



Community & Economic Development Department
3900 Main Street, Riverside, CA 92522 | Phone: (951) 826-5371 | RiversideCA.gov

Planning Division

**PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING DATE: SEPTEMBER 17, 2020
AGENDA ITEM NO. 2:**

PROPOSED PROJECT

Case Numbers	P20-0179 (Zoning Code Amendment) P20-0190 (Specific Plan Amendment – Hunter Business Park Specific Plan) P20-0191 (Specific Plan Amendment – Sycamore Canyon Business Park)
Request	<p>To consider the following amendments to the Zoning Code (Title 19 of the Riverside Municipal Code to implement proposed updates to the Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Chapter 19.130 – Industrial Zones (BMP, I, AI and AIR);2. Chapter 19.150 – Base Zones Permitted Land Uses;3. Chapter 19.285 – Outdoor Storage Yard;4. Chapter 19.510 – Outdoor Storage Yard - Incidental;5. Chapter 19.550 – Fences, Walls and Landscape Materials;6. Chapter 19.910 – Definitions; and7. Establishment of Chapter 19.435 – Warehousing and Distribution Facilities. <p>Additionally, to consider amendments to two Specific Plans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Chapter III (Development Standards and Design Guidelines) of the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan; and2. Chapter 3.0 (Development Standards and Criteria) of the Sycamore Canyon Business Park Specific Plan.
Applicant	City of Riverside Community & Economic Development Department 3900 Main Street, 6th Floor Riverside, CA 92522 (951) 826-5371
Project Location	Citywide
Ward	All Wards
Neighborhood	All Neighborhoods
Staff Planner	Matthew Taylor, Senior Planner 951-826-5944 mtaylor@riversideca.gov

RECOMMENDATIONS

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission:

1. **RECOMMEND that the City Council DETERMINE** that Planning Cases P20-0179 (Zoning Code Amendment), P20-0190 (Specific Plan Amendment) and P20-0191 (Specific Plan Amendment) are exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3), as it can be seen with certainty that the code amendment does not have the potential to cause a significant effect on the environment (General Rule); and
2. **RECOMMEND APPROVAL** of Planning Cases P20-0179 (Zoning Code Amendment), P20-0190 (Specific Plan Amendment) and P20-0191 (Specific Plan Amendment) based on City Council direction and the findings attached to this staff report (Exhibits 1, 2, 3 and 4).

BACKGROUND

In October 2008, the City Council approved the Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Warehouse and Distribution Facilities (GNG-2008, Exhibit 5) that were based on the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG)'s Good Neighbor Guidelines for Warehouse Facilities (Exhibit 6). The City's GNG-2008 addressed potential impacts to neighborhoods related to the impacts of diesel particulate matter (PM) from on-road trucks associated with warehouses and distribution centers. The GNG-2008 provides a policy framework for discretionary decisions but does not mandate requirements. The 2008-GNG also do not include policies related to noise, hours of operation, and neighborhood character related to setbacks, heights, building massing, privacy or aesthetics/architecture.

In May 2015, the City Council requested a staff presentation to the Utility Services/Land Use/Energy Development Committee (LUC, renamed the Sustainability & Resilience Committee in April 2020) on existing City policies and standards related to industrial and warehouse development in relation to adjacent residential zones. In March of 2016, the LUC directed staff to: (1) review the City's "*Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Warehouse Distribution Facilities*" (GNG-2008), and determine if changes are warranted; (2) evaluate the City's existing development standards for industrial projects adjacent to residential zones; and (3) present staff's findings directly to the City Council (Exhibit 7). Staff presented the LUC's direction to City Council in October 2016. City Council referred the item back to the LUC to further consider emission standards, noise assessments, tiered setbacks and heights, and development standards related to industrial uses (Exhibit 8).

In March 2020, staff presented a proposed amendments to both the GNG-2008 and Title 19 (Zoning) to the LUC (Exhibit 9). The LUC provided additional direction to consider greater flexibility for some proposed regulations and more stringent requirements for others. The LUC directed Staff to forward the proposed changes to the Planning Commission and City Council for formal consideration.

