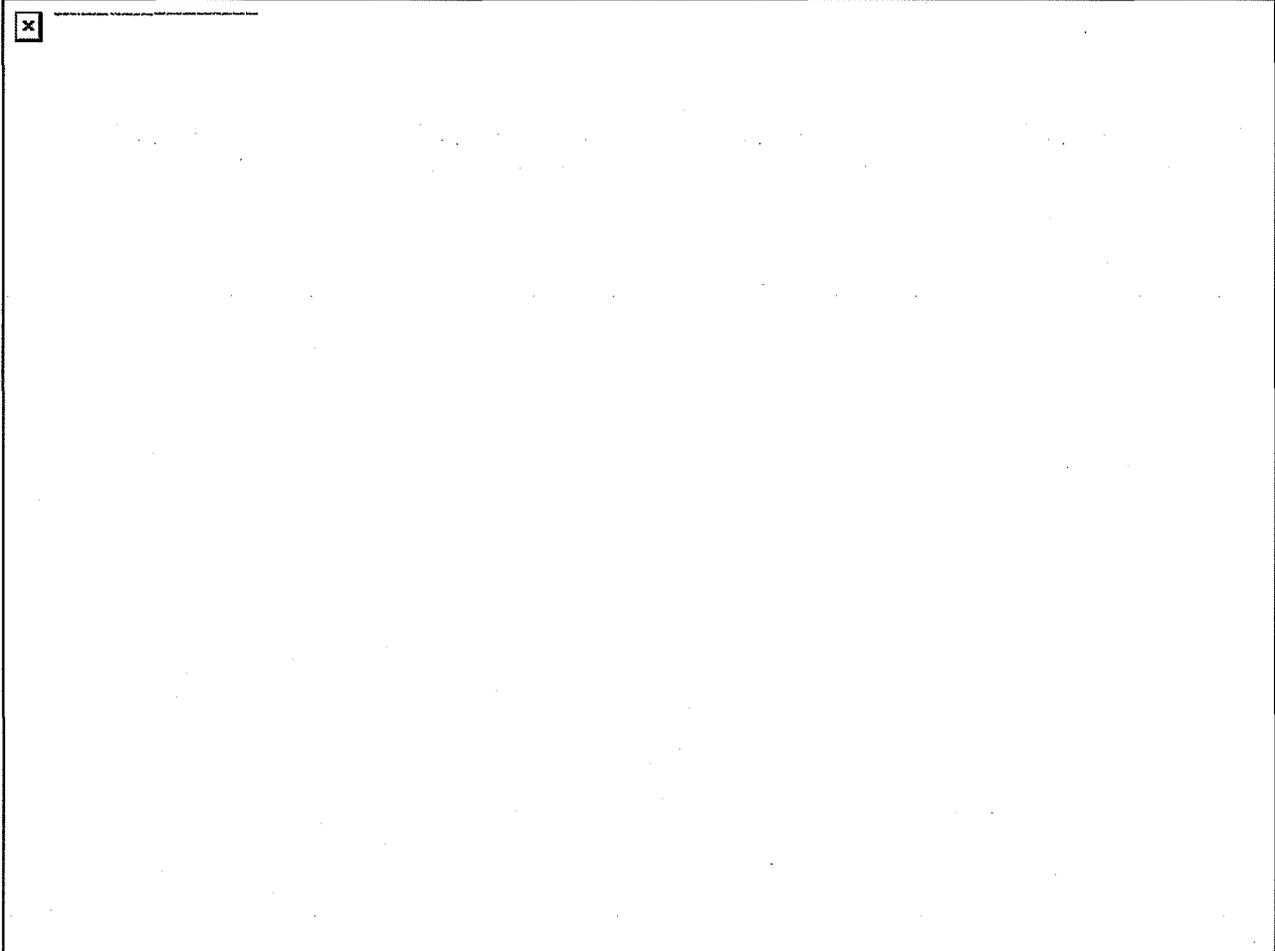
However new neighbors move in and light up their homes or sports fields with spot lights, not understanding the beauty of Dark Skies.

Thank you for this fantastic ordinance.

Judy Fogel

One more thing to worry about: cloud light pollution amplification

Posted on [March 3, 2011](#) by [Anthony Watts](#)



Chicago City Lights Photograph by Jim Richardson - National Geographic 2008 - Chicago at night burns bright under blankets of clouds. Much of the glow escapes from streetlamps, including clear, Victorian-style lamps good for creating atmosphere but poor for harnessing today's extra-bright bulbs. - [Click for details and to get a print](#)

Clouds amplify ecological light pollution

The brightness of the nightly **sky glow** over major cities has been shown to **depend strongly on cloud cover**. In natural environments, clouds make the night sky darker by blocking the light of the stars but around urban centers, this effect is completely reversed, according to a new study by a group of physicists and ecologists at the Free University of Berlin (FU) and the Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries (IGB).

“We found that overcast skies were almost three times brighter than clear at our rural location, and ten times as bright within the city itself,” says the lead author of the study, Dr. Christopher Kyba, physicist at the Institute for Space Sciences at the FU. Their research was reported on March 2nd, 2011, in the open access journal *PLoS ONE*.

“The astronomers who founded the study of light pollution were concerned with how sky glow obscured the stars on perfectly clear nights,” says Kyba, “and researchers studying the potential influences of sky glow on human or ecosystem health often cite the results from satellite measurements taken on clear nights. What our study shows is that when considering biological impact on humans and the environment, the amplification of light pollution by clouds is large, and should be taken into account.”

The study compares measurements of clear and cloudy sky brightness data taken using “Sky Quality Meters” during five months in the spring and summer of 2010. Two monitoring stations took data at locations 10 and 32 km from the center of Berlin. “Recognition of the negative environmental influences of light pollution has come only recently,” says Dr. Franz Hölker, ecologist, study author, and project leader of Verlust der Nacht (VdN – Loss of the Night).

“Now that we have developed a software technique to quantify the amplification factor of clouds, the next step is to expand our detection network. The Sky Quality Meter is an inexpensive and easy to operate device, so we hope to recruit other researchers and citizen-scientists from around the world to build a global database of nighttime sky brightness measurements.” The authors encourage those interested in participating in such a measurement to contact them at sgm@wew.fu-berlin.de.

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

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

WHEREAS, the Commission finds as follows:

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

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

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

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

1. That the Board hold a public hearing to consider the amendment to Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Code to add a Rural Outdoor Lighting District Ordinance and to modify the State's Outdoor Lighting Zones;
2. That the Board certify completion of and approve the attached Negative Declaration and find that the amendment to Title 22 (Zoning Ordinance) of the Los Angeles County Code will not have a significant effect on the environment; and
3. That the Board adopt the amendment as recommended by this Commission and amend Title 22 accordingly, and determine that the amendment is consistent with the goals and policies of the Los Angeles County General Plan.

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

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by a majority of the voting members of the Regional Planning Commission of the County of Los Angeles on September 21, 2011.

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

APPROVED AS TO FORM: OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COUNSEL

By _____
ELAINE LEMKE Principal Deputy County Counsel

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

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

6 **22.44.520 Definitions.**

7 A. Abandoned Use. If the principal use of the property has not been in use
8 by the owner or tenant for a period of six months, excluding temporary or short-term
9 interruptions for the purpose of remodeling or maintaining the facility, the use shall be
10 deemed abandoned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20 **22.44.530 Applicability**

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

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

3 C. Replacement lighting.

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

7 b. Section 22.44.540.B.2 shall not apply if only one fixture is being
8 replaced or less than 50 percent of all outdoor lighting fixtures on the property are being
9 replaced.

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

13 **22.44.540 Development Regulations**

14 A. Lighting allowance. Outdoor lighting shall not exceed the lighting
15 allowance within the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards for Lighting Zone 2 of
16 0.045 watts per square foot and comply with the lighting trespass regulations in
17 subsection B below;

18 B. Light trespass. Outdoor lighting shall not cause light trespass. The
19 following is considered light trespass:

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

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

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

25

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

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

7 2. Commercial zones – 30 feet; and

8 3. Industrial zones – 35 feet.