The GNG-2008 have been updated to streamline the policies and reflect the feedback provided by City Council. The updated Good Neighbor Guidelines (GNG-2020, Exhibit 10) are codified in the proposed Zoning Code changes (Exhibit 2) to implement the policies.

On May 28, 2020, the Planning Commission continued the item to the regularly scheduled meeting of June 25, 2020 by a vote of eight ayes, zero noes and zero abstentions to allow for additional public engagement. On June 25, 2020 the Planning Commission again continued the item off calendar by a vote of six ayes, two noes and zero abstentions to allow staff to solicit additional public comment.

On August 18, 2020, the City Council, by a vote of 6 ayes and 1 no, voted to request that the Planning Commission hear the item and make a recommendation by September 17, 2020. The Planning Commission held a special meeting/workshop on September 3, 2020 on the proposed Zoning Code and Specific plan amendments where questions related to the Title 19 changes identified.

PROPOSAL

Based on direction from the LUC, the GNG-2008 have been updated to create actionable policies intended to allow for industrial development that remains sensitive to the associated noise, aesthetic, and air quality impacts when located in proximity to residential neighborhoods and other sensitive receptors such as schools, parks and hospitals. The GNG-2020 policies will be implemented with changes to the Zoning Code that codify the requirements and development standards. Updates to the Hunter Business Park and Sycamore Canyon Business Park Specific Plans ensure consistency with the proposed amendments to the Zoning Code. The updates to the GNG-2020, Zoning Code and Specific Plans ensure consistency with existing policies of other agencies such as the California Air Resources Board (ARB), South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG).

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS SPECIFICALLY FOR WAREHOUSING AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES

Summary of Proposed Changes

1. Use-Specific Standards for Warehousing and Distribution Facilities

To ensure compatibility of warehousing and distribution facilities with surrounding uses and properties and to avoid any impacts associated with such uses a new Chapter 19.435 - Warehousing and Distribution Facilities is proposed to be added to the Zoning Code. This new chapter establishes development and operational standards and other requirements consistent with the GNG-2020, including operating hours, truck idling limitations, building and loading dock orientation requirements to reduce noise impacts, and thresholds for requiring the preparation of a Health Risk Assessment when a project is within proximity to sensitive receptors. The proposed requirements are based on the size of the new warehousing and distribution facilities and include:

Buildings 10,000 square feet or less:

- A. Locate loading docks, bays and driveways away from sensitive uses (residential, parks, schools, nursing homes, etc.) wherever possible and provide full visual screening
- B. Minimum 8-foot masonry wall required along residential property line. A 6-foot high wall is currently required.
- C. Operations must comply with Title 7 (Noise) limits.

Buildings 10,000 to 100,000 square feet:

- A. Locate loading docks, bays and driveways away from sensitive uses (residential, parks, schools, nursing homes, etc.) wherever possible and provide full visual screening (8-foot minimum).
- B. Operations limited to 7am-7pm Monday-Friday, 8am-5pm Saturday and prohibited Sundays and Holidays within 800 feet of residential unless a noise study verifies there are no impacts on residential properties.
- C. Truck idling limited to 5 minutes; electrical hookups provided if refrigerated trucks are to be used.
- D. Facilities generating more than 50 trucks per day must establish a planned truck route that avoids sensitive uses.

Buildings larger than 100,000 square feet:

- A. Locate loading docks, bays and driveways away from sensitive uses (residential, parks, schools, nursing homes, etc.) and provide full visual screening (8-foot minimum).
- B. On-site truck queuing space is required.
- C. Operations limited to 7am-7pm Monday-Friday, 8am-5pm Saturday and prohibited Sundays and Holidays unless a noise study verifies there are no impacts.
- D. Truck idling prohibited; electrical hookups are required for all bays.
- E. Truck route required; must avoid sensitive areas.
- F. Facilities generating more than 150 truck trips per day must prepare a Health Risk Assessment (HRA).