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

11 **22.44.550 Additional Requirements for Mixed Use and Commercial Uses**

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

17 B. Hours of operation.

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

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

25

- 1 1. Be capable of programming different schedules for weekdays and
2 weekends; and
- 3 2. Have program backup capabilities that prevent the loss of the
4 device's schedules for at least 7 days, and the device's time and date setting for at least
5 72 hours if power is interrupted.
- 6 3. Either subsection 3.a or 3.b below may be used to regulate lighting
7 between 10:00 p.m. and sunrise;
 - 8 a. Motion sensors used to turn on lighting after 10 p.m. when
9 activity is detected. The motion sensor shall be capable of automatically turning off all
10 the lights in an area no more than 10 minutes after the area has been vacated; or
 - 11 b. In lieu of turning all lighting off, commercial and industrial
12 uses may reduce light levels or eliminate (turn off) by a minimum of 50 percent between
13 10 p.m. and sunrise.
- 14 4. Exemptions to hours of operation.
 - 15 a. Building code-required lighting for steps, stairs, walkways,
16 and points of ingress and egress to buildings.
 - 17 b. Lighting governed by a discretionary use permit in which
18 types of lighting and times of operation are specifically identified.
 - 19 c. Security and operations lighting for public facilities.

20 **22.44.560 Requirements for Specific Uses.**

21 A. Street lighting for rural areas.

- 22 1. Street light(s) shall be installed at all intersections along County
23 roads and at driveways on County roads where the Director of Public Works determines
24 that street lighting would be beneficial due to the proposed use of the property. Such
25

1 new street lighting shall utilize full-cutoff (flat glass lens) luminaries as approved by the
2 Director of Public Works. For existing street lighting with drop glass luminaries,
3 shielding approved by the Director of Public Works shall be utilized.

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

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

8 B. Outdoor recreation facility.

9 1. Fields.

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

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

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

19 2. Facilities.

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

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

24

25

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

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

6 2. The lights shall be fully shielded; and

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

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

12 A. Drop-down lenses;

13 B. Mercury vapor lights;

14 C. Ultraviolet lights; and

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

17 **22.44.580 Nonconforming Lighting.** All outdoor lighting in use on the
18 effective date of this Ordinance that does not meet the requirements of this Part shall be
19 removed or made to comply with the following:

20 A. Light Trespass. Within six months of the effective date of this Ordinance if
21 such light causes light trespass; or

22 B. Without Light Trespass. Within three years of the effective date of this
23 Ordinance if such lighting does not cause light trespass; and

24

25

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

5 ...

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

7 ...

8 C. Community-Wide Development Standards.

9 ...

10 4. ~~Exterior~~ Outdoor Lighting. ~~Public street lighting shall be prohibited~~
11 ~~except where necessary to comply with safety lighting standards as determined by the~~
12 ~~department of public works. Lighting on private parcels shall be designed to prevent off-~~
13 ~~site illumination. Hooding may be used to deflect light away from adjacent parcels and~~
14 ~~public areas.~~ Outdoor lighting shall be in conformance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44.

15 ...

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

17 ...

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

24 ...

25

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

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

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

10 9. Street Improvements. Street improvements shall complement the rural
11 character of the Acton community.

12 a. Street lighting shall be in conformance with Part 9 of Chapter 22.44. ~~In~~
13 ~~new subdivisions where lots exceed an area of 20,000 square feet, streetlights on local~~
14 ~~streets will be required only where necessary for the safety of pedestrian and vehicular~~
15 ~~traffic, as determined by the department of public works. . . .~~

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

17 . . .

18 D. Community-wide Development Standards.

19 . . .

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

24 . . .

1 3. Street Lighting.

2 a. ~~Street lights are prohibited on new streets constructed in conjunction with a~~
3 ~~land division.~~

4 a. The addition of street lights is prohibited on existing streets unless deemed
5 necessary for safety of pedestrian and vehicular traffic by the Department of Public
6 Works after consultation with adjacent property owners. Where installed:

7 ~~after consultation with adjacent property owners. Where installed:~~

8 b. Street lights shall be compatible in style and material with the poles on which
9 they are mounted;

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

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

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

15 ...

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

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

21 ...

22 D. Community-wide Development Standards.

23 ...

24

25

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

5 ...

6 5. Street Lights. Street lights shall be in conformance with Part 9 of Chapter
7 22.44. ~~To preserve the community character, the following shall apply:~~

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

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

12 ...

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

14 ...

15 D. Community-wide Development Standards.

16 ...

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

19 ...

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

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

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

3 ...

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

5 ...