Modifications to requirements:

The proposed Chapter includes a provision that allows for the consideration of modifications to the above site location, operation and development standards and screening requirements in conjunction with a Minor Conditional Use Permit or Conditional Use Permit. As part of this process, project applicants must demonstrate through technical studies or analyses that the modification(s) will not have a detrimental impact on sensitive receptors.

2. Adjusted Permit Requirements

Currently, Warehousing & Wholesale Distribution Centers that are 400,000 square feet or smaller are permitted by right in the BMP, I and AIR Zones, while those larger than 400,000 square feet require a Minor Conditional Use Permit (MCUP). City Council identified a need to reduce the maximum size of warehouse and distribution centers permitted as by-right uses and directed staff to establish requirements for additional discretion and oversight for industrial projects of a certain scale, regardless of location.

Based on this direction, Table 19.150.020.A (Permitted Uses Table) of the Zoning Code is proposed to be amended to limit warehousing and distribution facility uses permitted by right to no more than 10,000 square feet. Those between 10,000 and 100,000 square feet would require an MCUP, approved by the Development Review Committee (DRC), and warehousing and distribution facilities larger than 100,000 square feet would require a Conditional Use Permit (CUP), approved by the Planning Commission.

3. New Definition Created

In addition to the proposed use-specific regulations for warehousing and distribution facilities, a new definition for this use is added to Chapter 19.910 (Definitions):

Warehousing and Distribution Facility - A building, structure or other facility primarily used for the warehousing, storage, sorting, packing, staging, shipping, receiving, distributing or holding of goods and merchandise of any kind, typically which are not manufactured, processed or otherwise produced in the same facility, for any length of time. Warehousing and distribution facilities include but are not limited to wholesale distribution, distribution centers, moving and transfer storage, cross-dock facilities, package handling centers, order fulfillment centers, or logistics centers and facilities.

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR ALL NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Title 19 - Chapters 19.130 (Industrial Zones) and 19.150 (Base Zones Permitted Land Uses) establish requirements for new industrial uses in the City of Riverside. To reflect the GNG-2020, changes are proposed related to setbacks, heights, and building massing as summarized below.

1. Increased Building Setbacks

The Zoning Code currently requires a minimum side and rear building setback of 50 feet for industrial buildings adjacent to residential zones. Based on the City Council direction in October 2016, the proposed changes would increase the side and rear setbacks to 60 feet when adjacent to residential uses to adequately accommodate an increased landscape setback of 15 feet, drive aisles, and limited vehicle parking. Front and street side setbacks would remain unchanged.

Minimum Required Building Setbacks – Side and Rear					
Development Standard		Zones			
		BMP	I	AIR	Notes
Side Setbacks					
	Interior Side	0 ft.	0 ft.	0 ft.	
	Adj. to Residential Zone/Use	60 ft.	60 ft.	60 ft.	Minimum 15 feet landscaped along property line
	Street Side	Same as Front Yard	20 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear Setbacks					
	Minimum	0 ft.	0 ft.	0 ft.	
	Adj. to Residential Zone/Use	60 ft.	60 ft.	60 ft.	Minimum 15 feet landscaped along property line

2. Maximum Building Height

Building height creates compatibility issues when industrial buildings are located near residential zones because of their massing and visual impacts associated with large industrial buildings, which are typically concrete-tilt-up structures with high ceilings that accommodate manufacturing equipment and/or high-pile storage. Most jurisdictions that address height compatibility do so by limiting industrial building heights when adjacent to residential properties.

The Zoning Code currently allows a maximum building height of 45 feet for industrial buildings adjacent to residential zones where the maximum building height is typically 35 feet. To ensure compatibility with adjacent residential uses and minimize visual impacts, the proposed changes would limit industrial building heights to 35 feet when located within 200 feet of a residential zone or use. Heights of industrial buildings could increase to 45 feet when located more than 200 feet from a residential zone or use.

Maximum Allowed Building Height				
Development Standard		Zones		
		BMP	I	AIR
	Within 200 feet of Residential Zone/Use	35 ft.	35 ft.	35 ft.
	All other locations	45 ft.	45 ft.	45 ft.

3. Maximum Building Size

In addition to setbacks and height, the massing and visual impact of industrial buildings is largely a result of building size. Proposed changes to Title 19 would limit the maximum industrial building size located within 200 feet of a residential zone or use to a maximum floor area of 10,000 square feet. This size limit is based on the description of the Business/Office Park (B/OP) Land Use designation within the General Plan 2025 Land Use and Urban Design Element, which establishes a maximum building size of 10,000 square feet for light industrial and small warehouse uses that do not typically create nuisances due to odor, dust, noise or heavy truck traffic. Buildings located between 200 and 800 feet from a residential zone or use would be limited to 100,000 square feet, based on the City Council direction in October 2016, and all other locations would be limited to the existing maximum Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of the zone. The building size requirements do not restrict the ability to place multiple buildings upon the site, provided that the size, height, and development standards are met and further provided that the maximum FAR of the underlying zone is not exceeded.

Maximum Allowed Building Size				
Development Standard		Zones		
		BMP	I	AIR
	Within 200 feet of Residential Zone/Use	10,000 sq. ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	10,000 sq. ft.
	200-800 feet of Residential Zone/Use	100,000 sq. ft.	100,000 sq. ft.	100,000 sq. ft.
	All other locations	Per FAR	Per FAR	Per FAR

4. Health Risk Assessment Required

The proposed GNG-2020 includes a policy requiring the preparation of a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) to evaluate potential health impacts from diesel particulates and other emissions associated with industrial uses on the surrounding community. The proposed amendment to the Zoning Code requires the preparation of an HRA for new industrial uses located within 1,000 feet of a residential zone or use to demonstrate that the project will not impact sensitive receptors.

SPECIFIC PLAN AMENDMENTS

The following changes to the Hunter Business Park and Sycamore Canyon Business Park Specific Plans are required to remain consistent with the proposed Zoning Code amendments.

1. Hunter Business Park Specific Plan

The Hunter Business Park Specific Plan (HBSP) was originally adopted in 1988 to guide the development of a high-quality, master-planned industrial and office employment center encompassing approximately 1,300 acres in the northeastern portion of the City. Although this Plan area is largely built out, several vacant parcels and potential redevelopment sites exist within 1,000 feet of existing residential zones or uses.

To ensure future development within the HBSP area is consistent with the proposed GNG-2020 and implementing regulations, amendments to Chapter III – Development Standards and Design Guidelines are proposed. The proposed amendments include modifications to text throughout the Chapter and to Table III —1 (Land Use Matrix). The changes refer to the proposed Zoning Code amendments for industrial development, except where the existing Specific Plan regulations are more restrictive than the Zoning Code. Other minor, non-substantive clarifying and correcting changes are also included.

2. Sycamore Canyon Business Park Specific Plan

The Sycamore Canyon Business Park Specific Plan (SCBPSP) was originally adopted in 1984 to provide a plan for the development of an approximately 1,000-acre industrial park in the southeast portion of the City. Like the HBPSP area, the SCBPSP is largely built-out but contains some vacant or underdeveloped sites within 1,000 feet of residential zones and uses, primarily along Alessandro Boulevard and east of Interstate 215 on the border of the neighboring City of Moreno Valley.

Amendments to the SCBPSP ensure development of remaining available sites are consistent with the proposed GNG-2020 and implementing Zoning Code regulations. The proposed amendments to Chapter 3.0 – Development Standards and Criteria refer to the proposed Zoning regulations except where the existing Specific Plan regulations are more restrictive. Other minor, non-substantive clarifying and correcting changes are also included.