6 D. Community-wide Development Standards.

7 ...

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

10 ...

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

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

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

18 ...

19 9/07/2011

OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED OUTDOOR LIGHTING DISTRICT ORDINANCE

Purpose: Provide regulations that will permit reasonable uses of outdoor lighting for nighttime safety and security and promote dark skies for the enjoyment and health of humans and wildlife. The Ordinance establishes a Rural Outdoor Lighting District. DRP is requesting adjustments to the State's Outdoor Lighting Zones so that the State's Rural Lighting Zone is consistent with the County's Rural Map.

Application: Applies to all new lighting, major additions, replacement lighting, and resumption of use after abandonment.

Light Trespass: Outdoor lighting shall not cause light trespass. The following is considered light trespass: 1) over 0.5 foot-candles where the zoning on the adjacent parcel is a residential, open space, or agricultural zone, or public right-of-way; or 2) over 1.0 foot-candles where the zoning on the adjacent parcel is any other zone.

Shielding: All outdoor lighting shall be fully shielded. Fully-shielded means that the top of the fixture is covered and the sides are covered to a point where light is projected below a horizontal plane.

Lighting Height Limits: Maximum height limits established to avoid light pollution and light trespass. Height limits for residential, agricultural, open space and watershed zones is 20 feet, except each outdoor light fixture installed above 15 feet shall have an output rating of less than 400 lumens. Height limit for commercial zones is 30 feet, and height limits for industrial zones is 35 feet. Exception for outdoor recreation fields, which may be mounted up to 75 feet in height.

Hours of Operation: Outdoor lighting shall be turned off between the hours of 10 p.m. and sunrise. Where uses operate past 10 p.m. lighting shall either be turned off within one hour after the close of business or dimmers shall be used.

Street Lighting: Street lights shall be installed at all roadway intersections and at driveways where the Director of Public Works indicates that a street light would be beneficial due to the proposed use of the property. Street lights will not be allowed on local residential streets unless required by Public Works. Street lights shall be placed the maximum distance apart with the minimum lumens allowable by Public Works.

Outdoor Recreation Facilities: Lighting for playing fields shall be fully shielded and aimed so their beams fall within the primary activity area and not cause light trespass onto adjacent properties.

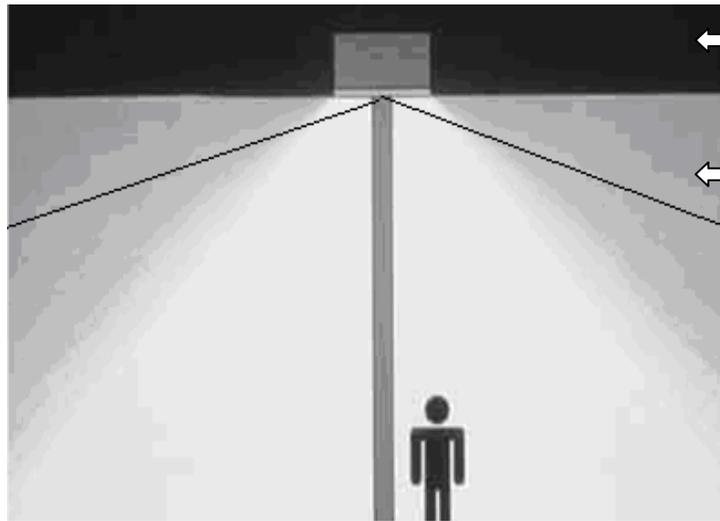
Signs: Outdoor lighting for all new signs shall be mounted to the top of the sign and be oriented downward and the lights shall be fully shielded.

Prohibited Lighting: These types of lighting are prohibited: drop-down lenses, mercury vapor lights, and searchlights, laser lights, or any other lighting that flashes, blinks, alternates or moves.

Nonconforming Lighting: All outdoor lighting in use on the effective date of this Ordinance that does not meet these requirements shall be removed or made to comply within six months of the effective date of this Ordinance if such light causes light trespass or within three years of the effective date of this Ordinance if such lighting does not cause light trespass.

CSD Modifications: The Ordinance modifies specific Community Standards Districts (Leona Valley, Acton, Santa Monica Mountains North Area, Castaic Area, Juniper Hills, Southeast Antelope Valley, Elizabeth Lake and Lake Hughes, and San Francisquito Canyon) that address outdoor lighting. CSD regulations have been amended to remove duplicate or conflicting regulations.