CITY COUNCIL - UTILITY SERVICES/LAND USE/ENERGY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE COMMENTS

1. Hours of Operation – Warehouse and Distribution Centers

At the March 2020 meeting, the Utility Services/Land Use/Energy Development Committee (LUC) expressed concern about limiting the hours of operation of warehousing and distribution uses that often must operate overnight or 24-hours due to supply chain requirements. The proposed regulations do not preclude overnight or 24-hour operations, provided that a technical analysis demonstrates that the proposed operations do not exceed thresholds for noise impacts on residential land uses/sensitive receptors as defined in Title 7 – Noise Control. Providing flexibility for operating hours provides for and protects the business needs while also considering and protecting sensitive receptors.

2. Additional Restrictions Near Sensitive Receptors – Warehouse and Distribution Centers

Committee members also directed staff to consider more stringent restrictions on warehousing and distribution uses located within 200 feet of residential zones or uses. Proposed amendments to Chapter 19.130, which establishes development regulations for all industrial development, include a maximum building size of 10,000 square feet within 200 feet of a residential zone or use. This will limit the intensity of warehousing and distribution facilities proximate to sensitive receptors as these uses typically will not operate out of smaller buildings. Additional requirements, such as compliance with the Title 7 - Noise Code will continue to apply to any industrial use.

3. Truck Traffic Generation – Warehouse and Distribution Centers

The LUC also asked if the size of warehouse and distribution facilities impacts the rate of truck trips generated. Specifically, the Committee asked if a group of ten, 10,000-square-foot buildings would generate more or fewer truck trips than a single 100,000-square-foot building. Truck trip generation rates are partly influenced by the number of loading dock doors, operational characteristics of the occupying use, and gross floor area. A 10,000-square-foot building typically has one loading dock position, whereas a 100,000-square-foot building may have 20 or more loading dock positions, depending on the use and configuration of the site and the building. Groups of smaller buildings are, therefore, likely to generate fewer truck trips than a larger building with an equivalent gross floor area.

4. Restrictions for High Truck Traffic Generation

The Committee asked whether it would be appropriate to explore additional regulations for uses that generate high volumes of truck traffic. The rate of truck traffic generation is partly driven by building size and the number of dock doors. As a result, the implementation of graduated building size limits proximate to residential areas will serve to buffer sensitive receptors from higher-traffic operations. Additionally, the use-specific standards for warehousing and distribution facilities proposed in the new Chapter 19.435 are increasingly restrictive based on building size precisely because larger facilities have a higher potential to generate noise, air quality and truck traffic impacts. Therefore, graduated building size limits and more stringent regulations proportionate to facility size will be an effective proxy for increasing regulation based on high truck traffic generation.

5. Per Lot vs. Per Building Regulations

Members of the LUC also requested clarification as to whether the proposed building size limits would apply on a per-parcel or per-building basis. As currently proposed, this standard applies on a per-building basis, meaning that individual buildings would be limited in size within certain distances from residential zones and uses. A single parcel of land could be developed with multiple buildings if each meets the applicable size limit and the total amount of development on the parcel remains within the allowable floor area ratio (FAR) established for that zone. As an example, if the 10,000-square-foot building size limit were applied on a per-parcel basis, a 40,000-square-foot lot (the minimum lot size in the BMP zone) located within 200 feet of residential could only be developed with a single building up to 10,000 square feet. This would result in an effective maximum FAR of 0.25, even though the allowable FAR of 1.5 in the BMP Zone would permit up to 65,000 square feet of development on the lot. Changing to a per-parcel basis would thus severely restrict development potential on industrially zoned lots. Further, because many industrially zoned parcels are significantly larger than the minimum lot area required by the zone, a per-parcel building size limit will likely increase requests to subdivide existing lots so that industrial development could be maximized. Staff has not amended this proposed building size limit standard from the current per-building basis.

6. Health Risk Assessment Requirements

Members of the LUC suggested that the distance from residential uses or zones at which a Health Risk Assessment would be required should be increased, to 2,000 feet or perhaps further. Staff recommends maintaining the 1,000-foot threshold as it is consistent with the recommendations of the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) and California Air Resources Board (ARB) guidance documents.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

Staff recommend the Planning Commission determine that this proposal is exempt from CEQA per Section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, as it can be seen with certainty there is no possibility the proposed amendment will have a significant effect on the environment (Common Sense Exemption).

The City is performing the appropriate review according to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Given that the proposed amendments to Title 19 do not change land uses, or move business uses or activities, but instead add to and refines existing requirements, and given the generic nature and application of the proposed amendments, any potential impacts are too remote and speculative to analyze at this point. Any individual development project proposed pursuant the proposed amendments, if adopted, would continue to be subject to CEQA review requirements as appropriate. Staff therefore recommends that the Project is exempt from further CEQA review.

PUBLIC NOTICE, OUTREACH AND WORKSHOP COMMENTS

STAKEHOLDER INPUT PRIOR TO PLANNING COMMISSION WORKSHOP

Amendments to the Zoning Code affecting airport influence areas are subject to the review of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC). On June 18, 2020, ALUC issued a Determination of Consistency for the proposed amendments, finding that the proposed amendments were consistent with applicable Airport Land Use Compatibility Criteria (Exhibit 11).

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 65352.3 (Senate Bill 18), notice of the proposed amendments was provided to interested Native American Tribes as determined by the Native American Heritage Commission. Tribes were advised of their right to request consulting status on this project for the purpose of protecting Native American Cultural Places. As of the writing of this report, two Tribes have requested consulting status on the project, with one tribe concluding consultation without comment and the other reviewing the proposed amendments. One additional Tribe has declined consulting status.

Pursuant to Section 19.670.040 (Notice of Hearing for Legislative Actions) of the Zoning Code, and California Government Code Section 65090 and 65091, a one-eighth page public notice advertisement was placed in the local newspaper of general circulation within the City (*The Press Enterprise*). Staff received a total of seven letters and one comment received via SMS message regarding the project.

In addition to written notices, staff extended invitations to consult on the proposed amendments to stakeholder groups. Staff met with a Task Force convened by the Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce to review the proposed Good Neighbor Guidelines and related Zoning Code amendments and provide comments. A summary of all comments received and Staff responses to those comments is attached as Exhibit 12.

Staff would support potential modifications to the proposed regulations, in response to public comments received prior to the September 3, 2020 workshop, including:

1. Comment Letter 7 – Friends of Riverside’s Hills
 - a. Require the same buffers, setbacks and development standards within specified distances from PF – Public Facilities Zone in addition to Residential Zones or uses.
 - i. Advantage: Includes additional sensitive receptors, such as parks and open space, in the enhanced compatibility considerations provided by proposed regulations
 - ii. Disadvantage: Substantially increases the number of potential industrial development sites affected by the proposed regulations and development limits.
2. Comment Letter 8 – Chambers of Commerce Good Neighbor Guidelines Task Force
 - a. Consider relief from setback and buffer requirements for industrial development sites that are separated from residential areas by freeways, except for the requirement to prepare a Health Risk Assessment.
 - i. Advantage: Provides flexibility to sites where existing barriers reduce the need to provide additional protections for residential land uses.
 - ii. Disadvantage: Has limited application in terms of the number of sites where this condition exists; adds complexity to the proposed Zoning Code amendment.
 - b. Identify clear measurement metrics for the starting and ending points the 1,000-foot Health Risk Assessment requirement area – as measured from the property line of the residential zone or use to the exterior walls of the proposed industrial development.
 - i. Advantage: Provides clarity in the interpretation/application of requirements.