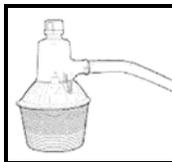
**Cutoff
Performance**



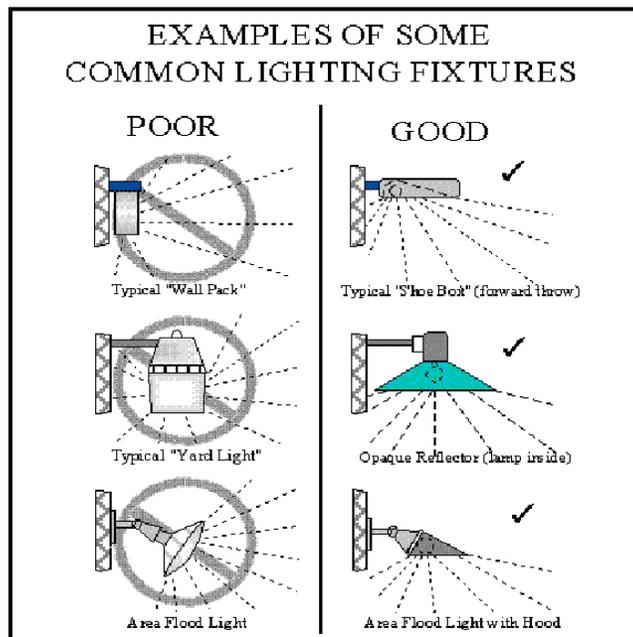
Cutoff fixture may emit not more than 2.5 percent of its light in this area. Full cutoff fixtures do not emit any light in this area.

Cutoff fixture and full cutoff fixtures emits not more than 10 percent of its light in the area between zero and 10 degrees below the horizontal

Drop-down lens



**Full cutoff and
fully
shielded
fixtures**



Environmental Checklist Form (Initial Study)

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Surrounding land uses and setting: Countywide

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

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

Reviewing Agencies:

Responsible Agencies

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

Special Reviewing Agencies

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

Regional Significance

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

Trustee Agencies

- None
- State Fish and Game
- State Parks

County Reviewing Agencies

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

Public agency approvals which may be required:

Public Agency

N/A

Approval Required

N/A

Lead agency name and address:

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

Project sponsor's name and address:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

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

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Department.)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Kerry Loffuty
Signature

8-10-11
Date

[Signature]
Signature

9/7/11
Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

- 1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources the Lead Department cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- 2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3) Once the Lead Department has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- 4) "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level. (Mitigation measures from Section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced.)
- 5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA processes, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. (State CEQA Guidelines § 15063(c)(3)(D).) In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of, and adequately analyzed in, an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
- 6) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
- 7) The explanation of each issue should identify: the significance threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question, and; mitigation measures identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance. Sources of thresholds include the County General Plan, other County planning documents, and County Ordinances. Some thresholds are unique to geographical locations.
- 8) Climate Change Impacts: When determining whether a project's impacts are significant, the analysis should consider, when relevant, the effects of future climate change on : 1) worsening hazardous conditions that pose risks to the project's inhabitants and structures (e.g., floods and wildfires), and 2) worsening the project's impacts on the environment (e.g., impacts on special status species and public health).

1. AESTHETICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. AGRICULTURE / FOREST

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

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

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

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

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

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

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

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

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

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

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

3. AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations.

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plans of the South Coast AQMD (SCAQMD) or the Antelope Valley AQMD?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

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

d) Otherwise result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

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

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

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

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

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

4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?

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

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

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

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

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

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

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

e) Convert oak woodlands (as defined by the state, oak woodlands are oak stands with greater than 10% canopy cover with oaks at least 5” inch in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade) or otherwise contain oak or other unique native trees (junipers, Joshuas, etc.)?

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

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

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

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

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

5. CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. ENERGY

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

Would the project:

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

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

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

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

7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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

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

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault.

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

Source: The California Geological Survey.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

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

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

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

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

iv) Landslides?

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

Source: The California Geological Survey.

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

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

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

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

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

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

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

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

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

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

8. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

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

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

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

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

9. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or use of pressurized tanks on-site?