- ii. Disadvantage: Incentivizes site design that intentionally avoids the preparation of a Health Risk Assessment that would otherwise be required.
- c. Clarify that, while expansions of existing buildings will be subject to the proposed regulations, existing, non-conforming buildings and uses will be allowed to continue.
 - i. Advantage: Consistent with approach to expansion of non-conforming structures and uses established in the Zoning Code.
 - ii. Disadvantage: Duplication of provisions contained in Article III (Nonconforming Provisions) of the Zoning Code, which could create ambiguity.

PLANNING COMMISSION WORKSHOP

The Planning Commission convened a virtual workshop on September 3, 2020 to 1) discuss the proposed Title 19 amendments, 2) invite feedback from community members/stakeholders and 3) identify outstanding concerns/questions on the proposed Title 19 changes.

Six members of the public provided comments, with two supporting the proposed amendments and four opposing or requesting additional study and public consultation. Concerns expressed by the public, not previously addressed in Exhibit 12, and those of the Planning Commission are summarized in Exhibit 13. Staff will prepare and provide responses to these questions to the Planning Commission.

APPEAL INFORMATION

Actions by the City Planning Commission, including any environmental finding, may be appealed to the City Council within ten calendar days after the decision. Appeal filing and processing information may be obtained from the Planning Department Public Information Section, 3rd Floor, City Hall.

EXHIBITS LIST

1. Staff Recommended Findings
2. Proposed Zoning Code Amendments
3. Proposed Hunter Business Park Specific Plan Amendments
4. Proposed Sycamore Canyon Business Park Specific Plan Amendments
5. Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Warehouse and Distribution Facilities (GNG-2008)
6. WRCOG Good Neighbor Guidelines
7. Utility Services/Land Use/Energy Development Committee Report and Minutes – March 10, 2016
8. City Council Report and Minutes – October 25, 2016
9. Utility Services/Land Use/Energy Development Committee Report and Minutes – March 9, 2020
10. Proposed Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities (GNG-2020)
11. Airport Land Use Commission Development Review Director's Determination (ZAP1052RG20) – June 18, 2020
12. Summary of Comments and Responses – Prior to Planning Commission Workshop
13. Summary of Workshop Concerns/Questions

Prepared by: Matthew Taylor, Senior Planner
 Reviewed by: Dave Murray, Principal Planner
 Approved by: Mary Kopaskie-Brown, City Planner



CITY OF RIVERSIDE

COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

PLANNING DIVISION

EXHIBIT 1 – STAFF RECOMMENDED FINDINGS ZONING CODE TEXT AMENDMENT

PLANNING CASES: P20-0179 (Zoning Code Amendment)

Zoning Code Amendment Findings pursuant to Chapter 19.810.040

1. That the proposed Zoning Code Text Amendment is generally consistent with the goals, policies, and objectives of the General Plan. Specifically, the Land Use and Urban Design Element of the General Plan 2025 includes objectives and policies that:
 - a. **Objective LU-42:** Maximize the economic impact of Riverside's industrial land by careful use of industrial properties, giving priority to clean enterprises that yield large numbers of highly skilled, high-paying jobs relative to site size.
 - b. **Policy LU-42.1:** Tailor zoning regulations for industrial and business/office park uses to ensure that future uses are in concert with the City's wider policy goals.
 - c. **Policy LU-56.4:** Recognize Riverside's limited supply of industrial land and give preference to clean industries that create a relatively high number of jobs per square foot.
 - d. **Policy LU-80.3:** Minimize any adverse land use conflicts between industrial uses and the residential and open space properties that abut the specific plan areas.
2. That the proposed Zoning Code Text Amendment will not adversely affect surrounding properties in that the proposed amendment includes development standards to minimize impacts to surrounding properties, particularly residential and other sensitive land uses, while balancing the growth and diversification of the City's industrial production base; and
3. That the proposed Zoning Code Amendment promotes public health, safety and general welfare and serves the goals and purposes of the Zoning Code in that the proposed amendment implements the policy directives and guidance of regional and local regulatory agencies to protect the health and welfare of sensitive communities and the general public from undue adverse effects of warehousing, distribution and other industrial activities.