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

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment?

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

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

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

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

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

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan, or where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

Would the project:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

j) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. LAND USE AND PLANNING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. MINERAL RESOURCES

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

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

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

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

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

13. NOISE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

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

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

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

14. POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

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

b) Cumulatively exceed official regional or local population projections?

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

c) Displace existing housing, especially affordable housing?

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

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

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

15. PUBLIC SERVICES

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

a) Would the project create capacity or service level problems, or result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

Fire protection?

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

Sheriff protection?

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

Schools?

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

Parks?

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

Libraries?

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

Other public facilities?

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

16. RECREATION

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

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

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

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

17. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

f) Result in inadequate emergency access?

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

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

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

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

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

18. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- M O R E -

MOTION

MOLINA _____

RIDLEY-THOMAS _____

YAROSLAVSKY _____

KNABE _____

ANTONOVICH _____

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

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

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THE DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A NEGATIVE DECLARATION

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a public hearing will be held before the Regional Planning Commission to consider the following ordinance amendment on **Wednesday, September 21, 2011**, at 9:00 a.m. in Room 150, Hall of Records, 320 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012. Interested persons will be given an opportunity to testify. Room 150 will open at 8:50.

Proposal: A Countywide Ordinance amending Title 22 of the County Code (Planning and Zoning) to establish a Rural Outdoor Lighting District. The proposed Ordinance will establish regulations that will conserve energy and resources and promote nighttime dark skies. The Ordinance includes a Map that depicts the rural areas governed by the Ordinance. The Ordinance also includes modifications to specific Community Standards Districts (Leona Valley, Acton, Santa Monica Mountains North Area, Castaic Area, Juniper Hills, Southeast Antelope Valley, Elizabeth Lake and Lake Hughes, and San Francisquito Canyon). CSD regulations have been amended to remove duplicate or conflicting regulations.

If the project is approved, the County's Rural Outdoor Lighting District Map will be consistent with the State's outdoor lighting zones established in the 2008 Building Energy Efficient Standards. To be consistent all the County's rural areas depicted on the Map needs to be within the State's LZ2 Zone (Rural). However, some of the sections within the County's Rural Map, including Quartz Hill, Littlerock, Lake Los Angeles, and portions within the Santa Clarita Valley are currently depicted on the State's Map as LZ3 (Urban). The State allows the local authority to adopt changes to the Outdoor Lighting Zone designation on an area by following a public process that allows for formal public notification, review and comment about the proposed change. Therefore, requested modifications of the State's Outdoor Lighting Zone designations are a component of this project.

A Draft Negative Declaration has been prepared for this project. The draft environmental document concludes that the project and/or suggested conditions will adequately mitigate these impacts to a level of no significance. Notice is hereby given that the County of Los Angeles will consider a recommendation to adopt a Negative Declaration.

Case materials are available for review between 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., Monday through Thursday (**closed on Fridays**) in the offices of the Department of Regional Planning, Hall of Records, Room 1357, 320 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012. Selected materials are also on the Regional Planning website at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/ord/draft>, and beginning August 22, 2011, at the following county libraries:

Castaic Library
27971 Sloan Canyon Rd
Castaic, CA 91384

Acton Agua Dulce Library
33792 Crown Valley Rd
Acton, CA 93510

Littlerock Library
35119 80th Street East
Littlerock, CA 93543-9702

Lancaster Regional Library
601 W. Lancaster Blvd
Lancaster, CA 93534-3398

Calabasas City Library
200 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91302

If you are unable to attend the public hearing but wish to submit written comments, you may send them to Ms. Karen Lafferty at klafferty@planning.lacounty.gov or to the above mailing address.

Éste es Aviso Oficial que la Comisión de Planificación Regional del Condado de Los Ángeles tendrá una audiencia pública el día miércoles 21 de septiembre del 2011, empezando a las 9:00 a.m., en la Sala 150 del edificio "Hall of Records", ubicado en 320 W. Temple St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, con respecto a la siguiente propuesta:

Se propone una enmienda al Título 22 del Código (Planificación y Zonificación) del Condado de Los Ángeles para establecer un distrito de alumbramiento en las áreas rurales. Si no entiende éste aviso o si necesita más información, por favor llame al (213) 974-6432.

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